GOOD BUYING CHECKS DECLINE IN CORN PIT

Early Sentiment Favors Bear Side, but Offerings Are Readily Absorbed

GRAIN BELT WEATHER FORECAST

Chicago, Nov. 25.—Illinois and Missouri—Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; except probably snow in extreme south portions; not much change in temperature.

Wisconsin—Fair tonight and Tuesday; colder tonight in north.

Minnesota and South Dakota—Fair tonight and Tuesday; colder tonight.

Iowa—Fair tonight and Tuesday; colder tonight in extreme west.

North Dakota—Fair tonight and Tuesday; colder tonight in east and central portions; rising temperature Tuesday in southwest portion.

Nebraska—Fair tonight and Tuesday; colder tonight in north and east portions.

Kansas—Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; somewhat colder tonight.

Montana—Fair tonight and Tuesday; rising temperature Tuesday and in north central portion tonight.

Wyoming—Fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler tonight in northwest portion.

Chicago, Nov. 25.

Sentiment in the corn market favored the bear side in the early trading today and the tone of the market at the outset was easier. Buying by commission houses, however, absorbed the offerings and checked the decline.

It was said that farmers were showing more disposition to sell and larger receipts were expected, although some brokers thought that the movement would not be as heavy as predicted, owing to the permit system.

The arrivals here today were only twenty-seven cars, but the smallness of the amount was probably due to some delay in the inspection department, as there are 300 or 400 cars on tracks here.

December corn opened at $1.24¼ to $1.24, against $1.24 at the end Saturday, and moved up to $1.24⅝. January started at $1.25½ to $1.23¾, against $1.26 at the close Saturday, and later sold at $1.25⅝. February was quoted at $1.26½ to $1.26 at the outset, against $1.27 at the end Saturday, and later touched $1.26⅝.

Shipments from North America for the week were 186,000 bushels.

Trade in oats was light and without feature. The market was slightly easier. Commission and cash houses bid for December. Offerings from the country were said to be larger. The arrivals here today were 235 cars.

December opened at 72¾ to 72¾c against 72¾c at the close Saturday. January started at 72½c to 72¾c, against 72¾c at the close Saturday. February opened ⅛ lower at 72¾c.

Shipments from North America for the week were 3,408,000 bushels.

Shipments of wheat from North America for the week were 5,456,000 bushels.

The receipts of wheat at Minneapolis today were 577 cars, against 608 cars last year; at Duluth 582 cars, against 66 cars; at Chicago 134 cars, against 26 cars; at Winnipeg 793 cars, against 1159 cars.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Sat'day's 12:30	close
Corn (new delivery)					
Dec.	1.24¼	1.24⅝	1.24	1.25½	1.24⅝
Jan.	1.25¾	1.28⅛	1.25⅜	1.26¼	1.26⅛
Feb.	1.26⅛	1.28⅜	1.26	1.27⅝	*1.27
Oats—					
Dec.	72⅜	73⅛	72	72⅜	72⅜
Jan.	72⅛	73	72⅛	72⅝	72⅝
Feb.	72⅜	73¼	72⅜	72⅝	72⅝
Lard—					
Nov.	*26.75			26.75	26.70
Dec.					*26.15
Jan.	26.27			26.15	26.12
Ribs—					
Nov.					*25.87
Jan.	24.75	24.85	24.70	*24.72	24.67
Pork—					
Nov.	*43.75				*43.00
Jan.	46.00	46.87	46.60	46.60	46.45

*Bid. †Asked. ‡Nominal.

Financial Briefs

The New York Subtreasury gained $407,000 from the banks on Saturday, making a cash net gain since Friday of $4,982,000.

Aggregate earnings of eight principal express companies for June were $10,692,342, against $9,771,177 the same month last year, or a gain of $921,165. Net operating deficit increased $3,041,986. Six months total operating revenues increased $9,079,171, while net operating deficit for the period increased $9,956,564.

H. McCardel, J. A. Agar, J. H. Block and J. A. W. Young have applied for membership in the Chicago Board of Trade. Winfield Scott Fowler, executor of E. P. Realin and P. H. Munkes have posted their Board of Trade memberships for transfer. The last sale was $6500 net to the buyer.

Port of Philadelphia

SHIPPING NOTES

The Norwegian steamer Harriet, which was stranded on the Pea Patch Shoal for one week, arrived at the Spreckels Sugar Refining Company's wharves this morning. She was finally floated yesterday afternoon, with the assistance of the tugs Neptune, Indian and Harry M. Wall, after lightering about 800 tons of sugar.

The pilot of the Danish steamer Silkeborg, which arrived here yesterday, reported a steamer ashore in the Brandywine Shoals with a tug standing by. The ship in trouble was probably the new steamer Bulama, which was on a trial trip down the Delaware. The Bulama arrived at Marcus Hook at 7 P. M. yesterday, but was running over the trial course at 6:40 this morning, evidently having been extricated from the shoal.

