COURT OF JUSTICE OPENS AT HAGUE

Event Hailed as New Milestone in Progress Toward World Peace

EMINENT JURISTS PRESENT

By the Associated Press

The Hague, Feb. 15.—The Peace Palace, which cynics during the war labeled "closed owing to bankruptcy," was the scene today of the inaugural session of the Permanent Court of International Justice, the cornerstone of the League of Nations. The event was hailed by adherents of pacifist ideals as a new milestone in the evolutionary progress of the world toward peace—or, in the words of Lord Curzon, "the beginning of a new era of peace and concord among nations."

At the opening session the judges took the oath to fulfill their offices "honorably, faithfully, impartially and conscientiously." In their future sittings they are expected not only to clear up such doubtful points of international law as may come before them, but also to create laws whenever their need is apparent.

The first meeting was held in the great hall of justice, a chapel-like chamber, the carved oaken walls of which have not yet assumed the darker tints of age, but the appointments of which combine to give the appropriate atmosphere of judicial solemnity.

Twelve Nationalities Represented

Members of the court represent twelve nationalities and Eastern and Western worlds. The judges, in accordance with the law creating the court, possess "the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices," or are "jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law."

The representative of the United States is John Bassett Moore. Others present in The Hague for the meeting are: The president, or chief justice, Bernard Cornelius Johannes Loder, Holland; Dr. Rafael Altamira y Crevea, Spain; Commendatore Dronisio Anzilotti, Italy; Viscount Robert Finlay, Great Britain; Dr. Max Huber, Switzerland; Didrik Nyholm, Denmark; Dr. Yorozu Oda, Japan, and Dr. Andre Weiss, France. The other two judges, Dr. Ruy Barbosa, of Brazil, and Dr. Antonio S. de Bustamente, of Cuba, were unable to come to The Hague.

Three of the deputy judges are here—F. V. N. Beichmann, of Norway; Demetriu Negulesco, of Rumania, and Michaile Yovanovitch, of Jugo-Slavia. Dr. Wang Chung-Hui, of China, is absent.

Technical Advisers Present

At the time of their election some comment was evoked by the absence of a representative of Mohammedan law, but Judge Nyholm, of Denmark, has served on the international mixed tribunal in Cairo since 1896, and is held to be an authority on the subject.

The judges and deputy judges have at their disposal two panels of technical assessors to advise them on points arising in labor and transit questions. There are no Americans on either panel. The labor panel comprises two assessors nominated by each member of the League of Nations and one employers' and one workers' representative from each member country, chosen by the League's labor office. The transit and communications panel is composed of two nominees of each member State.

Choice of The Hague as the seat of the new court is the cause of much pride among Hollanders, who point out that Hugo Grotius, whose bust is in the library of the Peace Palace, became the founder of the science of international law early in the seventeenth century.

"It's All Over," Mitten Asserts

Continued from Page One

be so successfully operated as that the returns shall be sufficient to provide a safe and reasonable service, but no citizen who uses the road at the present time can fail to be interested in whether or not the service shall continue to be as convenient and of as high a grade as at present, and shall be improved and extended to meet the expanding population and the greater need of the future, and shall be kept abreast of the state of the arts involved in such service.

"Neither the public nor the city, therefore, is interested in a change of direction or of management which would threaten the present management, unless it could be assured that such change would guarantee to it a better service than they at present have.

"Suppose there is a change in the Board of Directors? What benefit does the city or the public see in such a change? Will a cheaper man be a better man, and who will the man be? It does not interest the public how much the present incumbent receives for his management of the system upon which the public is dependent, but some facts respecting it should stand out so prominently that the public, before it lends itself to change, should consider whether such change, especially if its nature be not disclosed, is going to better their service.

"Mr. Mitten became associated with the Rapid Transit Company by reason of the foresight and financial acumen of a financier of acknowledged ability and one who was actuated by the high desire of civic service. His compensation was fixed by a board composed of men, some of whom were experienced in the direction of such a utility and some of them were well-known financiers, and all of them men of hard business common sense.

