RAIDER PRIZE MAY BE CAUSE OF BIG DISPUTE

Yarrowdale, Now in German Port, Subject for Important Test Case

GERARD MAKES INQUIRY

Asks Berlin Whether Any Americans Were Aboard Captured Vessel

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—So far as the interest of the German public is concerned, the Yarrowdale already is almost forgotten. Yet in official and diplomatic circles it is realized that the Yarrowdale has possibilities of becoming one of the most important test cases in international law, affording an opportunity for settling definitely the whole armed merchant ship question.

Ambassador Gerard has made formal inquiry at the Foreign Office as to whether any Americans were among the neutral prisoners of war on board the Yarrowdale.

Some of the details of the voyage of the British steamship captured by the German commerce raider in the South Atlantic and brought into Swinemunde, were disclosed today by Naval Lieutenant Badewitz, commander of the German prize crew which brought the Yarrowdale into port, in an interview with a representative of the Overseas News Agency. Reporting the interview, the agency says:

"Lieutenant Badewitz, who gives the impression of being a true sailor, told the story of his voyage in a modest way, making light of his own part in it. He was asked how he succeeded in bringing the Yarrowdale through the North Atlantic and the blockade into the North Sea with a crew of only sixteen men and several hundred hostile prisoners on board. He replied:

"'For such an action you need only to exercise coolness and determinedness, blunt carelessness, especially if you have to deal with Englishmen. In addition, you need to have a handful of smart boys like mine, who have their hearts in the right place and revolvers in their pockets. Then you can fetch the devil from his own house.'

"Questioned as to how he held his oddly mingled members of the prisoner crews under discipline, Lieutenant Badewitz replied:

"'The discipline was first rate. Whenever the order to go below was issued the whole crowd of prisoners hurried to the lower decks, running like hares.'

"Lieutenant Badewitz said he and the sixteen men of his own crew never left the bridge of the Yarrowdale, and all preparations were made to sink the ship at a moment's notice without leaving the bridge. All on board, he said, knew that he would have sunk the vessel in event of a mutiny or a revolt.

"The captured captains were very sensible and did much to hold their men in check. The prisoners thought that they could count upon touching at a Norwegian port. Among them were six members of the British navy, of whom three belonged to an English armed merchantman, on board which they had served as gunners.

"When the Yarrowdale was riding at anchor south of Island Haven, in the Sound, on account of the fog, one British naval gunner and one civilian jumped overboard to swim ashore, but no sooner felt the cold water than they began to cry for help. They were rescued.

EGGS DROP HALF A CENT IN WHOLESALE MARKET

Selected Now Sell for 48 Cents a Dozen—Butter Rises Cent a Pound

The price of selected fresh eggs took a slump of one-half cent a dozen in the Philadelphia wholesale market today, going from forty-five cents to forty-three and one-half cents a dozen. They are now selling for forty-eight cents a dozen, retail.

Cold-storage eggs remained at the same prices, thirty-six, thirty-seven and forty cents per dozen, retail.

Butter, on the other hand, went up one cent in the wholesale market. It now sells for forty-three cents a pound.

Divorces Granted

Mary Margaret Allsback from John Allsback.

Sarah E. Holeton from Joseph C. Holeton.

Maybelle Miller from Zackary T. Miller.

Catharine May Collins from Elmer R. Collins.

Eva H. Muller from Joseph Muller.

Mabel aKtherine Dowdell from Samuel Gilbert Dowdell.

Estelle L. Aubin from Leo J. Aubin.

Elizabeth M. Frame from Robert B. Frame.

Clarence Taylor from Agnes A. Taylor.

Elizabeth Burnett Jones from Edward W. Jones.

Elizabeth B. Gillies from James B. Gillies.

Marie J. Camerlengo from Nataline S. Camerlengo.

Mabel Tanner from Anthony Tabner.

Lothair J. Brown from Julia Dorothea Brown.

Mary E. Oliver from Robert E. Oliver.

George W. Rementer from Mabel Rementer.

Charles F. D. McCord, now Charles F. Wallace, from Bertha C. McCord, now Bertha C. Wallace.

Catherine Paul from James L. Paul.

Richard M. Watts from Mary J. Watts.

Rose Gaffney from Harry J. Gaffey.

Angelino Grasso, a minor, by her mother, Luica Merollo, from Antonio Grasso.

