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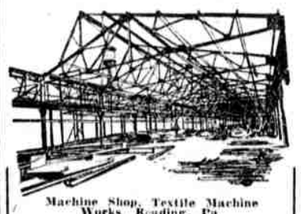
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Economic Bars if Germans Balk

Continued From Page One

ment of her war debts, through the hearty support given her by the American delegates, was another development of an auspicious day.

Basis of Compromise

The note sent by Premier Orlando to Paris Sunday indicated an intention to treat with the other powers on the basis of a letter drawn up by Arthur J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary, which Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George handed him on the eve of his departure from Paris, according to "Pertinax" in the Echo de Paris today.

The Italians, says the writer, will agree to make certain sacrifices in Dalmatia, so as to attain their project, the acquisition of Fiume, "even should they have recourse to those transitory formulas which the league of nations has furnished to the peace treaty."

Germans Talk of Quitting

A German wireless dispatch received here last evening says:

"If the delay continues at Versailles it is contemplated that Berlin will recall the German delegates, in which case they would only be sent to Versailles again when the Allied governments are ready to negotiate."

A dispatch to the London Central News from Copenhagen quotes a Berlin newspaper as saying that the German peace delegation has sent an ultimatum to the Entente Allies, demanding a reply by 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, in which it was declared that the Germans would be obliged to return to Berlin in the event of a further postponement in the submission of the peace terms.

A semiofficial announcement from Berlin says the peace negotiations will be in no way affected by the departure of the German Ministers Landsberg and Giesberts from Versailles.

No announcement has been received here that Herr Landsberg and Herr Geisberts have left Versailles or that it was their intention to depart.

When the German delegates enter the dining room of the Hotel Trianon on Wednesday afternoon to receive the text of the treaty they will find the representatives of the powers arrayed against Germany awaiting them at one of the great tables which have been placed in the room. Premier Clemenceau, President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George will stand at the head of the table.

The Germans will not join the Allied delegates at this time, but will be conducted to a smaller table standing by itself at the open end of the great horse shoe formed by the green-covered tables arranged for the meeting. There they will listen to M. Clemenceau's opening address and receive the judgment of the Allied and associated nations as formulated in the volume of conditions drawn up during the four months of deliberation by the interallied conferences.

On M. Clemenceau's right will be President Wilson and the other American delegates, while on his left Premier Lloyd George and the British representatives will be grouped. Flanking the Americans will come the French delegation, with Marshal Foch in the center. Next to these will be the representatives of Italy, Belgium, Brazil, Greece, Portugal and Serbia. On the left side and seated below the delegates of Great Britain will be those of the British dominions, Japan, Poland, Rumania and Czecho-Slovakia.

Stage Set for Treaty

Two tables have been placed for the general secretaries of the inter-Allied Council directly behind President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George. Secretaries of individual delegations will have seats at the sides of the room behind their respective delegations. The four big cut-glass chandeliers which hang from the ceiling of the ball will be scarcely needed at the hour set for the ceremony at 3:15 p. m.

Only six of the principal German delegates, three secretaries, official interpreters and official stenographer will be admitted out of the large German delegation, according to present arrangements. The subordinates will have tables immediately behind the delegation chiefs. The German party will have only a few feet to walk to its place after entering the room, as the entrance door is located in a corner near the designated position of the enemy representatives.

Premier Clemenceau was the first of the Allied chiefs to visit the scene of the presentation of the peace terms yesterday. A few minutes after his arrival President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George entered and were introduced by M. Clemenceau to Major Bienan, the officer in charge for the French Government, who showed them over the rooms assigned for the principal session, and for subsequent deliberations. All three took a lively interest in the details of the arrangements for the ceremony, suggesting various changes and improvements during the afternoon.

The German delegates in charge of financial affairs walked over from their hotel to meet inter-Allied representatives to continue the discussion of matters which were taken up last Friday.

Still Changing Treaty

It developed this afternoon that changes were still being made in the peace treaty and that the changing process probably would be continued up to the last possible moment. It is understood that the alterations are largely those of phraseology.

The plans for making the treaty public textually are still vague. Seemingly the only plan perfected with regard to publicity is a decision to give out a 10,000-word digest for publication on Thursday morning.

Five American correspondents will attend the session on Wednesday, and Germany, England, France, Italy and Japan will each have the same number. The remainder of the correspondents will come from the British colonies and minor powers.

