

AUTO SHOW AGENTS CAN'T UNDERSTAND HARD TIMES TALK

Their Business Should Be the First to Be Hit by Depression, But They Say Outlook Is Promising.

If you have been inoculated with the spirit of optimism and the germ has fallen to work properly you should visit the fourteenth annual exhibit of the Philadelphia Automobile Trade Association at the Metropolitan Building, Broad and Wallace streets, and enjoy a chat or two with the guiding spirits there and complete the cure.

These men of great experience have felt the pulse of business life and believe the future holds prosperous times for every one. Of all the industries that would obviously be hard hit in times of business depression is that of automobile manufacturers and their thousand and one agents throughout America.

Here's a sample from Secretary W. A. Kuser, of the Bigelow-Willey Motor Company: "We have not been at all affected by so-called hard times. I do not think there is anything to do with depression, as none exists in this country, at least not enough to worry us. As far as the automobile business is concerned, the wholesale trade is as good as ever, and reports from agencies are most encouraging.

"The year 1915 will be the banner year, I am sure. This time of the year business in all branches is more or less slow, but there should not be a lull and cry-raised about it. It is to be expected after the holidays."

J. H. W. Maschke, the traveling representative of the Chalmers Company, who has just returned from New York, said: "My impression in New York was far more encouraging than I had hoped, as I had heard of 'hard times' more than once. In New York's show I rubbed elbows with the financial kings of the world, and all that I gathered was sufficient to put at rest all thoughts of worry about the future."

"My experiences during the last four months I have had time to weigh the conditions and I do not believe the future has ever promised so much. Our sales during that time were just as good as in the 1914 prosperous times. The number of sales at the New York show was an eye opener for me, and to say I was astonished is putting it mildly. On all sides the general air was directly in contrast with what I had heard. The fact that we expect to have a greater output of cars than ever is convincing argument enough, isn't it?"

J. P. Howard, representing the Mitchell firm, adds this comment: "I have never seen the future more bright. We expect to deliver more cars in 1915 than we did in the past year. That doesn't sound much like poor business, hard times, or whatever you choose to term it, does it? Young man, you just say for the enlightenment of the frightened public that the idea of hard times is all bolt. It isn't very likely that money would be spent for pleasure cars if there was such a dearth of the where-withal, is it?"

ECONOMY MEASURE HOPE OF DEMOCRATS

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Navigation, for a term of five years, at a salary of \$2000.

CENTRALIZATION PLANNED. The Democrats declared centralization of departments will save the State about \$50,000 annually, despite the big salaries allowed by the proposed economy and efficiency legislation. Under the plan agreed on there is to be created:

Board of Shell Fisheries into which will be merged the old department of Shell Fisheries, State Oyster Commission, Oyster Commission for Ocean County, Oyster Superintendent of Ocean County, Oyster Commissioner for Atlantic County, Oyster Superintendent of Atlantic County, and the Oyster and Clam Commission for Shark River. Members of the board shall consist of men engaged in the shell fish business, who are to serve three years without pay.

Board of Commerce and Navigation into which shall be merged the Department of Inland Waterways, the New Jersey Ship Canal Commission, the New Jersey Harbor Commission, the Commissioners of Pilotage and the Inspectors of Pilot Vessels. This board shall consist of six members, who will serve three years without pay.

Board of Health, thoroughly reorganized to consist of six members, two of whom must be physicians, one a veterinarian and one a sanitary engineer. They will serve six years without pay.

CONSERVATION BOARD. Board of Conservation and Development into which are merged the State Water Supply Commission, the Forest Park Reservation Commission, Board of Riparian Commissioners, State Geological Survey, the Washington Park Crossing Commission, the Washington Rock Park Commission and that branch of the Commission of Charities and Corrections devoted to the preparation of plans and specifications for State buildings. The eight members of the board are to serve four years without pay.

Board of Taxes and Assessments into which is merged the Board of Equalization of Taxes and State Board of Assessors. The board will consist of five members, who will serve five years without pay. One member must be a counselor at law.

The Engineering Department of Assessors is to be transferred to the Board of Public Utility Commissioners, which body's records are to be open for use of all other State boards and officials.

According to the provisions of the administration bill, the actual work to be done by the salaried commissioners with the members of the boards meeting monthly to shape policies and approve the work of the executive head.

APPEAL TO LEGISLATURE IN RATE INCREASE FIGHT

New Jersey Commuters Want Commissions Powers Augmented.

TRENTON, Jan. 12.—Representatives of the South Jersey Commuters' Association today presented a lengthy petition to the New Jersey Legislature, shortly after it convened, calling attention to the railroad commutation increase controversy and urging that the powers of the Public Utilities Commission be so extended as to give that body complete jurisdiction over the regulation of rates.

