FARMERS' PROFITS HELD INADEQUATE

Secretary Wallace Cites Distorted Price Relationship as Retarding Prosperity

MAKES ANNUAL REPORT

By Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 5. — American farmers, comprising about one-third of the country's population, find themselves, notwithstanding their hard work and large production this year, still laboring under a serious disadvantage as compared with other groups of workers because of the distortionate relationship of prices, Secretary Wallace, of the Department of Agriculture, told President Harding and Congress yesterday in his annual report.

"There is food in superabundance," Mr. Wallace said, "and this contributes to the prosperity of business and industry for a time, but the inadequate return which the farmer is receiving, and has for three years, inevitably must result in readjustments in the number of people on the farms in the cities, which will not be for the continuing good of the Nation."

There has been a greatly accelerated movement of farmers, and especially farmers' sons, from the farms to the cities and industrial centers, the Secretary reported, declaring that best estimates "indicate that during July, August and September twice as many persons left the farms for the cities as normally."

The Secretary renewed his recommendation for rural credits legislation, asserting that action should be taken promptly to increase the maximum which a Farm Loan Bank may loan to an individual from $10,000 to $25,000.

Congress Prodded Up Windy Fair Directors

Continued from Page One

of, but that magnificent prospect faded like a dream.

The Mayor Picks His Man.

Meantime no earnest or intelligent effort had been made through newspaper and other publicity avenues to attract attention to Philadelphia's great vision.

Mayor Moore, on his own responsibility, assumed to name a Chief of Publicity. The committee of directors declined to sustain his choice, and a compromise was finally effected by creating the position of Assistant to the President at $7500 a year to save the face of the Mayor, who was president of the association.

Little evidences of life or animation have been given in all the ensuing months by the Mayor's appointee, either in the guise of publicity promoter or assistant to the president.

Meantime enterprising organizations and private citizens began boosting the Sesqui-Centennial.

The Elks fathered a superb scheme of sending a delegation to the Pacific Coast to advertise the Centennial across the continent.

Patriotic and fraternal organizations passed resolutions heartily endorsing the idea.

Encouragement came from all directions, with proffers of such help as was at command.

The Chamber of Commerce and various societies of business and professional men backed it to the limit.

So engrossed were the board of directors in their own inertia or their squabbles among themselves, that the plan of appealing to the President and to Congress for endorsement and aid became lost sight of.

Fiddling Annoys Washington

They were rudely re-called by the emphatic declaration of members of the Philadelphia Congressional delegation that unless prompt action was taken, assistance from Washington would be hopeless.

In any event, no financial aid need be reckoned upon until concrete evidence of Philadelphia's intentions in the matter was presented to the Congress.

A tentative promise of assistance was tardily obtained from Washington.

In the first flush of enthusiasm over the project, distinguished architects were appointed to suggest a plan for the Centennial and outline its scope.

Elaborate and comprehensive designs, which embraced a portion of Fairmount Park as a site, the beautification of the unsightly banks of the Schuylkill, and the construction of buildings and palaces that would at once be a glory and honor to the city, were suggested.

Then followed a series of acrimonious wrangles in City Council over a site.

Individual members sought to impose their wishes upon the directors, but finally the Parkway and Fairmount Park site was selected.

Pull-Backs Get Busy

During all these months an element of opposition had been gradually gaining a foothold. Members of the board, and of the original committee of 100, whether from motives of petty jealousy, personal disappointment, or what not, started a back-fire directed toward the original plan of a celebration.

The North Philadelphia Manufacturers' Association was drawn into the maelstrom of discontent, as an opposition voicing various pleas and excuses for its attitude.

Samuel M. Vauclain and E. T. Stotesbury were leaders of the opposition.

Mr. Stotesbury arriving from a few weeks spent abroad announced that the nations of Europe were too poor to contribute of their shattered finances to any American enterprise such as was contemplated.

The fact that these same nations had contributed a total of more than $7,000,000 toward representation at the Brazilian International Exposition in Rio Janeiro, seemed to have escaped Mr. Stotesbury's vigilant attention.