The council of foreign ministers yesterday decided that recognition would be extended the government of Finland under certain conditions which have not been disclosed.

The Finnish military movement, which has been threatening Petrograd, and which has been shrouded with mystery, is now well defined. General Udenitch and 4000 Russians operating with him, have the support of the Finnish government and troops, and have recruited large numbers of Russian peasants who have become tired of Bolshevik requisitions. General Udenitz has occupied Petros Avodisk, Olonetz and Dadience Pole, east of Lake Ladoga, and thus controls the southern end of the Kola railway.

Press to be Admitted

The visit of President Wilson was inspired, it is understood, by the President's desire to admit the newspaper correspondents to the ceremony. This desire had met with opposition, one of the grounds being lack of room. The Council of Three, therefore, decided to look after the situation.

It is possible that the treaty with Germany wil be disposed of before June 1, a member of the American delegation said last night. President Wilson visited the Hotel De Crillon yesterday afternoon and held conferences with the entire American delegation.

Marshall Petain, commander of the French army, was present at a conference Monday between President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau. Afterward Premier Clemenceau conferred with several members of the French cabinet concerning details of the preliminary peace.

Orders have been issued to specialists in Austro-Hungarian subjects to rush their reports so that the treaty with Austria can be considered during the fifteen days that the Germans will be discussing the terms of peace.

At the plenary session this afternoon Captain Andre Tardieu, of the French delegation, will read an extended digest of the treaty for the information of the minor powers. The document itself is so voluminous that it is probable that no delegate has read all its sections.

The fact that the credentials of the Jugo Slavs and Czecho Slovak delegations were turned over to the Germans along with those of other nations is accepted in conference circles as a recognition of those new states, the incident being commented upon by an intercepted German wireless dispatch.

Chinese Protesting

The Chinese delegation is displaying great dissatisfaction over the settlement of the Shantung problem. While the Chinese probably will not refuse to sign the treaty, it appears likely they will sign it with reservations.

The Chinese delegation to the Peace Conference has appealed to President Wilson to intercede to have China included among the powers permitted to attend the presentation of the treaty to the Germans at Versailles tomorrow. The name of China is not on the list of thirteen states so privileged.

The official list of the countries to be represented is:

The United States, Great Britain and her dominions, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Brazil, Serbia, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Rumania and Czecho-Slovakia.

It will be noted that both China and Siam are omitted from this list, as likewise are seven of the Latin-American states which actually declared war upon Germany.

The list was drawn on the theory that only those of the powers which had rendered efficient aid in prosecuting the war were to attend the ceremony. The other Allies will be permitted a position outside the palace at the time the ceremony takes place, but the Chinese and other participants in the war are not willing to attend unless they are allowed representation within the hall.

British in Charge Bayonet Irishmen

Continued From Page One

the whole affair, and it is unknown whether Premier Lloyd George has been in communication with the visitors at all. There is one report that he promised to receive them, but has canceled his engagement for the interview.

A question was addressed to the government in the House of Commons yesterday with a view to establishing whether the envoys are accredited by the American Government and also to establish their exact status. It also was asked if the premier had intended to receive them. The question was met evasively by the home secretary, who promised to make inquiries and said that this would occupy a week.

Ask Premier to Explain

While, according to some dispatches from Ireland, the Sinn Feiners are greatly encouraged and believe the creation of an Irish republic is within sight, the Unionist press here is angrily calling for an explanation from Premier Lloyd George and criticizing President Wilson's alleged interference in British domestic affairs.

"If it is true that Mr. Wilson is behind this intrigue against the union of the United Kingdom—and after the President's behavior toward Italy anything is credible—the American ambassador," said the Post, "ought to be told that the United Kingdom does not tolerate interference in its domestic affairs. They are our business, and the business of nobody else."

The Graphic says: "If any of the states of America were again to demand the right to secede from the union, it is certain the American people would be bitterly indignant if such a demand received any kind of official encouragement from Great Britain. We apply the same standard of judgment to American interference in our affairs."

Secretary Lansing May Resign, Rumor

Continued From Page One

a sharp political issue in the United States.

Many Favor China

All the Americans here from the Far East sympathize with China and the business interests now in China favored China against Japan. Therefore an active propaganda is to be expected in the United States and the recent utterance of Senator Lodge seems to indicate that the Republicans will take the Chinese side in this question, thus upholding the traditional Republican policy established by Hay.

