LET ULSTER DECIDE BY BALLOT, FOR EXCLUSION, PREMIER ASQUITH'S PLAN

Long Awaited Announcement on Home Rule Made in House of Commons Yesterday — Crowds Throng Galleries to Hear Speech.

(Continued from page 1)

The hazards in either event were such as to warrant in all quarters, not indeed a surrender of principle, but an approach which could lead to an agreed settlement; and it was obvious, there was no use in blinking the facts, that such a settlement would involve in the first place acceptance by the opposition of a Home Rule legislature and executive in Dublin, and on the other hand, on the ministerial side, some form of special treatment for Ulster. It was to meet that situation that early last autumn persons of great authority suggested a conference. His own opinion was, and it had not been modified since, that a round-table conference of representatives of different parties and views, without anything in the nature of a preliminary basis of agreement would have tended rather to frustrate than to advance the end in view.

Ireland's Claim First.

Mr. Asquith proceded to emphasize the conditions laid down in his Ladybank speech. He reiterated, first, that nothing must interfere with the setting up in Dublin of a subordinate Irish legislature with an executive responsible to it. (Cheers.)

Seconding, nothing was to be done towards erecting a permanent bar in the way of Irish unity. Thirdly, while the importance of the extension of the principle of devolution in other parts of the kingdom was fairly recognized, the claim of Ireland was prior in point of urgency. His invitation to an interchange of views was cordially and loyally accepted by the leaders of the opposition. The conversations with Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson were rightly, he thought, carried on under the seal of confidence which had remained and he believed would remain unbroken. It must not be inferred that any proposal to which he would allude had either been submitted or rejected in the course of those conversations with Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson. He, however, would agree that the conversations though they had not resulted even in an approach to an agreement, had yet made those participating in them to realize more fully, perhaps more sympathetically, the difficulties which had to be encountered by those honestly desiring a settlement. They were difficulties not imaginary but substantial. Indeed, the inherent conditions created an unexampled situation. By far the most serious of the difficulties was the question of Ulster.

The government had tried honestly and seriously to meet that difficulty by three different roads. There was an expedient which he confessed commended itself much to his judgment called "home rule within."

Home Rule Within Home Rule.

Personally he had spent a great deal of time and labor trying to devise a settlement along these lines. It was the essence of his proposal of what was called, "home rule within home rule," that as regards administration Ulster should, until the Imperial parliament otherwise decided, be entirely exempt from the executive and administrative authority of an Irish parliament in Dublin. It was not such a difficult problem as it seemed. Police, land and everything connected with land purchase were under the bill as it stood, reserved services, and did not pass within the province of the Irish executive.

As regards what was left, namely, education, local government, it would seem to him, these might very well in the excluded area be administered by some local authority, while as regards factory and workshops administration that would remain as at present under the secretary of state at Whitehall. His proposal regarding legislation was, though it met with little support in any quarter, that Ulster should return, like the rest of Ireland, representatives to both upper and lower houses of the Irish legislature, but when any law was passed by these houses respecting Ulster and the majority of Ulster's representatives were opposed to it, it should not come into force until it had received the sanction of the Imperial parliament. That was going a much longer way than many people expected or desired. (Cheers.) But it had the advantage of completely meeting the question of possible administrative oppression. It also started Ireland with a fully representative Irish parliament and served the Imperial veto regarding legislation which might injuriously affect the Ulster minority. He was not going to press that suggestion now. Although he parted from it himself with great reluctance it had the serious drawback of not commending itself to any of the parties concerned. (Laughter.)

Permit Ulster to Withdraw.

The second road was that the whole of Ireland should in the first instance be included, both for legislative and executive purposes in the bill as it stood, but that option should be given, after the lapse of a certain time to the Ulster counties to remove themselves from the jurisdiction of the Irish legislature and executive and revert to their present position. That was a proposal they had considered before it was put forward to the high authority of Sir Horace Plunkett. There again was a proposal which had the great merit of starting from the beginning with a fully representative Irish legislature. A practical working parliament for all Ireland would in a very few years show whether the apprehensions of Ulster were well founded. If they were, not things would go on as they were, if they were well founded the minority had a constitutional door of escape. It would also be an excellent plan if he could make it acceptable, but he was afraid he could not.

