Evening Public Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

John C. Martin, Vice President and Treasurer; Charles A. Tyler, Secretary; Char es H. Ludington, Philip S. Collins, John B. Williams, John J. Spurgeon, George F. Goldsmith, David E. Smiley, Directors.

BAVID E. SMILEY Editor JOHN C. MARTIN..., General Business Manager Published daily at Pontic Lepons Building Independence Square, Philadelphia. Published daily at Portio Levous Billion and Independence Square Philadelphia Independence Square Philadelphia Building New York 804 Madison Ave. Derrorr. 701 Ford Euilding C.T. Louis 613 Globe-Democrat Building CHICAGO. 1502 Tribune Building NEWS BUREAUS:

NEWS BUREAUS:

Washington Bureau,

N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.

New Yoak Bureau.

The Sun Huilding

Lorron Bureau.

Trafaigar Buthling

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

The Evening Public Librar is served to subscribers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns

at the rate of tweive (12) conts per week, payable

to the carrier.

By mail to coints ausside of Philadelphia, in
the United States, Canada, or United States possessions, postaga free fixty (50) cents per month,

sin (50) dollars per year, payable in advance.

Fo all foreign countries one (21) dollar a munch,

Notice—Subscribers wishing address changed
must give old as well as new address.

BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601 PAddress all communications to Bening Public Ledger, Indopendence Sonarc, Philadelphia.

Member of the Associated Press THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively em-fitted to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or and otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published therein. rein. Ill rights of republication of special dispatches

reserved Philadelphia, Monday, January 21, 1922

AMATEUR TRAFFIC LAWS

WUY should the mambers of the Traffic Committee of the City Committee that ther will be able to solve the motor traffic problem and eliminate the abuses and injustices of the recently promulgated noparking rules without expert aid of one

When sewers or bridges are to be built, when streets are to be opened, when trolley poutes are long considered the city turns naturally enough to seek the assistneers. The motor traffic problem requires a similarly rational approach. It is as much a matter for technical treatment as read plans or trolley routing. And it is *Imost hopelessly confused because of hapbuzurd experiments.

The members of Council are bearing by observation of the justice of criticism of the new rules presented in these columns at the beginning. They have found that the present parking restrictions cannot be equitably enforced. For that reason the enforcement of the law is left to the sliseretion of the policemen on post. This is not full either to the public or to the po-

There will be trouble and complaint and continuing confusion until the city obtains the assistance of a commission of engineers with a view to the scientific direction of weldering traffic currents and the provision of roomy motor parking places convenient to the shopping, theatres and hotel district.

HALL AND THE FREUDIANS

WHEN a Councilman gets an appropriation of \$100,000 for improving a recreation center in his ward he begins to think about extravagance. The Frendings would say that his subconscious mind, shocked his own extravagance, would immediately begin to protest, and that the external remult would appear to birrer opnosition to the expenditure of even adequate sums for However correct tide theory may be

Councilman Hall has done exactly what the Freudinns would expect him to do. He got \$100,000 for the Charles Siger for as some say, the Phillis Wheatley) playground in the Seventh Ward, and then be denounced needed. A ball ground and some swings and a recreation hall for the thred prothers and children were enough.

As an illustration of councilmanic pays chology his conduct is interesting.

A GRIP WARNING

NEWS of the recurrence of influenza in London does not constitute cheerful winter reading. If it serves, however, as a warning, the American attitude may reasonably be one of sympathy rather than four. Carelessness at the Atlantic ports of outer to the United States was unquestionably partly responsible for the advent of the epidemic in this country four years ago.

There are times, if course, when the strictest quarantine regulations are unavailing, since it is of round that in the period when influenza here the appellation "Russian grip" is inversionally outpased the swiftest ships in its trans. Atlantic pas-

Nevertheless, precontions June 14 me 147 material hearth. The epidemic in Landon already has reculted to more than 1000 deaths within a single week. With the leasons of the devastation of 1918 in brind, the responsibility of warelighteen posting on the port health authorate will along the senboard is beavy.