"The system had never paid a dollar to its stockholders. It had deficits, but no surplus. By Mr. Mitten's management, he had, in nine years, increased the traffic nearly 100 per cent. In the meantime the population of the City of Philadelphia has not increased 17 per cent. Its income had increased from $21,700,000 to $38,867,000, and its net income, which at Mr. Mitten's coming showed a deficit of $1,222,000, had, in seven years, increased to $2,863,000.

"The public was certainly interested in this. Its service had been improved—new cars had been added—people had no more need to ride than they had before Mr. Mitten came—they must have found it worth while, under Mr. Mitten's management, to ride. They must have deemed that they were getting their money's worth, otherwise they would not have ridden, and there would have been no such increase.

"It is true that in the years from 1917 onward there was decrease in the net income, due to the same abnormal causes which, operating in all lines of business, clogged the wheels of [illegible] and business enterprise, but the surplus accumulated during Mr. [illegible] management enabled the company, with many similar enterprises [illegible] into receivership, to

remembered that the public is not so much interested in the dividends that shall be paid to the stockholders as they are in the surpluses, which shall give to the company fair credit and enable it to keep its service up to the public's reasonable requirements.

"The issue between the president of the company and its directors as to whether or not the former's compensation is too large is not one which affects the public. It might be thought that any one who had raised a company from a large losing proposition to a dividend-paying concern, and had so met its public requirements as to increase its customers 100 per cent was worth even more than the present compensation. There would probably be many a stockholder who, during the lean years, had received no compensation for the money invested who would have been willing to have paid more for such a successful management. Efforts are judged by the measure of success achieved, and surely, in the present case, the measure was large beyond most expectations, and the people have enjoyed a better service by reason of these efforts.

"Unless something better is more than promised—is assured—why should the public be interested in the ousting of one whose service to his company has been filled with such results to the public? I have seen no greater evidences of the ignoring of the Board of Directors by the president than in former years of my directorate.

"So far as I can judge, no one in the board claims to be able to manage such a system as that of the P. R. T. I have not noted during my connection with the board the possession of any such knowledge of the subject of management of such enterprises as would indicate that the directors had mastered such a knowledge of the system and its workings as would render the initiative of the president unnecessary.

Never Heard Directors Complain

"I might with equal justice complain that the members of the Executive Committee (which meets immediately preceding the board) had not fully disclosed to me their thoughts and plans respecting the operation of the road or the contracts which they had it in mind to enter into.

"I have never heard a complaint during my entire directorship from any director. I have never sought information which was refused me. There can be no such thing in business as open covenants openly arrived at. Somebody must negotiate.

"I have never heard a complaint that any agreement was entered into without the consent of the Board of Directors. I was surprised to learn through the papers that there was any lack of harmony between the president and the board. It never so appeared at any meeting at which I was present.

"To sum up, therefore; the present management has created a paying enterprise, [illegible] greatly improved the service to the public, it has brought [illegible] of employes intelligent [illegible] that is due to the public

and enthusiastic in the service rendered the company. Unless the public is guaranteed something better, its sentiment should naturally be in favor of that which will assure it of all it now has, and of the hope of even better things."

Trigg Is Neutral

Mr. Trigg has adopted a neutrality policy. He said:

"My position is that it is a matter for the stockholders, and city directors, as such, have no right to take part in the controversy or contest. At the same time I have absolutely no desire to be placed in any position which would make it look as if I were criticizing Colonel Potter.

"I feel that it is a matter for the stockholders."

It was suggested to Mr. Trigg that he was neutral. He indicated that in this case he was.