William F. Buehl from Jennie Buehl

Elkton Marriage Licenses

ELKTON, Md., Jan. 24.—The following marriage licenses were issued here today: Walter S. Rulon and Dorothy N. Rickel, Glenn E. Ethridge and Mary Waugh, Philadelphia; Albert De Foe, Philadelphia, and Margaret Grayson, Chester; Philip C. Downes, Newark, N. J., and Christine Voltz, Philadelphia; Samuel J. Freund, New York, and Blanche Blohm, Pennsgrove, N. J.; John W. Brown and Sarah E. Rhoads, Earleville, Md.; Herbert Sands and Margaret Krewsons, Wrightstown, Pa.; Frank R. Jay, Jenkintown, Pa., and Laura L. Colson, Pennsgrove, N. J.

TODAY'S MARRIAGE LICENSES

Joseph N. Guimes, 807 Snyder ave., and Frances Kimmelman, 802 Snyder ave.

Lawrence Pole, 1820 Poplar st., and Elnora Patten, 1224 Pine st.

John H. Simpkins, 2031 Dakota st., and Emma M. Seyer, 2024 N. Napa st.

Joseph W. Baker, 47 N. 61st st., and Helen G. Agnew, Upland, Pa.

Vytautas Ewselman, 1737 N. Howard st., and Karolina Siefan, 2481 N. 34th st.

Robert W. Budd, Bellmawr, N. J., and Gertrude Baird, 951 N. Marlan st.

Harold T. Kinsburg, Pottsville, Pa., and Louise M. Driscoll, Pottsville, Pa.

John J. Reynolds, 1316 S. 26th st., and Madeline Murphy, 1795 S. 22d st.

Louis Merollino, 924 Ernest st., and Jessie Dixon, 924 Ernest st.

William A. Schoenlaw, 2432 S. 72d st., and Victoria Merthen, 2234 S. 72d st.

Edmund H. Ely, 2817 N. 16th st., and Rose C. Markey, 2729 Taylor st.

Arthur W. Ziegler, 701 S. 15th st., and Elsie H. Culver, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Harry F. Vaser, 3147 Euclid ave., and Eva J. Miller, 3147 Euclid ave.

Ignatius M. Wesolowski, 4612 Milner st., and Mary H. Goldsmithy, 2742 Edington st.

Valentine Sulewski, 2741 E. Venango st., and Bronislawa Stolek, 2830 E. Venango st.

Clifford J. Fry, 2225 N. 29th st., and Esther Musser, 1824 N. 24th st.

Joseph Bernotis, 424 Darien st., and Tekla Stankus, 1327 S. Dorrance st.

Jonas Pocius, 1253 Buttonwood st., and Anna Jatkauskiene, 1931 Pearl st.

William Roberts, Trevorton, Pa., and Annie M. Sunday, Trevorton, Pa.

John W. Heilmann, 401 Wanamaker st., and Anna M. Heilmann, 401 Wanamaker st.

Charles Goldsmith, 708 S. Hutchinson st., and Crystal Cavin, 708 S. Hutchinson st.

Harry J. Kell, 5117 Greenwood ave., and Bertha A. Starkey, 5024 N. 6th st.

Reuben Tyndall, 752 S. 12th st., and Lucy Thomas, 1624 Fairmount ave.

Joseph S. Spencer, 845 Fairhill st., and Mildred Pugh, 1801 Margaret st.

Joseph B. Mercadillo Jr., 772 W. Dauphin st., and Jennie Palermo, 2236 Palmisano ave.

[illegible] 2412 Weaver st., and Wm. [illegible]

[illegible] 1331 Bond st., and Lizzie [illegible]

WILSON'S SPEECH ON WORLD PEACE WINS PRAISE OF TEUTONIC LEADERS

Continued from Page One

feeling that a statement from Germany—even one discussing peace terms—would be an interference in American affairs.

Fourth, Germany does not consider the time opportune to state her terms, though being willing to discuss the speech itself.

Men in responsible positions did not hesitate today to express their satisfaction over the President's argument for "freedom of the seas." From the first Germany has insisted this was the biggest question involved. These same officials pointed out also that Germany showed she favored an independent Poland—another point on which the President laid stress—by her proclamation of November.

Except for a small, conservative group among the Socialists, all of President Wilson's ideas found ready support today. It was believed Ambassador Gerard found the Foreign Office's impression likewise favorable.

But if Germany views the President's speech as a distinct step toward peace, she is not stopping gigantic preparations for war. The evidence grows daily that the nation is straining every ounce of economic and physical energy for the expected final engagements between England and Germany, which will decide and end the conflict.

As an evidence of how the Government and the people are working together on every front to make the final battle result in Germany's favor is the successful voluntary enlistment of old and young men and women for "home war service." The same spirit is exhibited in today's press notice that hereafter no unnecessary freight will be moved by the railroads; that shippers must first obtain permission from an officer of the war service department.

All private interests are now being submerged to the State's interest, and that is now centered upon the winning of the war.

