

## ALLIES' LOAN BONDS WILL BE FLOATED SOON

Syndicate Headed by J. P. Morgan Preparing to Put Project on Market

### WILL APPEAL TO PEOPLE

Net Value of Transaction Will Be \$355,000,000 When Cost Is Deducted

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Representatives of England and France came to the United States seeking a billion-dollar war loan, and they got a loan, the ultimate net value of which will be \$355,000,000 when the premiums and interest are paid.

On the basis of the agreement England and France must pay \$3,000,000 annually as interest on the half-billion-dollar loan. This was the chief topic of discussion in Wall street today, following the formal announcement of the completion of the most gigantic loan ever negotiated.

Following the formal announcement of the Anglo-French Credit Commission that a war loan had been secured, the work preliminary to putting the bonds upon the market was begun today by a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan.

This is not a loan for capitalists exclusively. The people's money will be solicited. J. P. Morgan & Co. announce that the bonds will be issued in denominations as low as \$100, payable in installments.

### MONEY MARKET—SAFE.

Bankers declare that the money market will not be disturbed by the loan, and that the rate of exchange of pounds sterling and francs will be stabilized.

Money subscribed to the loan will be kept in American banks to be checked against by the French and British governments.

Russia will not participate, but no bar has been placed upon the expenditure of the money for arms and ammunition, as well as for grain, clothing and other necessities.

Every effort is being made by the allied governments to make the loan popular in this country. The desire to stimulate interest in the West was one of the reasons that Baron Reading and other members of the credit commission went to Chicago. The commissioners also made a concession in granting postponements which will make the bonds yield investors 8½ per cent. At first they declared they could not pay more than 5 per cent to the buyers of the bonds.

### BABY BONDS FAVORED.

Special efforts will be made to place the "baby bonds" of \$100 denomination among small investors throughout the country. Formal notification has been made that they will be free of all taxes in both England and France.

This is the first external loan placed by the Allies since the war began, and the efforts made to popularize this one indicate that, if the war goes another year, the Allies will be seeking more money here in the meantime.

## PHILADELPHIA COMMITTEE ON ALLIES' LOAN NAMED

Drexel & Co. and Brown Brothers to Take Charge of Work

Drexel & Co. and Brown Brothers have been appointed as the committee for Philadelphia to organize groups of banks and investors to float the \$500,000,000 loan of the Allies for this district.

According to a member of the Morgan firm, the task of floating the big loan has made good headway, one national bank in New York having received requests for \$10,000,000 worth of the new securities.

Bond experts regard the Anglo-French notes as a most attractive investment, and the issuing of them in denominations as small as \$100 will, they say, make them very popular and will serve to create a very wide market. It is only in recent years, they point out, that \$100 bonds have been issued in the United States, and this only in connection with minor issues, but the tendency in the bond market for the last few years has been toward an adoption of the French custom of making all bond investments popular by placing them within the reach of the humblest investor.

## KUEHNLE LOSES HIS FIGHT AT THE SHORE

Former Boss of Atlantic City Beaten in His Own Ward on Vote for Magistrate

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 29.—"Commodore" Louis Kuehnle, who for 15 years held the city in the hollow of his hand, politically speaking, carried only three of the nine precincts of his home district, the 2d Ward, yesterday, in his fight with the City Commission.

Kuehnle espoused the cause of John J. Smith, secretary of the Young Men's Republican League, for Magistrate, against J. S. Jasmietzky, who had the backing of Chief of Police Woodruff. Woodruff lives in Kuehnle's district.

Smith's defeat by 15 out of more than 1000 votes cast places Kuehnle in the position of being forced to make a fight for the leadership next April or be politically eliminated. Kuehnle's friends believe he used the magistracy fight to get a line on his friends and foes, and will now begin the construction of a new machine to fight for control of the City Commission, to be elected in April.

Kuehnle today commented grimly upon the fact that the so-called reform administration at City Hall used the police yesterday wherever there was a contest.