WHY JAZZ REMAINS

MEMBERS of the Mussichismus Logis-lature trained in the political atmosphere of Boston are not noted for a delicary of ethical perception. They are, as a may-ter of fact, a rather hard lot. Yet Representative Samuel W. Mendum, a member of a legislative commission appointed to report upon the night life of Boston, admir- I not a little more imagination. ted that he practical for blinders when, in i the course of his studies, he visited the dancerooms of some of the more fashionable "The worst dames," and Mr. Mendum bitterly, "were danced in the best

Now we know what is the marter with Legislatures generally. They are not in-formed in relation to the life about them. Any twelve year-old child of social tree tensions and with a habit of dining out in state could have told Mr. Mendom all that he learned in a week of exploration under the white lights of Boston. Boston is not different from other cities

THE FAVORED BRIDGE MAKERS

THE foresight and efficiency of the Bridge L Commission are consistently displayed in the scrupulous care taken in the appraisals of all the properties in the path of the Philadelphia end of the structure. Extravagent claims for dapages have some times in the past energrously increased the cost of public improvements.

It is with a view to offsetting unreasonable demands that the work of demolition in the neighborhood of Vine, Water and Front streets is being accompanied with detailed surveys of the buildings to be raxed. A collection of photographs of the properties will serve as evidence when the Board of Viewers sits to hear complaints of the former occupants. A square deal to dispossessed owners is intended, but at the same time no effort will be spared to counter. attempts to victimize the city.

Fortunately, complications of this kind do not appear thus far to have affected the bridge project. That venerable and vexatious obstacle, the taxpayer's suit, has not been mentioned in connection with the

pertaking.

key-wrench into public progress reached its climax when the construction of the Free Library on the Parkway was held up for several years by an offended rate-payer. The Delaware bridge-makers are not, of course, out of the woods, but it must be admitted that the whole enterprise up to date seems singularly favored by circum-

Hopes for the continued brilliance of its lucky star should be encouraged

POPE BENEDICT XV

CORROW for the loss of Pope Benedict. S XV extends far beyond the sphere of his pontificate. Elevated to the Roman See at the beginning of one of the darkest epochs of world history, a prelate especially dislinguished for somewhat aristocratic scholarship speedily displayed the deepest senstbilities for stricken humanity, and throughout the cataclysm of war labored unceasingly to arouse that spiritual consciousness necessary to an enduring peace.

That his efforts in the objective sense were fruitless detracts not at all from his consistent sincerity in a position beset with difficulties. At only three other periods of the modern mundame chronicle-the Thirty Years' War, 1618-1648; the Napoleonic era and the Italian Risorgimento-have the political difficulties of the Papacy been so trying as during the twentieth-century recrudence of harbarism.

Despite the fact that the outward principies of neutrality were scrapulously observed, eversion to the insensate outrages of the condict-notably the shelling of Rheims Cathedral, the submarine depredations and eracity to eivilian populationswas vigorously expressed in the Holy Office.

As is not uncommon in the annals of the Papacy, Benedict NV, erndite, philexophical, subjective, furnished a striking temperamental contrast to the somewhat bucolic simplicity and more move virtues

of his predecessor. That such a character as Gincome della Chiesa was enised to Peter's sent at a time when Christianity gave the appearance of a shambles may be deemed an instance of the wantonness of destiny. Yet Benedict XV bore his heavy responsibilities bravely and in the end his reign was not devoid of com-

He was privileged to witness the resonquest of Jerusalem by a Christian power in the Allenby expedition that has been historically rated as the Last Crusade. He beheld the restoration of peace to a dazed world and was enabled to sympathize keenly with efforts to repair the wreekage.

pensations.

It has been frequently binted since the armistice that Benedict NV was inclined toward a better understanding with the temporal power in Italy. If that is a fact, there was comparatively recent precedent in the alleged ambitions of thus N. The problein, however, is one of Italian rather than

Spiritual leadership was unquestionably Benedict's primary ideal, and it may be said that he pursued that goal with conspicuous ability. Not the least of the fenits of this policy was the restoration of friendlier relations with France, healing to some extentthe wound caused by the breach of the Concordat. Hundreds of millions of communicants of his faith will mourn the proimproving recreation centers in other pacts | mature passing of their earlily view. The rest of the world will respect their sentiments and join with their aspirations for a worthy successor.