From marine circles one observes the impression that in the final engagement between England and Germany, the sea forces, in no unexpected manner, will play a important role. In the decisive action which all expect every one is confident Germany will win.

The position of neutrals may unavoidably become worse in the situation to come. An officer, who has just visited neutral nations in an effort to obtain their impressions, returned here with the conviction that neutrals want the war to end, no matter who wins.

The magnitude of the preparations being made for the "greatest engagements since the beginning of the war" are evidenced also by unofficial reports from the front as well as by rumors which spread from lip to lip in Berlin homes. On all fronts the battles have reached another "tension stage." Both sides are jockeying for position, both desire the other side to move first.

But whatever happens, Chief of Staff Hindenburg is prepared.

Food decisions or coal shortage will have been forgotten when Europe's millions of armed and home forces meet in what is expected to be this year's and this war's decisive.

SENATE FAILS TO ACT ON MOTION TO DEBATE WILSON PEACE PLAN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

After two hours of bitter discussion the Senate today failed to act on Senator Cummins's resolut on providing extended debate next Monday on President Wilson's world peace message.

Cummins, in calling up his resolution shortly after the Senate convened, said:

"This touches probably the most important matter that has ever come before the Senate of the United States.

"I have no intention of speaking at length on this resolution," said Senator Cummins after a quorum had been called. "I sincerely hope that we may reach a vote on it early. It will be observed that the resolution does not invite, or even properly permit a discussion of the soundness or the unsoundness of the principles contained in the President's address.

"The point at issue is this: Ought the Senate do the country justice and render the President the respect of expressing our views on the doctrine to which he says he is about to commit this Government?

"His announcement is the most important ever made by a Chief Executive of this nation. He so regards it, the country so regards it, and the rest of the world so accepts it.

"The President came here frankly and boldly to disclose to us the thoughts and purposes in his mind. Are we to sit here dumb, are we to remain silent while the public is waiting to hear us speak? I have no authority to speak for the President, but I am bound to say that those who oppose this resolution are not the President's true friends.

"It must be that he expects the fullest and freest debate. Of what value will our counsel be if we lock our lips? If there is a Senator who will not vote for this resolution, I ask him to reflect that such a vote casts doubt on the courage or sincerity of the President.

"If such a Senator believes the President does not want our counsel he believes the President merely selected the Senate as a forum from which to address the foreign nations and the newspapers.

"I hold no such doubt, but those must be the thoughts of those thinking of referring this resolution to the Foreign Relations Committee.

"There is no information of which I can conceive that can be furnished by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

"This is a time which requires conscientious speech, the proposal affecting as it does the happiness and well-being of the entire world.

MEASURE NOT PARTISAN

"I understand the pressure of business and the desire to avoid an extra session of Congress, but no legislation pending or which may be proposed is comparable in importance in this proposal of the President's. The future of our nation, the integrity of our society, are involved in this question. I do not know how Senators view the proposal. I have not a partisan tinge in discussing it. Senators will bear out the statement that I support the President when I think him right, and this is not a partisan measure. But the President is not alone charged with the responsibility of our foreign relations. We have a voice and should express it. I do not think the debate on my resolution will consume as much time as the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee fears. I think one or two days of faithful work will suffice."

STONE AGAINST MOVE

Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, took the floor as soon as Cummins concluded.

"It is the opinion of the Senator from Iowa that any one who opposes this resolution is not a true friend of the President," said Senator Stone. "I do not speak with knowledge, but I venture to express doubt whether the President was so obsessed with the idea of the Senator's affectionate and devoted friendship as to place his fortunes in his hands.

"I am against this resolution. I think it is an unwise resolution. It has been introduced without due deliberation, and as if he (Cummins) was apprehensive that some one might precede him on the stage.

"If every Senator here should speak, ninety-six hours would be consumed. If this talk-fest should be continued for seven hours a day, more than two weeks would be consumed, or half the time remaining of this session.

"The Senator is of the opinion that a few speeches, made in one or two days, would give the opinion of the Senate. Why so? The resolution in its preamble states its purpose to be to obtain the advice of individual Senators.

"In what way would the President's footsteps be guided by six or seven speeches approving his address and six or seven on the other side? It is unwarranted to say ten or a dozen speeches would outline to the President or the world what is the attitude of the Senate.

"There is no way to prevent Senators speaking on this subject. There is no desire to prevent Senators from speaking. But for the Senate to set aside such an amount of time to be devoted to discussion of this question seems to me a most melancholy waste of time."

Senator Stone renewed his motion of yesterday to refer the Cummins resolution to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator Shafroth, of Colorado, who had been in correspondence with the President on the League to Enforce Peace before the President delivered his address in the Senate, supported Stone's attitude.