Former Mayor S. Bartram Richards, a Philadelphian, defeated George Gunther, also a Philadelphian, for the nomination for Councilman-at-large in Ventnor City, by 24 votes.

### NINE DIPHTHERIA CASES

Three More Found Suffering With Disease in Lansdale—More Precautions Taken

Discovery of three more cases of diphtheria in Lansdale today brought the town face to face with the need for taking measures to prevent further spread of the disease. Nine cases are now known to exist in the borough and the presence of more is suspected.

School buildings have undergone fumigation. All public meetings will be prohibited if the borough Council takes action which is demanded in some quarters. The latest victims are Nelson Williams, 7 years old, and his sister, 5 years, children of Tony Williams and Ralph, the 4-year-old son of Horace Cressman.

## JITNEYMEN MAKE FINAL PLEA AGAINST PROHIBITIVE LAW

Judge Patterson Hears Final Argument in Suit to Re-strain Enforcement of City Ordinance

### ATTACKED AS UNFAIR

Counsel for Petitioners Calls Statute Discriminatory—Ryan Urges Modification

Final arguments were made before Judge Patterson today in the suit in equity brought by the Philadelphia Jitney Association and the South Philadelphia Jitney Owners' Association to restrain the city from enforcing the ordinance. Upon the decision of Judge Patterson rests the fate of the jitneys.

Michael Francis Doyle, for the jitney-men, said the ordinance was prohibitive and not regulative, and argued from this that Councils had no authority to pass it. He went into the case at length.

The city ordinance as now on the statute books, Mr. Doyle held, was trade regulation, something outside the jurisdiction of Councils. Judge Patterson seemed to be deeply impressed with this line of argument. He interrupted once to ask Mr. Doyle whether he thought the city might say with authority that no jitneys might run under any condition. Mr. Doyle replied in the negative. He said at present the law discriminates in favor of the man who can afford to pay a higher price. The argument will be concluded today, in all probability, and the jitney men are confident of success.

### COLLOQUY OF CITY COUNSEL

Assistant City Solicitor Wolf and First Assistant City Solicitor Lowengrund got into an amusing argument with Judge Patterson when the former started his answer to Mr. Doyle's contention. The Court asked, after Mr. Wolf declared the city had the right to prohibit the running of jitneys absolutely, whether he thought the city could order jitneys to run between or in cemeteries, where it would be impossible to get any passengers.

"Certainly," said Mr. Wolf, "in my opinion."

At this point Mr. Lowengrund jumped to his feet.

"I don't want to interrupt my colleague," he said, "but the fact is we're not trying to make the jitneys run through cemeteries."

Attendants had to use their gavel to restore order in the court room.

In his rebuttal Mr. Doyle pointed out that, as the Legislature had specifically conferred on City Councils authority to regulate the jitney business, it automatically deprived that body of the right to prohibit them. Judge Patterson reserved decision.

### RYAN URGES MODIFICATION.

A modification of the jitney ordinance, which has driven all but about a score of the five-cent-a-ride cars from the streets, was recommended by City Solicitor Ryan in an opinion handed to the police department yesterday. In the opinion, which was requested because of the operation of cars on the five-rides-for-a-quarter plan by the People's Motor Club,



LOUISE RUDOLPH

### CHILD DYING FROM BURNS

Lamp Used by Mother for Heating Curling Iron Ignites Little Girl's Clothing

Five-year-old Louise Rudolph, of 225 North American street, is dying in the Roosevelt Hospital, a victim of burns which resulted from preparations for a visit to see an aunt, to which she had looked forward with childish joy. Her mother, Mrs. Louise Rudolph, and her 4-year-old brother John, Jr., were also severely burned.

Mrs. Rudolph was curling her hair in a second-story room of the house, heating the curling iron over a lamp. With an explosion the flame leaped to oil on the sides of the lamp and blazed ominously. Mrs. Rudolph seized it to throw it from the window, but her two children, looking into the street, blocked the way. Then Mrs. Rudolph started to run downstairs, but meanwhile the bed had been ignited.