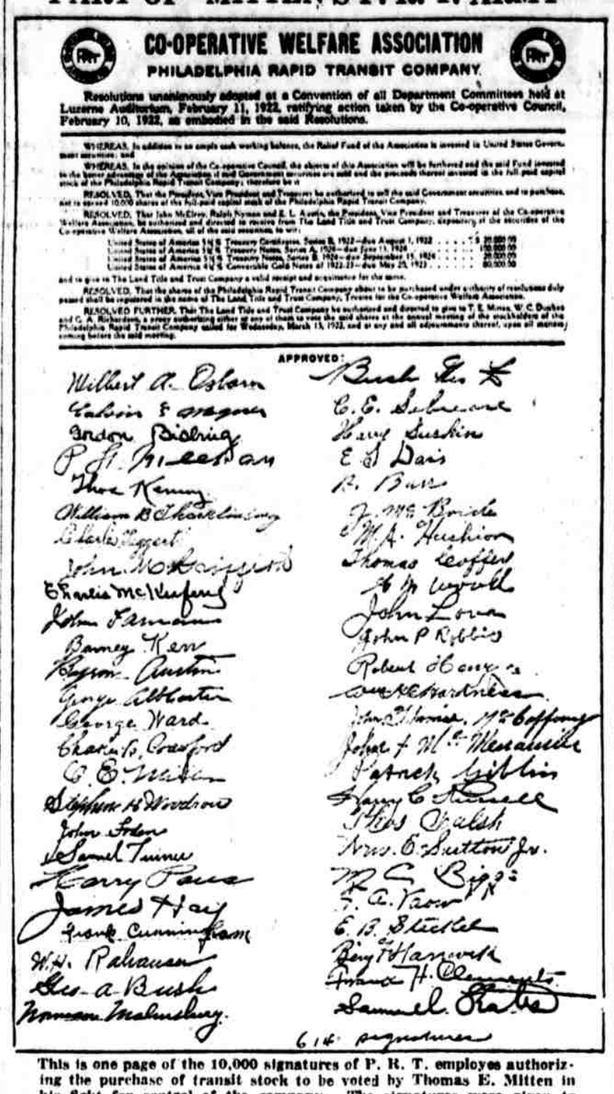
"Then," it was further suggested, "you are like the Mayor and would not vote either way."

Mr. Trigg replied: "Yes."

Mr. Montgomery, leader of the revolting directors, had no comment to make on the swift developments which have lined 10,000 employes soldily behind the management. Every employe is now a stockholder.

Mr. Tripple was not in his office today. It was said he is out of the city. It is believed Mr. Tripple is calling on out-of-town stockholders in an effort to rally proxies, or stock-voting powers for the anti-Mitten cause.

PART OF "MITTEN'S P. R. T. ARMY"


CO-OPERATIVE WELFARE ASSOCIATION
PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY

Resolutions unanimously adopted at a Convention of all Department Committees held at Luzerne Auditorium, February 11, 1922, ratifying action taken by the Co-operative Council, February 10, 1922, as embodied in the said Resolutions.

WHEREAS, In addition to an ample cash working balance, the Relief Fund of the Association is invested in United States Government securities; and

WHEREAS, In the opinion of the Co-operative Council, the shares of this Association will be forthwith and the said Fund invested in the better advantage of the Association if such Government securities are sold and the proceeds thereof invested in the full paid capital stock of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the President, Vice President and Treasurer be authorized to sell the said Government securities and to purchase, not to exceed 10,000 shares of the full paid capital stock of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company;

RESOLVED, That John McGinn, Ralph Nyman and E. L. Austin, the President, Vice President and Treasurer of the Co-operative Welfare Association, be authorized and directed to receive from The Land Title and Trust Company, depository of the securities of the Co-operative Welfare Association, all of the said securities, to wit:

United States of America 3¾% Treasury Certificates, Series B, 1922—due August 1, 1922	$ [illegible]
United States of America 4¾% Treasury Notes, Series A, 1924—due June 15, 1924	[illegible]
United States of America 4¾% Treasury Notes, Series B, 1924—due September 15, 1924	[illegible]
United States of America 4¼% Convertible Gold Notes of 1922-23—due May 20, 1923	[illegible]

and to give to The Land Title and Trust Company a valid receipt and acquittance for the same.

RESOLVED, That the shares of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company about to be purchased under authority of resolutions duly passed shall be registered in the name of The Land Title and Trust Company, Trustee for the Co-operative Welfare Association.

RESOLVED FURTHER, That The Land Title and Trust Company be authorized and directed to give to T. E. Mitten, W. C. Dunlap and C. A. Richardson, a proxy authorizing either of any of them to vote the said shares at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company called for Wednesday, March 15, 1922, and at any and all adjournments thereof, upon all matters coming before the said meeting.