Shafroth urged public hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the peace plans.

"Inasmuch as there is bound to be an extra session of the Senate after March 4, I think it would be a good plan to hold the hearings then," he said.

Senator Shafroth then read to the Senate a resolution outlining his idea for an international court which would settle all questions arising between nations.

"There would be no difference in the representation of small and large nations," he said. "In a dispute between Holland and the United States, for instance, each would have one or two or four representatives."

Senator Gallinger, the Republican Leader, heckled Senator Shafroth over the modus operandi of enforcing the decisions of a world peace court. Senator Shafroth declared the court would be backed up by an adequate international army.

"In other words, we would go to war to keep peace," commented Senator Gallinger.

Senator Fall inquired of Senator Shafroth if the Shafroth plan would not require an amendment to the constitution.

"I think so and have introduced a resolution for such an amendment," said Shafroth.

"What was the purpose of the President in addressing the Senate on this question," asked Senator Fall.

"A motive of humanity," replied Shafroth.

"To whom?" said Fall, "to the Senate?"

Senator Gallinger declared the League to Enforce Peace would lead to "serious entangling alliances."

Senator Norris declared the Senate "cannot escape the proposition that we should take some action."

He offered an amendment to Senator Stone's motion to refer the resolution to the Foreign Relations Committee, providing that the committee make a report within ten days.

Senator Sherman, of Illinois, interrupted Norris to make a brief but vigorous attack on the President's speech. He referred to the President's address as "a stump speech" delivered from the throne by the Chief Executive. He inquired whether the President's speech was not "merely a move to forestall public sentiment and coerce the Senate into ratification of any treaty he may present." He also attacked the President's visits to the Capitol, asking if he didn't trust the Democratic majority of Congress.

Senator Thomas, member of the Democratic steering committee, urged postponement of the debate until after March 4, because "it was apparent an extra session of Congress was now unavoidable."

Senator Smith, of Georgia, announced he would support Stone's motion.

"When the President addressed the Senate he had one of two purposes in mind," said Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts. "Either the President desired to use the Senate as a megaphone, or he expected action. I have been wondering what position this country would be in if a victory should settle this war between March 4, when this Congress adjourns, and next December, when Congress meets again, especially as the President, in his address, says there will be a peace without victory."

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, ranking Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, declared there was nothing to prevent Senators discussing the President's speech at any time, and expressed the opinion that the Cummins resolution would prove a time-saving measure.

LODGE WAXES SARCASTIC

"I don't want to underestimate the importance of trying to settle the war by resolution," continued Senator Lodge, "but I think it would take even the Foreign Relations Committee, for which I have a profound respect, being a member of it, more than ten days to end the present war and then to insure peace subsequently.

"There is an immense attraction in meddling in other people's affairs. But I do not believe that because this Senate is silent it is an indication that the Senate agrees with the principles of the President's address."

Senator Lewis, after asking the attention of Senators Lodge and Cummins, inquired if any debate by the Senate would not embarrass the other nations of the world in the form of the reply they might make.

"Would not we put an obstacle in the path of the President in his own reply?" he asked.

"Is it the understanding of the Senator that the purpose of the President was to obtain a reply from the foreign nations," asked Cummins. "Does the Senator think that the Senate, having been consulted by the President, should be quiet, so as not to embarrass the President in his negotiations?"

Senator Lewis, in a long reply, pointed out that many points of view expressed in the Senate might embarrass such negotiations prior to a reply from foreign nations.

"Has not the Senate, by its consideration of the President's note in advance of its being answered by foreign nations, set a precedent?" asked Senator Harding, of Ohio.

At this point the parliamentary hour for consideration of the unfinished business in this case an appropriation bill, arrived. Over the protest of Senator Cummins who asked that his resolution go over for consideration again tomorrow morning, Senator Stone, by a point of order, shet the bill to the calendar.

Cummins served notice he would shortly move to take it up, which again will precipitate the debate.

LARGE SECTION OF BRITISH PRESS OFFENDED AT WILSON'S SPEECH

LONDON, Jan. 24.

A considerable section of the British press has taken offense at President Wilson's peace league speech. Editorials published today after a forty-eight-hour analysis of the American executive's proposals indicate that the British Government, as well as the Governments of the countries allied with England, will accept a negative attitude toward the proposition of "peace without victory."

However, not all of the newspapers are hostile to the peace league plan as outlined by Mr. Wilson. "Neutrals" among the press believe that while the peace league principle could not be accepted as a whole it furnishes the ground for action which will prevent future wars.

