GERMANS PLAN TRADE CONQUEST

Defeated in Warlike Methods, Scheme for Commerce in Peace

AWAIT THEIR CHANCE

University Courses and Business Organizations Promoted for "the Day"

By a Staff Correspondent

Washington, March 22.—The Germans are laying their plans to begin as soon as peace is declared the process of building up a great foreign trade equal to or exceeding that existing before the German war lords plunged the world into war to gain by the sword complete dominance of world markets that could not be achieved by peaceful means.

The steps being taken by the Germans to open up trade with other countries as soon as peace is declared and the Allies' restrictions on German imports and exports are removed have been reported to the State Department and Commerce Department by traveling trade and investigation agents.

These reports coming from different points in Germany to the Washington officials indicate clearly that the ravages of war have not greatly interfered with the ability of the German manufacturers to produce and export their goods on the same large scale as before the war.

The German Government, through the Prussian Minister of Public Instruction, has made large appropriations to colleges and universities to finance courses of study and investigation with regard to foreign markets. That government is also financing the organization of special commissions attached to the universities to undertake scientific studies of trade conditions and opportunities in other countries. The ministries of Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden are working along the same lines.

The building up in Germany of a "veritable network of organizations along commercial-scientific and purely commercial lines" is reported from Stockholm by Norman L. Anderson, a trade commissioner of the commerce department.

Trade Organizations Formed

An organization known as the Technical Fair has been formed in Leipzig to promote trade interests of manufacturers of machinery, electrical apparatus, tools, chemicals, factory equipment, railway rolling stock.

Another organization, formed in Hamburg, known as the Home and Foreign Undertakings, with a capital of $6,000,000, is laying broad plans for reviving trade and the placing of German goods abroad. This organization plans the establishment of German boards of trade in the principal centers of foreign countries.

The remarkable prosperity and development of the automobile industry in Germany during the war is cited by Mr. Anderson in a report to the Commerce Department as evidence that the German industries have not been impoverished financially nor weakened from a production standpoint. The Daimler and Bayerische motorworks, for instance, increased its capitalization by 15,000,000 marks in the last two years. The Hans Lloyd Motor Company increased its capitalization from 4,400,000 to 20,000,000 marks.

Breweries Hard Hit

Conditions in the iron trade in Germany are very favorable, all the plants working to utmost capacity. A great demand has arisen for structural materials, agricultural machines and tools of all kinds from all parts of Germany, the neighboring territory of Russia and from foreign neutral countries.

Contrary to general supposition, Germany is well supplied with leather, as the factories producing shoes obtained twice as much leather last fall as they got last spring.

The brewery industry throughout Germany suffered heavily from the war, and out of 12,000 breweries before it began there now remain only 5000.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION CAN HELP KEEP PEACE

President of Colgate Points Out Responsibility of Institutions of Learning

Despite the fact that the annual dinner of the Philadelphia Alumni Association of Colgate University at the City Club last night was held to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the college, the war and the league of nations occupied the attention of the diners.

President Bryan, of the college, reported that 900 students and alumni had worn the uniform of the army or the navy, 300 had won commissions as officers and twenty-five had been killed in battle or died of disease. He said that one of the surest ways to preserve the peace of the world was through the continuance of the work of the colleges engaged in Christian education—that is, in the application to life of the principles of social and moral responsibility inculcated by the founder of Christianity.

William M. Denison, State Inspector of High Schools, spoke in the same vein and said that the world must not be permitted to lose what it had gained because of any failure of this nation to shoulder its responsibilities.

George W. Douglas, of the board of trustees of the university, referred to the fact that when Germany seized Alsace-Lorraine at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, France appealed to the other nations of the world, including the United States, for assistance in resisting the German demands for territory.

The United States ignored the request, Mr. Douglas said, on the ground that it had no concern with European affairs. The triumph of loot in 1871, he continued, laid the foundation for the war just ended, in which America was forced to participate. He said that the refusal of America to protest in 1871 against German aggression, made it share the responsibility for permitting conditions which brought about the war, and that unless the United States shouldered its international responsibilities today it could not escape responsibility for future wars.

There were frequent nods of approval as he spoke and the applause was unanimous when he sat down, indicating that the sixty alumni present indorsed the league of nations project.

Included among the diners was a large number of men who had served in the war, some of them were still in uniform and others had received their discharge.