NEW USE FOR WARSHIPS

THIE American Minister to Liberta buty every other proposition for improving simis.

In eventual Manager of the management of the Nagent former Democratic bases of the rile. The for the warships which are to be secured a fitting use cratic bases of the State and a militant anticratic bases of the State and a militant anticratic bases of the State and a militant antivolsteader, to whom Governor Edwards wishes to give the office of Public Presentor in his house in Monrovia when the Poreign Secretary moved his chair to a weak place in the floor. The floor gave way and the Secretary fell into the cellur. Thereuper the American Minister cabled to Washington for a warship loaded with lumber and exerpenters to make repairs.

Although here was a sidendal opportunity a demonstrate that warships could be evuverted into ships of resone, the Sinte Des-partment in Washington has declined to embrace it. Instead, it has ordered the Minister to make the repairs with motive workmen, assuming, of course, tage then are entpenters in Mourovia able to lay n floor sultable to miorn the official residence of a diplomatic representative of this great The possibilities in the Minister's sugges-

tion are limitless. Suppose, for example, that the Coustlin Samon longs for a faste of punnskin ple such as mother used to make. He could cable to Washington ask-ing that a wardline be on ten to han with a cook on boned and the necessary makings of the pie. Or Ambresadar Harvey might be honesick for the sight of a game of baseball. The could then ask that the Grants and the Yankees be sent over to London on different ships equipped with a supply of balls and bars, with orders to play the game in Hyde Park in the incorest of Interna-tional unity. The veryships numbered in the Thataes opposite the Houses of Parlias ments or as far up the river as they rould get, would be regarded as aw-engers of somes, and they would be a safe retreat for he ammire in case the eroyd slewing the game noted in the manney customary to

Too had that the State Department has

SELFISH SOPHISTRIES

IT IS astortishing how selfish interests can blind men to the truth and lead them to indulge in the most sophistical forms of

There is an out-tanding illustration of this just new in the empoign waring in support of a projection that authority be given to Congress to tax State and mu-naipal bonds. An advocate of the propocition has been writing to the newspapers that "the practice of psaging tax-exempt ion of industrial activities, community oc velopment and general trade," and he eltes the case with which New York recently floated \$55,000,000 412 per cent bondwhile a public service corporation had great difficulty in floating a loan that bore nearly double the rate of interest. The remedy, according to him, lies in taxing the city bonds at the same rate as the utility bonds. Secretary Mellon has admitted that the lax would increase the rate of interest which the States and the cities would have to pay, The proposition, then, amounts to this: That the States and the cities should pay order to recompense the purchasers for the tax, and then that the States and cities should levy a tax on the people in order to raise money to pay the higher rate of interest, and to do this in order that public utility corporations, the securities of which are largely speculative, might be able to compete in the open market for money of on equality with the State and municipal

Governments. The only interests that would be benefited would be the utility corporations. The net tax proceeds would not be increased, for every extra Collar received in taxation on the public securities would be absorbed by the increased rate of luterest that had to

be paid. The whole question is so simple and elementary that even a small boy can understand it. It is whether the people shall tax themselves for the benefit of private corporations.

There is the additional point that a grant of power to the Federal Government to tax State and municipal bonds would be a grant of power to the Federal Government to control all the financing operations of the independent and sovereign States, and in such an emergency as the late war to put so heavy a tax on State and municipal bonds as to make it impossible to float them, and to do it in order to provide a market for Federal bonds to be used in presecuting a This to many minds is vital.