As she ran the flames burned her hands, ignited her dress and set fire to the clothing of the two children, who followed her. Little Louise screamed as the blaze licked up her loose garments and made her a living torch. Attempts to smother the flames in a tablecloth were futile and the fire victims rushed to the street.

Falling in an automobile, Samuel Kardan, of 207 Vine street, saw the child, seized her and rushed her to the hospital. Her body was almost entirely covered with burns.

### Oldest Summer Home Burned

HARRISBURG, Sept. 29.—Cedar Cliff, the summer home of Mrs. Marlin E. Olmsted, widow of former Congressman Olmsted, west of this city, was damaged to the extent of \$1000 by fire this afternoon. Mrs. Olmsted is in Washington.

## COUNCILS TURN DEAF EAR TO HALL PLANS

All Chance of Using Structure as Bait for Republican Convention Now Gone

Councils, by pigeonholing the Convention Hall plan over the summer months, have almost certainly delayed matters to a point where the big building cannot be used as a drawing card for the city in the effort to bring the National Republican Convention to this city in 1916. Several times public meetings to discuss the advantages of the various proposed locations have been promised by the members of the Finance Committee, and it was generally understood that such meetings would be among its first held this fall. With the money provided by a municipal loan nothing has been done in the way of an early decision as to location and plans.

Despite the fact that the money is available, and that a decision as to the location could readily have been reached months ago, the many resolutions urging action and pointing out the advantages of the three principal locations still slumber in committee, and no action on them is evidently contemplated.

Twenty-fourth and Chestnut streets, the Green street entrance to Fairmount Park and the Allegheny avenue site would all be acceptable to Mayor Blankenburg, who is particularly anxious that at least the preliminary work be started under his administration.

When Councils met for the first fall session two weeks ago resolutions and petitions urging prompt action were received from business bodies representing most of the associations of business men in the city. These are now resting quietly in committee, and members of the Finance Committee have not yet announced any dates for hearings on the matter.

## THREE STRIKES IN CONNECTION WITH WORK FOR DU PONT

Some Workers Demand Five Dollars a Day and Others Sympathize

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 29.—More than 150 men employed at the du Pont Powder Company's tin shops, at Hagely Yard, others doing du Pont work at the plant of the American Car and Foundry Company, and still others at Carney's Point, went on a strike today.

The men at the du Pont plant demanded \$5 a day for eight hours' work. They have been earning about \$20 a week. At the American Car and Foundry Company the men demanded \$5 a day for eight hours on du Pont work. The strike at Carney's Point was a strike in sympathy with the men here and the men made no formal demands.

The company will make no statement on the subject. The men recently joined the Tinmiths' Union, National Organizer Lammie, of Trenton, is here.

### MAN GETS 13,000 VOLTS

Rubber Mat Saves Electrician From Death in Accident

A rubber mat which he stepped on accidentally probably saved the life of Martin Velt, an electrician, as he passed between a fly-wheel and a large switch-board today, at the Philadelphia Electric Company's plant, 28th and Christian streets. Velt was thrown against the board by air pressure. It is believed, and received nearly 13,000 volts.

He was picked up in a semi-conscious condition and sent to the Polyclinic Hospital. He was burned on the feet, legs and scalp, but will recover. Velt lives at 373 North 6th street.

## WISTAR INSTITUTE PROVES BY RATS CONSANGUINITY NO WEDLOCK BAR

Helen D. King, After Long Research and Experimentation on Rodents, Says Inter-marriage of Close Relations Contains No Dangers of Degeneration

Twenty generations of white rats, blissfully unconscious of the fact that the whole theory of human marital relationship may be subjected to a revolutionary disturbance as the result of the experiments that have been made upon them, are hatching in their cages out at the animal colony of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology at the University of Pennsylvania, while a waiting world holds its breath to find out just what new "stunts" science is going to perpetrate in order to startle us next.