Two American steamers collided on lower New York bay, and are reported to be badly damaged. They are both anchored off Stapleton. Lower Island. The vessels have not been identified.

A naval patrolboat reports that the American steamer Serpentine is anchored in Overfalls, on account of a damaged steering gear. The Serpentine, which is conveying a cargo of salt, was later reported to have resumed Breakwater Harbor at daylight, and was proceeding slowly up the river for Philadelphia.

The ever-increasing number of Norwegian craft trading with this port is causing more than a ripple of comment in shipping circles. In fact, the entire port is feeling a growing ship trade that is larger than reported since the war.

The steamers Currier and Mae, bound south, are reported to have passed Jupiter.

The motorship Guinevere from Baltimore passed in Cape Henry this morning.

Sun and Tides

Sun rises.. 6:56 am | Sun sets.. 4:38 pm

Philadelphia

High water.. 7:00 am | High water.. 7:22 pm
Low water.. 1:41 am | Low water.. 2:05 pm

Reedy Island

High water.. 3:35 am | High water.. 3:57 pm
Low water.. 10:40 am | Low water.. 11:08 pm

Breakwater

High water.. 1:31 am | High water.. 1:50 pm
Low water.. 7:30 am | Low water.. 8:09 pm

Arrived

Str Harriet (Nor), Rasben, Cardenas, sugar, P. Burgess & Co.

Str Brighton (Nor), Lutken, Santa Marta, coal, United Fruit Co.

Str Iroquois (Br), Scott, Halifax, petroleum, Joe C. Gabriel.

Str Bonham, from Texas, st'nkcar, Phillip Halsell.

Cleared

Str Anthony Groves, Jr, Bristow, Baltimore, pass and indse, Ericsson Line.

President Faces Tilt With Senate

Continued from Page One

the Republicans will have the sympathy and support of many of the leading Democratic Senators, who insist that now, when the war is over, Congress must, if ever, regain its place in the Government and that this issue will be more sharply presented by the ratification of the peace treaties, than any where else. There is already an understanding among the men of both parties who are trying to restore Congress.

They feel that the President should keep the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate constantly informed during the progress of negotiations. During the recent [illegible] the President [illegible] representatives at Versailles. If this is done, the Senate, when it is called upon to discuss the treaty, can do so intelligently. If it is not done, much feeling will generate in the next few months and the treaty or treaties will encounter trouble in the Senate.

U. S. Government in Paris

One difficulty with the Senate's plan of keeping informed is that the President himself may be abroad during much of the negotiations. In that case, the Government of the United States will be in Paris. The Senate will read about the Government of the United States in the newspapers. That will be all until the Government of the United States moves back to Washington, to have the treaty or treaties ratified.

PEACE PRELIMINARIES MAY BE HELD IN PARIS

Paris, Nov. 25.—(By A. P.)—The conferences on the preliminaries of peace probably will be held in Paris instead of at Versailles, owing to the superior accommodations and conveniences in the capital. Only the formal sessions at concluding stages will be held at Versailles.

The only active sittings now going on are those of the joint armistice commission which holds daily sessions at Spa, the former German headquarters, but which now is held by the French. French, British and German delegates attend the meetings. General Nudant represents Marshal Foch, with Commandant Risteron as his assistant. General von Winterfeldt is the German military representative and Mathias Erzberger, who also was a member of the German armistice delegation, participates in most of the sessions.

Some of the meetings are described as having been very animated over the efforts of the Germans to obtain modification of the terms of the armistice. Marshal Foch's reply was a refusal to consider a change and a dispatch from Basel gives the text of the Marshal's reply, which says:

"No attention can be given to the demands presented in General von Winterfeldt's letter of November 21."

The joint armistice commission meeting appears to be in accordance with clause thirty-four of the armistice which admitted the principle of a permanent international armistice commission under the direction of the Allied military and naval congress. While its duties are restricted to the execution of the armistice, it is one of the preliminaries which will merge later into the sessions of the Inter-Allied conference and peace congress.

The preliminary peace negotiations will begin early in January, the Echo de Paris declares, and the protocol will be signed about the end of February.

This will necessitate a renewal of the armistice, which expires on December 17, unless extended before that time.

Philadelphia Markets

GRAIN AND FLOUR

WHEAT—Receipts, 182,169 bushels. The market ruled steady with a good outward movement. The quotations were: Car lots f.o.b. export elevator, Government standard inspection, standard prices—No. 1 red winter, $2.39; No. 1 northern spring, $2.39; No. 1 hard winter, $2.39; No. 1 red winter, garlicky, $2 per bu; red, smutty, $2.36; No. 2 red winter, $2.36; No. 2 northern spring, $2.36; No. 2 hard winter, $2.36; No. 2 red winter, garlicky, $2.34; No. 2 red, smutty, $2.33; No. 3 red winter, $2.32; No. 3 northern spring, $2.32; No. 3 hard winter, $2.32; No. 3 red winter, garlicky, $2.30; No. 3 red, smutty, $2.29; No. 4 red, $2.30; No. 4 garlicky, $2.28; No. 4 red, smutty, $2.26; No. 4 garlicky, smutty, $2.26; No. 5 red, $2.25; No. 5 garlicky, $2.26; No. 5, smutty, $2.25; No. 5 garlicky, smutty, $2.24.