The real source of the troubles of the public utility corporations lies a great deal deeper than the successful competition of the States and the municipalities in the

DOES A RESIGNATION RESIGN? THE legal authorities of this State will

have to decide pretty soon whether a man can withdraw his resignation of his seat in the Senate after he has presented it. William C. McConnell was a Senator from the Twenty-seventh District when he was appointed Federal Prohibition Enforcement Officer. The State Constitution provides

that "no member of Congress or any other person holding any office under the United States or this Commonwealth shall be a member of either house during his con-tinuance in office." Mr. McConnell assumed a few months ago that this provision prevented him from being both a State Senutor and a Federal officeholder at the same time. He resigned the senatorship. Now he has resigned the Federal office

and his friends are saying that he will take his seat in the Senate when it meets next January, and that if his right to do so is questioned he will appeal to the Attorney General. The matter cannot walt until next January for fettlement; that is, unless his resignation is withdrawn from the public files

in Harrisburg. When he resigned a enoner was created which in the opdingry would be filled by the election in November of a candidate nominated in the primaries for the unexpired term of twois known. And it exists ashle from any onstitutional question of Met'onnell's right to hold a State and Federal office at the

The first question to be decided is whether man who has resigned from an office can change his mind and withdraw his resigna-If this is decided in the negative. then the status of Met'onnell is settled. if for any reason there is huggerneiggery over the actual letter of resignation in order to permit the man to claim his sear next January, the constitutional question will have to be considered. The purpose of the disqualification clauses

in the Constitution was to prevent a man holding a State or Federal office from buying a seat in the Legislature. If elected to the Legislature, he had to resign the other office before he took a sent. But Met'onnell was eligible to his sear when he took it, It was while he was a Senator that he acepied appointment to a Federal office. If the Constitution had provided that the member of the Legislature who accepted appointment to another office under State or the Nation thereby automatically vacated his seat in the Legislature, there would be no opportunity for legal quibbles over the matter. No layman has any doubt about the in-

tent of the Constitution, but there is no knowing what the courts will say about it if they are called upon to interpret it.

TONICHT'S THE NIGHT

ALL signs und ofnens at Trenton indicate that New Jersey's dry and Republican Ponato will meet coniglit to confirm the appointment of Jim Nagent, former Demo-Volsteader, to whom Generics Edwards wishes to give the office of Public Proceeding Esces County. The Logislature of New Jersey has set up claborate machinery for and its own more vigorous Van Ness act, Mr. Nugan detects and decided these have It is generally admitted that the Van Ness net, at least, will be importative in Essex after he re-establishes his nuthority as Proscentor. His territory includes Newurle,

What forces Governor Edwards brought to hear unon the Legislature notione knows. Democrate say he didn't bring any force to bear and that force was not necessary. It may be said of Big Jim that he is not hypocritical. He has made no effort to concert his opinions. He has done a lot to givertise them. The Jersey Senate can have no doubts about him. Yet it is preanied, apparently, to accept him with com-

The nearly of New Jersey who have been led to believe that the dominant party leaders of the Legislature were neturily desirous of seeing the prohibition laws tried out in all sincerity may wonder now whether, miter all, the descrees of their State Government is only kin deep, like the dryne- of a good many members of Congress and our number of active probibition enforcement effects. The case of Nument certainly is involutions. But for an ons yer to the puzzle the voters of the State all love to comply the fortune tellers. Generator Edwards will not discuss Nugent Neither will the Republican traders.

PEPPER AND AVIATION

CONGRESS, bewildered by the extent of the economic and political complications which have grown in this containy out of the entantichment of one national affairs with those of Europe, and concerned chiefly about the possible consequences in approaching elections, is to not most to give time to the careful consideration of means necessary to a system of Federal support for available. If the Passoffice Committee does not change its mind, appropriations hitherto available purel or our to himost nothing,

Sensior Pepper is in a way to do a great ervice to the country by his attempts to revive congressional interest in fixing and fliers. The sir-mail system provided the only means for Federal encouragement for there who are trying to keep aviation witnow in this country mineral of the times. Mr. Popper is seeking to lave the service restored between New York and Washings ton. He might well go further and chalthe system of reasoning adopted by niend Senators and Representatives who want to abound the mig mail "because i doesn't tony a profit."