Colonel House seems to have been throughout the friend of Japan. It is not unlikely that Colonel House's sole interest was the extremely practical one of reaching a settlement of the controversy.

On all the questions here, Colonel House has been in favor of compromise in order to reach a decision as soon as possible. This disposition led to his Rhenish republic, Saare valley and other settlements which were made during President Wilson's absence, only to be upset on the President's return.

At that time it seemed likely that Lansing, by reason of the rejection of these compromises, might gain a position of leading influence with the President. But Colonel House's prestige and influence was not at all diminished by the upsetting of his work, and the reaching of a practicable conclusion on Kiao-chau which was necessary to save the league of nations is the latest evidence of Colonel House's power and importance in the delegation.

Senate Committee for New Charter

Continued From Page One

measures affecting Philadelphia such as the Dalx-Brady and Woodward bills, has collapsed. Those bills should get through the Legislature next week and be submitted to the Governor."

Action in House

The senator was asked what probable action the House elections committee, to which the Dalx bills have been referred would take.

"This committee," he explained, "favorably reported the Brady bills out, which are almost identical with the Dalx bills. I expect prompt, favorable action upon the measures by the committee. I do not believe the bills will be mutilated."

The Brady bills were reported out by the house election committee soon after their adjournment. Penrose members of the committee put the bills out over a vigorous protest by the Vare members. Later on orders of legislative leaders, the bills were sent back to committee.

The Dalx bills were referred to by Speaker Spangler in the House to the House elections committee, of which Representative Haldeman, of Montgomery, is chairman.

Six of the twenty-five members of the committee are Vare men—Messrs. Cox, Glass, Patterson, Scott, Mehring and Sowers.

Four Penrose men from Philadelphia are on the committee—Messrs. Heffernan, Lafferty, Campbell and Wallace.

It had been anticipated that the Philadelphia bills would go to the House municipal corporations committee, of which Stadtlander, Allegheny, is chairman.

Calm Disappointing

The calm which marked the passage of the Dalx-Brady bills was disappointing to the big group of spectators who crowded the Senate chamber in the hope of seeing some verbal fireworks set off by the rival Philadelphia factions.

The three registration bills came up in their regular order on the Senate third reading calendar. There was a silence, such as precedes a storm, when the clerk finished reading the title of the first bill—that preventing county commissioners from acting as return judges when they are candidates for reelection.

As soon as William H. Gallagher, chief clerk of the Senate, finished reading the title of the bill the roll call was taken. No one from either faction got up to speak.

The only vote cast against the measure was by Senator Scott Leiby, Democrat from Perry county.

When the second bill, to remove the board of registration commissioners in Philadelphia was reached, Senator Vare arose and told of the agreement plan.

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Camden's Third Returns Smiling

Continued From Page One

danced on the piers, called each other names and joined in with the music of the bands.

Philadelphia men were scattered throughout the regiment. Camden men, who live just across the river, were also in all the units, and proud of it.

"Sure, we had a tough time of it," First Sergeant Harry B. Stanley, 220 Friends avenue, Camden, said. "But who didn't?"

"You bet we're glad to get home; you can tell the world that." This was the universal sentiment of the men.

Walter C. Karuss, 2904 Baltimore avenue, Philadelphia, shifted his pack on his shoulders, crammed another piece of Red Cross chocolate in his mouth, and leaned forward.

"Huh?" he inquired, when asked if he was from Philadelphia. "Sure, and believe me, buddy, if I ever get back there, well, you'll know where to find me in the next war."

A Joyous Surprise

Sergeant Harry Billingham, 343 Mickle street, Camden, said the 114th had the best musical comedy in the A. E. F. "Hello Boddies," is the title to it, and they had just begun a tour that had been most successful when they got orders to come home. "Orders took us off our feet," Sergeant Billingham said. "We had no idea we were going to get away so soon."

He told a brief story of the adventures of the regiment over there. They started in the lines, the Sergeant said, July 25 and were under fire until September 23 in the Alsace sector in defense at Haute, October 8, they went to Malbrouck Hill. But on August 4 their first man was killed, Merritt Jones, of Anniston, Ala. He joined the regiment while they were in camp, and after he fell in battle the regiment buried him with fitting honors. Later, though, hundreds of his former comrades were destined to share with him the honor of giving their lives for their country's sake.