CORN—Prices, 1490 bushels. Supplies small and demand light. Prices nominal. Quotations: Car lots for local trade—Yellow, as to grade and location, 1.55@1.70.

OATS—Receipts, 16,584 bushels. Demand was fairly active with ample offerings at former rates. Quotations: Car lots as to location—No. 2, white, 82½@83c; standard white, 82@82½c; No. 3, white, 81½@82c; No. 4, white, 80@80½c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 426,602 lbs. in sacks. Prices ruled firm, but trade was quiet. The following were the quotations: To arrive, per 196 lbs. in 98-lb. sacks—Winter wheat, 100 per cent flour, $10.35@10.65; Kansas wheat, 100 per cent flour, $10.85@11.20; spring wheat, 100 per cent flour, $10.85@11.20.

RYE FLOUR was quiet and steady. We quote at $9@10.20 per barrel, in sacks, as to quality.

PROVISIONS

There was fair jobbing trade and the market ruled steady. The quotations follow: City or western beef in sets, smoked, 48c; city beef, knuckles and tenders, smoked and sugar-cured, beef rounds, knuckles and tenders, smoked, 49c; beef hams, $60; pork family, $54@55; hams, S. P. cured, loose, 34½@35½c; do, skinned, loose, 36@36½c; do, boneless, 45c; do, smoked, 38@38½c; other hams, smoked, city cured as to brand and average, 36½@37½c; hams, smoked, western cured, 35½@37½c; do, boiled, boneless, 51c; picnic shoulders, S. P. cured, loose, 26½c; do, smoked, 27½c; bellies, in pickle, according to average, loose, 34c; breakfast bacon, as to brand and average, city cured, 47½c; breakfast bacon, western cured, 47½c; lard, western refined, 28½@29c; lard, pure city, kettle rendered, 28½@29c.

REFINED SUGARS

Demand was only moderate, but prices were firmly held on a basis of 9c for fine granulated.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

CHEESE—The market ruled firm under light offerings and a fair demand. The quotations were as follows: New York, whole-milk, fancy, fresh, 34@34½c; do, specials higher; do, do, fair to good, fresh, 33@33½c; Wisconsin whole-milk, fancy, 34@34½c; do, do, fair to good, 33@33½c.

BUTTER—Offerings were light and the market advanced under a good demand. We quote: Solid-packed creamery, extras, 66c; higher-scoring goods, 67@68c; the latter for fancy; jobbing sales, prints, fancy, firsts, 69@64c; seconds, 57@59c; fancy brands of prints jobbing at 70@72c; fair to good, 65@68c.

EGGS—Fresh eggs continued scarce and firm. Cold storage stock was also firm, with light offerings. The following were the quotations: Fresh gathered, nearby firsts, $20.40@21 per crate; current receipts, $20.10 per case; western extra firsts, $20.40@21 per case; firsts, $19.80@20.10 per case; inferior, 1½ per dozen; storage eggs, $13.50@14.70 per case, selected fresh jobbing at 73@75c per doz.

POULTRY

LIVE—Demand was fairly active and the market ruled firm with supplies well under control. The quotations were: Fowls, according to quality, 23@30c; spring chickens according to quality, 25@30c; roosters, 20@22c; ducks, Pekin, 32@35c; do Indian Runner, 28@30c; geese, 28@32c; turkeys, 36@38c; guineas, young per pair—weighing 1¼ lbs. 42@52c; do, 1½ lbs. smaller sizes, 60@85c; guineas, old, per pair, 75@80c; pigeons, old, per pair, 30@35c; do, young, per pair, 25@30c.

DRESSED—Was firm with a good demand, particularly for turkeys. The quotations were as follows: Fresh-killed turkeys, spring, choice selected, 44@46c; do, fair to good, 42@43c; old toms, 42c; old hens, 42c; fowls in barrels, dry picked, fancy selected, 37c; weighing 4½ lbs. and over apiece, 39c; smaller sizes, 36@38c; old roosters, dry-picked, 28½c; chickens, western fancy, weighing 1¼@2 lbs. apiece, 42@44c; weighing 4 lbs. apiece and over, 36c; weighing 3½ lbs. apiece, 35c; weighing 2¾@3 lbs. apiece 30@31c; spring ducks, Pennsylvania, 40c; squabs, per dozen, white, weighing 11@12 lbs. per doz., $6@8.25; do, weighing 10 lbs. per doz., $7@8.50; do, weighing 8 lbs. per doz., $6@6.50; do, weighing 7 lbs. per doz., $4.50@5.50; do, weighing 6@6½ lbs. per doz., $3@4; dark, $1.50@2.50; small and No. 2, $1@2.50; guineas, young, per pair, 75c@$1.25; old, 50@75c.

