Evening Ledger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY
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Published daily at Public Ledger Building, Independence Square, Philadelphia.
Branch Offices: Broad and Chestnut Streets; Atlantic City, Press-Union Building; New York, 203 Metropolitan Tower; Detroit, 826 Ford Building; St. Louis, 409 Globe-Democrat Building; Chicago, 1202 Tribune Building.

NEWS BUREAUS:
Washington Bureau, Riggs Building; New York Bureau, The Times Building; Berlin Bureau, 60 Friedrichstrasse; London Bureau, Marconi House, Strand; Paris Bureau, 32 Rue Louis le Grand.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS
By carrier, six cents per week. By mail, postpaid outside of Philadelphia, except where foreign postage is required, one month, twenty-five cents; one year, three dollars. All mail subscriptions payable in advance.
Notice—Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000

Address all communications to Evening Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

ENTERED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR SEPTEMBER WAS 112,603

Philadelphia, Wednesday, October 11, 1916.

Who will not mercie unto others show,
How can he mercie ever hope to have?
—Spenser.

We guess it's all right so long as nobody sinks the Statue of Liberty.

Hail and farewell, Bernhardt! May we have many another chance to bid you good-by forever.

The general opinion seems to be that if Wilson can stand for Daniels the country can't stand for Wilson.

Some change of temperature for guardsmen who have been sweltering beneath a tropic sun on the border.

The silence of Mr Bryan is more ominous than his "God bless you," and either is enough to give the donkey the shivers.

We never did think that Carranza was the proper man to rule Mexico. Anybody who thinks he can drive bull fights out of that country belongs in the native Matteawan instead of the President's chair.

Funny, isn't it, that when the price of food has to be raised on account of war, etc., the selling companies always manage to increase their net profits proportionately. The Armours are going to cut a four hundred per cent stock melon.

No matter what messages or plans Mr. Gerard brought with him, it is certain that he will be able to give the Administration valuable inside information concerning the condition of the Central Empires. We rather fancy he will find American cooking much to his liking.

The P. R. T. should be encouraged rather than discouraged. — Mayor Smith.

True, and was ever a company offered more encouragement than the opportunity to operate a $60,000,000 public utility on terms to suit? It so happens that the interests of the city and the company run hand in hand in this matter. Let's get together.

That speculators are hoping to make more fortunes out of war brides is indicated by the boom in the price of New York Stock Exchange seats. A broker paid $74,500 for one yesterday, which is $4500 more than the last previous sale. The boom will have to continue some time before the price reaches the highwater mark of 1905, when a seat sold for $95,000.

Nothing could show more clearly the sensitiveness of international relations to every wind that blows than the firm and elated stand the Mexican commissioners took the moment the possibility of American difficulties with Germany reappeared. The Mexicans evidently feel that they can count on a Government, governed by expediency and by appearances, yielding on one flank when pressed on the other.

Whether prison reform in New York receives a setback by the resignation of Thomas Mott Osborne as warden of Sing Sing depends on the character and purposes of the man appointed to succeed him. But conditions which prevailed when Mr. Osborne was first appointed cannot be restored. He has attracted so much attention to flagrant abuses that public sentiment demands a more humane and intelligent treatment of prisoners.

The constant and menacing presence of cruisers on the high seas near the ports of a neutral country may be regarded, according to the canons of international courtesy, as a just ground for offense, although it may be strictly legal.—Secretary Lansing's protest to England and France.

Owing to general condemnation of submarine methods, a submarine blockade would be even more irritating to the United States than a blockade by cruisers. The Government must be perfectly impartial in its interpretation of the law, but it must pay a little attention to American interests at the same time.

Those who watched faces on the stage of the Metropolitan will never forget the smile that Mr. Knox wore as Mr. Hughes told in language that a child could understand why justice had compelled him to act as he did in the Danbury hatters' case. The manly statement silenced the heckler and brought down the house. As a bit of "human interest," though, it is not often that a former Attorney General gets the chance to hear a former Supreme Court Justice explain publicly his part in a notable case. It is not often that a statesman combines the judicial learning and poise with the nerve of a leader and the sympathetic humanity of a teacher.