October 10, the regiment fought at Molleville farm, and many of their number saw no more action. The following day they fought at Bois Dormont, and October 16 they went to Grande Montagne.

But They Took It

October 25 they got orders to take Etraye Ridge. "It was a nasty job," they said, "but we went," and they captured it, paying for their victory with many precious lives. October 26, they took part in the famous fight in Belleau Wood, where they made a name for themselves with their commanding general.

In the Meuse-Argonne fight, including Molleville and many other objectives, the regiment lost many men. Some of the men today said five hundreds were killed there, but they did not know the exact figures. Fifteen hundred were said to have gone back as casualties, but many of these were able to return to duty.

It required but a few minutes this morning to get the men in shape on the pier. They did not even unstrap their packs, but soon moved off to the street, while hundreds of waiting people greeted them at the gates.

Up the river road the veterans marched, their friends from home following them. Through the arch of triumph they made their way, faced by the inscription, "Greetings, with love to those who return, a triumph with tears to those who sleep."

Where the arch meets the street four policemen were stationed, exerting all their energy to keep the streets opened.

The veterans passed on. Bands played, hundreds cheered and, though the boys were far from home, the sidewalks were lined with local welcomers, who made the boys feel that they were not forgotten by those they had dared death for.

Plenty of Chow

At Camp Stuart, where Colonel Aloe, commander, told the welcoming committee they had the keys to the camp, the men found good quarters, and their delegation from home had headquarters supply with them with everything possible good to eat.

They are now at home, in the camp where a year ago they bivouacked secretly here on the water's edge and waited for the closely guarded order that sent them one day at dawn out to the great adventure.

This afternoon they will pass through the delousing plant, and tomorrow they will come to the town. Their home folks will stay with them until they get orders to go home to be demobilized.

Governor Edge, of New Jersey, had not arrived today, as he expected. George W. Whyte joined George Carr for the Camden Red Cross and Mrs. William Burrell and Mrs. Isaac Collins, of Camden, represented the women's side of the Red Cross.

The men will be sent home within a week, it is said.

The parade of the 114th in Camden, before the regiment goes to Camp Dix for demobilization, is assured, according to Mayor Ellis.

ALL JERSEY CLAIMS MADAWASKA MEN

Every Community Represented. Some From Philadelphia, Too

WILL SOON BE HOME

Special Dispatch to Evening Public Ledger

Newport News, Va., May 6. Officers on the Madawaska from the 114th Regiment included:

Captain Walter H. Gordon, Woodbury; First Lieutenants William D. Abeldon, Florence; Frederick Cupido, Magnolia; Cadillon Junction A. Kirkbride, Swedesboro; Andrew Alexander, Haddonfield; Woodbury; Second Lieutenant Albert S. Tilton, Atlantic City; Sidney Alfred E. South Ocean City.

The following Philadelphians were among the enlisted men of the New Jersey regiment:

Charles Akers, 2535 North Gratten street; William Auch, 540 West Cliff street; Milo Beach, 1111 American street; Anthony C. Grande, 1337 South Thirteenth street; Abraham Bickard, 1522 East Moyamensing avenue; Clay Blanck, 6200 Germantown avenue; William Angle, 1007 Arch street; John Warrington, 2153 Haverford road; Joseph Sherman, 3801 Lancaster avenue; Walter C. Krauss, 2904 Baltimore avenue; William Billingham, 1426 Sparks street; Harry Day, 4257 Stanton avenue; Abraham Carter, 3900 Aspen street; William Dickson, 604 South Allison street; Rene L. Bennett, 2729 Sarger street.

New Jersey soldiers arriving included:

Sergeant William J. Wooley, 540 South Fourth street; James L. Harris, 522 Cook street, 101; Sergeant Joseph Swift, 2042 Washington street; Walter Craig, 1321 Broadway; Edward S. Gaskill, 2824 Howard street; Joseph Jones, 1138 Mechanic street; Sergeant Nicholas Bilone, 12 South Third street; Sergeant George W. Johnson, 924 Carpenter street; John H. Reed, 1126 Fairmount avenue; Walter Tenland, 2417 Ridge avenue; John J. Keefe, 1132 Marion street; Ralph C. Miller, 531 Lombard street; Sergeant Humphries, 132 East Mount street; Otto A. Smith, 331 Mechanic street; Frederick L. Stewart, 306 Wilson street; William E. Shoop, Jr., 519 Grant street; Hickley Smith, 1213 Hudson street; Augustus Larkins, 931 North Fifth street; Nathan F. Perrine, 56 South Third street; Joseph Quackenbush, 520 Clinton street; Albert H. Longford, 240 Kaighn avenue.

