EVENT ORGANIZED LABOR JOIN PATRIOTISTS TO HELP IN EXPANSION OF PORT

Central Union Joins "Greater City" Movement, Calling for Trade-getting Fund and Indorsing Municipal Loan.

Union labor yesterday enlisted in the campaign for a "Greater Philadelphia" and following their enrollment in the movement for an enlarged city, volunteered to fight shoulder to shoulder with their employers for the cause. The Central Labor Union, at its regular meeting, demanded that Councils make possible the improvements which have been planned for the city by passing the loan bill, and also urged upon the Chamber of Commerce that it participate with labor organizations in the establishment of a $1,000,000 fund to be used in exploiting Philadelphia and its products throughout the United States and the world.

Resolutions, urging the Chamber of Commerce to cooperate with the Labor Forward Movement Committee and the Central Labor Union to raise the $1,000,000 fund were unanimously adopted. Copies of the memorial were forwarded to each member of the Chamber of Commerce.

The union also adopted a resolution urging Councils to pass, with all haste, the proposed $11,700,000 loan. This, the labor organization contends, will aid in maintaining the business prosperity of the city.

It was pointed out that the city, to maintain or increase its activity in the trade world, must spend large sums of money in order to introduce goods manufactured here to merchants in other countries. The money, if raised, will be distributed equally between the two organizations for the purpose of sending colvoys to foreign countries. If the funds are obtained a vigorous campaign will be launched to advertise this city in all sections of the world.

A notice from the national headquarters of the American Federation of Labor was read during the meeting, urging the various bodies affiliated with the central body to choose delegates to represent them at the national convention of labor organizations to be held in Horticultural Hall for two weeks, beginning November 9.

Reports were read showing that the movement to unionize Philadelphia by the Labor Forward Committee had proved very successful. This is the only city in the country that did not have a falling off in membership during the past year. It is expected that 50,000 men will affiliate themselves with labor organizations in Philadelphia before the convening of the national convention. Mass-meetings of teamsters, barbers and bartenders were held in various sections of the city yesterday for that purpose.

GERMANY TO FIGHT FOR TRADE

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 13.—An extraordinary session of the German Chamber of Commerce in this city has been called for Tuesday, at which a resolution will be put forward to the effect that relations between Germany and the world of commerce shall endure until Germany is wholly victorious, notwithstanding English threats to protract the war.

TWO-CENT POSTAGE TO AID SOUTH AMERICA TRADE

Congress Leaders Advocate Reduction of Present Rate on Mails.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—As a further stimulus to the commerce between the United States and South America, it is proposed by Congress leaders who specialize in postal matters that steps be taken to obtain a 2-cent postage rate to those countries that will consent to an arrangement of this character. It requires at present a 5-cent stamp to carry a letter to South America, and the argument is being presented that it would be a long stride toward a closer commercial relationship if that part of the world could be placed on the same basis with respect to mail charges as is now enjoyed by England, Germany, Canada, Mexico and Panama.

Representative James T. Lloyd, of Missouri, for many years a member of the House Postoffice Committee and a close student of postal affairs, today said that there was a general sentiment among members of the House and Senate in favor of this proposed reduced postage.

The change would involve a series of postal treaties to be negotiated between the United States and each of the countries which are willing to enter into the new arrangement. These treaties would be made in behalf of the United States by the Postmaster General and would be similar to those now existing between this country and those with which the two-cent rate now applies.

The postal arrangements with the South American nations are the result of this country's connection with the Universal Postal Union. To countries outside the Union the first class postage rate is 20 cents an ounce.

A joint resolution, the adoption of which would indicate the sentiment of Congress on the question of lower rate, is contemplated by some of the leaders.

46,000,000 POUNDS OF SUGAR ARRIVE HERE IN ONE WEEK

Shipment Yesterday Comes From Hawaiian Ports by Way of Panama Canal and Goes to Spreckels Refinery.

With the arrival yesterday of a 9000-ton cargo of sugar, the total imports of that article at this port since Sunday, September 6, reached the tremendous amount of 23,000 tons, or 46,000,000 pounds. The shipment yesterday, that aggregated 18,000,000 pounds, came from Hawaiian ports on the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company's vessel Texan, by way of the Panama Canal. It was brought here for the Spreckels refinery, at Dickinson street wharf.