LEAGUE IS VITAL, SAYS POMERENE

Ohio Senator, Democrat, Will Support It, Amended or Not

WANTS IT IN TREATY

Deems It Imperatively Necessary to Protect World From Bolshevism

By the Associated Press

Cleveland, March 22.—Speaking here today in support of the league of nations, Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, Democrat, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that although preferring amendment of the proposed constitution so as to make it more definite and to exempt specifically from its provisions the Monroe Doctrine, he would support it whether it were changed or left untouched. The address was delivered at a luncheon of the Cleveland City Club.

"Whatever of imperfections there may be in the proposed league of nations," said Senator Pomerene, "I submit that up to date no better plan has been proposed by any of the critics of the measure.

"They, and we, hope that some means may be devised whereby to prevent war in the future. The opponents have pointed out some defects in this plan; but they give nothing constructive to take their place, and—we may say as we choose—the world will not forgive those in authority if they do not exert themselves to the utmost to bring about some plan that will give promise and hope for the future."

Deems League Part of Peace

Discussing recommendations made by Senators Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Knox, of Pennsylvania, Republicans, that consideration of proposals for the league be deferred until after peace has been established, Senator Pomerene said the league and the peace treaty were so intertwined that one without the other would be worthless.

"I recognize that the proposed constitution is not logically arranged," he continued, "that it is poorly phrased and that it is written in the involved and somewhat stilted form that characterizes many diplomatic documents. Even President Wilson's bitterest enemies, although they have charged him with all kinds of high crimes and misdemeanors, do not even presume to charge him with being responsible for its language."

Senator Pomerene said he would prefer to have amended Section 7, which gives to Great Britain and her dominions five votes in the body of delegates, but added that an examination of this document showed safeguards that relieved this feature of its principal objections.

Cannot Be Worse Than Old Order

"For one, I am willing to try the experiment," the Senator concluded. "I submit that, whatever the results may be, the efforts for peace in this behalf cannot be worse in their consequences than was the war.

"The danger is not yet over. So long as the Allied troops are in the field there may not be danger from the German armies, but there is an enemy looming up in the Far East that threatens to be even as destructive to the civilization of the world as the German forces—that is the spirit of lawlessness that prevails among the Bolsheviki and in Germany and Austria, ever the common foe of our civilization, the common foe of all government—and it behooves the United States and the Allies to take common counsel for the defense of humanity.

"The fourteen nations that drafted the constitution were comrades in time of war; I am sure they can be, and will be, companions in time of peace. Surely, we ought not to refuse to join them in time of peace to preserve peace when we joined them in time of war to establish peace."

Unmanly to Slur Dead, Says Vare

Continued from Page One

burn White, who presided. David H. Lane also spoke.

Mr. Trainer said in part:

"In twenty years the Councils have been controlled by political contractors. I have served through five administrations—hardly through the fifth—yet in three out of those five contractors were in absolute control, and they handled the executive. And when I say handled the executive, I do not base my statement upon mere thought or perhaps upon a little feeling. One particular executive I have in mind figured out his end of the contracts, and before an ordinance would be signed the money had to be forthcoming.

Says Bribe was in Cigar Box

"On one occasion the man who brought the money to this mayor brought it in a cigar box, and the mayor at the time was talking to a clergyman. The cigar box was placed on the table, and the gentleman said, 'Mayor, there is that box of cigars Mr. So-and-So sent you,' and he retired. The divine and the mayor talked on a little further. By and by the divine said, 'Mayor, I enjoy a good cigar, let me try one of these,' and he goes to the cigar box. Quick as a flash it was gripped by the mayor, who said, 'I have a box here which is a lot better.'"

He declared that "the contractor influence is still rampant," and, without mentioning the name of Vare, told how he had been awarded the $1,000,000 contract for the construction of the sewage disposal plant on August 7, 1917, and that only 10 per cent of the work had been completed. He told of another of Vare's contracts for the demolition of old buildings on Twenty-fifth street in South Philadelphia, amounting to $250,000, given on February 17, 1919, and pointed out that only $46,000 worth of work has been done on it.