Both these roads being blocked they proceeded to explore a third way which went popularly by the name of "exclusion." The objections to exclusion were that starting with an Irish legislature not fully representative was running the risk of stereotyping traditions inherited from the past which all hoped and many believed the future would soften and time obliterate. Nobody was more alive than he to the force of these objections. The Unionists, of course, could get rid of the difficulties of exclusion by simple denial of home rule, and the home rulers could get rid of them if they were ready to start home rule in an atmosphere of discord and tumult. But it seemed to him that Unionists and the home rulers alike could find in some form of provisional exclusion, a via media, to surrender of principle and the application of force. Exclusion could only be put forward not as a solution but as an expedient which might pave the way in time to a final settlement.

Leave it to Ulster.

They then came to the practical question as to how far exclusion could be adopted without violating the principles of either side, and they had come to the conclusion that the only practical way was to allow the Ulster counties themselves to determine whether they desired to be excluded. His plan was that any county in the Province of Ulster was to be excluded for a certain period if on a poll being taken of the parliament electors of any county before the bill came into operation a bare majority of votes favored exclusion. Said poll would be taken in the county if a requisition were presented signed by one-tenth of the electors and presented within a certain time after the date of the passing of the bill. The persons entitled to vote were those entitled to vote at parliamentary elections, and the questions put would be: "Are you for the exclusion of the county from the government of Ireland for a period of years; or, are you against such exclusion?" The poll would be taken by ballot similarly to parliamentary elections. If the poll resulted in favor of exclusion the county would be automatically excluded for a prescribed period.

In speaking of a "county" he would include as separate counties the boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry. He did not believe they could select a more practicable area than a county. The government, after much consideration, thought the period of exclusion should be six years after the first meeting of the Irish legislature in Dublin.

Sir Edward Carson—"What happens at the end of six years?"

Premier Asquith replied that the government had taken six years to insure that before the period of exclusion came to an end there should be ample time to test by experience the actual working of the Irish parliament. They were sure also that before the period of exclusion ended there should be a certain opportunity for the electors of the United Kingdom to pronounce whether or not exclusion should come to an end. (Cheers).

Mr. Asquith showed by example that there must be two general elections before the period of exclusion expired. The government believed that was a fair and equitable agreement. (Cheers).

In reply to a question by Mr. Bonar Law, Premier Asquith said they should come in after six years unless the imperial parliament otherwise determined. He emphasized that the excluded areas during these six years would continue their representation in the House of Commons exactly as now, and they should continue as far as possible the administration as it was now. The Irish executive would have no right of entry in the excluded area. He did not think there would be any difficulty regarding police or land purchase, for they were reserved services. Special provisions would have to be made for the remainder. There would be no difficulty about factory and workshop administration, which would continue as now under the Home Office. Education and local government would be dealt with locally by the creation of some administrative board, and as regards all other administrative matters the Imperial minister who, under the bill would remain in the Commons to answer for all reserved services regarding the rest of Ireland would also be responsible for every detail of administration in Ulster.

Sir Edward Carson asked: [illegible]

Premier Asquith answered that if [illegible] necessary that could be arranged. They must certainly have somebody who would correspond to the attorney general in the rest of Ireland in the excluded area. County court judges presented no difficulty, but as regards judges of the high court, would it be the desire of the excluded area that the procedure should cease and nothing be substituted for it? That was a point upon which he was quite ready and indeed anxious to come to an agreement.

Turning to the rest of Ireland, Mr. Asquith said that when these counties had been excluded, adjustments, both financial and administrative, in the application of the bill, would become necessary, but he would not go into details because it was not on these points that the chances of settlement depended. Some amount of administrative and financial adjustment was necessary in every scheme of exclusion, total or partial, permanent or provisional. He would not commit himself to any cut and dried scheme now. If broad principles could be agreed upon they could afterwards work out the details with something like general co-operation.

He had endeavored, he said, to explain the proposals which were put forward as the price of peace. (Cheers.) No one, he believed, either in Ireland or here, had any love for exclusion for its own sake or upon its own merits. He did not expect the proposals which he had outlined to be received with enthusiasm in any quarter, but he did ask for them deliberate and dispassionate consideration. (Cheers.) To home rulers, Irish or British, they involved at least a postponement of a complete and symmetrical system of self-government. To Unionists they implied a necessarily unwelcome acceptance of an Irish legislature and executive in Dublin. On the other hand they would hold out for the home rulers the prospect of an undivided Ireland brought in time to its full measure of development, as he might hope and believe, not by coercion, but by consent, while the Ulster men offered an absolutely free choice with the certainty that their status could not be changed without the assent of the parliament of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) Mr. Asquith said he saw no road to an agreed settlement in which the balance of give and take was likely to be more evenly adjusted.