Weeks prior to this, however, Mayor Moore had submitted to Council a budget of $119,000,000 for city improvements which he declared were necessary preparations for the Centennial exposition.

The Mayor's Wet Blanket

To the casual reader and thinker, nothing could have contributed to wet blanket the whole proposition so much as this budget estimate of Mayor Moore's.

If his Honor had deliberately designed a body blow to the Sesqui-Centennial he could not have contrived a more effective method.

Council appreciated Mayor Moore's proposition at its real worth.

Without regard to factional differences it cast a steely eye on his $119,000,000 budget, then ridiculed it, and finally laughed it out of the Chamber.

On the other hand, while the months were passed in hesitancy and indecision, the Chamber of Commerce together with fifty-two other civic and political organizations continued to fight for the original idea for a Sesqui-Centennial Exposition.

These organizations felt, as all forward-looking associations of their kind felt, that the good name of Philadelphia was at stake and must be upheld.

When the proposition first came to abandon the project, then to transform it into what amounted to a Pennsylvania exposition, and finally to degrade it to the level of a county fair, they resolutely set their faces against it.

They have been and are the bulwark of the Sesqui-Centennial movement to whom, in the end, the credit must largely be given for whatever is accomplished.

Senator Pepper's Dream

The climax of bizarre suggestions was reached when United States Senator George Wharton Pepper tentatively suggested the areading of Chestnut street, and the transformation of Broad street into a glorified Midway Plaisance as a suitable adjunct to any project for the celebration of the Sesqui-Centennial of the immortal Declaration of Independence.

As the distinguished gentleman has vigorously asserted his rectitude of intention and sincerity when he outlined this nightmare of civic glorification, this combination of cabaret, circus, al fresco cafe and sarsaparilla and nut sundea soda stands, in the shadow of Mr. Vauclain's locomotive establishment, his word must be accepted without question.

He did state subsequently that he was for the Sesqui-Centennial Fairmount Park site.

Mayor Moore finally resigned the presidency of the Sesqui-Centennial Association. In his stead Colonel Franklin D'Olier was elected to the vacancy.

D'Olier Takes the Reins

As former and first head of the American Legion, Colonel D'Olier came to the office with the hearty indorsement of his fellow directors and the full confidence of those who believe in Philadelphia and her ability to do the things she undertakes.

But the Welfare Federation drive was taking form. Colonel D'Olier was at the head of that. Its demands were immediate and insistent. He had to overcome the defeat of last year with the triumph of this. For this the Sesqui-Centennial needs must wait a few weeks.

Under his direction, with the aid of such men as Judge Martin, Edward Bok, Effingham B. Morris, Clarence Warden, William L. Elkins, the Gimbels and others equally praiseworthy, the welfare drive went over the top.

With this achievement as a background, with the organizations that have stood for the best in Philadelphia, and against the pullbacks, the disorganizers and the malcontents, as his strong right arm, Colonel D'Olier's next campaign is before him.

In his third and last article, to appear tomorrow, Colonel McCain emphasizes that it is by no means too late to make the 1926 one a success, and he discusses a suggestion that it be made a world peace jubilee.

FREIGHT TRAINS HALTED THROUGH WATER SCARCITY

Shamokin Reserve Gone—Tie-Up in Pottsville Region

Pottsville, Pa., Dec. 5.—The drought yesterday compelled the Pennsylvania Railroad to tie up all through-freight trains in this section. There is no water to supply the locomotives. That will not stop freight delivery, as all freight which comes through Philadelphia is being handled by way of Harrisburg, where the Susquehanna River gives an unlimited supply of water.

Several trainmen have been suspended here, pending the breaking of the drought, which, officials say, will take a prolonged rain. The rain will have to be heavy enough to fill the tanks, which are now empty from here to Sunbury.

Shamokin, Pa., Dec. 5.—Announcement was made yesterday by the executives of the Bear Gap and Roaring Creek Water Companies, which supply Shamokin and adjacent territory, that all dams and reservoirs are emptied and that the only water now entering the mains to supply the community for household and drinking purposes is from the mountain streams in the watershed. Unless there is rain in twenty-four hours 16,000 persons will be placed on a one-hour-a-day water ration.