APPROVED:

This is one page of the 10,000 signatures of P. R. T. employes authorizing the purchase of transit stock to be voted by Thomas E. Mitten in his fight for control of the company. The signatures were given to William Montgomery, chairman of the board and an anti-Mitten director, to prove the workers are a unit behind Mr. Mitten

CANVASS OF CARMEN WINS MANY PROXIES FOR MITTEN

Personal Solicitation of Workers Adds Thousands of Shares to Management's Side of Argument

The employes of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, who are standing squarely back of the management in its fight to retain control, branched out into the field of high finance recently when they set out to secure the proxies of stockholders in the company to vote for the Mitten administration.

Divided into squads, they approached all the known stockholders in person by calling upon them at their places of business or their homes, with the result that several thousand shares of stock have been thrown to the side of the management.

Ralph R. Nyman, 4246 Stiles street, a motorman on a Route 40 car, was allotted thirteen prospects, and landed every one he was able to see. Four of the addresses furnished him were incorrect or their owners out of the city.

In all nine cases he had no difficulty in securing the proxies, their owners being already converted to the proposition. His total was 310 shares, the largest block of which included sixty-five.

A similar number of shares was secured by Edward O. Burk, 1424 North Fifty-seventh street, who is in the electrical department. He was able to see all but one of his twelve prospects. Of these only one hesitated to turn over his proxy, and the case in question had a personal basis.

John L. Lumbery, 2322 North Garnet street, who is a conductor and chairman of the Transportation Committee of the Co-operative Association, had a perfect persuasive score, collecting five actual proxies and four promises to vote the stock in person out of nine prospects.

Charles Birney, 3008 North Franklin street, chairman of the General Offices Employes' Committee, headed a squad of ten men in the hunt for proxies which consumed most of Monday. His indomitable band reports the acquisition of twenty-five proxies out of sixty prospects, with many not seen on account of absence or wrong address.

Of this number, he says there was only one flat refusal, from a source closely allied to banking interests. His squad has succeeded in lining up some 4000 shares of stock for the support of the Mitten administration.

Mabel Normand's Chauffeur Called

Continued from Page One

blood to the house where the arrests were made.

Greeted by Volley

The agents and deputy sheriffs surrounded the house and rushed it. A volley from the windows and doors greeted them, but they forced an entrance and seized the eight men. The packets were found in the house, the agents said, but the man who got them was not believed to be among those arrested.

One Federal agent said it was possible the arrests might lead to a clue to the murder of William Desmond Taylor.

According to the Los Angeles Times letters demanding money under threat of death have been received by a number of Los Angeles men, and in one case $45,000 was extorted. The officers declared they believed the threats were idle ones. A typewriter of peculiar make with which it was charged the threatening letters were written, was found in the house raided, it was said.

May Recall Miss Minter

Whether Mary Miles Minter, a friend of Taylor, will again be questioned by District Attorney Woolwine is problematical. One signed statement from her, a transcribed interview, is in Mr. Woolwine's strong box. That, Miss Minter's personal attorney, John G. Mott, believes will be all that will be required of her.

Mr. Mott has questioned his client at length and says he is satisfied that Miss Minter knows no more about the murder or a possible motive than would a convent girl who had never heard of the director. Mabel Norman may be questioned again, but not immediately.

Whether Adolph Zukor, president of the Famous Players-Lasky Company, will retain William A. Pinkerton to turn loose a company of his detectives to investigate the mysterious murder of Taylor, who put money in the pockets of the Lasky interests with the successful photoplays he directed, is a question repeatedly asked and thus far gone unanswered.

Mr. Zukor is here, a recent arrival. Yesterday Mr. Pinkerton came from San Francisco. He has, he told a reporter two weeks ago in San Francisco, before Taylor was murdered, a financial interest in Southern California studios and a keen interest in clean pictures.

No particular significance is attached as yet to the presence in Los Angeles of the screen magnate and the head of a detective agency. Mr. Pinkerton's visit to the Pacific Coast has no bearing at present on the Taylor murder case, for he went to San Francisco and then came here on his semi-annual inspection tour of his Western coast offices.