If there was one lesson more clearly than another taught by the history of the ancient Kingdom of Britain it was that the union of law and liberty had its source, and in moments of supreme urgency had its sanction, in a corporate sense of the common interests and the common responsibilities. There were times in which they might all of them be ready to sacrifice much of prejudice, of prepossession, of solid and deeply cherished aims and ideals, for the paramount good of the whole. If they had been the pioneers of popular government it was because the British people, keen, tenacious, combative, and self-reliant, had learned in the stress of controversy the most acute and most apparently irreconcilable to respect one another and to renounce the falsehood of extremes.

The Prime Minister concluded amidst ministerial and Nationalist cheers:

"This is a testing case; the best traditions of our past no less than the undisclosed and fateful issues of our future appeal to us today with imperious accents to pursue, if we can, the way of unity and peace."

Troubled With Weak Back and Kidneys For 10 Years.

Many people fail to understand the significance of a lame, weak, sore or aching back.

When the back aches or becomes weak it is a warning that the kidneys are affected in some way.

Take notice to the warning and cure the backache on the first sign, for if you don't do this, serious complications are sure to arise and perhaps develop into Dropsy, Diabetes or Bright's Disease, the three most deadly forms of kidney trouble.

Doan's Kidney Pills will strengthen the weak back, and prevent any form of kidney trouble entering the system.

Mrs. Ed. Hoch, Nokomis, Sask., writes:—"I have been troubled with weak back and kidneys. I had terrible dizzy headaches, and could not sleep at night. In this way I suffered for few years, until I read about Doan's Kidney Pills. I purchased two boxes; and as they helped me, I sent for two more; they put me on my feet, and I have been able to work ever since."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents a box, or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

REPORT ON THE TRENT VALLEY CANAL PLUNDER

(Continued from page 1)

mission in winter, and for one notable Christmas. For this a long suffering country paid.

Fire Conveniently Aids Scheme.

Something untoward had to happen, and in December, 1908, there was a fire which did a small amount of damage to the kitchen of the Bessie Butler. It had to be repaired for the excursions, and the cost was $2,200.

Robert Pimett was the cook for the jaunts. When the season closed there was about $70 due him for excursion parties for the McLellan family, and their relatives and guests. He was kept on the payroll until that was wiped out at the rate of $1.50 per day. But an account for special meals for $156 was sent to Ottawa. It was dutifully paid by cheque. Pimett got $15, supplies cost $101, and there was a "rake off" of $40 to somebody unknown.

That ends the story of the Bessie Butler. Once when she was not able to make the trip, J. Young's boat, a Young Point man, was requisitioned. It cost $125 for the happy excursion, and Young was paid by being put on the payroll as a "laborer."

E. A. Fitzgerald, a Peterboro coal merchant, got a cheque for team work. It was really to pay for oil and paint. J. Dickson's meat account shows 439 meals in July at 14 cents, making $61.46. He was paid $120.54. Although McClellan certified to this he admits he has no explanation. In May he served 643 meals at $90.02, and was paid $130.06. There is no explanation of this and several similar accounts. Wm. Hewitt, caretaker of small dams at Hawke Lake, was paid $1.75 a day and got a free house and fuel. He was also permitted to order his provisions and furnish his house. In one month his grocery bill at one store was $73; he cost the government $1,200 a year. He is now on salary at $60 a month.

In 1912 a small boat called the Manita was rented by McClellan at $80 per month. Rent was paid from May 26 to June 12, while she was being repaired. One time and another she cost for repairs $1,094. Sir William Mackenzie had hen for a while but he paid for the use $8 per day. The net cost to the government for this transaction was $886 for 27 days work, or $33 per day.

In 1910 McClellan sent a dredge to Lindsay to work for John Ritchie and Co. McClellan was paid $550. The money was never accounted for. His statement is that he may have drawn the cash and left it with Clarry, the accountant to hand over to Davidson for the Liberal campaign fund. He admits that large sums that should have gone to Ottawa were contributed to the Liberal funds. However, Mr. Ferguson cannot trace more than about $2,000 of this. McClellan says that Hon. K. R. Stratton told him there should be an election fund of from five to seven thousand dollars a year from the canal office and that he proceeded on that basis.

The Kingan Hardware Company of Peterboro was detected having made deliveries of explosives one thousand pounds short, and made to fork out. There was "collusion between McClellan and Kingan," says Mr. Ferguson.