Representative Dyer, of Trenton, declared that not one in ten women would ever take the trouble to exercise suffrage.

"If you were to write woman suffrage into the constitution, there would be more women voters in the city of New York than in the Southern States combined, unless the 2,000,000 negro women of the South were to go into politics."

MOORE AGAINST AMENDMENT. The only speech by a Pennsylvania member in opposition was delivered by Representative J. Hampton Moore. He said: "Woman suffrage is another of the questions which the younger States of the Union are passing up for acceptance to the older and more populous States. The Legislature of Pennsylvania has partially indicated its purpose to submit this question to a vote of the people of the State."

"This far, apart from the preliminary step taken by the Legislature, we have had no real expression from the body of the people of the State upon the subject, and we cannot have until further action is taken by the Legislature. It is, therefore, impossible at this time to say definitely whether Pennsylvania approves of the wisdom or desirability of woman suffrage."

"We are not assured that a majority of the women themselves desire it. Some of them oppose it bitterly upon the ground that it will tend to degrade rather than to exalt the womanhood of the State. Women who hold this view contend that in America to such social or legal inequalities as are said to prevail in England and other European countries exist."

WILSON'S VIEWS CRITICIZED. Representative Campbell, of Kansas, ranking Republican member of the Rules Committee, said that he would vote in favor of the rule and the suffrage amendment.

"The question is of great importance," Mr. Campbell said. "It touches the life of the Republic at every point among all its millions of inhabitants. The President and many of his followers insist that granting the right of suffrage to women is one of the greatest wrongs that the State has ever committed by the State. He invokes the doctrine of State sovereignty with the same enthusiasm and confidence that others of his party invoke that doctrine in favor of human slavery in other days."

"With due reverence to the opinion of the President, this question is of greater moment than the establishment of employment agencies even after two years of Democratic administration."

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JOTTINGS FROM AN ARTIST'S NOTEBOOK AT THE AUTOMOBILE SHOW



HOUSE IN ALL-DAY SUFFRAGE DEBATE

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to six hours' debate on the resolution itself, each side to have three hours.

Opposition to the amendment developed so strongly during the early debate on the rule that leaders in the House feared the rule might be voted down, preventing the six-hour debate. Minority Leader Underwood, because of the opposition, conferred with Chairman Henry and several members of the House, urging them to permit the adoption of the rule.

Among the members voting for the rule who announced opposition to suffrage were Representative Underwood, majority leader, and Chairman Henry, of the Rules Committee.

"I believe the House should grant a vote on this resolution," said Mr. Underwood, "but the issue of suffrage itself is not one to be handled by the national Government, but by the States."

"The Democratic party has not been silent on this question," said Mr. Underwood, "but the issue of suffrage itself is not one to be handled by the national Government, but by the States."

Minority Leader Mann and Majority Leader Underwood took opposing sides in the suffrage debate. Mr. Mann spoke for the resolution, briefly paying a tribute to womanhood and contending that if woman was capable of bringing man into the world, of nursing him and of being his counselor and helpmate in business affairs, she could be given a voice in governmental affairs.

"Women can be trusted," he said, "with a share in the control of their government, and the Government would be better off if women were given the ballot."

Representative Kelly, of Pennsylvania, speaking for the resolution, said: "There is no reason why the question of woman suffrage should be met piecemeal and solved in fractions. There is a magic power in a State line to make the women in Illinois the confederates of themselves and in Kentucky unfit to do so. No power of reaction can long stop the final determination of America that, as the ballot is the commonwealth by race or color, it shall not be conditioned by sex."

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"There is also a considerable feeling among the women opposed to suffrage that the high place which American women now hold in the esteem of manly men may be considerably affected by forcing upon all women, regardless of their domestic relations, the responsibility that would be imposed by the voting power."

"While I recognize the right of mothers, wives and single women, if they so desire, to inject themselves into the maelstrom of politics, even though the exercise of that right may tend to lessen the respectability of the women already accorded to them by all true Americans, I do not believe I am authorized to impose such responsibilities upon them now, nor until at least a majority of the people of Pennsylvania have indicated that such a course shall be pursued. I shall, therefore, vote against the amendment."

In a speech opposing the resolution, Representative Dyer, of Texas, declared that not one in ten women would ever take the trouble to exercise suffrage.

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CLOSE WATCH KEPT ON BREAD LOAF

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partment jurisdiction over all commodities sold by "weight, measure or count." It found that the new law gives him the right to enforce the honest pound loaf and he says he is going to do it. The old law provides a fine of \$10 for each offense and every short loaf is a violation.

