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Philadelphia, Wednesday, September 27, 1916.

This dead of midnight is the noon of thought,
Wisdom mounts her senith with
the stars. —Mrs. Barbauld.

There is no question that the Mann act hurts—so many get caught.

The only trouble with the Gover nor's leadership is the persistency of the Vares in pulling the reins.

Mr. Wilson seems to have a remarkable capacity for defining what is the matter, and then doing something to

Throwing dust in the people's eyes has been a favorite diversion of the politicians for many, many years. Perhaps that explains the difficulty in ob taining general sprinkling.

Yes, the people of Philadelphia pay a twenty-five per cent tax for the privflege of using gas. Maybe that is why some prefer electricity. The company gets eighty cents for gas, but the people

The report that Secretary Danlels has been buying worthless shells from a manufacturer in his home town must be a mistake. Secretary Daniels would never have bought shells while grape juice bottles were on the market.

The more the President explains the wage-increase law the deeper into the mire he gets. The question is not whether the eight-hour law is sanctioned be enacted at the point of a pistol.

One of the greatest advances ever made in Philadelphia toward good gov-ernment was the constitution of the Board of Education as a municipal department entirely independent of Councils and in control of its own finances.—The Record.

The next "greatest advance" will be to put the water department in the same independent position.

sylvania troops will return from the bor- last the root of the problem is to b but it is fairly certain that a rousing reception will be given them when they do arrive. It does no harm to fire the hearts of citizens with patriotic demenstrations now and then, and these men have offered their lives to their country, even though the final sacrifice was no

Whenever some obstructionist finds progress almost certain he gets a nervous chill and rushes to court in the vain hope that some legal technicality may be found which will hogtle enter-We take the liberty of suggest ing that there is no court decision which can tear down that network of steel which presents so satisfactory an appearance on the way to Frankford.

One of the great achievements of the Democracy, according to Mr. Wilson, is the creation of a Tariff Commission Does not the President know that a Tariff Board was created under the Taft Administration and that the Democracy starved it to death by refusing to make an appropriation for it? And does h not know, also, that in 1882 the Republican Congress created a commission to assist it in framing a tariff law? What credit the Democracy deserves for its recent action—the commission was not au-thorized until September 8—is for its discovery that the Republicans were right when they indorsed the commission plan-

Nothing but a pitiable thing of shreds and patches was left of Mr. Wilson's defense of the wage-increase law Mr. Hughes got through with it. He riddled Mr. Wilson's attempt by cit-ing the action of the Supreme Court in the New York gas case to justify congressional action in increasing wages without previous investigation. He declared that there is a fundamental difference in the principles which guide the court in interpreting laws and those which guide interpreting laws and those which guide the Legislatures in passing them. The Legislatures are assumed to have acted in full knowledge of all the facts, and the litigant who seeks to have a law set aside must prove his case before the courts will act. It was on this principle that the court declined to interfere in the gas rate case. There is no escaping the conclusion that the presidential reasoning was fallacious. Mr. Wilson was equally unfortunate in his citation of facts. The New York Legislature did not reduce the price of gas until there had been a thorough investigation by a committee for which Mr. Hughes himself was counsel. That committee gathered facts and

igation afterward, thereby reversing the cess which was followed by the New York Legislature and sustained by the courts. Mr. Wilson has been casting slurs upon the legal mind, but it is fortunate just now that a legal mind is devoting itself to clarifying the thinking of the voters.

THE INDIRECT TAXATION CALLED BREAD

THE caniest way to do it is to hang a baker or two now and then. This used to be done in Turkey, but the relief provided was only temporary. The six-cent bread crises come every so often; the last one was about twenty months ago, accompanied by the same talk of \$10 flour, \$2 wheat and smaller loaves. The news articles of today are virtually the same as those of January, 1915. The crises die down, and the net result is that bread stays at five cents. Nothing ever seems to have happened but talk,

But something has happened and continues to happen. Last month twentyseven small bakers in this city quit baking and sought other livelihoods. Fifteen years ago there were 1500 small bakers; there are only 800 now. Bakery workers who used to get \$8 and \$10 a week can get twice as much now in other pursuits. Sanitary devices and cheaper methods of manufacturing and distributing in great bulk combine to put the small baker at a growing disadvantage when the bread he makes is no better than that made by the hig manufacturer. When he makes exceptionally good bread the small baker holds his place, and always will hold it. Anybody can beat a trust who is clever enough to produce better goods than a trust.