May Call in Pinkerton

But the wiseacres protess to be certain that, because of the blind alleys into which the Taylor investigation has run, it will not be long before Mr. Zukor will be calling on Mr. Pinkerton to talk things over. Mr. Pinkerton has authorized no interviews expressing an opinion about the murder. He has turned interviewers away with the remark that the case is not his.

All Hollywood is excited over what those who have laughed about it before now call the "unwarranted censoring of screenland."

Business interests are coming together to tell the world that "movieland has been maligned" to fill the mails with "the truth about Hollywood"—a truth that will condemn all attacks as baseless, as unjustified, as sensationally untrue, and the press agents are already oiling up their typewriters and putting in new ribbons and doing finger exercises in preparation for the task of salvaging the world's opinion.

Stories of "dope" parties, it is expected, will be called base canards; in fact, many people from screenland who frequently attended them already are beginning to wonder "where they get this stuff about 'dope'; we haven't seen any." But not all.

"Yes, I know there have been 'dope' parties,' many of them," a screen star said—a star whose word is worth more than affidavits from some persons. "I didn't go to any myself, but I'm not shutting my eyes to the fact that others did. They've been dying out the last two or three months, I think, though I'm not sure about it."

Agreement on Bonus Plan Is Impossible

Continued from Page One

business is not making money, and there are no excess profits.

Where Mr. Harding will propose to get money for his subsidy is not disclosed. But it will obviously be hard for him to find money for the bonus, for the farmers and for the ships. If the soldiers don't get their money their friends will fight money for any one else.

There does not seem to be any way out of the mess. Mr. Harding would like to get back to a state where party authority would be once more supreme. To do so he would restore the convention system of making nominations. He remembers with some inward dissatisfaction how the direct primary led him into a thoughtless pledge to pay the soldiers additional compensation.

But does any one ever succeed in restoring the past? Party authority having broken down is there any way of ever restoring it? The country, so every one here fears, has its own recipé for its troubles, the old one of turning out the present Congress and putting the opposition in control of the legislature

New Element of Confusion

This will only add a new element of confusion. Some measure of co-operation does exist between the Capitol and the White House at present. If there is a political overturn there will be two years of deadlock.

It seems to be a case where nature will have to take its course. Just as Europe will have to recover some way or other from the effects of the war, so will the United States. I have said in this correspondence that the fault in Congress was not of the leaders. The strongest leaders in the world could do nothing with the followers now there. Equally the confusion that prevails generally is not the fault of Mr. Harding. Neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Mr. Wilson, two "strong executives," could bring order out of chaos here.

Two Minutes of Optimism

By HERMAN J. STICH

Hooverize—Don't Gormandize!

I PICKED up a headline in a newspaper a day or so back which tells me that a learned college professor has just discovered that Americans die of overeating and not of old age or overwork!

Well, I discovered the same thing about ten years ago, but forgot to mention it, even though I had in mind Emerson's warning, "Speak your thoughts today or tomorrow you may hear them from the lips of another."

Nevertheless, the college professor is right.

Gluttony writes more obituaries than starvation. Feasting is far and away more dangerous than fasting. When your belly's your god, your idol's of clay. Living the cormorant doesn't pay.

The stomach is the master of the house and must be respected. Health is symmetry, upbuilding; disease is deformity, destruction. Both are the result mainly of what we eat.

Food is fuel. Improper or excessive fuel checks the flames and chokes the human furnace—starting auto-intoxication, complications of the kidneys, nervous indigestion and premature old age.

This fact was long ago recognized by the ancients who crystallized it in the exhortation, "Eat to live—don't live to eat."

Human beings, like armies, subsist and fight on their stomachs. Your dinner pail is your greatest asset or a hopeless liability. Food makes or mars your career—helps make it big or cuts it short. Failure and curtailed life find poor pickings among well-balanced diets.

Cramming to kill a slight craving is as intelligent as swinging a trip-hammer to drive tacks.

At the summons of necessity, you would die for your family or your country. How much more sensible to live for them—by eating wisely while eating well?

You are playing a losing game when you play a good knife and fork, or blow in your income on a blow-out.

Would you add at least fifteen years to your life?

Take this tip—HOOVERIZE, DON'T GORMANDIZE!