Today some 50 loaves of bakers' bread in different parts of the city were weighed and the weight varied between 15 ounces and 22 ounces. The great majority of the loaves were underweight, but most of these came from small bakeries, that seldom turn out more than 150 loaves at a batch. Mr. Virdin was told of this and said that he would have some of his agents look into the matter at once.

There was no further rise in the price of bread today in the local groceries. It remained at 5 cents, but the small dealers were not sure that they could keep it down after today. At the large department stores that maintain grocery departments flour in bags was selling at a reduction. Twenty-four-pound bags that formerly went for 90 cents sold today for 88 cents, and barreled flour went at 7.75, the exact wholesale price to the retailer. It was said that this flour had been on hand before today's rise of 15 cents and that the supply would not last long.

The wholesale distributors were mum today when it came to discussing the wheat and flour situation. Henry Watts, manager of the local distributing department of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, of Minneapolis, said nobody knew what the future was in store for sellers and consumers of flour, and that as for the present, there was nothing he wanted to say, except "flour is the cheapest food we are getting today, even at 7.75 a barrel."

During the morning hours at the Bourse, brokers congratulated themselves while wheat rose steadily from 11.50 to the closing price last night, to 11.95. July wheat reached 11.25 before noon. The advance throughout the morning was steady, the rungs of the ladder making eight and a quarter. There was nothing of a sensational nature in the performance, which, on the other hand, indicated a return of the market to a healthy condition. The feature of the local market was considerable purchases for export.

CHAS. EDWARD ERVIN MARRIED SECRETLY. Continued from Page One

coal miners among whom he was very popular. Few of his friends in this city or in Edgemont knew he was supporting himself by working in the mines.

About six months ago he met Miss Bertha G. Bachman, who lives in Haddonfield. He visited her home often. As a matter of fact he appeared at the Bachman home whenever he was enjoying a holiday or wasn't working in the mines. His mother and brother, G. Ervin, who resides in the Coronado Apartments at 223 and Chestnut streets, knew nothing about his courtship until December 12.

Ervin wrote briefly that he was married, happy and ended his letter with the information that he was bound for the West.

Mrs. B. G. Ervin today said: "Yes, it is true Mr. Ervin is married. The news came to us as a great surprise. He left Harvard about eight months ago to accept a position with the Lehigh Valley Coal and Navigation Company. For a while he worked as surveyor and then worked in the mines. We had no knowledge of the marriage until we read of it in a letter we received from him last week."

"There was no need of a secret marriage," she said. "Miss Bachman comes from an old Pennsylvania Dutch family, and from what we have heard she is a very pretty girl. Her father, who is happy. His family has forgiven him. If he had told us about it and then we would have attended the wedding."

Mrs. Yarnall is married to Harold Ellis Yarnall, secretary and treasurer of the Midland Valley Railroad Company, who has offices in the Franklin Bank Building.

BULL KILLS FARM HAND. Animal, Infuriated, Mangies Workman, Who Dies in Hospital. Injuries inflicted by a bull caused the death of John Ery, a farm hand, in the Chestnut Hill Hospital, today. The man was injured on January 5.

Fay was employed on the farm of Morton Smith, at Fort Washington. When he entered the bull's stall, the animal became infuriated and before he could reach his hay, he was mangled by the beast's horns. He was hurried to the Chestnut Hill Hospital in an automobile.

SUNDAY 'BLEW UP' IN PITCHER'S BOX, BUT SAVED GAME

It Happened at Broad and Huntingdon in 1890 and Proved Billy Was Not a Twirler.

Billy Sunday has the movements of a full player. If one watches him closely just before he makes one of his mighty overhead swings, one sees that he "tears the pulp much the same as a pitcher. The Philie came back with the pitcher on the ball. Billy was a pitcher once, just once. That's what the records show. Billy's career as a pitcher was Waterloo. The cannonade was heavy, a triple, a double, more walks, four runs and good-by Billy. He lasted one inning.

It was in the fifth inning of the game between the Phillies and the Pittsburgh Pirates at Broad and Huntingdon streets, on July 16, 1890, that Billy Sunday pitched for the Pirates. Hired started the game in the box for Pittsburgh, but he lasted the first four batters full upon his delivery in such an emphatic way, he retired in favor of Baker and the J. Franklin of Athletic fame.

Baker's beginning was hardly more auspicious than Hurd's, but he steadied down and retired the side without anything more damaging than a home run. The Philie came back with three, and in the second and fourth innings, however, and Sunday relieved Baker in the fifth.

"Sunday was a rattling good feller," the newsboys of that day say, "but he demonstrated in that one inning that he was not a pitcher."