The chief factor in the bread situation is not a crude trust invasion. The evidence of this is on any restaurant table. Bread, potatoes and oysters are part of the same meal, but there can be no French Fried Potato Trust, nor any Oyster Stew Trust. Bread is "thrown in." It is thrown into the gross overhead אייך בריינגען אלע ברכות אין דעם נייעם charges of running the place. It is called "cheap," though lots of other foodstuffs are cheaper. Many a plate of soup is sold for ten cents and upward which costs less to put before the customer than the bread he gets for nothing. Bread is an indirect tax. It can be standardized, and therefore it is standardized, like a uniform appliance that can be fitted to all sorts of autos. It is sold as part of something else, and hardly ever by itself. The "chain stores" carry out the principle of the restaurant. They sell meals in paper bags instead of on plates. They sell so many other things at an unchanging (and sometimes advancing) by society, but whether legislation shall price that it pays them to sell the bread that is bought with most orders with a vanishing margin of profit. They tack five cents on to the cost of each order and "throw in" the loaf of bread. It will save time, then, in the investi-

gations that are to be made-with some permanent result this time, it is to be hoped-if good anti-trust ammunition is saved for real and unlawful combinations and not wasted on a normally evolv-It is not clear just when the Penn- ing system. There are signs that at studied and not merely Its leaf. The big and little baker can be left reasonably free to work out their craft. The sweeping demand for an embargo which would prevent any wheat leaving the country can hardly have much weight until the price of bread actually goes up. A partial embargo, the limiting of exportations to a certain amount for a year or six months, would be more reasonable, though even this, it must be remembered, would stir up a controversy, as it would be taken as a blow at the Allies, whom we help to feed.

It is hardly likely that the matter will be settled on international grounds. The grocery store sales of bread will decide the matter. The poor man will decide it and not the poor baker, hard though his lot may be.

THE FALL OF COMBLES

THE capture of Combles, after weeks of investment by the English on the north and the French on the south, unties a hard knot at the point where the two Allies' lines meet. But the fall of the pocketed village was inevitable, and is far less significant than the steady nibbling of the offensive in the last fortnight, which won far more territory and yet was comparatively unheralded. Combles was honeycombed with subterranean retreats, and the Allies swept past the strongly defended place until the retreat of its garrison was cut off. This is in line with their policy of saving men, no matter how much time is spent

The latest advance on a line from ten to fifteen miles long closes another chapter in the tale of a constant three months' offensive. Each chapter begins with a terrific pounding of big guns and invariably ends with the demonstrated superiority of the Allies' artillery over heir enemy's, and the consequent advance of the infantry. It is the belief in London that Von Hindenburg is trans ferring every unit that can be spared from the Somme to relieve the increasing strain in the Balkans and in Hungary. Such transfers, if continued, will mean that the Germans have determined to abandon by slow degrees their present line in France. But military observers point out that this method of retroat is a risky business, especially as the Allies' aircraft can keep their armics posted about the weakened points in the Ger-mans' second and third lines, behind the battlefront, as from time to time the gaps appear in the reinforcements. Should the Allies burst through one of these weak points, the slow retreat might be turned

Tom Daly's Column

Scholars All

Ding! dong! the bell calls-Morning sunlight floods the street, And the tramp of little feet Sounds upon the frosty air. Here's an earnest Rttle pair, Sturdy lad and winsome lass; Hand in hand to school they pass,

Blessings on you, scholars wee, Faring forth to school together! Con your lessons faithfully, And the hardest task will be Pleasant as this sunny weather.

Ding! dong! the bell peals-There the smiling people wait, Thronging 'round the chapel gate. Out into the noonday glare Comes at last the happy pair; Stalwart youth and blushing bride, Stepping, proudly side by side.

