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Philadelphia, Wednesday, February 8, 1922

MITTEN AND HIS MEN

IN A letter bearing on the present contest for executive control of the P. R. T., written by Alfred C. Kellogg, a motorman and an employe committeeman, there are implications of a unique and astonishing character for all people interested in what ordinarily is called "the industrial prob-

Usually in crises such as that at which the P. R .T. has arrived the employes of big corporations are to be found ranged solidly against the boss. In this instance the men and women workers for the transit company virtually repudiate the authority of the groups heretofore in financial control of the organization and line up to fight with Mitten as Mitten has been fighting with and for them.

This new movement of forces is dramatic, to say the least. It indicates a trend of feeling and tactics which no student of new exstems of industrial relations will want to ignore. Moreover, the attitude of the P. R. T. employes will have a profound effect for good or evil upon the future affairs of the P. R. T. and the standards of streetcar service in this city.

It is to be said for Mitten that he bas done for the corporation, its stockholders and the employes alike, what few men in similar positions have been able to do. It is almost certain that the trend of feeling among the employes will influence the drift of public opinion relative to his contest with the insurgent directors.

Here, in a peculiarly vivid form, is proof of Mitten's success as an executive and evidence of his ability to insure continuing efficient trolley service on the P. R. T. lines. It is difficult to see how a man in his unique position can lose-or, for that matter, why any one should want him to

ON THE SKIDS

T WAS once called the Distillers' Socurities Company, but was popularly known as the Whisky Trust. Then came the Volstead act and its name was changed to the United States Food Products Company. And now its creditors have haled it into the Bankruptcy Court.

of thing is not surprising. It is part of the economic readjustment growing out of the new law which ended the business of a large number of manufacturing corporations. There is no need of wasting cympathy over the suffering corporations.

They had ample warning of what was in prospect. In some instances the original owners sold out at a profit when they saw prohibition coming, and the new purchasers sold their product at so high a price that they recouped themselves for their investment with a good percentage of velvet

PROFESSIONALISM IN SPORTS RIENDS of amateur sports in the Mid-

dle West are greatly excited over the discovery that students from two colleges recently played football for money on the teams of two rival cities. A conference of athletic directors has been called to conalder ways and means to keep professionalism out of college sports.

It may be explained that an amateur is a man who plays for the pleasure he gets out of a game, and a professional is a man who plays for money. College students who have played baseball for money in the summer at vacation resorts have been disquali-fled as amateurs and kept off the college nines. But the temptation to play baseball for money is continually held before the boys who are working their way through college. The temptation to football players is not so frequent, but that it exists is proved by the surrender of the students whose conduct has aroused the present dis-

The conference of athletic directors Ifkely to consider more than the occasional playing of games for money. Alongo A. Stags, athletic director of the University of Chicago, has just been saying that the bidding of colleges for high school and academy athletes is a menace to amateur ports. The practice, says Mr. Stagg, has smoralized high school boys and has been carried to such an extreme as to become a

It is notorious that ways are found to pay the college expenses of a good athlete. When a promising football player emerges from the mass in the preparatory schools the colleges begin to bid for him in one way or mother. The athletic direct nother. The athletic directors of the colleges are continually asking the alumnite be on the lookout for athletes and to live them to their college. There is no ach acramble for students of outstanding ship, because there is no incentive. Tathletic prowess is in aemand, and it that which gives the czcuse for calling ges elaborate country clubs in which study is a side issue and sports the main mideration. The cynic might say that the present tendency is toward producing ateur scholars and professional athleres. whereas it ought to be in the reverse direc-

The whole trouble grows out of the tendency to commercialize college sports.

There will be no big gate receipts if there not a winning team to attract the public d there can be no whining team under present system unless all possible is devoted to developing athletes then they enter college and to attracting a us supply of good athletic material the preparatory schools,

litions are put so bad as they were. The professional ball player was allowed to enter college and a special course in order that he might

qualify as a college player has virtually disappeared. The tendency is to exclude from the college tenms every man who falls below a certain grade in his regular college work. But there are practices discussed in whispers which mar college sport-prac-tices that grow out of a desire to win re-

gardless of the rules. Until there is a sentiment strong enough to force the abandonment of all question-able methods in college games amateur sport will suffer. It should be the most chivalrous of all sports, with a willingness to give the opponent the benefit of the doubt in every case and with ostracism visited on any player or on any coach who attempted or countenanced violation of the rules.