If Hughes had accepted the Supreme Bench, it would not have been necessary to call on the alumni to raise funds for an athletic field. But the college thought the conditions were too onerous. In fact, it set a good example to other institutions. Of all forms of academic freedom the most important to be preserved is the freedom to develop along the lines which seem best to those in charge of a college. The college that sells its freedom for a million or two, even if it be only its freedom to engage in intercollegiate sports, sets a precedent of mercenariness that would discredit it for ever after. It is probable that every alumnus who contributed to the Swarthmore fund gave more generously and more gladly because his college had retained its independence in the face of great temptation.

THE TRANSIT ORDINANCE

IN HIS statement to Councils the Mayor declares emphatically:

> I resolved that if the 1914 draft had in that year been formulated as a basis of negotiation for the equipment and operation of the city-built lines, there was no apparent reason why it should not act in a similar capacity in 1916.
>
> I therefore instructed my Director of Transit to bring the 1914 draft down to date, so as to include therein the new lines authorized by the 1916 ordinance.

The 1914 draft, of course, provided also for any "additional lines" which might be constructed by the city. The bringing down to date, therefore, consists in the writing of a formal contract, based on that draft and departing from it in no essential particular.

We commend the Mayor most heartily for his abandonment of the theory that the 1914 agreement is of no importance. If in no essential particulars the ordinance submitted by him differs from the principles laid down in the co-operative agreement; if he is, in fact, determined to stand on that agreement and battle with sturdy enthusiasm for the translation of that agreement into a formal contract; if he has set his heart on the achievement of that kind of rapid transit for which the people voted and to which they are devoted, then, we say, he will find no more enthusiastic supporter of his policy than this newspaper will be.

The ordinance is a document of great length, studded with technical terms and couched in formal language. It seems, at a first study, to be intimately in consonance with the co-operative agreement. We do not find, for instance, any radical departure from the preferential guarantees provided for by Mr. Taylor. We should not be inclined to consider the omission of the Camden tube from the negotiations as a major objection, although in the 1914 agreement the profits from that tube figured as an offset against possible losses for the city in preferential payments. The limitations thrown about the abolition of exchange tickets call for careful consideration. Indeed, the Mayor has invited public discussion and he need be in no doubt about getting it. The subject is of such vital interest to the community that every feature of the proposed contract will be examined with extraordinary care. We take it, from the Mayor's attitude, that if any vital divergence from the 1914 draft is disclosed, he will himself be prompt to urge a correcting amendment of the proposed ordinance on his own account.

While we cannot acquiesce in the Mayor's intimation that he is required by the contract of 1907 to offer the operation of the new city-built lines to the P. R. T., we most heartily agree with him that, irrespective of that contract, it is eminently fair and proper to give the present company every opportunity to operate the new system. Rapid transit was not conceived in any spirit of hostility to the P. R. T., nor is there any such hostility evident in public thought at the present time. On the contrary, there is virtually a unanimous hope that the P. R. T. will ratify without delay its moral acceptances of 1914 and take a giant's part in the consummation of this magnificent public improvement. We should protest most emphatically against any other course, except as a last resort, and we most earnestly hope that the proposed ordinance, if on examination it proves to be essentially the 1914 agreement, will meet with a ready indorsement by the P. R. T. and its affiliated companies.

The situation is one which again calls A. Merritt Taylor into the service of the people. We anticipate that he will examine the ponderous ordinance with scrupulous care and issue for the benefit of the public his analysis of it. If Mr. Taylor finds that it is joker-proof and snake-clear, the public will be likely to throw behind it the full weight of their support. And the record of Mr. Taylor is such that we may be sure he will bring forward no trivial objections if, perchance, in some minor details or relatively unimportant features it should differ from the program originally laid down. There will be no fight against the ordinance unless there is in it some violent sacrifice of vital public interests.