Blessings on you, scholars twain! Learn life's lessons well together; There is knowledge rich to gain That will make your golden chain Pleasant as this sunny weather,

Ding! done! the bell tolla-Silently the people pass Through the churchyard's tangled grass; Silent is the form they bear. Wisdom keeps her temple there, But who would her secrets wis-All alone must enter in.

Blessings on thee, graduatet School is out and lessons over. Here, at last, serene, sedate, Rest thee in thy high estate! Peace above thee broad and hover!

Let us pause here for a moment, with bowed heads, out of respect for the memory of Tom Martindale, whose funeral yesterday was attended by half the town,

MORRIS M. ISENBERG is so kind and thoughtful as to send us a New Year's card. It gives us pleasure (at the same time crediting the Jewish World with an assist) to reply to Mr. Isenberg:

לשנה שובה תכתבו

זאל דער נאט פון אברהם און פעטריק

SNAPPY GROWTH In the ninth but 1 Little run had we. Yet when all was done It had grown 2-3.

Say, friend, I've a proposition to make to you. You publish cracks at poor, strug-gling guys who can't write signs as they should be writ, and jests on rube news-papers. Will you publish one extract from the Ledgers for each one of the others you print, provided I cut om out and send 'em to you? For instance, when your golf 'em to you? For instance, when your golf expert refers to a golfer "calling his balk," will you put it where it can be seen next to "female waitresses"? KRAB. VERY well, go to it. We may lose

our job and you your reputation for kindliness, but what's that to either of WHY bother with the movies where

the senseless censor censes? Let Nature's poet prove he's the voice of all her tenses. There's something pretty fine, sirs, to see around these diggin's; so seek the Brandywine, sirs, and follow D. S.

BANKS OF BRANDYWINE

By D. S. HIGGINS, in Wilmington Journal There is no place upon this earth.
On which the sun does shine;
No place so full of happiness,
When loving hearts entwine;
No place where pleasure reigns supreme
Over hills and green ravine,
As that place in little Delawars.
The banks of Brandywine.

Here is where nature first unrobed And made her grand display; Here is where Cupic keeps his dates,
And with them often plays;
Where little rills winding down the hills,
And through the green ravine,
In that flowery dell at Wilmington.
The banks of Brandywine.

Here from the base of giant rocks,
Flows streamlets to the brink.
Where Neptune loves to wander,
To take his nectar drink.
His daughters, with their brush and combs,
On ellepery rocks recline;
And daisies dancing over the hills,
On the banks of Brandywine.

Cloak and Suit Note Mr. and Mrs. Montague Glass, of New Rochelle, are being congratulated upon the birth of a girl, Elizabeth Mary, on Septem ber 12. Cigars all around, Mawruss, and let these here now Ho Joy de

Dear Tom—You accuse all my signs of being "phoney." Now here's one you can go look for yourself. Atop of the Ford Building, Broad street and Lehigh avenue. WATCH THE FORDS GO BY RUNABOUT 3.45.

I waited till 4 o'clock and didn't see any.

J A C.

But, on the other hand, here are a coup of his phoney ones: WE'LL DO THE FAMILY WASH FIVE CENTS A POUND Great heaven, I weigh 160 myself, an

Sign in Camden: OPHELIA FINN

Mother Says IT always makes daughter fighting me to do the dishes alone, because then she has nobody to fight with.

Lookeei here's a thing of merit; Cheer up! cheer up! boys an' gais, Lookee! here comes oid Cliff Sterrett "Leading Polly and her pais."