HOW THE NAVY ITSELF FEELS ABOUT ARMAMENT LIMITATION

And the Service View of the New Tendency in Congress to Force Naval Disintegration

INLAND farmers like those who send Mr. Borah, Mr. Capper and Mr. La Follette to Congress never have been fond of the navy. They are safely removed from coast To them the sea is a sort of myth. The Middle West always moans when Naval Appropriation Bills are up for consideration and its representatives rise to ask why money spent for fleets shouldn't be used to

Now, fired by the news from the Conference for the Limitation of Armament, the farmers, who boast that they hold the balance of power in Congress, seem determined to cut the navy personnel to the bone to permit ruthless pruning of appropriation

One of our own old friends is a naval officer of high rank now hard at work at a base where aviation and submarine forces are in training. We wired for his opinions. Here they are. It is a pleasure to let the navy have a word.

"All the naval officers I know." writes this ordinarily reticent spokesman for the nary. "were and are heartily in favor of a limitation of floating armament. Such a program as Secretary Hughes formulated should be an excellent thing for the country and the naval service alike if it were rationally carried out. But, reading the reports from Washington, I have been wondering out here whether, after all, the work started by Mr. Hughes will be overdone in Congress, where there is a disposition to greatly reduce, for the sake of economy, the fighting force which we are authorized by the treaty to maintain.

"I refer to the plan under which the navy personnel, now hardly adequate for the efficient handling of the ships needed to maintain the 5-5-3 ratio, may be cut almost in half. If that scheme is carried through Congress we may wake up some fine morning and find that we have handed the ruling sea power of the Pacific over to

"It should be remembered by any one interested in the peace and safety of the country that the Hughes plan did not contemplate any reduction of the number of naval ships now in active service and belonging to the nations that are parties to the new agreement.

"Our own present personnel is not adequate to efficiently man our own active ships. Meanwhile it is very clear that the other Powers are preparing to keep the fleets allowed them at the highest point of efficiency. Our enlisted personnel is now about equal in numbers to that of the British. But a survey made in June, 1921, shows that about nine-tenths of our men are serving first enlistments. They cannot

be regarded as able naval scamen. "In the British Navy more than eighttenths of the enlisted men have served ten or twelve years. 'Men fight, not ships,' said Admiral Fisher. That is a great truth. Any naval officer or sailor will tell you that ships do not fight. They are fought. The Japanese naval organization is patterned after that of the British. Each of these two navies has large reserves of seasoned officers and men in the merchant marine.

"There is danger that the people may read too much into the new naval agreements and permit the actual dismantling of the flects which we are authorized to maintain under the armament-limitation plan. If we are to have anything like the naval strength necessary to equalize the new balances of power established by the Conference between the United States, Britain and Japan no serious cuts can be made in

the present naval personnel. "It seems to me that any newspaper that will try to make this clear to the country will do a public service. Do you know that secause of a lack of funds the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets had to abandon their usual practice maneuvers this winter? Any naval man knows that a ship badly or inadequately manned represents wasted effort. It can be a hindrance rather than a help in a fight. You cannot judge naval strength by the number or listed power of ships

"It is men who win or lose battles, not ships. Yet it is hard to make Congress understand that it takes time to commission ship and get her to the point of operating efficiency at which she may take her place with success in a battle line. Had the Russians understood this they wouldn't have ost to the Japanese. The Disarmament Conference was thinking of the limitation of naval power. I am afraid that Congress isn't thinking of limitation. It is thinking of the disintegration of the navy.

The navy talks, you see, about as straight as it has been accustomed to shoot.