We take it that the bringing forth of this elaborate contract means that the Mayor has reached a definite decision as to the city's course, and has abandoned any idea of calling in Mr. Parsons or other experts. If this is so, we congratulate him on his reversal of purpose. If the ordinance is in accord with the 1914 draft, its adoption by Councils will pass the problem on to the P. R. T., which will be expected to confirm its attitude of 1914 and assure beyond question the universal transit system which is to be the arteries and circulatory system of the new Philadelphia.

Tom Daly's Column

Pomes Written by Myself Little Poey

Did you ever see a day
Breaking in the East
It is wonderful to say
Quite the very least
I'll describe it if I may
And how Night deceased.

This is how it happened I
Woke in time to see the sky
Brighten through my window pane.
I had had another pain
On the day before that kept
Me in bed and so I slept
When I was not used to it
Which upset my life a bit
Thus you see I was awake
When the day began to break.
It was dark outside and still
And I lay and watched until
Just beyond my window sill
I beheld the maple tree
That began to bow to me.
Then the leaves they danced and spoke
Quite like children just awoke
And I noticed in the East
Where a breeze had just increased
Gold began to hem a cloud
That was like a funeral shroud
For the Night that was deceased.
Then the birds began to sing
They were glad as anything
When the winds at break of day
Wrapped the Night in clouds so gray
And just carried it away.
I too was so happy then
That I could not sleep again.

WHEN your train stops at Stamford, Conn., on your way to New Haven to visit H. P. D.'s American House, glance out of the window on the right side of the car and see:

BUKIAWICUS & MIRZEJEWSKI
AMERICAN HOUSE
Americanism is unprejudiced in Conn.
G. L.

Dear Tom—Having just returned from a trip through Lehigh and Northampton counties, where the natives "make the door shut" and "tie the horse loose," and the conductor calls to the motorman to "back aheadt a liddle" and knowing your interest in signs as they are writ, I submit the following:

In the livery stable I noticed this:

ALL TEAMS MUST BE
SETTLED
BEFORE STARTING

On a door admitting to offices on the second floor was this:

PLEASE CLOSE THIS DOOR
WHEN YOU OPEN IT

"DON'T you think," writes a contrib. to B. L. T.'s Line in the Chicago Tribune, "that the persons who accuse W. W. of changing his mind underestimate him? He really appears to think both ways at once on the same subject." "Possibly," replies Bert, "possibly. He may be our political dinosaur. Very constant readers may recall our lines upon

"THE DINOSAUR.
"Behold the mighty Dinosaur,
Famous in prehistoric lore,
Not only for his weight and strength
But for his intellectual length.
You will observe by these remains
The creature had two sets of brains—
One in his head (the usual place),
The other at his spinal base.
Thus he could reason a priori
As well as a posteriori.
No problem bothered him a bit;
He made both head and tail of it.
So wise he was, so wise and solemn,
Each thought filled just a spinal column.
If one brain found the pressure strong
It passed a few ideas along;
If something slipped his forward mind
'Twas rescued by the one behind;
And if in error he was caught
He had a saving afterthought.
As he thought twice before he spoke
He had no judgments to revoke;
For he could think, without congestion,
Upon both sides of every question.
O, gaze upon this model beast,
Defunct ten million years at least."

Sir—The following viscid versicle presupposes the knowledge that there is a state of war at present in Europe. To wit:

Brave deeds were done
Brave deeds Warsaw
From Budapest to Dover;
But there is not so brave as I,
For the hat of straw bought last July
I still wear in October. W. A. H.

"THE secret of the well-dressed man is usually to be found in his clothes," begins an ad in the Elmira Advertiser, and J. F. G. wonders if it's the man's pocketbook that is referred to.