SIGN Lettered on window of Tailor Store Sixth and Girard avenue: Jacob Roth

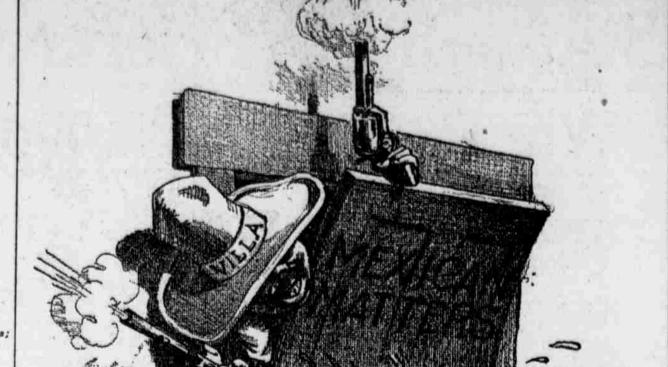
Ladies Tailor. Trousers a specialty.

BEWARE THE BUNKHOUND! Serving the City Beautiful, He Bites

All Unlovely Things We had the hardest time imaginable esterday to get the Bunkhound to make flying trip to City Line avenue near



lions the coup de to be after big-ger game. His great desire aponers to be stick



A FINE FAMILY SKELETON, DEAD OR ALIVE

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Opposition to the Transit Plan From a Taxpayer Who Has No Faith in the Future-Who'll Be the Seth Low of Philadelphia?

This Department is free to all readers who wish to express their opinions on subjects of current interest. It is an open forum and the Evening Ledger assumes no responsibility for the views of its correspondents. Letters must be signed by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

PESSIMISM ON TRANSIT To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—In your eateemed paper of the 19th is an article entitled. "The Mayor Stands Pat." It is evident the editor never read Director Twining's elaborate report from a thorough business standpoint, going into the minute details, accompanied with drawings of the complete Taylor system, and giving the approximate cost, showing that it is absolutely impossible for the pasthat it is absolutely impossible for the pas-senger receipts on a five-cent basis to cover the interest and cost of operation for many years, to say nothing of a sinking fund, and that there are only two ways that this system can be operated, namely, that the passengers pay a higher rate of fare or the taxpayers make up the deficiency. A property owner may live 1000 miles away and never even see this railroad, but as a taxpayer he is bound to pay his share of my carfare, which is a piece of rank injustice. The Taylor system when completed and equipped to run the first train from League Island to Olney avenue, with the Frankford, Rozborough and Darby branches and all connections, will cost at the lowest estimate \$50,000,000, the interest at four percent would be \$3,200,000 and would require 64,000,000 nickel passengers annually, or 175,242 daily, for the interest alone. The cost of operation would bring the entire passenger traffic to more than 200,000 daily. payer he is bound to pay his share of my

senger traffic to more than 200,000 daily.

Now, where are they to come from in addition to those carried by the present system? For if much traffic would be drawn from the present system both would go broke with nickel fares. Allow me to tell that writer that it takes more than bombastic talk to run a railroad successfully. He is mistaken when he says the Taylor system can stand by itself. I will just cite one instance to show how absurd that assertion is. Suppose a man is at Second and Snyder avenue and wants to go to Germantown or Chestnut Hill. He must either walk twelve squares or pay another fare on Snyder avenue, and when he gets to Olney avenue he is still miles from the center of Germantown and more miles from Chestnut Hill, thus requiring another surface carfare to reach destination. Now does it not look reasonable that any man with ordinary horse sense would promptly exit not look reasonable that any man with ordinary horse sense would promptly exchange on Snyder avenue with Chestnut Hilf car, thus reaching destination not only sooner, but for one-half the fare, especially if the surface cars would only stop at alternate streets? Hence it is clear that virtually no one will patronize the Taylor system except those in the immediate neighborhood, and not even then unless their destination is also close by. The best proof that this will not pay on its investment is that I have yet to hear of the first responsible man or set of men anywhere in the United States willing to finance this stupendous job, hence there will be a load on the taxpayers for a generation.

REAL ESTATE TAXPAYER.

Philadelphia. September 26.

Philadelphia, September 26, Philadelphia, September 26,

[The estimates of cost and earnings of
the Taylor extension of the rapid transit
service in this letter do not agree with
those made by competent engineers. The
assumption that the new system would put
a heavy load on the taxpayers for a generation is not justified by the results in
similar extensions of transportation facilities elsewhere. — Editor of the Evening
Laddensia.