FRESH FRUITS

The market was generally steady, but demand was rather moderate. The quotations were as follows: Apples, New York, per bbl.—Fall Pippin, $3@4.50; Snaw, $4@6; King, $4.50@6; Baldwin, $3@5.25; Hubbardston, $4@5.50; Greening, $4@6; various varieties, $3@5. Apples, Pennsylvania and Virginia, per bbl.—Ben Davis, $2.50@3.50; Gano, $2.50@4; Starman, Winesap, $4@7; York Imperial, $4@6. Apples, per ½-bushel basket, 40c@$1.25; do, per bush. basket, 75c@$1.50. Apples, western, per box, $2.25@3.75. Lemons, per box, $4@6. Oranges, California, per box, $5@6. Grenadas, per box, $2.50@6.50. Florida, per crate, $2.50@6.50. Tangerines, Florida, per strap, $7@9. Grapefruit, per box, $2.50@3.50. Cranberries, Jersey, per bushel box, $2@3.25; do, do, per bbl, $7@12.

VEGETABLES

The general market was quiet and showed little change. Quotations follow: White potatoes, eastern Shore, per bbl.—No. 1, $3@3.50; No. 2, $1.50@2.50. White potatoes, Jersey, per ½-bush. basket—No. 1, 75@90c; No. 2, 50@60c. White potatoes, Pennsylvania No. 1, per 100 lbs., $2.70@2.85; do, fancy, Mecinnis, $2.85@3.10; do, No. 2, $1.25@1.75. Sweet potatoes, Jersey, per basket of 1½ bushels, $1@1.50. Onions, Jersey, sacked potatoes, Eastern Shore, per bbl., $2@2.50; do, per 100 lbs., $3@3.50. Onions, yellow, per 100 lbs., $3@3.50. Onions, white, per 100 lbs., $3@3.50. Onions, Spanish, per crate, $2@2.50. Cabbage, per 100, $4@6. Cabbage, per ton, $40@60. Cauliflower, per crate, $1@2. Celery, per bunch, 10@15c. Kale, per bbl., 75c@$1. Lettuce, per box, 50@75c. Lettuce, per basket, 50@75c. Parsley, per 100 bunches, $1@1.50. Peppers, per basket, 50@75c. Peppers, per bushel, $1@1.50. Spinach, per bbl., $1@1.50. Tomatoes, per carrier, $1@1.50. Tomatoes, per bushel, $1@1.50. Turnips, per bbl., 75c@$1. Turnips, per bushel, 50@75c. Beets, per bbl., $1@1.50. Beets, per bushel, 50@75c. Carrots, per bbl., $1@1.50. Carrots, per bushel, 50@75c. Parsnips, per bbl., $1@1.50. Parsnips, per bushel, 50@75c. Shallots, per bushel, $1@1.50. Squash, per bbl., $1@1.50. Squash, per bushel, 50@75c. Egg plant, per bbl., $1@1.50. Egg plant, per bushel, 50@75c. Horseradish, per bbl., $3@4. Horseradish, per bushel, $1@1.50. Mushrooms, per lb., 50@75c. Chestnuts, per bushel, $2@3. Chestnuts, per bag, $1@1.50. Chestnuts, per bbl., $4@6. Chestnuts, per box, $1@1.50. Chestnuts, per peck, 50@75c. Chestnuts, per quart, 10@15c. Chestnuts, per lb., 10@15c. Peanuts, per bag, $1@1.50. Peanuts, per lb., 5@10c. Peanuts, per bushel, $2@3. Peanuts, per bbl., $4@6. Peanuts, per box, $1@1.50. Peanuts, per peck, 50@75c. Peanuts, per quart, 10@15c. Peanuts, per lb., 10@15c.

GOSSIP OF THE STREET

McADOO ACTION PROVES PUZZLE

Former Secretary of Treasury's Reasons for Resigning Unsatisfactory to Some Bankers

There was little news for discussion in the financial district on the Saturday half session outside the resignation of Secretary of the Treasury and Director General of Railroads McAdoo. None of the bankers or brokers whose opinions were asked on the matter wanted to speak for publication. The news was unquestionably a general surprise and most universally unexpected.

If a composite of such opinions as were expressed privately could be given it would show that a very large majority accepts Mr. McAdoo's personal statement as to his reasons for resigning both positions and says he is entitled to full credence for everything in that statement, but they consider that they are also entitled to certain mental reservations as to whether that statement gives the whole story.