The pacifists are hailing President Wilson's speech as an heroic utterance. The President himself has been elevated by the pacifist faction to a potential of glory. This is shown by the tumult of applause which greeted the mention of the American executive's name at the labor meeting in Manchester.

But on the other hand there is strong resentment expressed by those who believe that the war should be fought out to a decisive conclusion.

In this connection, Prof. Albert F. Pollard, the historian, said:

President Wilson uses the term "peace without victory," and says that is what the belligerents imply by their statements when they speak of the ultimate end of the war assurances of the future. That is not my understanding of the attitude of either side, certainly not of the Allies. When we say we mean to crush Germany, of course, we do not mean the German people, but we mean the German military machine, that after a generation of preparation suddenly flung the whole of Europe into war.

We are not going to stop at anything short of a conclusive peace with victory at arms, and when we say that we mean we intend that the German military machine shall be crippled, for without it peace cannot come. If we win this war we shall insist that Germany give back Alsace and Lorraine to France. Can that be done without military victory, or can Serbia be restored, or Rumania, without victory at arms?

Realization of President Wilson's ideals of world peace must be based entirely upon a decisive victory. How can there be consent of the governed without a free democracy? Would a Europe governed by the Hohenzollern regime be Europe under consent of the governed?

If the Allies consented to peace without victory it would be nothing more than a peace compromise. That would mean only a fresh outbreak at times when the nations that sought relief in compromise found themselves forced sooner or later into another conflict.

In speaking of the freedom of the seas the President does not distinguish between freedom in time of peace or war. There is a great difference between the two. In peace times there is no question about the freedom of the seas, and all nations use the seas as they like. In peace time the sea automatically becomes free to all. But if freedom of the seas is applied the same way in war time it means nothing less than a plan to execute Great Britain from Europe. For Britain's only protection from aggression in Europe is her might upon the seas.

While the British Government cannot make any direct reply to Mr. Wilson's speech, it will be answered in debate in Parliament next month, it is believed.

MANCHESTER, Eng., Jan. 24.

Congratulations from Premier Lloyd George were received by the labor party conference here today.

The British Prime Minister expressed his approbation of the conference vote yesterday supporting cooperation of its members with the new government and with Labor's decision to take its share of the burden and responsibility in directing the affairs of the Empire during the great struggle for freedom and international right now on.

The conference was occupied today in discussion of after-the-war problems.

LATIN-AMERICA DELAYS DECISION; FAVORS WILSON'S PEACE IDEALS

By CHARLES P. STEWART

Special Cable Service of the United Press and Evening Ledger.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 24.

South America generally, as well as Argentina, is delaying its verdict on President Wilson's speech, pending fuller understanding of its aims, dispatches here indicate today.

An unwillingness was manifested to forego the extension of the principle of the Monroe Doctrine suggested in the President's speech, because that extension was taken as implying abandonment of the doctrine. This was a source of anxiety today.

So far as the early peace efforts of the President are concerned, there is an overwhelming majority in favor of Wilson's suggestions.

The newspaper Razon unqualifiedly indorsed the American peace efforts in an editorial today.

"We believe it the duty of all neutrals to support President Wilson's work," the editorial concluded.

FRANCE SOUGHT TO SOUND PEACE SENTIMENT HERE, HOUSE ADMITS

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.

France wants to know the general sentiment in the United States concerning peace. This much was determined today by a statement of Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's unofficial adviser.

With reference to reports that an envoy of the French Government had visited him regarding peace and the League to Enforce Peace, Colonel House said today:

"It is true that a French representative called to see me several weeks ago. He was not a peace envoy, however, as he distinctly stated to me. He was here to find out what the general sentiment was in this country regarding peace, and he called on a large number of prominent persons here.

"The envoy said that he was not here to see President Wilson. He inquired regarding the men and objects behind the League to Enforce Peace. I did not even tell President Wilson that I had received a call from the French representative.

Hamilton Holt, editor of the Independent, stated that the envoy had inferred to him that France would be willing to accept a League to Enforce Peace if it included in its program limitation of armament.

SUFFRAGISTS LAUD PEACE MOVE, BUT DEMAND VOTE ON MATTER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

Suffragists generally favor the suggestions contained in President Wilson's address as they interpret it, but are handicapped in any desire they may have to support such ideas, for instance, as a League to Enforce Peace, according to leaders of the Congressional Union and the National Woman Suffrage Association.

Two women who spoke for the suffragists were Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, of the National Woman Suffrage Association, and Miss Alice Paul, national chairman of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage.