From South Jersey

Soldiers from South Jersey towns included:

Nelson M. Heck, Mt. Holly; Samuel S. Frank, Haddonfield; Albert S. Murphy, Palmyra; Louis D. Mitchell, Salem; Sergeant F. Williams, Gloucester City; Albert N. Cohen, Trenton; Clifford Mayer, Bridgeton; Walter H. Cliff, Bridgeton; Edward F. Myers, Mt. Holly; Charles Godfin, Salem; Lewis Robbins, Salem; Sergeant Wendell Scull, Auburn; Cole Clarke, Sleigh; Pennsville; Russell Moulton, Moorestown; Norman Lippincott, Pilesgrove; Herbert Peterson, Trenton; Harry Bennett, Burlington; James Woolly, Chilliagoe; Noah James, Turner, Bridgeton; William Doherty, Shipptown; Edward Gray, Burlington; Sergeant Webster Mc Cracken, Burlington; Robert Godfrey, Millville; Oliver Drummond, Salem; Paul Gotta, Burlington; Michael Reed, Mt. Holly; Frank Reed, Bridgeton; John S. Dunham, Millville; John Dolbow, Salem; Joseph Cramer, Millville; Lariner Hand, Millville; Joseph Gastback, Swedesboro; Luther Bogarth, Bridgeton; Frank Bennington, Gloucester; Albert Hoffner, Bridgeton; William Blom, Millville; William McDonald, Bridgeton; Howard Harrachbach, Fort Necessity; Ralph Berry, Millville; Edward Mallinson, Millville; Walter Belcher, Trenton; Charles Sutton, Colliingswood; Joseph Simon, Merchantville; George Reilly, Merchantville; Edward Avery, Bridgeton; Edward Bunting, Merchantville; Howard Glass, Mount Holly; Benjamin Kilpatrick, Moorestown; John Evans, New Egypt; Nelson Mitchell, Bordentown; Charles Rudgers, Collingswood; Francis Murray, Burlington; James Gutterson, Vineland; William Elder, Edwin Irwin, Budd Haines, Howard Miller, Burlington; George Whitecraft, Salem; Winfield Roberts, John Stevens, Mt. Holly; William Crane, Burlington; William Bryant, Mt. Holly; Joseph Sandrick, Bordentown; John Foley, Burlington; Alonzo Hollingshead, Cape May; Frank Keith, Burlington; Joseph Mullin, Florence; Ernest Smith, Wildwood; Paul Warren, Mt. Holly; Milton Lewis, Mt. Holly; Harry Ward, Burlington; George Kent, Jr., Ocean City; Harry Wainwright, Pitman; Edward Lawrence, Beverly.

Pleads for Unity Among Churches

Continued From Page One

advocated granting Episcopal orders to ministers not of the faith.

"Again, I am charged with the will to betray the sacred trust of the Catholic faith and order of the church," continued the bishop.

"It is quite true that I have signed my name to a proposal under the terms of which ordination to the priesthood may be given by our bishops to men who will thereafter not be bound by our canons and the rubrics of our prayer book. I do not think that in doing so I have betrayed my trust.

"Surely a trust, however sacred, is held for the benefit, not of the trustees, but of the beneficiaries. And I solemnly believe the time has come when really faithful stewards of God's mysteries will show their faithfulness, not by their timidity but by their boldness; by their willingness to take some risk for the blessing and guidance of the multitudes, distressed and scattered as they are."

Bishop Rhinelander urged that the church reach out and embrace its neglected opportunities, that it take home to itself the needs of the most and populous classes of men and women who ordinarily are not reached by organized Christian influences. He spoke of students, commercial travelers and the people of the store as some of these neglected classes.

"And then the aliens; aliens in language, race and culture; aliens even though many of them are fellow-citizens and have the vote. We have been learning recently what a serious menace they may be. We see how necessary it is to Americanize them and make them loyal. We attend meetings and pass resolutions. But we do nothing and we really miss the point. For we forget that there is only one agency in all the world which can assimilate us all and 'democratize' us all and make us brethren, namely, the Catholic Church of our Lord."