DICKENS

NO RESENTMENT is harbored against the memory of Dickens because of the unpleasant things he wrote about America after visiting this country. Indeed, it is now admitted that some of the most unpleasant comments were the truest. We an look back on the crudeness of our youth

with teleration. So far are we from bolding a grudge against Dickens that societies have been formed in his honor which celebrate his birth date every year. We are grateful to him, for he has added to our pleasure and atroduced us to a large group of chargeters who are more real to us than some of our most intimate friends. There are perons with no existence outside of the Dickens novels who seem to be historical characters who lived and moved on earth and

loved and suffered. The dinner of the Dickens Pellowship last night in celebrating the 116th anniversary of the novelist's birth was appropriately devoted to the glorification of one the most human and tender men who grote in the nineteenth century, the annual sale of whose novels even now is so great as to be the despair of the writers of best sellers in the current year.

HARDING AND GENOA

IT IS rumored now that President lia d ing has decided to accept for the United States the invitation of the other Powers to the economic conference at Genon. The agitation carried on in some quarters in population to the plan for American participation at Genoa has not blinded intelli-

gent people in this country to the fact that this new meeting of the Powers will rep-resent nothing less than another effort to bring peace in Europe and economic recon-struction throughout the entire world.

Europe is not now at peace. It is dis-tressed by wars which, though they are not being fought with arms, are proving almost as destructive as the conflict between Germany and civilization. At Genoa an effort will be made to remedy some of the errors of the Peace Conference. Some of the fevers of the war years have abated. It ought to be possible now for statesmen to deliberate

calmly and to be free from obsessions of fear or hate or blind greed. The peace of the world is and ought to be the first concern of all Governments, and there can be no peace and no prosperity until there is an abatement of the economic disorder into which almost all nations were thrown after the armistice.

The trouble will not settle itself. It needs the remedy of constructive reasoning and collective action. The Genoa conference is intended chiefly to remove the obstacles that prevent a revival of human energy and industrial reconstruction. We, too, are feel-We have much to gain by proper participation, under Mr. Harding's direction, in what will be in effect a new Peace

KING GEORGE AND PEACE

MANY things were left unsettled by the Washington Conference, much as that assemblage of statesmen accomplished. Some were mentioned by King George at the opening of the British Parliament

The King expressed his satisfaction and remarked that for what was done "the world will owe a deep debt of gratitude to the initiative of the President of the United States of America." He referred especially to the fact that the Four-Power Pacific Treaty will supersede the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and said that, while the same friendly relations would continue with Japan, the relations between Great Britain and the United States "enter a newer and even closer phase of friendship.

As to the things that remain to be accomplished he was hopeful. Discussions are in progress with a view to reaching an agreement with Belgium and France for common action in case of an unprovoked attack by Germany. It has been evident for a long time that nothing would allay the nervousness of the French save some such agreement. The consent of France to the Versailles Treaty in the first place was secured by the assurance of the Amer-ican and British delegates that the British and the Americans would go to the relief of France in case of attack by Germany. Treaties were signed to carry out this understanding, but the Senate was in no mood to undertake any such obligations as were involved. France is now seeking to bind the British Government to come to its

The wording of the King's reference to the approaching economic conference is suggestive. He says that he trusts that "it will be possible to establish peace on a fair basis in Europe and to reach a settlement of many important questions arising out of the pressing need for financial and economic reconstruction.

The establishment of "peace on a fair basis" would not be discussed unless it were assumed that the present basis was unfair. Can it mean that the King intends to let the world know that the reparation clauses of the Versailles Treaty are to be discussed at the economic conference and that the treaty is to be revised? Those reparation clauses are in part responsible for the slowness of the economic recovery of Europe.

Various domestic matters were referred to in the speech, such as the legislation to put into effect the Irish agreement and plans for the reform of the House of Lords, but they are of less interest outside of Great Britain than the references to international questions.

It is the unusual that constitutes news. It is News As Is only in politics that the fact is occasionally lost sight of. There is no news, for instance, in the disputch from Washington setting forth that the Demo-erats are planning a vigorous campaign to reduce the Republican majority in the lower branch of Congress. That is what the mi-nority always does. The news will come when the knife slips. There is undeniably news, though, in the New York dispatch of two women calming a panic-stricken crowd in a movie house when fire broke out. is significance in the fact that both were on duty. One at the piano continued to play lively airs. The other, a policewoman, kept the exits clear despite the obstruction of frightened men. Is woman timid only when nothing is expected of her?