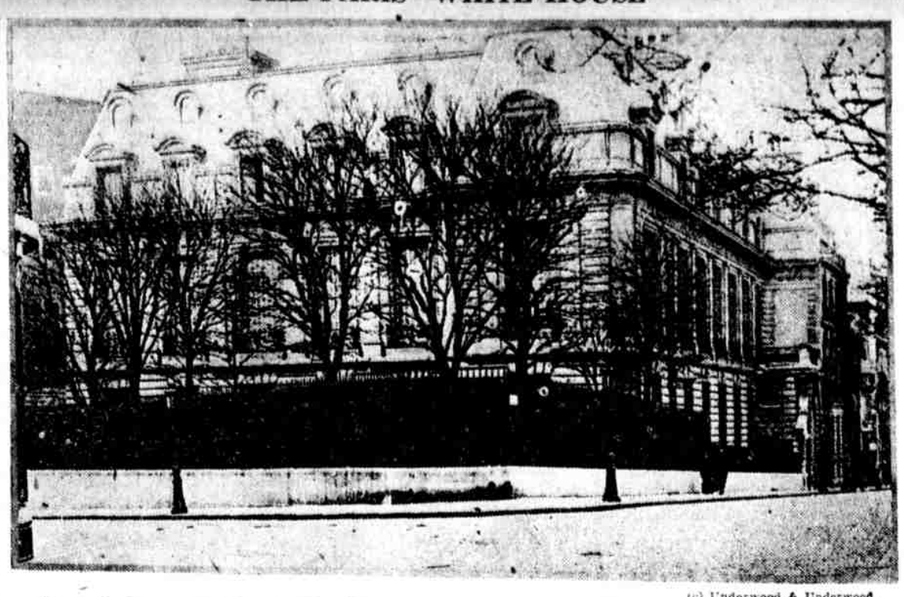
Hints at Devious Ways

"There are other ways besides by contracts," said Mr. Trainer, "that evil influences operate in the kind of political control I have been alluding to." He said that one of these other ways could be illustrated by the closing of Swanwick street at the request of the Curtis Publishing Company.

"It was necessary, or they thought it was," said Mr. Trainer, "to close that street in order to carry out the building plans of the Curtis Company. The bill was put through, and I am told the politician who had most to do with putting the bill through got the contract for digging the foundation at his own figure. So you can see how some men can condone in themselves what they would condemn in other men.

"Now, again, there is an effort being made to close Sansom street between Sixth and Seventh. I heard a story the other day which is worth repeating, and I believe it is the truth. The staff of a certain paper, which gets out a morning and afternoon edition—you can guess which it is—had a meeting, and the big boss asked what, in the opinion of the staff, would be a good thing to boost circulation. One said that all the other papers were now roasting the Republican organization, and it might not be a bad idea to swing in favor of the administration. 'Don't you know,' said the boss of that establishment, 'I was thinking of the same thing myself.' The closing of Sansom street also might have something to do with changing his mind."

THE PARIS "WHITE HOUSE"



(c) Underwood & Underwood.

This is the home at 11 Place des Etats-Unis now occupied by President Wilson during his stay in Paris to attend the sessions of the Peace Conference

WEATHER MIXED NEXT WEEK

Cooler, Then Warmer; Rainy and Fair Days, Washington Forecast

Washington, March 22.—(By A. P.)—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday issued by the Weather Bureau today are:

North and Middle Atlantic States: Low temperatures beginning of week, followed by rising temperature by Wednesday and moderate temperature thereafter. Except for rains middle of the week, generally fair.

South Atlantic, East Gulf and West Gulf States: Normal temperature and generally fair.

Ohio Valley and Tennessee: Generally fair except for rains Tuesday or Wednesday. Temperature will rise to normal by Tuesday.

Region of Great Lakes: Unsettled weather first part of week; generally fair thereafter. Temperature near or above normal.

VILLISTAS BEATEN; 49 DEAD

Carranza Forces Defeat Band Outlaw Is Said to Lead

Chihuahua, Mex., March 22.—(By A. P.)—General Joaquin Amaro on Thursday defeated a strong Villa force, believed to have been under Villa and Angele's command, at San Andres de Los Chacones near Satevo, fifty miles south of Chihuahua City, according to a military telegram received here.

Forty-nine Villa men were killed in the battle. General Amaro did not report his losses. Earlier reports that Hipolito Villa, brother of Francisco Villa, and a general under him, had been killed were unconfirmed and are generally disbelieved here.

General Fortunato Zuazua defeated a Villa band under Martin Lopez at Boquilla Del Marquesota last Wednesday, killing fifty-three.

BRITISH RAIL STRIKE PERSISTS

Men Said to Have Rejected $400,000,000 Wage Advance

London, March 22.—(By A. P.)—Representatives of the miners, railway men and transport workers conferred with government leaders in Downing street for an hour and a half today in an effort to end the deadlock between the railway men and the employers. After the conference the railway men's leaders went to report to their conference, declaring that the situation was grave.