Navies in normal times do not pay a profit. Neither do armies. But they seem trong the less necessary and desirable for

Publication of the se-erer listory of China and Interest as revealed by her post treatles will not be immediate, as it is thought that publicity might prove embarrassing to persons still living. Delegations to the Washington Conference cheerfully accept (with reservations) the suggestion to print; but past experience has seemed to indicate that people swiftly loss principle." what is accepted merely

Philadelphians would have more enthusiasm for the Great Lakes-to-the-sea canal if their home part had reached its full development as a trade outlet for Western trade. But why worry about a neighbor's garden while our own lies neglected?

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Building a House Without a Contract is Unusual Nowadays, but it Has Its Compensations and Its Fascinations

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

ONE of the reasons that building has been so slow in starting up is that it is very difficult for the builders themselves to figure with any degree of certainty on the outsidenot to mention the inside-cost of construction. If they figure on a maximum of cost and on a maximum of time over which the operation is to extend, they are probably insuring themselves a substantial net profit, but they are as aware as the next man that the price is too discouraging even yet for the man with the capital to accept. If they pare the thing down to meet the capital half way they really take great risks of coming out with no profit.

I have been interested in an experiment of building a house without a contract that has been going on this winter. The builder and the owner agreed on the builder's per cent of all the costs; they made a conservative guess—it was not more than a guess—as to the probable cost of the construction and material, and they made another guess. bearing the weather and labor conditions in mind, as to the probable time needed to complete the job. An arrangement was made for monthly payments on the part of the owner up to half the value of the house, and whenever the cost of any particular part of the construction or for any specific material went over the calculated price it was agreed that the owner should be notified. The final payment was to be after the final inspection of the house by the owner.

THIRTY years ago a house on this same property was built by a carpenter-builder inder these terms and turned out to be less than the rough estimate. The man who took over that builder's business is the one who is now constructing the second house. He will not be able to match that one's good fortune, for he already has run over his estimates by a good. stimates by a good many hundred dollars ere or there, but his constant letters and and his calculations have come faithfully to hand so far, and the house is inder cover and being partitioned and plaserboarded and floored.

What made the owner suggest this way of meeting the uncertainty was that in case the contract agreed upon had failed to cover the reasonable profit of the builder, he would have had no pleasure in owning a house which had cost a workman his legitimate profit. And since he had to trust the man to make the house as good as was possible for as little cost as was possible, and as the specifications stipulated just in what that "as good as possible" was to consist, it eemed that to trust him just one stretch further, i. e., to keep down to a reasonable limit the actual cost involved by labor was not inconsistent with other trusts men show

IT MUST have been the way most of our ancestors built thele good, solid houses round these parts. The owner in those cases probably had a separate agreement with any number of mechanics and carpenters and laborers at so much a week and for such and such type of labor and for such and such material to be used. And he paid as they went along, stopped when the funds ran low and began again when the funds 'spruced up.' In any case he must have from susplcion of its being scamped as from interest that it was eventually to house himself and his descendants. Nowadays the advent of the real owner

anywhere around a building operation is received with groups by most contractor builders and as an inevitable curse by most architects. But the architects are not particularly welcome to the foreman, and neither is the foreman to the sub-foreman. The whole affair has ceased to be a thing done for a person; it is done by a company for a company, and long before it is com-pleted the original corpenters and masons and workmen have been taken of to other jobs, or been taken off or taken themselves off on a strike for a company in the next town.

WE HAVE got too complicated by over-organization from the office of the architect to the padrone bureau of the drain

The joy of finishing something well has been taken from the workman and given to a machine of efficiency, and the real triumph of pleasing a person has got lost in the great shuffle of the eards of labor unions and So it comes about that such pleasant little

eports on the building of a little house as the enes that follow are no longer common expectences in the building world. And one I trust that you will forgive me not

for leaving your last unanswered; it got in haid for a day or two.

We have got the wall board about on

and some of the second flooring down, the windows in and the doors for the outside are delivered and will be hung this week. Your plan for the fireplace cupboards can be saide very good-looking, but it will noid about \$100. Let me know if that all right. I had to finish part of the chimney that does not show with a little different color brick or send a great distance for the small amount needed to

The roof cost more in the end then we both hoped owing to the higher level of the sleeping perch and the necessity for enough pitch for the snow. I figure that came to my original estimate. other item that comes to more for innternal for the plaster board, but it is a far better article than I knew was in the market and should deaden all sounds bethe little trunk room does not have to be

I am about to turn in the plausbing r, and I find there is no difference in price between the small bathtubs your specifications called for and the five foot tales. Do you still prefer the small ones? low you thought they would lit in a etter place in the bathrooms than the but suppose the plumbers find you and I calculated that space too ringlis, what then? They would fit under the windows Very respectfully yours.