There is an old familian Reforming the sound about that part of King George of England's speech concern ing the reform of the House of Lords. The old House has stood a lot of renovating, but radicals still insist that there are rats in its belfry. Gladstone, when Premier, had method of his own in reforming the body when it ran counter with his wishes. simply made enough new peers to give him a unjority. Think how such a procedure would simplify the problems of a President with a recalcitrant Senate!

The proposed Sir Arthur Pearson prompts a blind woman the Blind in New York to note th fact that since the war the cost of embossed books for the blind has increased so much as to put them out of reach of people of moderate means, and she suggests the en-dowment of a printing office in this country so that the sightless may be benefited. As be difference of opinion, but the need is plain.

Figures prove that one of the big packing companies made a profit of less than one-fifth of a cent a pound on its beef. But this does not mean that a coal company could prove anything worth while.

hree annual cash prizes, the largest \$2500. Was it Sydney Smith who said that prize sheep were only fit to make candles out of and prize poems only fit to light those can-

potter, and her husband throws galvanized iron buckets at her. Complaint dismissed. It is credibly reported that Petey privately calls Heurietta "Baby." Smile Week boosters were jelted when Woodrow Wilson, in response to their query, "Why should the United States smile at this time?" replied, "I have no message at this time?" replied, "I have no message to send on so silly a subject." Well, that's

It is the grievance of a Bridgeport.

Conn., woman that she is too big to be

cause for one smile anyhow Middle West farmers complain that their die crop reports are all mixed up with and football scores. In the days our youth if we had read that in one of moks of Jules Verne's we would have the imaginative French writer had excelled himself.

ringer-print experts are wrestling with the whorls in the thumbprint of an anthroboman being. Carry the news to Kentucky, where legislators are debuting the wisdom of abolishing the study of evo-

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Proposal to Move the Bureau of Forestry Has Proponents and Opponents Equally Competent and Equally Sincere

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

THERE is a bill at present before Congress which is causing some persons considerable agitation. It is a proposal to remove the Bureau of Forestry from the Department of Agriculture and place it under the same department which now protects and supports the national parks of the country, namely, the Department of the

It so happened that some of us in Philadelphia had a chance to meet one of the two men probably most vitally interested in the success or failure of this congressional bill. The man who wants it to succeed is Mr. Stephen Mather, who for two Administrations has been in the Department of the Interior and is the well-known and enthusiastic Commissioner of National Parks. It stands to reason that in his position of grand protector of our great scenery in this country he would have an eager eye out for the protection of our great forests, which are both scenery in themselves and the cause and protection of scenery, for if we owe our streams and rivers to one thing more than another, cerall-the-year-round abundance. And considering all things from an outside point of view, the department that preserves our national parks could, one would suppose, be intrusted with the preservation of our

BUT the Department of Agriculture, under which the forests are at present, does not think there is any just cause for having the trees taken out of the agricultural class and placed under the jurisdiction of the Interior terior, and the man who is most enthusi-astic in voicing a feeling of disapproval of the change is our own State Forester, Mr. Gifford Pinchot. The agriculture adherents express a fear that our forests will be made simply a business proposition by the Department of the Interior, required perhaps to pay for themselves instead of being protected regardless of their timber value because of their stream and river and lake value. It is. I think, a fight in which the gen-eral public cannot take sides with any in-

telligence. It seems actually to be a question of the character of the men that run the two departments, and if one were to judge by either of the two secretaries or of the two officials, Pinchot and Mather, who were spokesmen for their departments, both and all are good, responsible and trustworthy. So, although there has been an appeal to the women to come out and take sides, especially the women interested in agriculture and take sides. in agriculture and in playgrounds little and big. I doubt if they will, in any effective, concerted way that is. Mr. Pinchot has been an enthusiast all his life, and is now for the Pennsylvania forests nan. Mr. Mather has been a business man all his life, and is now for the national parks an enthusiast. You can take your choice whose judgment to go by.

NOT that Mr. Mather, in his talk over here, remotely suggested that there was a controversy or that he was for one side or another, but when asked afterward he said a few decisive words that left one in no doubt where he stood. He came over here to talk on national parks and to show some of the Government pictures of details of parks, and he did it with a will and enthusiasm that were very heartening to his audience, who had been gathered together under the auspices of the Women's Repub-

lican Club of Pennsylvania.