According to one report, the railway men rejected an offer of an increase in wages which would cost 90,000,000 pounds sterling ($400,000,000) annually, and insisted on demands which would cost 120,000,000.

IMPERATOR CREW WILLING

Will Take Steamship to Sea to Be Surrendered to United States

Berlin, March 22.—(By A. P.)—The crew of the Imperator, the largest vessel which the Germans will have to turn over to the United States, has expressed willingness to take the ship to sea.

The wages of the seamen on the Imperator are 490 marks a month.

Reports from Paris last week were that the Imperator was stuck in the mud and that it would take several days to get her off.

BELGIUM OWES $1,900,000,000

Income and Inheritance Taxes Planned to Meet Debt

Brussels, March 22.—(By A. P.)—The liabilities of Belgium total more than 9,500,000,000 francs, ($1,900,000,000) 8,000,000,000 of which are war expenses. This announcement was made by Premier Delacroix in the Chamber of Deputies Friday, in giving out figures for the annual budget. He said that the budget henceforth would be 1,100,000,000 francs ($220,000,000).

The Premier informed the deputies that the increase in liabilities would have to be met by new taxes, including an income tax and taxes on inheritances, tobacco, beer and alcohol.

HERO'S DEATH KILLS MOTHER

Reading Woman, Waiting Soldier's Return, Hears He Is Dead

Chambersburg, Pa., March 22.—Broken hearted and crushed by a telegram that her son, Corporal W. R. Gochenaur, had died of pneumonia in France, Mrs. Joseph Kyle sank into a collapse yesterday and died today.

She was waiting for him to arrive home as she had heard he had sailed over a week ago and had everything ready to receive him when the message arrived.

She was twice a widow and he was her only son.

TO OCCUPY MORE OF HUNGARY

Allies Will Extend Lines Owing to Bolshevik Movement

Berlin, March 22.—(By A. P.)—Colonel Vix, head of the Allied military mission to Hungary, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger, is declared to have said that the Allies would be obliged to occupy additional territory in Hungary because the government was too weak to master the Bolshevik movement.

SIEGE OF PETROGRAD FEARED

Trotsky Orders General Mobilization Against Letts and Esthonians

Paris, March 22.—(By A. P.)—The Esthonian-Lettish offensive against the Bolsheviki is menacing Petrograd so seriously that Leon Trotsky, the Bolsheviki Minister of War and Marine, has ordered the general mobilization of all men up to the age of forty-six, according to a Zurich dispatch to the Matin.

COMIZI PATRIOTTICI IN DALMAZIA ED ISTRIA

Le Popolazioni in Favore dell'Annessione all'Italia

Published and Distributed Under PERMIT NO. 341
Authorized by the act of October 6, 1917, on file at the Postoffice of Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the President:
A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

Rome, 21 marzo.—Notizie qui giunte dalla Dalmazia e dall'Istria recano che cola' si verificano dimostrazioni patriottiche e comizi in favore dell'annessione della Dalmazia all'Italia.

All'On. Orlando arrivano giornalmente una infinita' di telegrammi esortandolo a difendere al Congresso della Pace le rivendicazioni italiane in Dalmazia. Telegrammi vengono anche spediti al Presidente Wilson ed a Clemenceau perche' non si oppongano e favoriscano che il fato delle terre italiane si compia secondo i desideri delle popiazioni italianissime.

A Trieste, con l'intervento delle autorita' locali, ha avuto luogo un grandioso comizio in pro dell'annessione della Dalmazia all'Italia.

Una dimostrazione imponentissima pro Dalmazia si e' avuta anche ad Ancona. Dopo un applauditissimo discorso del sindaco, fu votato un messaggio al Governatore della Dalmazia, Ammiragio Milio. Il messaggio porta il saluto della citta' di Ancona agli assertori della civilta' italiana sulla costa della Dalmazia, sempre vibrante dei ricordi di Roma e Venezia, ed augurando il completo trionfo della causa italiana col riunire all'Italia tutte le terre Dalmate.

Parigi, 21 marzo—Si assicura che, in seguito alla risoluta opposizione dei Delegati Italiani alla Conferenza della Pace, sono stati completamente abbandonati i tentativi di rimandare la soluzione della questione italiana a dopo conclusa la pace con la Germania. L'Italia avrebbe cosi' riportato una vittoria che oltre ad assicurarle il complimento delle sue aspirazioni affrettera' immensamente i lavori della pace.