'Latchkey Knives' Supplant Those With Corkscrew

Hardware men point out exhibits of "latchkey knives" at the hardware show in the Commercial Museum today as a "sign of the times."

"The trend of manufacture is away from the knife with a corkscrew and toward the knife with a latchkey in the handle," said one of the hardware men.

"We don't need the corkscrew and we're using the latchkey a lot more now that we're always sure of being able to find the keyhole."

URGES INSURANCE IN LIEU OF BONUS

By a Staff Correspondent

Washington, Feb. 15.—Rapidly increasing sentiment among officials for insurance for ex-service men in lieu of a cash bonus has been found by Representative Watson, of Pennsylvania, a member of the Ways and Means Committee. He has hopes that it may yet be adopted as the solution to the tangle over "adjusted compensation" and additional taxes.

Mr. Watson said he was in favor of eliminating all plans except the insurance. This has been discussed among Cabinet officials and their advisers in the departments.

The cost would be $21,000,000, according to computations by authorities on insurance, for the first year, and about $30,000,000 annually thereafter until the twentieth year. The insurance maturing in that year would amount to about $4,500,000,000. The total for the entire insurance would amount to about $5,250,000,000.

"This would give us time," Mr. Watson said, "to recover somewhat from heavy expenses at present, and make it possible to lay aside sums to meet the cost of the bonus finally."

ACQUIT HARVARD STUDENT

Verdict Against Negro Policeman's Assailant Reversed

Boston, Feb. 15.—(By A. P.)—A jury in the Superior Court today returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of James A. Duncan, of Columbia, S. C., a graduate student at Harvard University, charged with assault on David K. Blair, a Negro policeman, last May. The jurors were out one hour. Their finding reversed that of the lower court, in which Duncan was found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

The charges grew out of an early morning incident in a South End doorway when Duncan and his fiancee, Miss Frances Shannon, of Franklin, Tenn., now Mrs. Duncan, were interrupted while kissing good night by Blair. The policeman's remarks were resented by Duncan, the word "nigger" was used by Miss Shannon, there was a mix-up in which Duncan drew a knife and the couple then were arrested by Blair, who had been cut.

SHIPS CRUSHED BY ICE

Passenger Craft Trapped in Baltic in Grave Peril

Stockholm, Feb. 15.—(By A. P.)—The Baltic Sea has been converted into an isolated lake owing to the closing of the Cattegat and the sound by ice. Five steamships, including the Thule, from London, with twenty-seven passengers, are held fast in a dangerous position off the Vinga Lighthouse.

The pack ice which is blockading the Swedish west coast is of enormous thickness. Two steamers already have foundered, their plates being crushed by ice. The crews escaped to other vessels. The 3500-ton Danish freighter Tranquebar, from Galveston and Norfolk for Copenhagen, and more than twenty other vessels are imperiled.

WOULD CUT FRENCH DRAFT

Reduction of Army Service to One Year Proposed

Paris, Feb. 15.—(By A. P.)—An amendment providing for one year's obligatory service in the army, and another for eight months' obligatory service, will be presented when the recruiting bill comes up in the Chamber of Deputies within the next few days. The first amendment will be offered by members of the radical group and the second by the Socialists.

Deputy Benazet, author of the one-year proposition, plans a better organization of a framework of officers and a better system of mobilization. This, with the natural soldierly qualities of Frenchmen, is regarded as making one year's service a sufficient guarantee for the defense of France.

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announces substantial reductions in the prices of Packard Twin-Six cars and Trucks

	Price eight months ago	Price before Feb. 13, 1922	Price today
The Twin-Six Touring	$6000	$4850	$3850

Other Twin-Six models show proportionate reductions

In addition to the reductions made in the price of the Twin-Six, Packard Truck models EC (2—2½-ton, solid tires) and EX (2—2½-ton, pneumatic tires) are reduced from $3500 to $3100 and from $4000 to $3500, respectively. The price of the Packard Single-Six, already twice reduced, remains unchanged, with the probability of an advance later.

No motor car in the world today offers equal value with the Packard Twin-Six, the new low price of which represents a total reduction of more than 35 per cent in less than eight months.

All prices effective February 13, 1922, and f. o. b. Detroit

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