For a period of four and a half years Dr. Helen D. King, a woman, incidentally, and one of the cleverest research workers at the institute, has been interbreeding the rodents. Father rats have married daughter rats; cousin rats have married cousin rats, aunts have married nephews. The consequence is that after a score of generations of rats had been experimented with, Doctor King got a race which, she says, is 30 per cent better physically than the rats she started with.

Since practically all scientific discoveries of this nature are based on animal experimentation, Doctor King's work is regarded as highly significant. Doctor King herself did not hesitate to declare emphatically this morning that the laws forbidding intermarriage and the traditions handed down from time immemorial that have made the union of close relatives repugnant, cannot base their existence on any scientific fact.

"For 21 generations," she declared, "I have intermarried a brother and sister rat. The result was that I got a rat larger and better physically in every way

than the first ones. A rat is a mammal and man is a mammal; therefore, it is not too much to think that the same principle can be applicable to each.

The contention that the intermarriage of close relatives is bound to result in degenerate or inferior offspring was thus dealt a body blow by the investigator. "I firmly believe," she said, "though, of course, it has not been tried out, that if a brother and a sister, carefully selected and of a higher type, were to marry, the result of the union would be a higher type of offspring than from the intermarriage of two other people. The opinion regarding the degeneracy of the offspring of such a union exists because the only races who intermarry are degenerate races and therefore you get a race of even greater degeneracy."

According to Dr. M. J. Greenman, director of the Wistar Institute, who has been watching Doctor King's work with the closest attention, the theory of the dangers in intermarriage of blood relatives has no scientific foundation.

"I do not think it would be too much to say," he declared, "that as the result of Doctor King's experiments it would be perfectly safe for close blood relatives to marry, if they are carefully selected. Of course, in an experiment with rats there is no way of telling what the effect might be on the mentality. The improvement noted has been purely a physical one."

White rats were chosen because of the rapidity with which they breed, and from no other mammals would it have been possible to obtain the large number of generations in less than five years.



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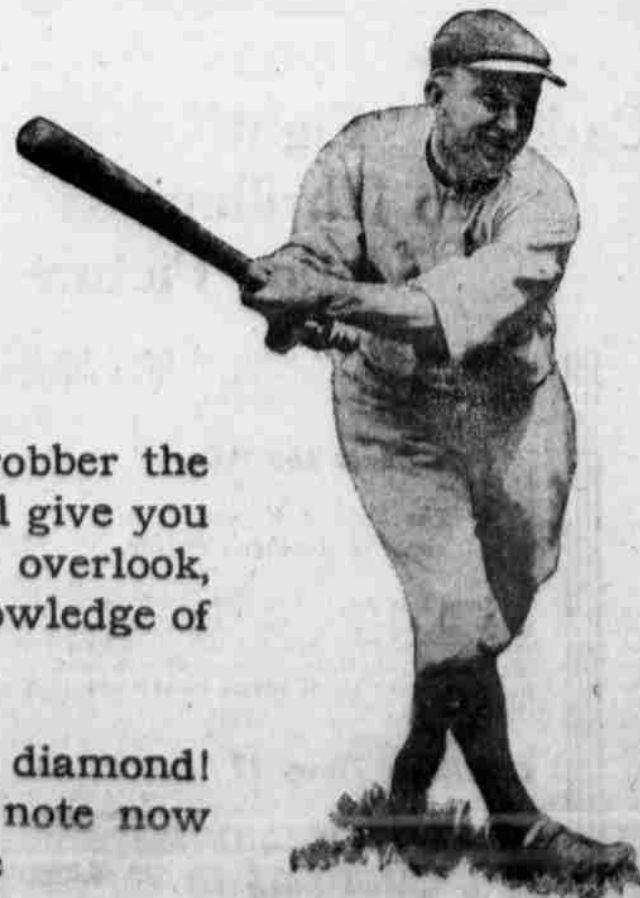
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