Washington, De., 21 marzo—Tanto al Dipartimento di Stato degli Stati Uniti, quanto all'Ambasciata Italiana e' stato detto che nessuna conferma e' giunta circa la rapportata decisione della Delegazione Italiana di ritirarsi dalla Conferenza della Pace se Fiume non sara' assegnata all'Italia contemporaneamente con la conclusione della pace.

I sentimenti tra gli osservatori diplomatici sono che la faccenda sara' sistemata. Si crede che le Potenze troveranno qualche mezzo per sistemare la controversia tra l'Italia e i jugo-slavi.

Il Dottor Felice Ferrero, gia' direttore dell'Ufficio Informazioni, ha detto che Fiume e' stata sempre una citta' fortemente animata da sentimenti di liberta'. L'irredentismo di Fiume—ha detto il Dott. Ferrero—il quale condusse alla dichiarazione di unione al l'Italia, effettivamente data dalla dichiarazione di guerra ed e' provato dal regime di violenza che il governo austriaco istitui' nella citta' con elementi croati. Tali sentimenti sono ora cosi' forti che il Sindaco di Fiume solennemente dichiaro' in Roma che se Fiume dovesse essere assegnata dalla Conferenza della Pace alla Croazia, l'intiera popolazione della citta' avrebbe emigrato, ed un altro ufficiale della citta' non potendo piu' contenersi nella necessita' di mantenere un linguaggio parlamentare, disse che i fiumani sarebbero andato piu' volentiere all'inferno, anziche' sotto la Croazia.

Londra, 21 marzo.—Il corrispondente da Roma del "Daily News" telegrafa, in data di giovedi', che i commenti della stampa italiana sulla conferenza della pace sono ora decisamente sfavorevoli per l'Inghilterra e l'America, giacche' si presume che Lloyd George e Wilson si oppongano alle aspirazioni italiane in Dalmazia. Il giornale "Il Popolo Romano" ieri suggeriva una formale annessione ed occupazione della Dalmazia da parte dell'Italia, come la miglior soluzione della questione. Lo stesso giornale diceva pure che se le aspirazioni d'Italia non saranno soddisfatte, i Delegati italiani a Parigi dovevano ritornare in Roma senza segnare il trattato di pace.

Italy Fears Row if Refused Fiume

Continued from Page One

with literature to support Italian claims. This incited the Serbian delegation in Paris to very sharp responses, which were given to the press and which denounced Italian contentions as being in absolute violation of President Wilson's "fourteen points," because they deny access to the sea to the Jugo-Slav population in the interior.

The Italian claim is that, racially, historically and economically, the port of Fiume and the immediate vicinity is Italian. They claim that the eastern Adriatic coast must also go to Italy as a military measure to insure protection to exposed Italian cities on the western shore of the Adriatic.

Secret Treaties Involved

The Supreme Council is called upon, indirectly, in deciding this issue to pass upon the validity of secret treaties negotiated in London in 1915, some of which at least are held to be at variance with Mr. Wilson's "fourteen points." The council is also embarrassed by the probable effect of any decision it may make in the Fiume case upon Greek and French claims to the Smyrna coast, Polish claims to Lemberg and Polish claims to Danzig.

One possible solution of the problem now under consideration is that military experts of the supreme war council, who have discharged themselves of German war issues, should at once consider the Italian claims under instructions to present a solution in time to secure action upon them simultaneously with the disposition of the German peace treaty.

One difficulty in the way is the lack of a competent government in Austria with which to negotiate. Another is the distribution among the new states, formerly part of Austria, of the proper share of war indemnities which they must assume. In the meantime, Rear Admiral Phillip Andrews, who has been in command of the American naval base at Cardiff, Wales, is going to the Adriatic to take command of American forces there, relieving Rear Admiral Albert P. Niblack.

The supreme war council will hold another meeting this morning at 11 o'clock, according to an official statement issued here last night. The statement reads:

Peace First British View

"The first result to be obtained is peace, and the quickest peace possible," said David Lloyd George, the British Premier, in a statement printed in the Excelsior.

"All internal events in every country, Allied or enemy," continued the Premier, "are dependent upon that peace, which we expect and desire to come at the earliest possible moment. Pending this, everyone is living in a state of expectation and uncertainty. Commerce and industry are kept in a kind of stagnation, which can only engender disorders.

"I shall then remain in Paris, unless something unexpected arises, until the text of the peace preliminaries is definitely drafted and ready for submission to the German delegation not, let me say, for discussion, but simply for signature."