A dredge which was used on the New Market canal was bought for $16,000 and still lies at Peterboro unused.

With regard to Mothersill and Grant the report says that they and McClellan were close friends, and considerable correspondence concerning official matters but marked "Private" passed between them. The "cooking" of accounts to suit the treasury is brought home to Mothersill, and in one case referring to an irregular voucher, Mr. Mothersill writes to McClellan warning "that there may be persons on the look out for any such irregularity."

An Interesting Lecture.

A very interesting lecture was delivered last evening in the school room of Leinster street Baptist church by Bennet Jack who spoke on "Palestine Past and Present."

THIEF MADE GOOD HAUL

Residence of Leslie P. Cox, Brittain Street, Entered and $13.50 Stolen on Saturday Evening.

Further evidence o the activities of petty robberies about St. John was brought to light Sunday when Leslie P. Cox, who lives at 55 Brittain street, reported to the police that during his absence Saturday evening a thief had entered his home, and after ransacking the place, made off with $13.50. It seems, from the evidence, that the burglar was watching the place and took advantage of the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Cox to carry out his work.

It is understood that entrance was gained through the back door, which was broken open, the thief smashing the lock. After gaining an entrance the burglar searched the house and made away with $13.50. The police are working on the case and arrests are expected.

SEVEN YEARS PAIN FROM ACUTE NEURALGIA

Cured Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Neuralgia is not a disease—it is only a symptom. It is the surest sign that your blood it weak, watery and impure, and that your nerves are literally starving. Bad blood is the one cause—good, rich, red blood its only cure. There you have the real reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure neuralgia. They are the only medicine that contains, in correct proportions, the very elements needed to make new, rich, red blood. This alone reaches the root of the trouble, soothes the jangled nerves, and drives away the nagging, stabbing pain, and brace up your health in other ways. Mr. M. Brennan, an ex-sergeant of the 2nd Cheshire Regiment, now a resident of Winnipeg, Man., says: "While serving with my regiment in India on a hill station, I contracted a severe cold which brought on acute neuralgia, at times lasting for three weeks. I was constantly suffering almost every month in the year for over seven years, the pain being sometimes so severe that I wished I was dead. On my return to England I seemed to get no better, though I spent large sums of money for medical advice and medicine. Then I came to Canada, and about a year ago saw the advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in a Winnipeg paper. Although I had begun to think my complaint was incurable I told my wife that I intended giving the pills a fair trial. I was suffering from terrible pains when I began taking the pills, but before the second box was finished the pain began to disappear, and under a further use of the pills it disappeared entirely, and I have not had a twinge of it during the past year. Only those who have been afflicted with the terrible pains of neuralgia can tell what a blessing Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been to me, and you may be sure I shall constantly recommend them to other sufferers."

These pills are sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TO PREPARE PLANS FOR A NEW SCHOOL

Will Erect Building in Douglas Avenue District—H. C. Mott the Architect—School Board Meets.

The architect for the new school building for the Douglas avenue district was selected by the members of the School Board at their meeting last night; H. C. Mott was the choice. The name of F. Neil Brodie was also mentioned, but on a vote of those present Mr. Mott was chosen. The building committee, with Dr. H. S. Bridges and the architect will consider the matter of the type of building required and report at the next meeting of the board.

There was some discussion on the method of securing an architect and some of the trustees suggested calling for competitive plans, but this idea was not adopted.

Other matters of a routine nature were considered.

Those present at the meeting were R. B. Emerson, Chairman; M. Coll, M. E. Agar, C. B. Lockhart, George E. Day, Dr. James Manning, D. H. Nase, T. H. Bullock, Mrs. Dever, Dr. H. S. Bridges, Secretary Leavitt, and Truant Officer McMann.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A communication requesting the board to sanction the New Brunswick Chapter, Daughters of the Empire, offering a prize for competition in Grade VIII. of Albert school for the writing of an essay on a patriotic subject was read. Dr. Bridges pointed out that the teachers in general felt that there were enough prizes now. The matter was referred to the superintendent and the visitors to the West Side schools. The letter from the Daughters of the Empire was signed by Mis Helen M. Allingham.

Miss Helen Long, who is attending the manual training school in connection with Mt. Allison University, applied for a position in the domestic science school here. There are no vacancies at present, but the application was referred to the application committee.

Miss Helen McL. Corbett also applied for a position on the High school staff. Her request was referred to the proper committee.