DR. WOODWARD NOMINATED To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-In answer to the question, "Who'll be the Seth Low of Philadelphia" I would suggest Dr. George Woodward. Philadelphia, September 26.

ENGLAND'S EIGHT HOURS To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—Alistair McDenaid in criticizing my recent letter under the above beading grows wrathy because I attempted to draw in Ireland by the tail." It is entirely too bad; I must not do it agan. The skeleton in John Bull's closet must be kept covered.

question. Wrong again? There will be an Irish question until Britain clears or is cleared out of that island. There is no use now talking about a campaign conducted with "tact and friendship." There can be no friendships until Ireland is a nation. Constitutional agriculture has broken down, its leaders prove recreant to their trust, and England has once more gone on record as the most perfidious government in the

CARRANZI

England does not want Ireland to be an industrial country or a competitor in any way. She wants Ireland to raise cattle and potatoes for her market and soldiers to fight her wars in foreign lands while she manufactures for the world. be encouraged. And as for so-called prosperous Ulster, there is no such a thing. I have lived in Ulster long enough to take stock. There is little prosperity in Ulster outside the shippards of Belfast and Derry. The linen industry of Belfast would ne another Roger Casement to expose its in-famies. The conditions under which chil-dren and women work in the Belfast milis are worse than the horrors of the Congo, as administered by the good King Leopold of saintly memory. Children of twelve, with not enough rags about them to cover them, going into those mills at 6 a.m. and working in a choking atmosphere. working in a choking atmosphere until 9 p. m. with nothing to eat but dry white bread and tea, for twenty-five cents a day! bread and tea, for twenty-five cents a day! Hunger, poverty, ignorance, drink, consumption, decay and death. Don't tell me about prosperous Ulster, where the emigration for the last ten years far exceeds that from any other of the three provinces. In the shipyards the mere Irish cannot work—are not allowed to. Only the King's Irish have a franchise there.

King's Irish have a franchise there.

There is just one possibility of the Irish question being settled without its having to run its logical and bloody course. President Wilson said some time ago "that all peoples should have the right to select the government under which they live!" Now the United States is bound to figure in the settlement of the present world war, and its representative will doubtless sit at the peace conference when the new map of Europe is being drawn. Granting such, it is the duty of this country to insist on the Irish question being considered and settled, whether or not England considered and astiled, whether or not England considers Ireland a small nationality. Ireland and Poland are fit subjects for vital consideration. Besides, Ireland is a belligerent and has a perfect right to have representation of her own. Let America insist on Ireland having a representative present. It is nothing short of our duty. There is no other way to a peaceful settlement of the eternal question. of our duty. There is no other wa peaceful settlement of the eternal qu JAMES SMITH. Philadelphia, September 26,

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW The big flaw in the President's handling of the railroad dispute was not in what he did, but in when and how he did it.—Hoston Record.

President Wilson, as a true Progressive, dislikes "Farmer Jim" Martine because the thunderer of the Jersey farms beforgs to the prepresidential primary and one-term plank period, which is so far in the past.—

What would Hughes have done? Well, for one thing, he would not have spent \$100,000,000 of the people's money in not getting Villa, and then abandon the "pursuit" to hold a New London conference on a \$200,000,000 loan while Villa jubilantly raids Chihuahua.—New York Evening Mail It would be a descent into the ridiculous to inquire what Mr. Wilson has ever done for labor. As a college president he sneered at labor; as President of the United States he has truckled to labor and fed it with false hopes and the sugar plums of delusive and impossible promises.—Albany Knickerbocker Press.

We know that President Wilson has the approval of the mass of the American peop for the action he took. It was to be a pacted that the officers of the rathway brother actions and workington generally votes for President Wilson, but we built that even those who have no direct interest in labor, but who realise that the President's purpose was to save the country from a calamity, will indozes him also—Fo Worth Siar-Asisgram.

What Do You Know?

Queries of general interest will be answered in this column. Ten questions, the answere to which every well-informed person should know, are asked doily. QUIZ

What proportion of a man's monthly in-come can as a rule safely be expended on rent? Does a sculptor carve his own marbles? How is a painting removed from a dam aged canvas to a new canvas?