I asked one weman who was there how many of the parks she had seen and she astonished me by saying she had been through five of them. The next weman I saw had not seen one, even the new one just acquired on Mount Desert up in Maine. But then she had never been west of Chi-engo, and all of the parks but the Mount Desert one are very far west of Chicago.

WE MUST always remember that we have State parks as well as national parks. and county parks as well as State parks, so that the country is giving itself breath. ing spaces even in the East. Probably more is spent on the mere unkeep of such a park as the Palisades, near New York City, than on the mere unkeep of all national parks in the West. The total national appropriation for a year is \$1,500,000. Of this, more than \$400,000 came back last year as rentals for concessions for hotels, camping sites, restaurants, shops and the like. On the other hand, a good deal of private money as well as Government appropriations goes into buying up land both for national and State parks. George Eastman, the comera manufacturer, subscribed \$15,000 to fill ur sum some other men had started in order to round out some forest land in Glacier given very generously from time to time No salary or perquisites coming with the office of Park Commissioner could possibly compensate for the traveling and entertaining the present Commissioner has undertaken in order to put some of the plans for the enlargement and the opening of the parks before the men and women who can help with apprepriations later on in Congress. Last year Stephen Mather traveled 20,000 miles for the purpose of inspecting the parks, 3000 of that by car and 300 by horseback and perhaps 200 on foot.

TAROM being a country with the poorest L' rural inns and hotels in the civilized world we are, thanks to the enterprise of the West and to our Government and to the railroads, beginning to deserve quite the opposite reputation. There are sometimes as many as 80,000 tourists in the Yellowstone Park in one season, with pechaps 1200 campers a night, all more or less in one region. The Yosemite has perhaps 60,000 visitors a year, two-thirds of them driving their own cars. They go now in winter to the Yosemite, and the great hotels in many cases are kept open to accommodate he visitors who are there for winter sports. Every kind of wild life from mountain lions and Rocky Mountain goats to buffale s being preserved and bred on these great grazing lands, and in the parks where the prehistoric Indian towns are still to be found the whole excavation and preservation work is carried on under university and Smithsonian archeologists,

The wild flowers, the primeval forests and great mineral deposits of nature are all matters of huge interest and careful study

TT IS a comfort during these months, when I we are painfully getting ready to pay our income tax, to think that at least a fruetion of the money we pay Uncle Sam isn't going to pay for wars past and present and to come, but is being used to make Every-man's Land a pleasure ground for all the

Those parks and hotels and enimps will de a great business the summer of the Sesqui-Centennial, no doubt, for foreigners who used to make a detour to visit Niagara be swept hither and you to some of the other seven wonders of this world of Amerien. No way can they see us to greater advantage than out in the open enjoying ourselves. There is one picture in Mr. Mather's collection that cannot be duplicated in spirit. I think, in any country but this uncerementous, unred-tape country of ours.

The wife of the Secretary of the Interior made awfully good doughnuts, and after one of their long rides last summer through Rainier Park she turned out great number for the hungry and appreciative wranglers and guides. There she was in her riding clothes serving the pleased and eager men her own special family recipe-dough-

Work for Two Presidents

the Postland Journal It almost seems advisable that the people elect two Presidents every four years; one to shake hands, talk, meet the public and lay corner-stones; the other to be President,

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

CAN'T DODGE IT

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

ure, so that instead of handling only the surplus grain trade which Montreal cannot take care of we shall get our share in the regular run of business. During about four months of the year, while the lakes are closed. Montreal can do little business, but the grain men there have many advantages, such as free leading alevator earlies and

such as free loading, clevator service and other things, besides their rates which make

and with Montreal is the most important matter before the Commercial Exchange of

this city and the one which we are striving

Philadelphia's Advantages

with rates allowing us to compete for the business, would make us formidable competitors for any port in the country or in Canada. We have the rails and we have

Canada. We have the rails and we have fair facilities—enough to allow us to do far more business than we are now doing. W

have done a lot of export business here

in the last few months, but it has been

nearly all business that Montreal was un-

proved to be very upsetting to the grain

proved to be very upsetting to the grain trade, for in a good many respects we had to learn how to do business in an entirely different way. These conditions gave the opportunity for the railgoods, under Federal control, to put into effect a lot of restric-tions which from our standpoint, at least.