I war Mr. ---:

I send you the figures so far. I shall he bedding forward to your next check about the 15th, Since we have done away with the outside stair, how shall the mails go to their rooms, through the kitchen to the hall and up those stairs, or states built up be-

tween the pantry and the hall, which might be better for all? You did not specify slats on the out-side shutters, so I will ask you for just which windows you want those extras; they should be ordered soon, and I trust you will be more prompt than I have been and that you will enjoy a cheerful New Year. You have the kodak pleture by now and can see that the outlines of the roof are good. We are having a real snowstorm now. Very respectfully yours,

rrallE prospective owner told me he knew L he was in for a good mad half hour over siderable expense in rectifying some stupid blanders, but he knew he would have pleas-not surprises and end by kindly acceptance of a little house which in the sum total would mean a gain to all that worked on it or lived in it and a matter of congratuation to all concerned. He bit it in that phrase-"all concerned"!

It is the fact that so many who are really concerned in our comfort are as ignorant of us as we are of them. And that makes us all a little unneighborly.

A NOBLE EFFORT



England is so heavy that the Merchants and

Miners' Line was compelled in the last week to dispatch two additional ships to accom-

and the business offered.

"The port of Philadelphia has more for-

ign lines today than ever before. I at-ribute this largely to the wonderful facili-

ties which the city has placed at the dis-

port in the United States which has such

modern, up-to-date piers as the merchants has. What we want is for the merchants and

of our own city to come to the front and

indicate a desire to use the port of Phila-delphia. This alone can solve the problem

Business Organizations "Here in Philadelphia, what is every-body's business is nobody's business. It might be a good plan for the business or-

ganizations, working jointly, to employ a first-class traffic man to watch rates and see

"He should be a man qualified to appear

before the Interstate Commerce Commission

and represent not only the commercial or-ganizations, but the City of Philadelphia

also. There is at present a differential in favor of the Gulf which is greatly retarding

the export trade of the North Atlantic ports, and a concerted effort ought to be

made to rectify this and other equally in-jurious conditions. This man should also

be one who understands not only railroad

but also ocean freights.
"As an evidence of the tendency of our

merchants, an attempt was made a short

time ago to establish a direct line between Philadelphia and Barcelona, Spain, A ship

was put on the berth here, but her agents

failed to secure a sufficient cargo and sent her to New York to finish loading. I think

it is a matter of record that much of the

port under such conditions.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

of the port.

ganizations.

GEORGE F. SPROULE Of the Port of Philadelphia TIME most important need of the port of

1 Philadelphia is the crystallization of sentiment among the business men of the city in favor of using the port and its splendid facilities, according to George F. Sproule, Director of Wharves, Docks and "No matter how fine the equipment of a

port may be," said Director Sproule, "this alone will not solve the problem. It is necessary for the merchants of the city to have enough civic pride to use the port. Facilities alone will not aftract business. There are many vessels which go to the most remote parts of the earth, where they load and discharge their cargoes in open rondways. If the business is there the mas-ters of ships will find a way to get their enrgoes in and out.
"Consider the business of the port of

that the port of Philadelphia is not dis-criminated against. Philadelphia in the last two lears. In 1921 there arrived and cleared 2807 foreign yeswith 12,710,721 registered tonnage and 5386 domestic vessels with an aggregate of 10,640,748 registered tops, a total for the year of 8283 vessels of 23,357,460 registered tons. In 1929 there were 3533 for-eign vessels of 14.961,736 registered tons and 4817 domestic vessels of egistered tons, a total of 8350 vessels of 25,066,804 registered tons.