Dear Tom—A sign on the front of a restaurant opposite the P. R. R. station at Sunbury, Pa., reads:

"Eat between trains."

Bad advice for those afflicted with nervous indigestion, don't you think?
JERRY.

THRENODY

Red and yellow and gold and brown,
Dance the mad leaves through the town,
Whirling blindly, while they go
'Neath their winding sheet of snow.

Red and yellow and brown and gold
Danced my heart in days of old,
Danced until the winter's snow
Wrapped my true love, long ago.
MARIE.

Among the several inglorious but not exactly mute Miltons who twang the lyre every now and then is Mr. J. Hammonds Hall, over at Fitzgerald, who favors with the following hand-picked appreciation of our well-known and highly spoken of President:

Wilson is out for president
I hope he will win the fee
He has kept peace between the country all the time
He has been honored from his birth
He is the greatest man on earth
He is the man that kept our soldiers off the line

He worked hard to save his country
There was war from shore to shore
And I know that is worthy of this rhime
He is friendly with the rock man
He is friendly with the poor
He is just the man for president
'Twas he that kept the soldiers off the line

He is just the man for president
I know you will say I am right
You will find him on the safe side all the time
To keep out of trouble
He will work both day and night
He is the man that kept our soldiers off the line —Macon Telegraph.

ONE marked difference between journalism and literature is that literature is supposed to leave something to the imagination. The Record recently presented this bit of literature:

> Mrs. Peter Binsky, picking coal on the Central Railroad at Newport, died at the Allentown Hospital.

ON ACCOUNT OF HOLIDAY our store will be closed until 8 p. m. Saturday, Oct. 7. Come down and see the bargains. R. W. Walters, 23 and Market sts. —Wilmington Every Evening.

THE MODERN MARATHON

MESMER THE FIRST HYPNOTIST

He Mystified and Interested Paris by the Manifestation of His Curious Power—He Thought That It Was Magnetic. How He Used His "Magic Tub"

By JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS

IN 1778 there arrived in Paris an uncanny genius whose reputation for ability to heal the sick by a new and very sensational process caused him to be received with considerable awe.

This wizard, Frederic-Antoine Mesmer, was forty-four years of age, tall, distinguished and impressive—a personality who, because of his extraordinary calm and self-reliance, radiated a sense of health and hope to thousands who came in contact with him. Leaving his native town of Swabia, Germany, he had gone to Vienna, where he had taken the degree of doctor of medicine, but had left the Viennese capital because of an alleged cabal against him, and before arriving in Paris had traveled throughout Europe.

Mesmer took an apartment in the Hotel Bouret, in the center of Paris, near the Place Vendome, and immediately let it be known that he was ready to treat incurable diseases. Vanity Fair, ever upon the lookout for new fads, especially new cures, at once flocked to the new physician. He became the vogue. His picturesque personality fascinated his patients, especially those of the feminine persuasion. It became whispered about that he possessed "magic power."

He invented a remarkable piece of apparatus that soon had Paris by the ears. It was known as the "magic tub," and consisted of a covered cylinder, inside which patients were seated in tiers. Each held a tube with the end of which he touched that part of his anatomy which he wished to be treated. Inside the great tub stood Mesmer, an imposing figure garbed in robes suggestive of a magician and bearing an alleged "magic wand." As the "treatments" continued the patients would become excited, some of them falling into convulsions. These the mysterious physician would calm.

Individuals were treated at private seances. During such a treatment Mesmer would hold the subject's hand, touch his forehead and make before his face passes with the open hand. These manipulations produced convulsions, hysteria and often catalepsy. The western world had never witnessed phenomena of the kind, and Mesmer's clinic became the mecca of invalids, hypochondriacs, mystics and savants from all parts of the world.