Gompers Going to London

The Supreme Council, at its meeting yesterday, considered the general aspect of the Polish question and the transportation of General Haller's troops to Poland, according to an official statement issued last night.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who is going to London next Wednesday for a conference with the parliamentary committee of the British trades unions, was received late yesterday by President Wilson, who expressed his appreciation of the work of Mr. Gompers's commission.

Mr. Gompers's departure from Paris marked the virtual conclusion of the labor commission's work.

NEUTRALS SUBMIT 35 AMENDMENTS

Paris, March 22.—(By A. P.)—Delegates to the conference of neutrals devoted considerable time at their concluding session to the discussion of the article of the league of nations covenant which provides for coercive measures against a state breaking relations with the league without submitting grievances to the executive body of the league.

Amendments were prepared stipulating that force might be used only in case of necessity, that it might be brought to bear only after economic pressure had been insufficient and that small states might decline to take warlike steps.

Lord Robert Cecil, who presided, said that, if small states were allowed to refrain from military action, the forces of other states should be given permission to pass over their territories.

Premier Venizelos, of Greece, declared that purely defensive alliances should be allowed under the league of nations covenant.

About thirty-five amendments were proposed, mainly textual and formal. All these amendments will be considered at the league commission meeting today, which will sit under the presidency of President Wilson.

The Japanese delegates informed the league commission that their amendment on racial equality would be renewed in modified form. This will omit reference to "racial discrimination" and provide for "equal and just treatment." This, it is said, may further be modified to "just treatment," but the Australians are declared still to object to this modified form.

The official statement says: "At the meeting of the league of nations commission committee, the neutral representatives gave their further views on the draft covenant, of which the remaining articles were examined.

"Lord Robert Cecil thanked them for their assistance in the labors of elaborating the projects of the league of nations which was of much use to the commission. The Peace Conference, he declared, hoped that all the states there represented would become original members of the league."

ASSERTS ALLIES MUST CHOOSE IN DALMATIA

Halifax, N. S., March 22.—(By A. P.)—The Allies must choose between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs General Guglielmotti, military attache of the Italian embassy at Washington, declared in an address before the Canadian Club here last night.

"You in Canada have law," he said. "You trust it because you made it. You have just, wise judges and policemen, yet you shut the doors of your houses. Italy also relies upon the justice of the league of nations, but first she wants the door of her home shut. France feels likewise and asks the Allies to give her a strong frontier. A choice must be made between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs. At Italy has been loyal to her Allies in the common cause until the last so her Allies must be loyal to Itay. We rely upon France and the United States, but especially upon our own dear England."

General Guglielmotti left today for Washington.

Patrolman Given Watch Charm

A gold watch charm set with diamonds was given Patrolman William Earley, of the Front and Master streets station, last night, as a token of the esteem in which he is held by his brother patrolmen. The presentation was made by Lieutenant William Knole, of the Tenth District. Earley will be assigned to duty at [illegible]

LAWMAKERS KEEP CALENDAR CLEAR

Work Must Be Rushed to Adjourn Legislature May 15

COMING WEEK BUSY

Everything Prepared for Important Measures in Closing Days of Session

With May 15 tentatively agreed upon as the date for final adjournment, the Legislature is expected to get down to the important work of the session within the next week or two.

So far both the Senate and House have adhered to the policy of clearing up the calendar week by week, leaving a clear field for any important legislation which may crop up in the closing days. Formerly the two branches worked along leisurely in the opening weeks and closed the session with a rush in the final days, which gave but little time for the consideration of important measures.

Several more administration bills are expected to make their appearance within the next couple of weeks. Then the administration program will have been concluded.

The coming week will be a busy one for the legislators and much of the activity will be of particular interest to Philadelphia. Charter revisionists will appear at public hearing Tuesday before the Senate Municipal Affairs Committee, of which Senator Edwin H. Vare is chairman, and explain the need for a new city charter.

With the hearing disposed of the four Woodward bills are expected to be reported out of committee for action in the Senate. From the upper chamber, if they are acted upon favorably, they will be sent to the House.

Registration Bill Up Monday

The Brady bills to change the registration laws come up for second reading in the House Monday night and will probably be made a special order for final action on Tuesday. An agreement to follow this program was reached last week when the bills should have been acted upon because of the absence of Senator William E. Crow, Republican state chairman.

Republican leaders are displeased over the factional row which marked the reporting out of these bills. It is understood that some of the provisions in the measures which are objectionable to the Vare forces may be stricken out.