tions which, from our standpoint, at least,

greatest feed market in the East. This situation was created by the carriers furnishing diverting or blind billing points from

which shipments could be made and sold to any point in the East. This diverting

privilege was so modified, however, and the

price of diversion increased to such an extent

so high that it became impossible for us to

Exchange Working on Problem

have brought the matter vigorously to the

conditions may be so modified that Philadel-phia can again take its place as the largest

distributing market in the East. "All that we ask is a fair field and no

favors. We do not ask or want anything preferential in our favor, but we do not

preferential in our tayor, but we do not want anything discriminatory against our locality. The grain men of Philadelphia are not afraid of being unable to get the business we formerly had if there can be brought about that equalization of the rates which we think is only fair to us. We had the

we think is only fair to us. We had the business before and held it against all legitimate competition, and if the rates are

once equalized we can get it again and hold it for the city."

Today's Anniversaries

1819-John Ruskin, famous art critic, author and master of English style and rhetoric, born in London. Died January

1822—Joseph Albert Lintner, a noted entomologist, born at Schoharle, N. Y. Died in Rome, Italy, May 5, 1898, 1847—Colonel John C. Fremont pro-claimed the annexation of California, and

assumed the office of Governor. 1872—The German Reichstag took a stand

against clerical interference with the na-

of a million dollars resulted from a riot of the unemployed in London.

1892-Joseph Chamberlain succeeded Lord Hartington as leader of the Liberal Union

Today's Birthdays

Baron Rothschild, head of the English

branch of the great family of financiers, born

in London fifty-four years ago.
Dr. Rush Rhees, president of the University of Rochester, born in Chicago sixty-

two years ago.
Alba Boardman Johnson, one of the most

eminent of Philadelphia's industrial leaders, born in Pittsburgh sixty-four years ago.

Everett J. Lake. Governor of Connections, born at Woodstock, Conu., fifty-one

years ago.

ists in the British House of Commons,

1886-Damage to the extent of a quarter

1822-Joseph Albert Lintner,

"This is another problem upon which the

libitive. In many instances the price

handle any business except at a loss,

commercial Exchange is hard at work.

attention of the carriers, and we be

war conditions that it was made pro-

"Prior to the war Philadelphia was th

worked out in a very unsatisfactory

"The conditions brought about by the war

"We have many advantages here which,

ualization of rates with the Gul

it hard for us to compete with them.

most strenuously to solve this year.

WALTER WOOLMAN On Philadelphia Grain Trade

THE equalization of rates is the big problem now confronting the grain men of Philadelphia, according to Walter Woolman, president of the Commercial Exchange, and it is the one to the solution of which the exchange is bending its utmost efforts.

"The conditions of the grain trade," said Mr. Woolman, "are entirely different from

what they were a year ago. At that time the grain men, like those in almost every other line of business, were buying up or five months' supply in advance. when the crash came, everybody was loaded up with goods which they had bought at peak prices. "But when these conditions developed, in-

stend of going out and hunting business they all waited for some one to come along who would buy their stuff at a price which would at least let them out even. It soon became not so much a matter of making a profit on what they held as of getting out from an almost impossible situation without a loss. They had bought at war prices and, with bottom gone out of the market, they had nothing to do but to hold on or take a heavy loss.

Present Conditions Opposite "Today the conditions are almost the epposite of what they were a year ago. The grain men almost as a unit have disposed of their former holdings and are ready again

to buy. "For these reasons I look for a great revival in the grain trade in Philadelphia before very long. People can and in times of stress do get along without a great many but the time has not yet arrived when they can get along without the food-Therefore, the commodities in which the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia must make a decided advance within a short time.

"We went through a somewhat uncomortable experience during the time when the Government was in control of the rail-Whether as a manifest reward for the loyalty and sympathy of the South not say, but it is nevertheless true that the South was given a great advantage in the matter of the rates of shipment from the fulf. This advantage was so great that was impossible for us on the North Atlantic scaboard to compete with it successfully.