Many say they wonder why, when Mr. McAdoo has managed to get along as he has done, he could not have waited at least for two months longer until President Wilson would have returned from Europe, instead of adding to the President's burdens, as unquestionably his resignation at this critical time must do. Some others say they thought he should have stayed till the position of the future of the railroads would be definitely decided.

In the midst of all the discussions a singular fact was noticeable. It was that men who in the past have criticized Mr. McAdoo's conduct, especially as Secretary of the Treasury, were now loud in praise of his ability and, as a rule, those who were loudest in his praise were now condemning him for resigning at the present time.

But most of the discussions were devoted to Mr. McAdoo's possible successors. Many financiers of national reputation, and two especially who have been close to the Administration, were spoken of as the most fit, but for certain reasons were the most unlikely of appointees. One thing is certain, that the present Comptroller of the Currency would be a most unpopular appointment among the financial fraternity in this city, and is at the same time spoken of as the most probable successor to Mr. McAdoo for both positions on account of his former railroad experience, it is said.

Brokers said that Mr. McAdoo's resignation had no effect on the market and that the weakness shown toward the close would likely have occurred in any event.

For a few days, unless the President makes the appointments at once, there will be a good deal of speculation as to the appointee or appointees.

Henry L. Doherty & Co. report:

"Earnings of Cities Service Company for October, 1918, made a satisfactory showing despite the influenza epidemic, which materially affected operations both in the oil division and public utility department, and also the fact that effects of the severe storm in August are still being seen in the delayed completion of drilling wells. In the public utility department the principal effect of the epidemic was in the operation of industrial plants and in the quarantine restrictions, which resulted in a material curtailment of light and power consumption. In the oil division the epidemic disrupted to a greater or less extent operations in the field as well as in the transportation, refining and distributing departments.

"Gross income of Cities Service Company for October, 1918, was $1,784,000, while after providing for expenses and interest on debentures net income for the month was $1,666,643. Balance for the month available for reserves, payment of common dividends and surplus was $1,329,618.

"For the ten months ended October 31, 1918, gross income was $18,052,718, an increase of $2,845,321 over the corresponding ten months of 1917, while after providing for expenses, taxes and interest on debentures net income was $18,075,975, an increase of $2,567,924. The balance for the ten months available for reserves, payment of common dividends and surplus was $14,716,279, compared with $12,455,234 for the ten months ended October 31, 1917, a gain of $2,261,045.

"Gross income for the twelve months ended October 31, 1918, was $22,097,815, a gain of $3,391,210 over the preceding twelve months, while after providing for taxes, expenses and interest on debentures net income was $21,460,326, an increase of $3,093,956. The balance for the twelve months available for reserves, dividends on common stock and surplus was $17,440,752, compared with $14,761,536 over the preceding twelve months, a gain of $2,679,216. The earnings for the month, the ten months and the twelve months were after what are believed to be ample reserves had been charged from profits of subsidiary companies for accrued Federal excess profits taxes and income taxes."

DOCTORS ACCUSED OF NEGLECT

Woman Says They Refused to Treat Injured Brother

Investigation of alleged neglect by physicians at Jefferson Hospital of Robert Campbell, 1105 Vine street, who died yesterday in Hahnemann Hospital of a fractured skull, was demanded today by Mrs. Mary L. Reed, sister of the victim. Campbell was found unconscious at Eleventh and Sansom streets, Saturday night, and was taken to Jefferson Hospital. An hour later he was removed by the police of the Eleventh and Winter streets station at the request of the hospital authorities, who, the police say, asserted the man was merely drunk.

The patrol crew, however, took the man to Hahnemann Hospital. He died there yesterday morning.

Mrs. Reed said she was with her brother in his last moments and declared she discovered no trace of alcohol. Deputy Coroner Mehring is conducting an investigation.

Six in Hospital Unit Praised for Bravery

Continued from Page One

and kept right on moving. Finally we found a cave that seemed to be the only place that wasn't being shelled. Every night Fritz sent a few shells over and they struck everywhere but our cave."

Miss McMillan told how the patients were kept warm when the team first got to the line and was driven to use expedients. "We laid the wounded on benches, wrapped blankets all around them and over the benches and put lamps under the benches. It kept them nice and warm."

The university unit, at its permanent base in Chatel Guyon, worked under extreme pressure continuously. They took over a personnel for a 500-bed hospital. Then when the Americans got into fighting and medical aid was needed at the front University of Pennsylvania Base Unit No. 20 detached two teams, one for surgical work and the other for shock work on the front lines.

Lieutenant Colonel Carnet headed the surgical team, Major E. L. Eliason, who went over as chief of the surgical section, was put in command of the shock team. This latter gave first aid to cases where the shock of the wounds threatened to kill the patients before they could get surgical attention.