Mesmer had discovered some force of whose origin he was quite as ignorant as was the public at large. Confusing it with electricity he called it magnetism—more often "animal magnetism." Following the experiments of physicists then studying magnetic forces he later applied to his patients metal plates such as used in electric batteries. He claimed that his magnetic force originated in the planets and was altered by their positions. According to his confused notion the heavenly bodies floated about in an infinite magnetic fluid which he could transmit to any objects, animate or inanimate.

The Paris Faculty of Medicine appointed a commission to investigate and report upon his phenomena. This body included Benjamin Franklin, then sojourning in Paris. Mesmer avoided the investigators, although they appeared to regard him favorably. He later suggested that the French Government subsidize him by giving him a general annuity that would enable him to treat patients without charge, and to this end Queen Marie Antoinette was petitioned to grant him an estate and chateau, also $100,000. The Queen referred the proposition to the Government, which suggested that the famous physician be given a pension of $4000 a year and that he be knighted with the Order of St. Michael, provided that he would report all of his discoveries to a medical board appointed by the King. But Mesmer scorned the Government's offer. Going to Spa he established there a magnetic clinic and repeated his Paris successes. Vainly petitioning Parliament to now conduct an impartial investigation into his methods, he became discouraged by that body's refusal, and sold his alleged secret to a federation of twenty-four societies which he organized as a sort of masonic order under a grand master. Each member had to pay Mesmer an initiation fee of a hundred louis and annual dues of sixty francs. To become a member one had to be twenty-five years of age, and was required to abstain from tobacco. Among the members of this strange brotherhood was America's friend, the Marquis de Lafayette.

Becoming involved in bitter quarrels and stubborn controversies, Mesmer left France in disgust, taking with him a fortune of 300,000 francs. After sojourning for a time in England and Germany, he finally returned to his native Swabia, where at the age of eighty-one he died in 1815.

He gave to the world mesmerism, that mysterious force now more generally called hypnotism, and which after more than a century of investigation by his successors still vexes the human understanding.

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NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

President Wilson says that a victory for the Republican party in November means war. It does not mean war, but it does mean an end to the weak and wabbly sort of an Administration that Mr. Wilson has given us.—Buffalo Commercial.

President Wilson performed a public service when he pointed out that what the Republican managers really want is a return of the "good old days of Mark Hanna," when the trust which didn't see what it wanted asked for it and got it on a golden platter.—Chicago Journal.

An embargo on foodstuffs would be a radical departure from our traditional policy, but conditions are abnormal, an emergency exists, and however great our distress we cannot recall our wheat once it has left for the European market. The subject is worth the most serious consideration. —St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Mr. Wilson has no ulterior ambitions, no purposes of political preferment, reaching beyond the conclusion of his second term, no dream of a third term, which, consciously or unconsciously, might warp has judgment or make him waver in moments of critical importance that he might get the German vote, or the English vote, or the foreign vote for another term.—Louisville Post.

CHARACTER HIS ASSET

Of course the politicians who play the game for what they can get out of it find themselves all at sea in the company of a leader like Mr. Hughes. They were unable to forecast his nomination, the success of his Western trip, or his smashing victory in Maine. They are beginning slowly to realize that the character of Mr. Hughes is the source of his party's main strength in the current campaign. Instead of endeavoring to change his character the politicians who pose as professionals in the game should change their point of view. Mr. Hughes was not nominated by professional politicians. He will not be elected by professional politicians, and he will not play the game of the professional politicians while he is in the White House. All these facts are well known to the electorate and will influence its verdict two months hence.—Boston Transcript.

What Do You Know?