Business Diverted to South

"Philadelphia formerly—that is, under the former rates—participated to a very large extent in the business which normally came from Omaba, Kansaa City and other points in the Middle and Far West, and it is not going too far to say that we obtained nearly, going too far to say that we obtained hearly, if not fully, 50 per cent of this trade. Under the preferential rates which were given to the Gulf ports this commerce was entirely swept away. The advantage in favor of the Gulf was from four to six cents a bushel, a very considerable amount when quantity of grain shipments is consid-

"When the foreigner makes his purchases this country he naturally prefers the Mentie scaboard, but when the matter of price enters into the situation, as it with such an advantageous rate for the Southern ports, he goes where he can buy the cheapest, and when we could not compete in rates we naturally lost this trade It takes longer to make the trip from the little more interest on his money, but this relatively small matter when pared with the prices.

"This preferential rate in favor of the South was not discriminatory against Phila-adelphia; it affected all the other North Atlantic ports, such as New York and Balti-more, as well. I do not think that there may just reason for believing that Philais being unjustly discriminated against in this nutter—that is, more than the other Northern export points.

The Montreal Competition

"For eight months of the year, during the time when the Great Lakes are open to navigation, we get the stiffest kind of competition from Montreal. The advance in ex-lake rates has put us out of line with Montreal.

have appealed to the various trunk lines to meet these rates, at least in a meas-

reel comedy for the serial thriller.

Germany now seems determined to punish herself.

SHORT CUTS

The Parkway site for the fair seems to thrive on opposition. Arbuckle appears to have quit the one-

Chronic pessimists are unable to muster more than a weak smile for smile

Red revolution in Berlin means blue

evolution in the Reparations Commiss in the newspapers is the guy who skips

everything clse. We have not yet turned swords into plowshares, but at least we are ready to turn warships into junk.

Canceling the male - A twenty-oneyear-old girl has been appointed postuls-iress of Longport, N. J.

Come and have your backbone adjusted advertises a healer. More would prefer to have their wishbones ratified.

The demeanor of the Washington Conference delegates at the green baize table was as cheerful as though they were playing pool.

Descendants of John and Priscilla Alden met in this city last evening, which. in the matter of possible comment, speaks Senator Willis is quoted as saying of

legislators that they are intoxicated with the exuberance of their own verbosity. This will interest the shade of Benjamin Disraeli Farmers have started a new political party in Nebraska. Once upon a time that might have sounded like a news item. Nowadays it makes a noise like a weather

report. The latest Irish crisis is entitled "Boundaries." It is a one-act sketch with much dramatic promise, but the performance

will doubtless prove to be little else bu clever dialogue. The President is said to have balked he plans of certain Congressmen to pass a Soldlers' Bonus Bill without providing

neans of payment, hoping thus to catch the votes of both soldiers and taxpayers. The President's position is both understandable and commendable. It is the position of the would stoop to such methods that merits the scorn of the country.

What Do You Know?

 How many Democratic Presidents of the United States died in office?
 What are the two plurals of the word gladiolus? 3. Who was Sarah Siddons?

6. What is a sapodilla?
6. How long does it take a vessel to pass through the Panama Canal?
7. What is the fleche of a church?
7. Who was the longest lived of American Presidents?

7. Who was the longest lived of American Presidents?

8. Who is the Primate of all Ireland? What American State has Eureka as its

10. What musical instrument is named after

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Rhode Island refused to ratify the prohibition amendment to the Constitution. The word postle should be pronounced.

3. There were fifty-six signers to the Dec-laration of Independence.

4. Mrs. Henry Wood wrote the novel "East Lynne."

Lynne."

5. Catharine of Aragon was the Spanish Princess who became the wife of a tanous English king, Henry VIII.

6. The correct form is Kriss Kringle, not "Kris Kingle."

"Kris Kingle."
7. The greatest waterfall in South America is the Falls of Iguassu.
8. Hiram Johnson was a candidate for the vice presidency of the United States in 1912.
9. The Isle of Man, lying between Great Britain and Ireland, is governed by a Legislature called the House of Keys.

a Legislature Carlos Reys.

Reys.

man is a country in Eastern Arabia bordering on the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman. It is ruled by a Sultan. The capital is Muscat.