Trustee Day asked for authority to replace a section in the boiler in the Aberdeen school. The section was not yet useless, but it would have to be replaced during the summer. The estimated cost was $75 or $80.

The report of the truant officer showed that during February there had been 95 irregular attendants and eight truants. Four arrests had been made.

Dr. Bridges reported that the plan of teaching music in the public schools under the direction of Miss Robertson had proven a success, and there was a general feeling of satisfaction with the work.

Trustee Day then introduced the matter of erecting a new school building in Douglas avenue. He thought there should be some arrangement with the city commissioners at once in connection with the issue of bonds that would be necessary. He thought an estimate of the cost should be secured and the matter settled as soon as possible. The architect would have to be secured first and he nominated F. Neil Brodie. H. C. Mott was nominated by D. H. Nase. Ballots were cast and Mr. Mott announced as the selection of the board

The building committee, the architect and Dr. Bridges will look into the matter of plans and report at the next meeting.

Mr. Coll brought to the attention of the board the matter of replacing St. Peters school buildings with better structures and asked if the board would continue its present policy in relation to the renting of these buildings. It was finally decided to give the matter consideration at the next meeting, when Mr. Coll will present plans of the building to be erected.

The report of the secretary showed 7,506 pupils enrolled; 6,472 in average daily attendance.

Six cases of diphtheria and four of scarlet fever were reported during February.

A Suffrage Debate.

In a debate on woman suffrage held in St. David's church last evening under the auspices of the Young Peoples Society the negative side won. On the affirmative side were Messrs. Bruce Rob, Fred. Girvan and Stanley Jamieson, while the negative was upheld by the Misses Edith Shaw, Edith Nelson and Mrs. D. McClelland. The men appeared on the floor wearing banners advocating equal rights for women while the ladies frowned in horror at such an appearance. When the arguments advanced by each side had been weighed it was shown that those of the ladies were stronger than their opponents, and the decision therefore was that woman was not on par with man and should not enjoy equal rights. The judges were Andrew Malcolm, George Ewing and Rev. J. A. MacKeigan. Rev. J. H. A. Anderson criticized the arguments of the speakers and discussed the debate.

OPERA HOUSE THOMPSON-WOODS STOCK CO.

ALL THIS WEEK

THE GREATEST RURAL EVER WRITTEN

QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER

and the Mason's Corner Quartette

FREE!! Wednesday Matinee FREE!!

CORONA SWEETS—A box of Chocolates to each lady

STOCK CO. IN ANOTHER HIT

"Quincy Adams Sawyer" Pleases Large Audience—The First Performance, a Literal Triumph.

In the production of "Quincy Adams Sawyer" with which they opened the week the Thompson-Woods Stock Company, last evening, delighted an audience large enough to show that this organization continues to retain its place in the popular approval. And as in other bills of similar nature the first performance marked a literal triumph for the stage director, the scenic artists and the actors themselves.

The play, of the delightfully simple rural type, lacking a real villain or any of the commonplaces of rural plays, has been produced here before by a company which specialized in it and the fact that last evening's performance was better than the one originally seen here speaks volumes for its merit. Abounding in character types, it is natural that the work of the character men and women in the company stood out to particular advantage. Mr. Meharry was seen in the title role and gave to it a careful capable interpretation, while Miss Brandt, as Alice, handled the part, which could easily have been overdone, with all the consistent excellence of the artiste. Possibly the best work of the evening was done by Mr. Drummond in the character of Obediah, the singing master. In makeup and treatment it was reminiscent of the part the same gentleman had in "What Happened to Mary," and showed Mr. Drummond at his best. Mr. Hodge, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Fager and Mr. St. John were also particularly good, while Mr. Weyler was convincing and sympathetic as Zekiel. Messrs. McCloskey and Maguire, local men, were also equal to the demand upon them.

Of the ladies, aside from Miss Brandt, Miss Davis, Miss Bridges and Miss Derby had the opportunities. Miss Davis, in make-up and treatment of her role was particularly good while Miss Bridges had an Irish character and did it well. Miss Derby was most convincing as Mrs. Putnam. Miss Delmore contributed the proper emotional touch to the character of Lindy while Miss Walker and Miss Bishop were also good in their respective parts.

The production abounds in comedy and as all the important scenes of the book are well brought out makes a particularly interesting bill. It also affords opportunity for careful staging and good effects both of which were provided to the satisfaction of all. It will hold the boards for the week and is well worthy of patronage.