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

QUIZ

1. How did penknives come to be so named?
2. What is a shibboleth?
3. When has a warship the right to attack a neutral vessel?
4. A certain kind of writer is sometimes called a hack. What is meant by that?
5. What is unleavened bread?
6. One of the most famous features of a public park in the world is the Serpentine. What and where is it?
7. In what famous scene does a character say, "A Daniel come to judgment! Yea, a Daniel!"
8. What is the principle of the sun dial?
9. Just what is meant by "missing link"?
10. What is the colloquial saying "to cut a melon" mean?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Ante-mortem statement; one made under oath in the presence of witnesses concerning a crime by wounded person not expected to live.
2. A torpedo discharged from submarine is self-propelling in such a way that its course through the water is in a straight line.
3. "Proving ground"; a testing ground for munitions.
4. Minor judiciary, the Magistrates, Justices of the Peace.
5. Color of sorrel horse; a reddish brown.
6. Tocsin; pronounced "tok-sin"; a bell rung as an alarm signal.
7. Governor Sulzer, of New York, was impeached in 1913 and removed from office.
8. Agrarian laws; laws relating to landed property, particularly in regard to the rights of tenants and small owners.
9. The United States has entered into conventions with most of the nations for the reciprocal registration and protection of trademarks.
10. Barbara Frietchie; Whittier wrote a famous poem based on a report of the patriotic act of an aged woman in rescuing a flag shot at by southern soldiers.

Soldiers' Mail

F. S.—It is said that at the present rate the British troops receive as many letters in twenty-four weeks as are delivered altogether in Ireland during the space of a year. It is estimated that the outward mail to the front reaches a total of 8,000,000 letters and 850,000 parcels weekly and the inward or home mail nearly 6,000,000 letters weekly.

State Taxes

H. K. B.—A State can certainly levy taxes, and the Constitution of the United States does not restrict this right except in that no State can levy duties on imports or exports "except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress."

Lloyd George

D. C.—David Lloyd George was born at Manchester January 17, 1863, of Welsh parentage. His father, William George, was a school teacher and his mother was a daughter of David Lloyd, a Baptist minister of Wales. His father died shortly after his birth, leaving the family in poor circumstances and chiefly dependent for support on a maternal uncle, Richard Lloyd, a shoemaker by trade and pastor of a Campbellite church in Wales. This uncle assisted him in getting a start in life and the Lloyd part of his name is for his maternal grandfather. Having qualified for the law, he was admitted to the bar in 1884 and was successful from the start. In politics he was a Radical. In 1890 he was elected to Parliament, was re-elected several times and took high rank as a Liberal leader and constructive statesman. In 1905 he was appointed president of the Board of Trade, a Cabinet position in which he won new distinction. In 1908, when Mr. Asquith became Premier, he promoted Mr. Lloyd George to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, a position previously held by Mr. Asquith himself. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer seven years. In 1915 he was made Minister of Munitions, and on the death of Lord Kitchener he became Secretary of State for War, a position he still holds.

GERMANY SEEKS MILK HERE

Skimmed Product Needed for Manufacture of Insulating Material

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Consul General Morgan at Hamburg reports to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce that inquiries are coming to his consulate from German manufacturers as to the possibility of getting a supply of skimmed milk from America, to be used in the manufacture of galalith. Galalith is manufactured from casein by means of formaldehyde. A solution of casein is obtained by treating skimmed milk with caustic alkali or carbonate of alkali. This solution is clarified and the casein precipitated by means of acids and then filtered. The water is then extracted by pressure and the product dried slowly. The casein plates obtained are thoroughly saturated with formaldehyde and dried again.

It has been on the German market for some time. Its production is protected in Germany by several patents. It is an excellent insulating material and is not as inflammable as celluloid.

CONSOLATION

The apple crop is two bushels per capita in this country. Therefore, if we have no bread we may eat apple pie.—Brooklyn Times.