The Daily Novelette

Hope

By Jessie Douglas

HOPE thrust one toe into the water, withdrew it, shivered, cast a frightened glance behind her and then slipped down suddenly under the next great wave.

The sea water glistened on her cheeks, her blue eyes sparkled, her little patient mouth smiled suddenly.

She forgot that she was just spending two weeks alone at Noise Beach, she forgot that she was aching in every part of her brain and her body from weariness. Now, for this afternoon, she was part of the sea and the sky and the sand. The waves that rolled in were no more playful than she, the whitecaps tossed no more frothy spray than her sudden laugh.

Oh, she could swim! And she wanted to swim out, out, out to the tuft of green island that laughed under the sun! But when she had gone half way and felt her breath come harder, she was frightened suddenly. Terribly frightened; as though the sea had turned cruel and those waves roaring in had some evil intent in their touch. The glistening dome of the sky shut her in like a great smothering bowl of blue.

She turned over very deliberately and floated. She seemed to float for a long, long time; she felt as though eons must have passed her by when she opened her eyes slowly and saw that she had drifted back—to the white sand.

"You plucky little thing!"

Hope turned.

What she saw sent a sudden wild flutter through her heart. He was a young man with a brown skin and a pair of eyes that laughed at her and admired her and mocked her all at once.

"I'll race you to the edge of the surf," he said, studying her.

Now she was conscious of how she looked in his eyes. She glanced down hurriedly at her old black suit with its long, disfigured sleeves, at the cotton stockings that wrinkled about her ankles; she put up a timid hand to the knot of dingy black that kept her hair from wetting.

"Coming?"

Hope hesitated. Then she swallowed all her prejudices, all her timidities and gave him a shy smile. It was she who took the first breaker ahead, it was he who won the race; but as they came gasping back to the beach once more he said slowly:

"How jolly you'd look without all those baggy things to hinder you from swimming!"

"Good-by," she answered, and fled surreptitiously up the beach to the house on the edge of the sand where she had her room and board.

That night almost guiltily she sat down and wrote to a big department store and ordered a new bathing suit. When, two days later, she tried it on before her mirror and saw the soft satin of it gleam and crinkle beneath her caressing fingers, a sudden feeling of having wings came to her. Almost guiltily she crept down to the yellow sand.

He was there.

"I've been waiting for you," he said gravely, "for two days."

Then his eyes fell on her satin figure. He was laughing at her. Hope could see it and she blushed hotly and made a sudden run for the sea. The blue waves sparkled and danced as she laid a rosy cheek against their salty caress.

"Do you think," he smiled, catching up to her in two strokes, "that you could swim to the sandbar?"

When at last they sat on the strip of moist sand, dangling their toes in the sea, he said gravely, "Take off that bit of faded ribbon from your hair!"

Obediently her hand obeyed him, and as the sun caught the red in her brown braid he gave a satisfied sigh.

"With a bit of gold ribbon about your hair—" he said slowly.

When they reached the beach again he had not asked her name, she did not know his. She said good-by a trifle breathlessly.

The next morning she bought a bit of gold ribbon. She tied it about her thick braid, wound coronet fashion, across her white forehead, and went fearfully down to the beach.

He was not there.

Funny how lonely the world was! How like a brassy ball the sun, how empty a waste that white stretch of sand! Very slowly she walked back to the house, shivering in all the heat of that long afternoon.

At supper her landlady joined her.

"Heard that young Marlow's been seen?" she asked. "You know, Marlow, who's been house-breaking hereabouts. Him with the blue eyes and the brown skin and the pleasant way with him. I ain't had light nor sight of him!"

The ocean thundered like drums in the wilderness. She caught up her shabby little coat and went down to the beach. Sunset still lingered in the sky, but she was not looking at the sky, but at a figure, tall and strong and brown, that came walking to her across the sand.

She held out a hand with a beseeching gesture.

"They're looking for you, the constables," she said; her throat was very dry; she could scarcely make the words come out. "Go—now—I'll put them off!"