What is radium?

A practice sometimes resorted to at anc-tions is called by-bidding. What is this practice? After an early Civil War hattle many southern soldiers started to go home in groups, thinking the war was over. What was that battle?

What is an electric fish?
Was King Arthur a real person?
What is a rainbow?
What is the subject of pictures entitled
"Ecce Homo"?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Jubilee: the Jewish year of emancipation and restoration, celebrated every fifty The first Grand Army of the Republic post was organized in Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866, by Civil War veterans.

The four names most frequently found in Philadelphia are Smith, Miller, Brown and Jones in that order.

The city of Washington does not vote. The District of Columbia is governed by Federal Commission. Banditti: plural of bandit.
Coxawain's duties: to steer and in smaller craft often to direct the actions of the crew.

Ibls: a stork-like bird found in lakes and swamps of warm climates. Boiling point, 212 degrees Fahreni freezing point, 32 degrees.
 A fur coat is said to be warmer with fur on the outside.

10. Ice is not always at the same temperature; its temperature is often far below freezing Inventor's Problem

Inventor's Problem

D. M.—If you have invented a gun which the United States could use, it would be desirable that the United States should have it, and if there is a valuable military secret involved in its manufacture, it is your duty to submit it to the authorities at Washington before disposing of it to a foreign government, even though that entail loss to yourself. As for the question of financing your researches, that problem is more difficult. You will simply have to depend upon the sympathy and co-operation of other experts in ballistics more favorably situated than yourself.

CONVALESCING

Political conditions in California have improved to such an extent that the name of Hiram Johnson may be freely mentioned in the presence of survivors of the old guard without starting anything more serious than a contortion of the facial muscles.

—Los Angeles Express.

AMUSEMENTS-Photoplays CHESTNUT ST. OPERA HOUSE TWICE DAILY-2:15 and 8:15

THE BIRTH OF NATION Matiness, except Saturday, 25c, 50c and 75c, Nights and Saturday Mat., 25c, 50c and \$1.00 Arcadia CHRSTNUT Relow 16TH 10 A M. to 11:16 P. M. Dorothy Dalton "THE JUNGLE CHILD"
Thurs. Prt. Bat. "Diane of the Fulling"

VICTORIA Clara Kimball Young "THE DARK SILENCE" Cerstone Cornedy The Winning Punch Dessayer's Symphony Orchestra Thurs., Fri., Sat. Wheel of the Law

L. THIS WEEK ARY PAULINE FREDERICK "ASHES OF EMBERS"

PALACE 1214 MARKET ST. MAE MURRAY "The Big Sister

FARM BANK WELCOME SAYS GEORGE W. NORR

Finds Enthusiasm for Credits System in Rural Sections

Farmers, bankers and even a brokers, especially in the western are most enthusiastic over the run act, according to George W. Now Loan Commissioner, who has just to his home in Penllyn frem a to country with the Farm Loan Boan purpose of studying conditions in ous districts where the Government to establish rural credit banks.

to establish rural credit banks.

"There was not much enthusiasm to of the eastern States outside of Spra Mass., and some places in Connecte the rural credits," said Mr. Norra, was no opposition anywhere, and was thusiasm was lacking it was due a hesitation or lack of interest, but Utica, N. Y., all the meetings were a enthusiastic, but well attended.

"In all, the board on this trip had to nine different hearings in Issue States," continued Mr. Norria, "The ings were usually held in the Pederal of houses, which were invariably crowd-the doors.

the doors.
"The farmers in the West use
the provisions of the act perfectly
prepared to take advantage of t

the provisions of the act perfectly as prepared to take advantage of the assoon as afrangements are completed to them into operation.

"Even the bankers in the western ease and others who have been making by lending money to farmers were thusiastic over rural credits, and said the twould mean a loss to them at fire during could see how in the long run they make more profits from other sources cident to rural credits, and it would be in the end for all concerned."