Metropolitan OPERA HOUSE
First Time Sat., Oct. 14
Seats Now on Sale at
Met. Opera House (open until 9:30 P. M.); Downtown office, 1108 Chestnut St. (Weymann's), and Branch Box Offices:—West Phila. Talking Machine Co., 52d & Chestnut; So. Phila., Southern Phonograph Co., 1922 S. Passyunk Ave.; Camden, Munger & Long, Broadway & Federal St.
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NEW YORK HIPPODROME ORGANIZATION
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SOUSA and His BAND | CHARLOTTE and Marvelous ICE BALLET | 1000 OTHER DELIGHTS
Nat Wills, "The Happy Hobo"; Chas. T. Aldrich, "Some Detective"; Mallia, Part & Mallia, "The Baggage Smashers"; Bogatyr Troupe; Lou Anger; The Amaranths; Salt Dog; Leslie Leigh, Beth Smalley, Howard Marsh, Harry Westford, Leonore Simonson, Fess Haney, Harry Griffiths, Nellie Doner; Thos. F. Reynolds, Dippy Diers and Hundreds of Others.
Daily Mats. Except Sat. Best Seats $1 Nats. & Sat. Mat. 50c to $2.00

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11:15 A. M. TO 11:15 P. M.—10c, 15c, 25c, 50c
STANLEY CONCERT ORCHESTRA
Best Theater Orchestra Auditoriums
OVERTURE "Sakuntala" (Goldmark)
Selections During Photoplay
Characteristic—"Rustle of Spring" (Sinding)
"Semiramide" (Rossini)
"Sisilietta" (Von Blon)
"Romanze" (Rubinstein)
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PAULINE FREDERICK
IN EXCEPTIONAL PHOTODRAMA
"ASHES OF EMBERS"

ARCADIA
CHESTNUT Below 16th. 10 A. M. to 11:15 P. M. DAILY, 15c; EVENINGS, 25c
E. H. SOTHERN
IN HIS FIRST PHOTOPLAY
"THE CHATTEL"

B. F. Keith's THEATER
A TREAT FOR MUSIC LOVERS
DAISY JEAN
CICCOLINI
Isabell D'Armand & Co.; Harry Cooper & Co.; Bessie Rempel & Co. Other Features.
Today at 2, 25c & 50c. Tonight at 8, 25c to $1.
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LYRIC—Mat. Today BEST SEATS $1.50
TONIGHT AT 8:15. PRICES, 50c to $2.00
THE ENTHRALLING MUSICAL PLAY
CLIFTON CRAWFORD
in "HER SOLDIER BOY"
With a Brilliant Cast of Singers
JOHN CHARLES THOMAS
MARGARET ROMAINE
A TRULY WONDERFUL HIT!

ADELPHI TONIGHT, 50c to $1.50 POP. $1 MAT. TOMORROW
The Most Wonderful Play in America
EXPERIENCE
SPECIAL BREAKFAST MAT. AT 10:30 TOMORROW MORNING, MAKING THREE PERFORMANCES ON THAT DAY, MORNING, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT. BEST SEATS AT BOTH MATINEES ONLY $1.00.

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Garrick—$1 Mat. Today LAST 4 EVGS.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TOMORROW
The House of Glass with MARY RYAN
NEXT WEEK—SEATS TOMORROW
A. H. WOODS Presents
Jane Cowl in Common Clay

FORREST—Mat. Today EVGS. at 8:15
JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Musical Comedy SYBIL

BROAD—Pop. Mat. TODAY and Tomorrow
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in Cyril Harcourt's Sparkling Comedy A Lady's Name
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Best Seats $1.50 at Popular MAT. TODAY and Extra Holiday Matinee Tomorrow

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"THE NATURAL LAW"

Knickerbocker MARKET & 60th STS.
Mats.—Tues., Thurs., Sat.
"THE PATH OF FOLLY"

Dumont's Minstrels 845 N. Arch. Today, 10c

THE BIRTH OF A NATION
Chestnut St. Opera House
TWICE DAILY 2:15 and 8:15
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
Prices—Mats., except Sat., 25c, 50c and 75c. Nights and Saturday Mat., 25c, 50c and $1.

Regent MARKET BELOW 11TH
11 A. M. to 11:15 P. M.
GAIL KANE
"The Scarlet Oath"
to First Presentation
Thurs., Fri., Sat.—"THE HOOD WOMAN"