Base Short-Handed

Sending out these two teams left the base hospital short-handed, as it took away eight doctors, eight nurses and fifteen enlisted men. With this curtailed staff Base Hospital No. 20 handled 2200 cases constantly. A letter from one of the men at the base, received by Mrs. Edward Martin, chairman of the University Hospital welfare committee, indicated that this number might be increased to 3500.

"Of course we could not cope with the situation," said the writer, one of the enlisted men who had been detailed to write a "community letter" telling of the hospital's work, "without the help of the convalescents.

"I wish you could look in on Chatel Guyon," the writer continued, "and see the daily routine, as I am sure it would be interesting and surprising. You would see boys doing jobs that three months ago were as foreign to them as honor is to Germany, and performing their tasks with good results and reflecting credit upon themselves.

"Just imagine our boys cooking in hot kitchens, mopping floors, doing plumbing and painting, all kinds of hospital work, and, last but not least, shoveling soft coal from cars every day. When the coal heavers finish at night you can see nothing but their eyes, and I must say that, despite the many irksome tasks they are assigned, the spirit of the men is commendable. Of course we are all anxious to get to the front line and receive our baptism of fire and take our chances with the boys who are giving their all lest democracy should perish, but still we all understand that the only way to bring the war to a successful conclusion is to do the duty at hand cheerfully.

Red Cross Train

"Another interesting feature is the arrival of a Red Cross train of wounded. The commanding officer will receive a telegram stating the time to expect it, which is generally about 1 a. m. The train is built on the lines of our Pullman cars at home, only much brighter and cooler, and is well equipped to carry its load of about 500 cases comfortably.

"When it pulls in all our ambulances and trucks are lined up outside the station and about forty stretcher-bearers in line with litters and blankets. The Red Cross women stationed here take linen pieces with baskets of cigarettes and articles which will give comfort to the wounded, while our chaplain goes through the train cheering the boys who need cheer most.

"The commanding officer, Major Piersol, and several assistants board the train at the station nearest Chatel, diagnose the cases and tag each man with the name of the hospital building that cares for his particular ailment. The minute the train arrives we start unloading. The stretcher-bearers board the train, look at the man's slip and take him to the unloading platform.

"The loading platform, where the ambulances are loaded, is divided into stalls, and each stall marked with the name of one of our hospitals, so the stretcher-bearer places his case in the stall corresponding with his slip. There are two men in each stall, and they, together with the driver of the ambulance and his assistant load promptly and no case is in the stall more than a minute.

"A colonel from the medical headquarters made a general inspection of Base No. 20. Its personnel and equipment and watched us unload a train of wounded. He pronounced the hospital and equipment A-1 and the personnel 100 per cent efficient. He commented in particular upon the careful manner in which the patients were handled, and really it is so at all times, as the men do not handle them mechanically, but mix a little of the milk of human kindness and sympathy with their work."

GERMANS WANT WILSON TO CALL WHILE IN EUROPE

Urge Government to Invite President to Visit Some Teuton Port

By JOSEPH HERRINGS

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

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Berlin, Nov. 25, via The Hague.

The Evening Public Ledger correspondent is reliably informed that influential circles here are urging the German Government to invite President Wilson to visit Germany, or at least some German port, while in Europe.

The Tageblatt quotes from the New York Times of October 12 former Ambassador Morgenthau's telegram to Theodor Wolff, which it says never reached the latter, but must have been stopped by the old regime.

Wolff avers that, without knowing of Morgenthau's telegram, he went to the Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, and suggested that he advise the Kaiser in that very sense, which the Chancellor hesitatingly promised to do, having become convinced that the overwhelming majority of the German people desired the Kaiser's abdication and the constitution of a republic.

Wolff deplores that President Wilson's "just and generous intentions" have not found expression in the armistice, but that instead the German nation is being driven into chaos, destitution and starvation.

The communication to which Theodor Wolff refers was an open letter by Henry Morgenthau, printed in the New York Times on October 12. This letter answered a previous editorial suggestion of Wolff that Germany appeal to some friend of Wilson like the former envoy. Mr. Morgenthau's advice was that the Kaiser and his son abdicate.

BUSINESS CAREER OF PETER FLINT

A Story of Salesmanship by Harold Whitehead

(Copyright)

CCLIII

WHEN I stepped out of Grand Central Station into Forty-second street I was stunned by the confusion of traffic.

After the three quiet, peaceful months I've spent in dear old Farmdale, I noticed the change very much. Besides, I expect that having been so ill and seeing few people, except mother and the rest of my folks—and Mary—Mary Gillespie, I've got into a bit of a rut.

In a few minutes, however, I began to feel more at home. Of course, Francis met me at the station and we walked to Broadway, then took an uptown car to Mrs. Samper's.

"It's been lonely in New York without you, Peter," he said for the fifth time. I've missed Francis, too, although he came to Farmdale for two week-ends, during which time he saw me for about ten seconds, the rest of the time being spent with my sister Lucy.