Another cargo of Hawaiian sugar, aggregating 18,400,000 pounds, was received by the same firm last Wednesday upon the arrival of the steamship Alaskan, of the same line, while a 10,000,000-pound shipment of Cuban sugar was received Sunday, September 6, by the McCahan Sugar Refining Company.

Only about half a dozen foreign vessels reached this port yesterday, including a few in ballast for orders. Among those bringing cargoes was the Norwegian steamship Finn, Captain Amundsen, which came from Huelva, Spain, with more than 6000 tons of copper ore. The vessel, consigned to O. G. Hempsted & Co., while in midocean was spoken to by an unidentified British warship. The latter approached the Finn to within a mile and, after ascertaining by flag signals the nationality, cargo and destination of the Norwegian vessel, disappeared again.

Over vessels to bring freight from overseas were the Danish steamship Arkansas, of the Scandinavian-American Line, from Copenhagen with paper pulp, hides and general merchandise, and the British steamship Manchester Exchange, from Manchester, by way of St. John, N. B., with a general cargo. The latter vessel, however, will not dock until some time this morning.

LITTLE SMUGGLING OF DRUGS

Committee Investigating in New York Prisons Reports Decrease.

ALBANY, Sept. 13.—That there is comparatively little smuggling of drugs and other contraband art class being carried on in the various state prisons at the present time is the conclusion reached by a special committee of the Senate Commissions which has been investigating the drug traffic in Sing Sing, Clinton, Auburn and Great Meadow prisons.

The committee attributes the falling off in the traffic to recent investigations, publicity and to special care exercised by the prison officials.

The report concludes by declaring that "there is no reason why the smuggling of drugs into a prison should not be stopped, except in rare instances. The question is one of efficient administration."

WAR AND CANAL OPEN AUSTRALIA'S TRADE GATES

Foreign Commerce Expert Sees Opportunity for the United States.

The coincidence of the war and the opening of the Panama Canal gives the United States a chance to double its trade with Australia and New Zealand according to Dr. Albert A. Snowden, foreign trade commissioner for the National Association of Manufacturers. The nations of Germany, France, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Holland and Switzerland, which in 1912 supplied Australia with goods worth $67,447,500 and New Zealand with goods worth $5,489,980, are practically prevented by mobilizations or actual military operations from producing commodities for export.

Doctor Snowden says that the United States can fill practically all of Australia's standing order at an acceptable price. United States exports to Australia and New Zealand in 1912 amounted to $64,069,000. He does not think that in the expansion movement Great Britain need be feared. The mother country has always stood first on the colony's books, but British factories in wartime, he believes, will have all they can do to keep that position.

TINKELDEY NOT A CANDIDATE

After serving as a member of Camden City Councils for the past ten years from the 11th Ward, Frederick A. Finkeldey today sent a letter to some of his constituents saying he would not be a candidate for office this year.

Mr. Finkeldey is a physical director at the Girard College and gave the pressure of his duties there as a reason for not wishing to go to councils another term.

17-YEAR-OLD WIFE ACCUSED OF THEFT SOBS IN COURT

Arrested for Stealing Coal—Did Not Know it was Wrong to Do So.

A 17-year-old wife, Mary Urbanski, of 4571 Melrose street, was arraigned before Magistrate Borie today, accused of picking coal from the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Church and Tacony streets. Her husband was too poor to buy coal, she said.

Weeping and forlorn, the young wife between sobs told the magistrate she had been in America only a short while, and because other women told her it was not wrong to pick coal she had done so. She could not speak English, so an interpreter translated her story. She was fined $13.50, but later Magistrate Borie relented and sent for the young woman's husband.

"We came to America only seven months ago and were married," said Mrs. Urbanski. "My husband worked in a glass factory. There has been no work for some time, and he could get no money. I worked too, but because I am to become a mother I stopped and came home.

"With my husband having little, and I with no work, we could not buy food, and were in danger of being turned out of our two rooms on Melrose street. It was cold this morning, and I wanted coal for our little stove.

"Women told me it was not wrong to pick coal fro mthe railroad tracks. I have never done wrong before, and I would sooner freeze than steal."

The young wife's story caused many persons in the courtroom to cough and wipe their eyes. The magistrate sent for Urbanski, and it is thought the matter will be adjusted.

Special Patrolman McAllister, of the railroad company, said much coal has been stolen from cars recently.