COULDN'T FIND PLATE. Smith, the Phillies' pitcher, was the first man to face him. Sunday could not find the plate. It was one, two, three, four balls, and Smith walked. But right here Sunday found the groove. It was a beautiful ball, but it was a strike. Hamilton, the left fielder, banged it up against the wall for a three-bagger. Burke followed with a double. Then Sunday had trouble finding the plate again, and the next ball was a balk. Sunday pitched this. This, with old Sam Thompson's out and Clements' single, sent the Phillies' total of 11 up four more.

Billy's aspirations to be a pitcher ended right here. He went back to the field and was never again seen in the pitcher's box. He pitched for the National League box scores as a pitcher.

But Sunday was a hero even in defeat. Baker went back into the box for Pittsburgh, but he lasted only one inning. Scoreless throughout the remainder of the game, it was through the daring bit of fielding that were pulled off by Billy Sunday.

Lefty Smith and old Jack Clements were the Phillies' battery that afternoon. "Smith was in superb form, and his puzzling left-handers moved down the bases as fast as they came to the plate. After the Phillies had secured a safe lead he eased up, and with a few exceptions pitched carefully during the remainder of the game."

HIS POSITION OFTEN CHANGED. Sunday was unfortunate in having to play with the Pittsburgh team that year. The Pirates were in trouble from the beginning of the season. The team was a poor tailender, and even though Sunday was a star, he was the subject of experiments. He was shifted from field to field and having his position in the batting order changed, he did not have an opportunity to play as brilliantly as he would have played on a better team.

Consequently, the records tell of Sunday making great catches, of "beating out" short hits and stealing bases, but during his years with the Pittsburgh team he seldom figured in the news as the individual winner of games. Some of the fans remembered the days when, as a member of the Chicago White Sox, he was responsible for several of the Philie's defeats. The baseball crowd was little different then than now, and some of them just waited for their chance "to get" Billy Sunday.

The spirit of the bleachers found its way into the papers, and was read as a comment of Sunday being called "bosky"—just as all true ball players are—and when his muffs came at the times when they cost his team runs the sporting writers jotted them down and made their comments.

Pittsburgh did not draw the crowds at home and the team transferred its home games to the home cities of the other teams in the league, where the crowds would go out to see Sunday.

So Billy Sunday was a regular ball player. He had the bleachers with him and against him. He was presented with their brickbats as well as their bouquets.

THE WEATHER

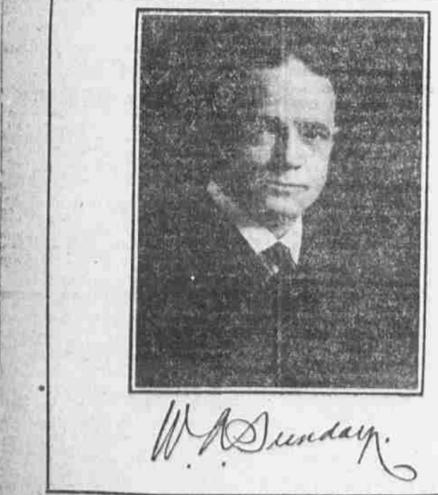
Official Forecast. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. For Eastern Pennsylvania: Rain or snow and lightly cold tonight; Wednesday fair and somewhat colder; moderate northeast to north easterly.

For New Jersey: Rain and slightly colder tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and somewhat colder; northeast to north easterly.

The rough-like disturbance that originated from Hudson's Bay to the middle Gulf coast yesterday has developed, at its southern end, into an energetic storm that is central near Cape Hatteras this morning. It has caused light to moderate heavy general precipitation over its whole course, with high winds in the Middle and South Atlantic States. Storm warnings were issued yesterday for the middle and south Atlantic coast and were hoisted along the New England coast this morning. The temperatures have risen along the Atlantic coast and are unseasonably mild this morning.

U. S. Weather Bureau Bulletin. Observations made at 3 a. m. Eastern time.

Table with columns: Station, S. W., N. W., E. W., W. W., Wind, Clouds, Rain, Snow, Fog, Ice, etc. Includes data for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, etc.



This photograph, autographed by Billy Sunday and reproduced in beautiful photogravure, 10x15 inches, will be sent free on receipt of the attached coupon.

No undertaking of Billy Sunday has matched in importance his Philadelphia campaign. Because of the intense interest in it the Public Ledger and Evening Ledger have arranged to cover every detail of Sunday's activities. Mr. Sunday's sermons will be printed in full every day. All of the articles will be generously illustrated. The Public Ledger and Evening Ledger will give the clearest and fullest conception of what the Billy Sunday campaign means.

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