Action also is expected next week on the Woodruff bill to provide a general increase for public school teachers. The measure will probably be reported out of committee Tuesday, given a first reading and then be recommitted to the House Appropriations Committee, upon which will fall the duty of raising the revenue necessary to put the proposed increases into effect.

A bill drafted by Chairman Joseph G. Gaffney, of Councils' Finance Committee, to provide for the return of the mercantile tax to the counties in which it is collected will likely be introduced this week. While there is said to be no possibility of the state sanctioning a return of all the taxes to the various counties, there is a strong likelihood that a compromise will be reached which will provide for a return of a share of the money to the counties.

Legislative leaders, it is understood, will demand a reconsideration of the Bolard bill, which would require legal advertisements to appear only in the English language, and the measure to provide for the appointment of collectors of the direct inheritance tax by the auditor general.

City Legislation Introduced

Two bills of great importance to Philadelphia were introduced in the Senate last week.

One is the administration bill to provide for the construction of the Delaware River bridge to link Philadelphia and Camden. The other is the Vare budget bill.

Both these bills are expected to be reported out of committee this week. They can then be put on the calendar for action week after next. The Vare program for amending the Bullitt charter so far consists of the Scott bills to take the police and firemen out of politics and the budget measure, which is said to have been drafted by City Solicitor Connelly and Chairman Gaffney, of Councils' Finance Committee.

A resolution drafted by Attorney General Schaffer to provide for an investigation into the coal situation may be introduced next week. Representative Glass already has a resolution before the House providing for the appointment of a commission of nine by the Governor to investigate coal and food conditions.

He has announced that he will call the measure up for first reading Monday night.

COLGATE ALUMNI DINE

Philadelphia Association Meets in Annual Dinner at City Club

More than forty members of the Philadelphia Alumni Association of Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., met at an annual dinner in the City Club last night. Dr. Elmer Burritt Bryan, president of Colgate, was the guest of honor. The Rev. Beauman L. Newkirk, '97, presided.

Each member was asked to give an account of his experiences since leaving his alma mater. Ensign James S. Fassett, of the class of '17, spoke of the work achieved by Colgate men during the war.

Addresses were also delivered by the Rev. Dr. Homer J. Vosburg, the Rev. Dr. Thomas A. T. Hanna and Dr. A. Hatcher Smith.

Troops Back From War and Homeward Bound

DUE TODAY

Argentina, at New York, from Marseilles, March 4, with 1165 men.

Francesca, at New York, from Marseilles, March 3, with 983 men, including casual company 1923, Pennsylvania.

Zacapa, at New York, from Bordeaux, March 9, with 107 army personnel.

Cuiloa, at New York, from Brest, March 5, with 104 men, including Casual Company 298, Pennsylvania.

ARRIVED

Haverford, at Philadelphia, from Brest, with army personnel of 2084, including 416 Pennsylvanians; Casual Companies Nos. 993, 996 and 1436, Pennsylvania, aboard, and casuals from Ohio, Minnesota, North Dakota, Illinois, Oklahoma, Michigan and Alajama (colored); 318th Battalion, Signal Corps, with seven officers and 891 men; Mobile Hospital No. 103, with seven officers, fifty-two men; forty casual officers and two marines, six army field clerks, thirty-five civilians, nine naval officers, casual company of regular army men.

Louisville at New York, from Brest, with 2258 troops; ten officers and 666 men came home sick or wounded. Also aboard were twenty-four wives of soldiers, twenty-seven wives of sailors and a few naval officers and men and forty-five nurses. Organizations included four detachments, totaling thirteen officers and 825 men of the 148th Infantry, Thirty-seventh Division (Ohio National Guard), for Camps Dix, Upton, Lewis and Bowie, and Surgical Units Nos. 100, 101 and 103. Among the more than 400 casuals aboard were Casual Companies Nos. 375 and 1434, Ohio; 376, Texas; [illegible] Louisiana and [illegible]

CAPTAIN EDWIN A. BAKER

The blinded Canadian soldier and winner of the Croix de Guerre who will speak at the meeting on the rehabilitation of the disabled

BLINDED HERO TO SPEAK

Captain Baker Will Address Rehabilitation Meeting Here

A feature of the meeting on the rehabilitation of the disabled to be held in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel Wednesday evening will be an address by Captain Edwin A. Baker, Canadian soldier, who was blinded in battle and who won the Croix de Guerre.

Captain Baker is now in charge of Canada's work for blinded soldiers and is giving the benefits of his experience as a student in St. Dunstan's Hostel for the Blind, England, to those of his countrymen who have lost their sight.