He told me that Max Beitman, the East Side hardware man, was asking for me and said that if I'd left Lee, the realtor, he'd be glad to have me work for him at $25 per.

"And that reminds me," went on Francis, "a friend of yours, a Mr. Crofton, has asked me several times about you, and also a Mr. Riller from Boston tried to get in touch with you—you seem quite popular."

I sure was tickled to think that "C." cared enough for me to ask after me while I was so ill.

By this time we were at Mrs. Samper's. She cried—yep sure enough, cried—when I got there.

She had a big spread in honor of my return to New York.

After dinner we all played "rum" for an hour and then we adjourned to our rooms. When we got to our combination bedroom-sitting room Francis lit a cigar. I lit a cigarette and we settled down to an hour's confab over my future work.

"Why don't you go to Beitman's for a few months, Peter? He's a real white man and you'll learn a lot about running a store that might come in useful should you ever want to take up your dad's line—and a drug store is a pretty good place to live in and to own."

I shook my head, "No, Francis, I wouldn't want to do that. I like old man Beitman a heap, but I don't like his kind of business—that cheap trade, you know," I explained as Francis looked puzzled when I said "his kind of business."

He stroked his chin thoughtfully for a few moments. Then he came across with this plan: "You were very successful with the Magnitude Life Insurance Company. Why not go and see that Mr.——"

"Mr. Goldman?" I suggested.

"Yes, see Mr. Goldman and see if you can't get back into the staff."

"No-o, I don't think so, old chap, although as I'd be working for a straight commission, he would be glad to have me back, I've no doubt," was my comment.

He urged me so hard that I really began to consider it, in spite of my expressed determination to open a real estate office of my own.

"You know nothing at all about real estate," he said, "and to tackle a business of which you know nothing and without any idea of how to run it is decidedly risky. Get back into the insurance business; you can make good money in that, then put your energy in studying up business subjects."

Of course Francis means well, but when he says I don't know business he's dead wrong. I've always noted carefully how anybody I worked for (except my first job at Marsh & Felton's up to Boston) handled things.

Well, we thrashed the matter over till near midnight, and I finally decided—very reluctantly—that I'd go to the Magnitude tomorrow and see Mr. Goldman and Mr. Perkins and arrange to put a little more time in the insurance business—that is, if they were willing.

I don't need any drawing account any more. I've got a real bank account. I've opened one in the Manufacturers' and Commerce Trust Company. I see by my check stub that I've exactly $800 there—some little "choke-a-horse" roll that would make!

Radicals Control German Government

Continued from Page One

four hours doubt as to their power has arisen, even among the commissioners themselves.

Some of them, belonging to the Independent Socialists, believed in certain cases, at least, that the executive committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council should be conceded a certain measure of independent authority. As far as could be ascertained no final decision has been reached yet.

Few Guards on Duty

Apparently only the usual two or three soldiers are on watch duty in front of the former Chancellor's palace. No elaborate measures for the protection of the Government's highest authority seem to have been taken, and Socialists of all shades, together with officials of the old regime who have been taken over into the present system, mingle freely within the old-fashioned spacious halls and rooms, adorned with red curtains, red fittings and red carpets, which last are an inheritance from the former regime.

In one large room, from the silk hangings of whose wall a life-size portrait of Prince von Bülow smiled benevolently down on them, sat the delegates from the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council waiting for admission to the Cabinet meetings, at which they were to stand up for what they deemed their supreme authority.

In another room the Evening Public Ledger correspondent was introduced to Gehenrath von Siemen, who made it quite clear that, although he had previously been attached to Prince Max of Baden's staff, he had the greatest confidence in Ebert and his associates, and declared his conviction that old-fashioned Government could safely guide the destinies of the German nation through the present crisis. He said that they feared no reactionary plot by the Kaiser's friends, for nobody believed in the resuscitation of a deceased body politic.

Fears Too Much Tolerance

The only danger, he added, was that the present government might go a bit too far in its toleration of such irresponsibles as the Spartacus group. This toleration was dictated by the Cabinet's earnest desire to maintain unity, order and law, he asserted, for as soon as they felt the good will of President Wilson and the German nation was so pitifully in need at present.

The Evening Public Ledger correspondent is informed from other sources that the Spartacus group is really at the bottom of the present difference between the People's Commissioners and the executive committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council. Although the latter has expressed itself repeatedly in favor of a national convention, it seems that members of the Spartacus group have persuaded it to protest against an early date for the election which it was said that the People's Commissioners had decided on without first consulting the executive committee of the council.

Hence the latter's assertion that the People's Commissioners form only its executive organ; hence also this official communication issued today:

"The information published November 17 that registration for the election of a national convention would begin January 2 and that the election would take place February 2 is incorrect, no proposition of that kind having yet been decided upon by the Commissioners."