He studied her with mocking eyes.

"Why should I go?" he said. "Let 'em come here and get me!"

Hope gave a little despairing cry.

"You must go. I'll send you money. You can begin again. I know how hard it is. I work. I'm often desperate too——"

The mocking light had left his eyes; something new and strange lighted them.

"I don't know your name," he said, his voice was almost husky.

"Hope."

He came up closer to her and took both her hands in his. "We've only known each other, five days, is it? Less? But I've found something new—Hope. No, I'm not going to let you pull away your hands, I'm not going to let you run away. I'm not young Marlow, as you think, but just an ordinary man who has come away from all the sham and unreality of life back there—in the city."

Her cheeks were poppy-red. She could not lift her eyes. Her breath came broken from her parted lips.

"I suppose we've got to know each other's names and what we do; but all that comes later. Nothing matters much now except that I've found Hope."

"I've—I've got to go," she whispered.

"But this time I'm coming with you."

She gave him a sudden exultant look.

FLAMES SWEEP YARMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA

YARMOUTH, N. S., Dec. 5.—The business section of Yarmouth was threatened today by a fire that destroyed the Princess block and was still burning this afternoon but thought to be under control.

ELECTION COST ALLEGHENY REPUBLICANS $31,653

HARRISBURG, Dec. 5.—William G. Dick, secretary of the Allegheny County Republican Committee, today filed an expense account showing receipts of $34,570 and expenditures of $31,653.87, leaving a balance of $2916.13. Of the money received $10,500 was sent to the Republican State Committee. Mr. Dick also filed a statement for the Association of Independent Voters showing $6500 received.

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These contributors represent 23 countries, and include, among others, 368 Americans, 67 Germans, 48 Frenchmen, 14 Italians, 13 Dutchmen, 7 Russians, 3 Japanese, 11 Canadians, 3 Serbians, 3 Hungarians, 3 Rumanians, 8 Danes, 2 Czechslovaks, 22 Austrians.

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If each of the articles—more than 40,000 in number—in the new Britannica is compared to a cabinet filled with all the information on a certain subject, the index furnishes the pigeonholes, each properly marked with its alphabetical label, in which this information is separated and sifted so that each pigeon-hole, or index entry, contains just that particular item of information that is needed at the moment.

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In the past few years Einstein announced his epoch-making Theory of Relativity, and Michelson at Mt. Wilson observatory made the first measurement of the diameter of a star. Other men of science found new methods of charting the hidden recesses of the mind. Still others discovered that matter is not a mere "dance of the atoms," but actually a dance of the electrons—particles of electricity infinitely smaller than atoms. These discoveries open possibilities so great that the mind stands aghast. And in the same period inventors perfected the radio, made aeroplanes safe for daily travel and discovered and applied new ways of "curing" rubber, welding metals, and manufacturing steel.

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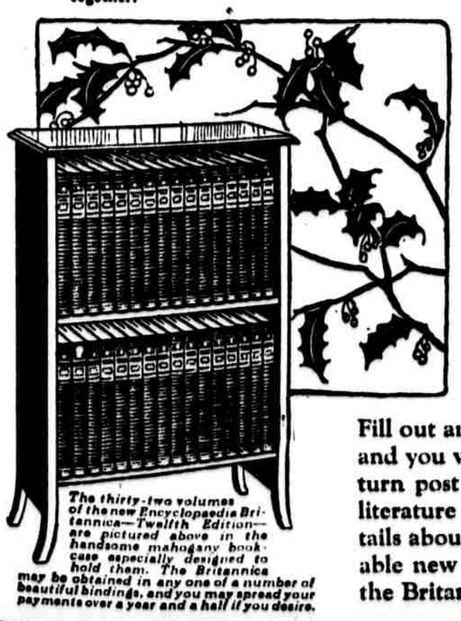

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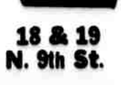

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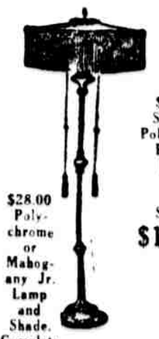

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