Upon his recent visit to America Sir Arthur Pearson, the British publicist and director of St. Dunstan's Hostel, said of Captain Baker that he adapted himself more readily to his new existence at St. Dunstan's than any other pupil who had taken training at that school.

ASK CANADA-ISLAND LINE

Jamaica Ready to Subsidize Steamships if Dominion Agrees

Kingston, Jamaica, March 22.—The Canadian Government has been asked to establish a direct steamship service with Jamaica, it being understood a subsidy will be provided in case such a project is carried out.

The legislative council has excluded shipping companies from the payment of taxes under the income tax bill just passed. Insurance companies will pay 1½ per cent on their gross incomes.

BELGIUM FREIGHT SERVICE IS BEGUN

Sailing of Persier Today Inaugurates Line to Antwerp

TO CARRY FOODSTUFFS

Vessel First in Almost Five Years to Leave Here With General Cargo

The Philadelphia-Antwerp service of the Lloyd Royal Belgian Steamship Company will be inaugurated today with the sailing of the Belgian steamship Persier from the International Mercantile Company's pier, foot of Washington avenue. This vessel, the first to leave this port for nearly five years with a general cargo of merchandise, will go out with nearly 7500 tons. She is in command of Captain Arfsten.

Foodstuffs intended directly for Belgium make up most of the cargo. Prominent on the list as filed at the Custom House yesterday is lard, pork products, canned fruits and salmon, pickled beef, evaporated fruit, linseed oil cake, lubricating oil, leather, canned tripe, cocoanut oil and other American manufactured goods.

For the present the Royal Belgian will confine itself to freight business. The passenger end of the business will be handled by the International Mercantile Marine Company and Red Star Line, with which the Royal Belgian has made satisfactory arrangements. King Albert of Belgium is directly interested in the success of this new steamship service, and it has the hearty support of financial power in England and the United States.

Until recently the docks and quays at Antwerp were blocked and disorganized by the large amount of timber left by the Germans in their precipitate withdrawal from this port. The Antwerp port authorities set to work at once to clear this up, and as labor was plentiful the docks, quays, warehouses and roadways were soon ready to resume the trade of a port which only a few years ago was the second in Europe. Antwerp drydocks and repair yards are open and working again, though the engine shops are suffering the ruthless and wholesale robbery of the Germans.

The difficulty in re-establishing Belgian shipping is the shortage of outward cargoes. At present there is nothing in Belgium beyond scrap material for outward freights. But this will soon be changed, and one line of business comes from Norway. A steamship company runs cargo from Bergen to Antwerp, whence they are reshipped, and these are forming the beginning of a promising outward trade.

The freight steamship Rogier, the second ship on the line, is due here today from the shipyards in Glasgow. This vessel is a new standard-built ship just completed, and is the first of the new cargo carriers to be sent to this side of the Atlantic, and brings a general cargo. It has a displacement of 4700 tons and cargo space of 260,000 cubic feet.

Let's Start a Band

Slang epitomizes the most valuable attribute of successful advertising in asking—"What's the big idea?"

For example, a manufacturer in the Middle West advertised his make of band instruments for years and succeeded in modest measure.

When an advertising man of experience took the account, his query was: "What's the big idea?"

The idea evolved was very simple—advertisements in magazines, headed "Start a band in your own town," and literature hinting at the pleasure, profit and distinction of playing in a band right down Main Street.

What could be more alluring than to wear a fine uniform, and on the Fourth of July lead bravely in a martial air, to which your *own* slip-horn or cornet contributed.

As a result, hundreds and hundreds of new bands were formed and so an immediate and growing market was created for band instruments.

The better the idea, the less it costs to advertise.

The Big idea may be present but unnoticed either in your product or in its use.

Consult an advertising man of ability or experience—he may discover the Big idea.

Advertising space in the Butterick publications is for sale by accredited advertising agencies.

Butterick—*Publisher*

The Delineator
Everybody's Magazine
Two dollars the year, each

for increasing store range

Retailers are limited to a certain radius only by distance. To shorten distance is to widen the market. Speedy delivery trucks give longer range and actually reduce overhead.

Tonight is the last chance to see them all under one roof at the

truck show

Commercial Museum Building
34th below Spruce Street
March 17th to 22nd. Admission 50c
(War Tax Additional)
Professor Snyder's Orchestra of 40 Pieces
Direction Philadelphia Automobile Trade Association