Delay Convention

What the Spartacus group and certain elements of the Soldiers and Workmen's Council are planning is to delay the national convention until certain radical measures of finance and equality, radical assessments of taxes and socializing of certain large industrial enterprises have been accomplished in such a manner that not even the national convention will dare reconsider them. Drastic reform in the inheritance tax as well as restrictions of land ownership are also planned.

All these measures, if perhaps in a more moderate form, are also part of the program of the regular Socialists, but they are willing to submit it to a national convention, trusting that they will elect a majority.

The bourgeois parties fear that the Soldiers and Workmen's Council, aided by the Spartacans and similar groups, will succeed in wresting the supreme power from the People's Commissioners and that the next few days will see a change in the Government unless the commissioners alter their extremely tolerant attitude. It is more than doubtful that even in Berlin and a few other large cities the Spartacans and kindred elements possess anything like a majority.

It is quite certain that the soldiers now returning in large masses from the front will never submit to the elements now dominating the Soldiers and Workmen's Council. So both the Spartacus group and the council feel that they must act at once and make their position secure before the field gray flood from the front reaches here.

The People's Commissioners believe that if they can manage by compromise and delay to ward or de attack for a few days more they will come out victorious. They certainly have the country at large with them, and even most of the provincial Soldiers and Workmen's Councils.

IN MEMORIAM

MONTGOMERY.—In loving memory of mother, MARY J. MONTGOMERY, Nov. 25, 1908. W. H. M.

Deaths

ATKINS.—Suddenly, Nov. 23, at 2210 N. 15th st., WILLIAM J., husband of Katie Tyson Atkins. Due notice of funeral will be given.

CARRINGTON.—Nov. 23, MATILDA FREDERICKA, wife of Albert J. Babington. Relatives and friends invited to funeral. Tues., 2 p. m., 431 Rhawn st. Fox Chase. Int. private. Hillside Cem.

CARTLETT.—Nov. 24, ELIZABETH, widow of Peter F. Bartlett and daughter of Edwin S. and Mary E. Haley, aged 41. Relatives and friends invited to funeral services

PHOTOPLAYS

The following theatres obtain their pictures through the STANLEY Booking Corporation, which is a guarantee of early showing of the finest productions. Ask for the theatre in your locality obtaining pictures through the Stanley Booking Corporation.

PHOTOPLAYS

Alhambra 12th, Morris & Jasper sts. Mat. Daily at 2; 6:45 & 9 P. M. "AMERICA'S ANSWER"

APOLLO 52D AND THOMPSON STS. MATINEE DAILY CHAPLIN in "SHOULDER ARMS"

ARCADIA CHESTNUT Below 16TH 10 A. M. to 11:15 P. M. BILLIE BURKE in "THE MAKE-BELIEVE WIFE"

BLUEBIRD BROAD STREET and SUSQUEHANNA AVE. JUDGE KENNEGAR in "KINGDOM OF YOUTH"

BROADWAY Broad & Snyder Ave. 2, 6:45 & 9 P. M. "AMERICA WILL WIN"

CHESTNUT HILL 8329 Germantown Avenue MABEL NORMAND in "PECK'S BAD GIRL"

EMPRESS MAIN ST., MANAYUNK MATINEE DAILY WILLIAM FARNUM in "THE RAINBOW TRAIL"

FAIRMOUNT 26th & GIRARD AV. MATINEE DAILY CHARLES RAY in "THE LAW OF THE NORTH"

FAMILY THEATRE—1211 Market St. 9 A. M. to Midnight KERRIGAN in "The Call of the Tropics" CHAPLIN in "SHOULDER ARMS"

56TH ST. THEATRE—Below Spruce MATINEE DAILY THEDA BARA in "UNDER THE YOKE"

GREAT NORTHERN Broad St. at Erie 2, 7 & 9 P. M. SESSUE HAYAKAWA in "THE TEMPLE OF DUSK"

IMPERIAL 60TH & WALNUT STS. Mats. 2:30. Evgs. 7 & 9. MILDRED HARRIS in "FOR HUSBAND'S ONLY"

LEADER 41ST AND LANCASTER AVENUE Daily at 2 P. M. CHARLES RAY in "THE LAW OF THE NORTH"

LIBERTY BROAD & COLUMBIA AV MATINEE DAILY MONTAGUE LOVE in "TO HIM THAT HATH"

333 MARKET STREET THEATRE CLARA K. YOUNG in "THE SAVAGE WOMAN"

MODEL 425 SOUTH ST. Orchestra 10 A. M. to 11. "MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY"

OVERBROOK 63D & HAVERFORD AVE GERALDINE FARRAR in "THE TURN OF THE WHEEL"

PALACE 1211 MARKET STREET 10 A. M. to 11:15 P. M. NORMA TALMADGE in "HER ONLY WAY"

PRINCESS 1018 MAR