"As suffragists we are very much pleased at the emphasis which the President laid upon the consent of the governed," said Mrs. Miller. "And here I think it is not overstepping the bounds on such a historic occasion to liken the women of the United States to 'the governed.' In the future the heretofore silent mass of mankind everywhere must be given the right to say when they shall give their blood for their country and when they shall stop pouring it out. The same likeness between women and 'the governed' is seen anent the President's declaration that there can be no stability when the will is in rebellion.

"Women make the greatest sacrifices in war. Women in this present terrible conflict not only are making the same sacrifices they always did, but they have added to their burdens by taking up the work left by their men when the latter marched into the blood-soaked trenches.

"I think I speak for every woman suffrage believer or anti-suffrage believer, when I say all women are behind a League to Enforce Peace."

Miss Paul, while declaring "until women have the vote, they will devote all their attention to that because it is the most important thing in the world to them," admitted the suggestions for a League to Enforce Peace would undoubtedly receive every woman's heartiest support. She also said that "the governed" hereafter must have the majority vote in ruling themselves.

Chiperfield Objects to Whipple's Method

Continued from Page One

to clear up slight variances in the testimony and committee members agreed with him that there had been no intent to "impugn" Noble's statements.

ASKED FOR BOOKS

President Noble was the first witness. He was asked how much time would be required for the submission of books. He said it was a slow process, but responses should be coming by tomorrow or next day.

"I have no reason to believe there is a disinclination on the part of the brokers to comply with the committee's request for their accounts," said Noble. Certainly, he said, the governing committee desires to aid in every way the expedition of the committee's work.

Noble was accompanied to the stand by Henry K. Pomeroy, former president of the exchange and now chairman of its law committee, and Walter F. Taylor, counsel to the exchange.

The questioning turned into technical channels regarding the listing of stocks on the exchange.

Noble said the usual cause of dropping a stock from the list was that it became accumulated in too few hands.

"Because, in other words, it doesn't afford opportunities for short selling?" suggested Whipple.

"I have never heard of that reason," interrupted Pomeroy.

A lengthy colloquy followed, ending finally in Noble's admission that such a stock would be dropped because it did not offer sufficient opportunity for trading of any kind. But not, he qualified, solely because it did not offer a chance for "short selling."

Noble was coached throughout his testimony by Pomeroy and Taylor. Several times he asked that Pomeroy be allowed to answer questions. Pomeroy was sworn, at the suggestion of Chairman Henry.

Whipple asked if "the accumulation of stocks in the hands of a few persons" did not constitute a "pool."

Another lengthy argument followed, in which Noble replied that was not what he had in mind. He was thinking, he said, of a railroad stock.

FIRE RAGES IN MINE NEAR MAHANOY CITY

Lehigh Valley's Primrose and Park Place Operations Prey of Flames

MAHANOY CITY, Pa., Jan. 24.—A seething inferno is raging today in the depths of the Primrose mine of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, and despite the heroic efforts of the attaches of the United States Mine Rescue Car, sent to the scene, no progress has been made in extinguishing the flames, which have eaten their way through the timbering and are now threatening large coal measures in the Mammoth, Skidmore and Buck Mountain veins. Another large fire-fighting force with helmets and hose is being led by General Manager F. M. Chase, General Mine Superintendent Thomas R. Thomas and Mining Engineer J. M. Humphreys, all of Wilkes-Barre.

The gangways are choked with smoke and time after time members of the force are carried out for resuscitation. Fire Boss Thomas Matthews became lost in a smoky section and after a four-hour search was rescued. He had taken refuge in abandoned workings. The flames are attacking the richest seams of coal in the southern fields and have thrown 2000 hands out of employment at the Park Place and Primrose mines, the former being a subsidiary of the latter.

Mine officials today shook their heads and feared the fire would have to be sealed in by walls or the mines would have to be flooded.

The fire is believed to have been caused by a smoker's pipe, although smoking is positively forbidden in the anthracite coal mines.

Primrose has been the scene of several costly fires in recent years, with great loss to the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, which owns extensive coal lands in Schuylkill and Luzerne Counties. A few years ago several lives were snuffed out in a fire 2000 feet under ground, and mules valued at $21,000 were suffocated.

The present fire was discovered by a doorboy who was passing out of a gangway to his home.

Roseway Shop

1335-37 WALNUT

(OPPOSITE RITZ-CARLTON)

ANNOUNCE

THEIR FIRST SPRING OPENING

OF

AFTERNOON DRESSES in all the new colorings and materials.

TAFFETA, CREPE METEOR AND GEORGETTE

Specially Priced $24.75

City News in Brief

HOME FOR THE AGED, Fifty-third street and Chester avenue, will erect an addition where the old men may smoke and play games. It will be two stories in height. The institution is in charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor.