Of the restoration of peace to the world Bishop Rhinelander said:

"The whole world is looking toward. This is most significant. After more than four years of agony, after a decisive triumph over the most stubborn foe that ever threatened the world's safety, after sacrifice of blood and treasure past all imagination, there is found almost nowhere a sense of permanent relief or a conviction of a task fully accomplished."

Another Troopship Here Tomorrow

Continued From Page One

their homes who wish to attend the parade will have their expenses paid by the state, a message from Harrisburg today says.

All the troopships bringing members of the Twenty-eighth Division are expected to dock at least one day ahead of schedule.

Protest by business men's organizations and residents of South Philadelphia against the proposed route of the parade of the Twenty-eighth Division on May 15 will probably lead to a change of plans.

It was pointed out in the protests of the downtown residents that a large percentage of the 109th and 110th Infantry, as well as the 108th Field Artillery is composed of men living in the southern section of the city, and that the plan to start the parade from Washington avenue would be unfair to relatives and friend of boys in the service.

When asked what steps would be taken as a result of the action of the downtown residents, J. Jarden Guenther, secretary of the Philadelphia welcome home committee, said today the request to have the parade start from a more southern point seems "very reasonable."

"There will be a very large number of downtown men in the parade," he said, "and that section of the city should not be ignored. It would not be much trouble to start the parade further south, possibly from Oregon avenue. I will place the matter before Adjutant General Frank D. Beary, chairman of the parade committee."

It is generally believed a change in the route will be made without delay.

The Passyunk Avenue Business Men's Association met last night and adopted a resolution protesting the route as now arranged and asking that the program be rearranged so that the parade will begin far down in South Philadelphia and move north on Broad street instead of beginning at Broad street and Washington avenue.

"Why, that plan leaves the greater part of South Philadelphia out in the cold," Theodore Cook, a member of the association, whose son, Joseph, is serving with the 110th, said today. "The old Third is a South Philadelphia organization, and we certainly want the boys to parade through their home section and march pass their own armory."

A letter asking that the change be made will be sent to J. Jarden Guenther, secretary of the Philadelphia welcome home committee.

Oregon Avenue Favored

James A. Hamilton, president of the South Philadelphia Business Men's Association, said today that his organization is not scheduled to meet until next Monday, but the protest against the exclusion of South Philadelphia is reaching such heights in that section that a special committee probably will be appointed to take up the matter at once and report to the meeting. The action will be taken to the welcoming committee, also.

Oregon avenue is pointed to as a logical place at which to start the parade, as the trains bringing the troops can be shifted in on the tracks here and the men begin their march immediately on reaching the city. These tracks have already been used in the recent arrival here of the transports Maui, Mercury and Pocahontas.

All the men scheduled to parade in Philadelphia in the great welcome to the Twenty-eighth Division are expected to be safely in Camp Dix at least twenty-four hours before the big demonstration, planned for Thursday a week.

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HOTEL ADELPHIA
ROOF GARDEN
PHILADELPHIA
We feel very proud of our new and unusual roof garden and if you will step aside from the busy throng and see what has been done we are sure that you will appreciate it also.
WEDNESDAY
MAY SEVENTH
IS THE OPENING DAY AND EVERY DAY AFTER IF YOU LIKE IT

MERCHANTS:
If you are a grocer, druggist, hardware dealer, tobacconist, clothier, furnisher, jeweler—*any kind of a storekeeper*—you shouldn't wait another day before subscribing to the Retail Public Ledger—the new twice-a-month periodical for merchants only. Subscribers say they have been waiting for it for years. Not a trade-paper, but an inspiring news-magazine that interestingly tells all sorts of things that merchants want to know. Business problems—salesmanship, buying, accounting, the handling and training of help, credits, delivering, advertising, collections—the Retail Public Ledger tells how they are all being solved in successful stores. Entertaining fiction dealing with the sentiment and drama of storekeeping, anecdotes, verse, photographs, news of big movements for merchants' benefit—three pleasant hours of entertaining, helpful reading in every issue. Subscription price, 10 cents a copy, ONE DOLLAR a year (24 issues). Just slip a dollar into an envelope, with your letterhead or name and address plainly written, and it will be sent on the first and third Tuesdays of every month for a year. Address Retail Public Ledger, 220 Public Ledger Building, Philadelphia, Pa. *Do it now!*