Institutions *that have* Stood *the* Test *of* Time

Reprint from Public Ledger
March 25, 1836.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES make all kinds of contracts in which the contingency of life is involved, and receive money in trust to be improved at interest, for endowments and annuities, payable in a gross sum at some future time, or during the whole life, or any part of a life, of the person for whose benefit the contract is made. The business of the company is of three kinds:

1st. The granting of annuities and endowments, where the purchase money accrues to the company in case the annuitant or the endowed dies during the existence of the contract. Contracts of this kind are particularly beneficial to very young persons and those advanced in life.

2d. Where the deposit money, instead of being forfeited to the company, in case of death, is paid over, with the interest accumulated thereon, to the heirs of the party, or to such other persons as may be agreed on; or the interest accruing on the deposit will be paid at stated periods during the existence of the contract, and the money deposited at the termination of it. Contracts of this kind are called annuities or endowments in trust, and are the cheap and efficacious mode of providing for those where the intervention of trustees is desirable or where it may be inconvenient for the party to attend to the investment of money. No sum will be received for an endowment or annuity in trust for a less term than three years, unless the party die within that time.

3d. Insurances on lives where the company contract to pay a sum of money at the death of a person in consideration of a certain annual premium paid to the company during the life or any part of the life of the person insured. This premium will be more or less, according to the age and place of residence of the person insured. Contracts of this kind are similar in principle and effect with insurance on houses, ships, etc., and are desirable in all cases where money will be lost in consequence of the death of a person, or a family left destitute, or without sufficient means of a comfortable subsistence in case of the death of a person on whom it relies for support.

For the terms of the company, enquire at the office, No. 72 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

SEARS C. WALKER,
Actuary.

REPORT OF
THE
PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
For Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities.
At the close of business September 11, 1914.

RESOURCES

Cash on Hand and in Bank	$4,447,364.18
Collateral Loans	17,913,172.60
Investment Securities	4,884,555.58
Reserve Fund for the Protection of "Cash Balances in Trust Accounts"	5,454,979.25
Real Estate and Miscellaneous Assets	1,814,486.98
Total	$34,514,558.59

LIABILITIES

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Surplus	4,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	927,120.20
Deposits	26,373,446.23
Miscellaneous Liabilities, including Interest Payable	1,213,992.16
Total	$34,514,558.59

TRUST DEPARTMENT

Individual Trusts, held as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Committee, Attorney, etc.: Investments (par value)	$198,594,226.82
Cash { Amount for Investment, Amount not for Investment, Income Awaiting Distribution }	4,026,482.44
Total	$202,620,709.26
Corporate Trusts, Total Amount of Bonds of Corporations secured by Mortgages or other Collateral	$237,993,384.11
Total Amount of Securities held as Collateral under Corporate Deeds of Trust	$94,302,828.12

Incorporated March 10th, 1812
Charter Perpetual

THE
PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities
TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

C. S. W. PACKARD, President

Interest Allowed on Deposit Accounts Subject to Cheque

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Assignee or Receiver, Agent or Attorney, Transfer Agent and Trustee under Mortgages

Rents Safe Deposit Boxes in Burglar-Proof Vaults

517 Chestnut Street
Broad Street Office : Franklin Bank Building
Philadelphia

1836

THEN—and—NOW

Reprint from PUBLIC LEDGER, March 25, 1836

PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, ETC.—100 bbls. English Venetian Red; 10 kegs do. Chrome Green, dry; 2000 lbs. Verditer; 500 lbs. Verditer, distilled; 20 cases China Vermilion; 100 bbls. Yellow Ochre; 30 casks French Stone Ochre, 25 do. Pumice Stone; 25 do. Rotten do.; 10 do. Turkey Umber; 20 tons Cankwood, in stick; 10 do. Red Sanders, in do.; 25 do. Fustic, in stick; with an assortment of oil ground dye woods; paints, muriatic and nitric acids, aquafortis, oil Vitriol, etc., for sale by G. D. WETHERILL & CO., 56 North Front street.

The Public Ledger at that time was new born, although this firm had already been established for 29 years. We have watched with interest the Ledger's growth and we look forward to a side-by-side trip to greater prosperity with the new Evening Ledger.

1914

Geo. D. Wetherill & Co., Inc.
Atlas Prepared Paints, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers
120 N. Front Street, Philadelphia