KEYSTONE COMMANDERY, No. 48, Patriotic Order Sons of America, held its sixth annual banquet in Arcade Hall. All the officers of the commandery general, including Louis F. Sies, commander-in-chief, were among the guests. The principal speaker was the Rev. Dwight J. Wylie, of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Fiftieth street and Baltimore avenue.

BEING STRUCK BY A TRAIN proved fatal to Carlo De Grado, 116 Webster street. He tried to cross in front of some shifting cars at Ninth street and Washington avenue and was caught under the wheels of one of the cars. De Grado was on his way home from work when the accident happened.

DR. S. LEO GANS has been re-elected president of the Physicians' Motor Club of Philadelphia. Other officers are: First vice president, Dr. John J. Robrecht; second vice president, Dr. Charles A. E. Codman; third vice president, Dr. Charles H. Haig; treasurer, Dr. Lewis J. Adler, Jr.; secretary, Dr. Howard A. Sutton.

POLICE ARE SEARCHING for Charles M. Miller, forty-three years old, of 1300 South Fifty-third street, who has been missing since Monday. He is about five feet ten inches in height and weighs about 125 pounds; had light brown hair and had a pronounced birth mark on his left cheek.

A PENN GRADUATE of the engineering class of 1916 has been appointed by President Wilson as a second lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps. He is William R. Black, son of Edgar N. Black, 6901 Cedar avenue. He was a member of the Mask and Wig Club.

A NINE-YEAR-OLD HERO plunged into the Delaware River and tried to rescue Raymond Winkler, seven years old, of 1237 North Thirty-second street, who fell into the river and was drowned. The hero was fished out after his efforts had proved futile.

UNNECESSARY BANKRUPTCY FEES and the bankruptcy statutes were criticized by Judge Julius M. Mayer, of the Federal Court of New York, who spoke at the quarterly banquet of the Philadelphia Association of Credit Men in the Bellevue-Stratford. He advocated the appointment of a small body of referees or deputy judges on salary who would act as referees in all bankruptcy cases.

P. J. CUNNINGHAM, the piano manufacturer, has returned to this city after a hunting trip in South Carolina with well-filled game bags. Game is plentiful along the Winyah Bay, in the great preserves owned by the du Ponts, Vanderbilts and others, he said. Robert A. Guarnieri and Alphonsus P. Cox accompanied Mr. Cunningham on the trip.

DR. CHEVALIER JACKSON, who succeeded the late Dr. D. Braden Kyle, as professor of laryngology at the Jefferson Medical College, was given a banquet at the Rittenhouse by the Philadelphia Laryngological Society.

CHARLES KAIER, known as "Champagne Charlie," the brewer who was questioned several times by detectives investigating the Maxie Colbert murder mystery, has gone to his home in Mahanoy City. He will return to Philadelphia, however, to testify at the Coroner's inquest.

THE CALIFORNIA BOYS' BAND, an organization of youthful musicians, all students in the Columbia Park Boys' Club of San Francisco, who are spending a week in Philadelphia on a sight-seeing tour of the country, entertained members of the Rotary Club, whose guests they were, at the weekly luncheon in the Adelphia Hotel today.

A MUSICALE with readings by representatives of the Shoemaker School of Oratory and Elocution will be held in Emmanuel Presbyterian Church, Forty-second street and Girard avenue, tomorrow night at 8 o'clock. The event is being given by the Ladies' Bible Class of the church and is for the benefit of the building fund.

CITY ICEBOAT NO 1, the first steam ice-breaker ever built, will be sold at auction after seventy-eight years' service on the Delaware River. It will probably be used in the future as a coal barge. The engines, built in 1837, are still serviceable. They were constructed under plans of Matthew Baldwin, founder of the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

TWENTY-FOUR CAPTAINS of the Bureau of Fire are today undergoing the civil service tests for the position of battalion chief. The captains, anxious for advancement from their $1100 positions to the battalion places that pay $2000, have equal chances under the rule that in promotion examinations the departmental head may select any names from the list.

BOARD OF RECREATION today appointed Walter Keating, 2247 North Uber street, to the position of assistant teacher at a salary of $65 a month.

WE ALL BUY COAL; HENCE IT'S SCARCE

Producers' Agent Denies Dealers' Allegations of Mine Shortage

YEAR'S OUTPUT NORMAL

Unprecedented Demand, Due to Prosperity, Exhausts Supply in Philadelphia Yards

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, one of the largest producers of anthracite coal in the United States, today denied the allegations of Philadelphia coal dealers that there is a shortage of coal at the mines. An official, representing R. J. Montgomery, vice president of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, stated that his company had shipped just as much coal to Philadelphia during the last six months as the corresponding six months in 1915. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company produces annually more than 15,000,000 tons, the greater part of which comes to Philadelphia.