"It is fair to assume that every vessel arriving or departing leaves from \$7500 to \$25,000 in the port, this sum including stevedoring, piloting, provisions, repairs and many other items for which they make disbursements. Therefore it is easy to see that the actual cash business of the port reaches large proportions in the course of ar, and is a business well worth not maintaining but fostering as much as year, and is a

"During 1921 the foreign commerce of the port of Philadelphia tell of as com-pared with 1920, but still maintains a substantial lead over the average pre-war year. This decrease is not peculiar to this port. but is in keeping with the reductions in the volume of merchandise and commodities volume of merchandise and commodities moving into and out of other ports of the country and the world.

Import and Export Totals Lower

"The value of imports for the year shows decrease of \$161,791,276 as compared with 1920, and the export values a decrease of 8324,453,021. It is difficult to estimate what proportion of this falling off can be attributed to price reductions. Drastic cuty in the prices of raw uniterials doubtless account for a large part of the smaller olume of business as measured is dollars. "Import gains were shown in some lines, among them being sugar, bananas, cork-waste, licorice root and pulp, while crude oil, ore, molasses, nitrate of soda and log-wood show a decrease. A feature of the export trade was the large quantity of grain shipped to foreign ports, but there were dereases in flour, coal and oils. the goastwise trade increases were

shown in the receipts of oil, lumber, ties and ains props. Pulpwood, cinders and rosin acreased, and sulphur, sand, phosphate nerensed. sek and cotton decreased, In shipments out of the port oil, merchandise and steel were among the commodities showing increases, while cont, acid and asphalt deereased in volume. What Is Needed Here

"This is the situation. What the port of

Philadelphia needs is a crystallization of entiment among the merchants in favor of using the facilities which we have. At present these facilities are well in advance f any demands which have ever been made upon them, but this is a condition in which all ports should be kept.

"During the great war, when other ports were taxed to their atmost and fell down under the strain, the port of Philadelphia rendered valuant service to the Allies berendered valual service to the Albes because we were able to keep up our record for the expeditious loading and unloading of ships. During that period vessels were detained in New York for weeks, loading or discharging, while in Philadelphia we kept up our pre-war record for prompt handling.
"The change of sentiment which must come if Philadelphia is to take her proper place as a great port is properly the func-tion of the business organizations of the They are in a position to clystamze this sentiment among the merchants and bring it to fruition.

Coastwise Lines Needed

"The port of Philadelphia needs more constwise lines. In years gone by lines were operated between this city and Charleston, Norfolk, Richmond, Washington, D. C.; New Orleans, Wilmington, N. C., and to Troy and Albany, Hartford, Providence and Fall River. All these lines have now been withdrawn for lack of patronage.

"Notwithstanding this, there is plenty of emand for such service. Today the volume of business between Philadelphia and New

Oh, Zone, cry opponents of the system

Life to William McConnell is just on darned resignation after another.

business.

First thing you know somebody will be insisting that at least one "dirt" farme shall be included in the agricultural bloc.

These who hopefully look forward is world peace believe that time will softs Poincare and that responsibility will take the sharp edges off his policy.

ciple' by the Administration.

America is now supplying Japan with rice, says Raymond S. Curtice, formerly American Consul at Nagasaki, Strictly modern case of carrying coals to Newcastle

a future Arms Conference will be revision of the rules of warfare. But the first rule of warfare appears to be to disregard the rules.

Among the things to be considered by

cargo secured upon her arrival at New York came overland from Philadelphia. We cannot increase the business of the doomed capital ships. "Then, the Belt Line should be vitalized, Its purpose is to throw open every pier in the city to every railroad. By reason of the lack of system and proper authority the Baltimore and Ohio cannot get above Cal-

lowhill street except by lighterage. "We have a wonderful port—the cheap-est port in the United States, equipped with facilities to hand's at least 50 per cent more husiness than has ever been handled here. We need just one thing—that is the support of our own people.

What Ails Old Ed Howe's Town rum the Atchienn Grain

The Globe has received this communication: "What Atchison neds are not anuther paper but a editur and reporters with sum degre of inteligents."