Mr. Norris said the farmers out we were much better organized through sine and similar organizations than man farmers and were, therefore, in a become that the said of the set. Asked how the establishment of recredits banks would likely affect the lemmade by the big life insurance compass which aggregate millions of dollars western farm mortgages which are bright high rates of interest to those compass which aggregate interest to those compass which aggregate mortgages by the farmer, we would borrow from the rural credits for purpose. Mr. Norris said that while may western mortgages were netting the ance companies five or six per cent of farmer was paying sometimes as high us eight or ten per cent, the difference put to middlemen or brokers who acted as pobetweens.

In this connection Mr. Norris points.

In this connection Mr. Norris pointed at that under the rural credits plan a farm could not only get money on a merical at a much lower rate of interest, but a provisions of the loan compelled his pay off a part of his mortgage each ry. This provision also made investment is bonds to be issued by the rural rubanks much safer, and would be an investment for the small investor recould only invest about \$100 at a time. The Farm Loan Board will hold-barris in Pennsylvania next month, possibly

WHY THE COCKS CROW

in Pennsylvania next month, p

"Forty Years at the Bar," by been Browne, a distinguished British layer, full of interesting aneodotes, new and a Following is one of the latter that is were reprinting: There was a legend in the ence at one time that whenever a lie we told a cock crowed. The derivation of the production is challenged. told a cock crowed. The derivation of tradition is obvious. Upon one ees this legend was being mentioned, and one said. "If that is so, how do you count for the fact that comes mently about 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning?"

"That"—and the answer is ascribed not know whether correctly or more than the contraction of the fact. at that hour the morning published."

AMUSEMENTS

GARRICK \$1 Mat. Today TONIGHT AT 8:15 ANOTHER COHAN & HARRIS

TRIUMPH "THE MOST DURABLE STRUCTURE IS STAGECRAFT THAT HAS BEEN ERBOTE IN YEARS,"

THE HOUSE OF GLASS with MARY RYAN AND ORIGINAL NEW YORK CO.

BROAD-Next Saturday Night

SEATS TOMORROW Opening Regular Dramatic Beams The MESSRS, SHUBERT Present MARIE TEMPEST in Cyril Harcourt's "A Lady's Nai Sparkling Comedy "A Lady's Nai Best Seats \$1.50 at Popular Wednesday in

LYRIC LAST \$1.50 MAT. TOBAY
THE BEST MUSICAL SHOW IN TO ROBINSON CRUSOE, JR. WITH THE PEERLESS AL JOIST COMEDIAN AL JOIST COMEDIAN NEXT WEEK—Seats Tomor.—Mail Order Clifton Crawford in "HER SOLDIER WITH JOHN CHARLES TROMAS IN WITH JOHN CHARLES TROMAS & MARGARET ROMAINE

UNIVERSITY MUSEU Thursday, Sept. 28, 8 P. M. LIGHTING OF PANAMA PACIFIC EXPOSITION By W. D. A. RYAN
Showing the famous colored picture of remarkable night scenes.

A SENSATION WHEREVER SHOWS
PIRST TIME IN THIS UITY

B. F. KEITH'S THEATER 15TH ANNUAL BLUE RIBBON BILLS
SYRRY ACT A PRATURN!
A D E L A I D E & H UG H B
Cocil Cunningham; Fonsille filters; herbert & Co.; Eumett Weich & Co.; has
Verdi. Others.
Today at 2, 26c & 50c. Tonight at a 15 ac
CHILDREN'S DAY, BATURDAY, MELT

Globe Theater MARRET OF THE GREAT LAMBERT OF SILE COMPONENT OF SILE CAPE OF THE GREAT LAMBERT OF SILE CAPE OF

Adelphi Popular \$1 Mat. Tames EXPERIENCE

Philadelphia Orchestr NOW SEASON TICKETS Walnut CHANGE OF P

TOMORROW & Prior FOR THE MAN SHE LO FORREST-Mat. Today Cross Keys MARKET Daily T do. 100

SVENGALIA Knickerbocker "Peg o' My Heart" Dumont's Minstrels