The official also characterized as absurd the accusations of Philadelphia dealers that enormous quantities of coal are being shipped to New York, New England and abroad for premium prices in discrimination of the Philadelphia district.

"Philadelphia dealers," he said, "are making a great roller about coal shortage, but, as a matter of fact, they are getting just as much coal as they ever did. Our figures show that. It is true that there are not large quantities of coal stored in Philadelphia retail coal yards, but this is because the retail demand for coal this year has been away above normal because of the abnormal times. The Philadelphia district is in the midst of the most prosperous times in its history. Everybody is working and consequently everybody is able to buy coal. Furnace fires are going full blast in the poorest sections of the city. Take Kensington, for instance; in off years, when times were dull, the mill workers kept a fire going only in the kitchen. They in the kitchen stove and let the rest of the house remain cold. A warm fire in winter is one of the greatest comforts of the human family. Steady work and increased wages have enabled even the poorest to obtain that comfort this winter. At the beginning of the winter there was an unprecedented demand on the coal yards of the city and huge piles of coal rapidly dwindled. Persons who heretofore bought coal by the bucket or bag this winter bought it in ton or two ton lots."

Leaps to Death While Delirious

MT. HOLLY, N. J., Jan. 24.—Delirious after a few days' illness of pneumonia William Borden killed himself at his boarding house here this morning when he jumped from his second-story bedroom window and broke his neck.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

DEATHS

SMITH.—Jan. 23, EMILY T., daughter of Mary and the late Theresa Smith, aged 21. Relatives and friends and St. Mary's B. V. M. Sodality invited to funeral, Sat., 8.30 a. m., 158 Krams ave., Roxborough. Requiem mass at St. Mary's Church, 10 a. m. Int. St. Mary's Cem., Roxborough.

KNOTT.—Jan. 23, MARY M., wife of Joseph Knott, aged 75. Relatives and friends invited to funeral, Fri., 2 p. m., Linwood Heights, Delaware Co., Pa. Int. private.

BECK.—Jan. 23, ANDREW BECK, husband of late Magdalena Beck, aged 70. Relatives and friends invited to funeral, Fri., 1 p. m., parlors of Gus. A. Kirchner, 714 N. 3d st. Int. North Cedar Hill Cem.

PETZOLD.—Jan. 21, JULIUS PETZOLD, husband of Barbara Petzold (nee Schroeder), aged 61. Relatives and friends, Humboldt Lodge No. 359, F. and A. M.; Knights of the Iron Ring, Phila. Rifle Club, the Knightlander Ben. Society, No. 1; Coach and Wagon Builders' Ben. Society, Phila. Ben. Society Trogue, are invited to funeral services, Sun., 2 p. m., h. w. cor. Mascher and Cambria sts. Int. Mt. Vernon Cem.

JACKSON.—Jan. 23, MARY GERTRUDE, widow of John B. Jackson. Relatives and friends invited to services, Fri., 7.30 p. m., at 145 W. Louden st. Int. Sat., morn. at Shickshinny, Pa.

LANCASTER.—Jan. 23, at 4113 Pine st., EMILY LANCASTER. Due notice of funeral will be given.

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM

SUNDAY OUTINGS

FROM MARKET STREET WHARF

$1.00 Every Sunday — Atlantic City, Wildwood, Anglesea

Wildwood Branch - - - 7.20 A.M.

Atlantic City - - - 7.30 A.M.

$2.00 Baltimore — The Monumental City

$2.50 Washington — The Nation's Capital

Sundays, January 28, February 25, March 25

Broad St. 7.55 A.M. West Phila. 7.59 A.M.

Pennsylvania R.R.

Boys' Clothes

Sharply Cut in Price

Our January Repricing Sale includes Boys' and Children's Clothing of our regular lines. All are fresh, beautifully made garments in the latest and most approved models and fabrics.

Mixed Cheviots

Boys' Norfolk Suits

Regular Price	Repriced
$5.00	$3.50
6.00	4.00
7.50	5.00
8.50	5.50
10.00	7.50
12.00	8.50
15.00	10.50
18.00	13.50

Boys' Ulsters

Regular Price	Repriced
$10.00	$7.50
12.00	8.50
15.00	10.50
16.50	12.00
18.00	13.50
20.00	15.00
22.00	17.50
25.00	20.00

Boys' Overcoats—Polos

Regular Price	Repriced
$7.50	$5.00
8.50	5.50
10.00	7.50
12.00	8.50
15.00	10.50
18.00	13.50

JACOB REED'S SONS

1424-1426 CHESTNUT STREET