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

 What is the difference in time between Rome and New York City?
 Who was Savonarola and what was his wrote the music of the opera "Romeo and Juliet":

4. Who said "in taitered clothes small vices do appear; robes and furred gowns hide all":

list is the chief town of the Samoan

5. What artist is especially famous for his portraits of George Washington?
 7. What is the most northern parallel of latitude?

| latitude?

\$. Which is the Hawkeye State?

\$. Which was Louis Agossiz?

\$. Who was Louis Agossiz?

10. In what month was the first election for President of the United States held?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz . The Pope is elected by the College of

Cardinals.

There was one English Pope, Adrian IV. who reigned from 1154 to 1159. His name was originally Nicholas Brak-Spere. C. The Holy See of Rome is the papacy or The Holy See or home is the papacy or papal court. The word is from the Latin "sedere," to sit.
 A triforium of a church is the sallery, availy in the form of an arcade, above the arches of the nave and

choir.

In the ancient theatre the proscenium was the stage. In the modern play-house the proscenium is the space between the curtain or drop-scene and the opplestra.

he orchestra. the orchestra.
mes Buchman was elected President
of the United States in 1855 on the Democratic ticket.

The Empress Josephine was born in the Island of Martinique, in the West

Indies.

Indies.

Ulyases makes the statement "one touch kin".

in Shakespeare's play, "Proilus and Borneo is the largest island in the East 10. The French expression on passessing by the way, literally, in passesing.

Irish of the world are holding a congress in Paris. What's the matter with Dubla!

Poincare may find it is easier to arous nation's pride than to fill it with content. The future Arms Conference suggested by Elibu Root will have its fill of unfinished

Mr. Snyder apparently sees no essen-tial difference between "mude to order" and "born to command."

It is expected that part of the program of the farm conference, which meets today in Washington, will be accepted "in prin-

If some efficiency expert could utilize the energy of all the knockers in the country and direct the work of their hammers there would be no trouble in scrapping the

A college course in hotel-keeping is the latest suggestion. To the youngster who is carning his living while acquiring an education a hotel course in college-keeping would have greater interest.

No conference has to be unanimous a order to be successful. "The peace of the world largely depends upon good understanding," says Lloyd George; and such understanding is begotten by sensible discontinuous and the same of cussion.

If China accepts the advice of the Powers and reduces "the large military force within her borders" the world will, decourse, heave a large sigh of relief. Meanwhile, we seem to hear an amused chuck from Dr. Sun.

In Brookville, Pa., a bullfrog has been heard croaking; in Cumberland, Md., a bluebtrd has been heard chirping, and a Fairmount Park a Reading Railrond engineer found a living caterpillar on a case of ice. All we need now is a robin is Independence Squara to prove that spring is really on the way. is really on the way.

The United States Geological Sured says while it is not impossible that a process may be discovered for making gold, this process has not yet been found, and when it is the product will probably be far more expensive than the natural metal. Any cocouragement advocates of Ford's masses reports of German inventions may, there fore, be permitted to abate.

Senators Lodge and Underwood cheer fully vouchsafe all information available concerning the Shantung controversy; which is precisely nothing at all. The converse tions presumably consist of "Shall." and "Sha'n't!" which may continue indefinitely without getting anywhere. At any rate, without getting anywhere. At any rate, is a safe bet to conclude that any arrange ment arrived at will be tugged with an "if and a "but." It pleases us to note, in the connection, that Senator Lodge, with his customary clarity, says, "We only how for what we all carnestly desire. To which may be fervently added, "And desire that for which we all carnestly hous." that for which we all earnestly hope."

In the miners' strike, if the miner strike, some investigating committee will doubtless discover and present to the public the answer to an interesting question.

Miners say that coal is sold at the mist of Central Pennsylvania at \$1.75 a 100.

Operators put the figure at \$1.75 a 100. Operators put the figure at \$2.13. All \$2.25 for freight rates, and there still is large sum unaccounted for before the estimate is sold to the Philadelphia consumer is Who gets the difference When the committee finds and answers it question it may go far toward settling strike; but it is a costly method of preduce. Doesn't it seem that an industricular court could find the puswer and set it difficulty more expeditiously, encupies a sensibly?