SOUP KITCHEN CLOSED FOR WANT OF FUNDS.

Toronto, March 9.—The Salvation Army soup kitchen will be closed after tomorrow owing to lack of funds, and in consequence more than a thousand unemployed men will miss their daily free meal.

GUNNS, LTD., INCREASE PREMISES

Improvements to Cold Storage Building—Big Demand for New Brunswick Sheep—Business Growing

"We find New Brunswick one of our best sources of supply for mutton and lamb," said Mr. Kennedy, manager of Gunn's Limited, when seen at his office in the Cold Storage building yesterday. "We have secured many sheep in the province during the last year and only a few days ago we made a shipment of 2,000 carcasses to Ontario. In regard to beef, pork, butter and cheese, we have to import practically all that supplies the better trade. We bring in about a car load of beef each week and also a car of butter, cheese and other provisions."

Gunn's Limited have had a branch in St. John during the last three years and the manager said yesterday that the year just closing had been their best so far. The business during last year was double that of the year before.

"We do all we possibly can," said Mr. Kennedy," to encourage farming in this province and we buy practically every article of farm produce in the way of meat, butter, eggs and cheese, that is offered us. We have endeavored to teach poultry raisers modern methods of preparing their products for market and we are particularly advocating the marketing of poultry undrawn. This is much more convenient for the farmer and the chickens bring much better prices when left that way."

Gunn's Limited have recently doubled their premises in the Cold Storage building, Main street, and have provided an extra room especially for handling butter and eggs. It was pointed out to the reporter that large quantities of butter, cheese and eggs had to be imported into New Brunswick. In one of the large storage rooms was shown huge piles of beef and other meats. It was quite easy even for one only acquainted with meats from across a table, to pick out the New Brunswick produce from the imported article. Still the manager said there was a fairly good demand for New Brunswick produce. He was particularly enthusiastic about the lamb and sheep grown here and predicted that within a few years this province would be among the foremost producers of the highest grades of beef and pork as well. Besides enlarging their storage rooms, Gunn's Limited have secured the office next that previously occupied by them and have it fitted up with modern improvements. The space formerly occupied by the office is now used for the storage of lard, bacon and other pork products. It was the opinion of the manager here that the farmers of the province were losing a golden opportunity by not going more extensively into the breeding of cattle, pigs and sheep. Dairying could also be carried on profitably here.

IMPERIAL'S MIDGETS A SCREAM!

Don't Miss Allowing The Children To See

MAB & WEISS She 40 Inches. He 43 Inches.

Big Vitagraph Feature a Sensation

"THE ANCIENT ORDER OF GOODFELLOWS"

A Thrilling New York Police Yarn.

BETTY DONN Lyric Soprano. | ORCHESTRA In Hit-Stuff.

A Splendid Vitagraph Drama

"The Heart of Mrs. Robbins"

LUBIN LAUGHS | "Matchmaking Dads" "A Mysterious Card"

Show runs over an hour and a half

WED.-THUR.

Charming Mary Pickford in Four-Reel Play

"In the Bishop's Carriage"

CASPAR WEISS

UNIQUE

Look Here—Special!

First of the Thanhouser All-Star Players Productions

"THE RUNAWAY PRINCESS"

Somewhat Like the Story of "SUCH A LITTLE QUEEN."

3 BIG PARTS 3

Miss Maude Fealey as the Princess.

—It Contains—

COMEDY, DRAMA and SENSATION.

PLAY BALL

A Comedy of the Diamond

"THE BUSH LEAGUER'S DREAM"

Showing One of the Big League Games.

WE HAVE "WOULD-BE TOMBOYS" FOR NEXT SATURDAY MATINEE The Thanhouser Twins in a Kid Com'y

Mon., Tues. Next "A ROMANCE OF ERIN."

EVERY TICKET A SURE YIELDER OF HAPPINESS.

LYRIC

Fresh from an Extended Tour of Europe

A Masterpiece in Art of Picture Producing

"IN THE FIRELIGHT"

A Story as Sweet as a Breath of New Mown Hay. Tinted and Toned in a Most Artistic Manner. Acted by Leading Players.

NEWS OF THE WEEK FROM DISTANT LANDS

Big List of Interesting Scenes.

THE JEUNTITES

Novel Exponents of A MORE NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT

Gripping Vaudeville Items.

Bissett and Scott—The Singer and the Fiddle—Lady