

SEGER PROMISES AID TO FIREMEN

With You Heart and Soul, Seventh Ward Leader Tells Committee

BUT BUREAU MUST WAIT

When Controller Opens Books Time for Action Will Have Come

Charles Seger, Penrose-McNichol leader in Select Council, in which body he represents the Seventh Ward, has enrolled himself as a staunch friend of the firemen of Philadelphia in their campaign for a salary increase and better working conditions.

"I'm with you, heart and soul," Seger told the firemen. "I have always been a friend of the Bureau of Fire, ever since the day of the department, of which I was one of the original members. Anything I can do to help you and the men of the Bureau will do gladly and willingly."

EXPLANATION LACKING. Mr. Seger did not explain how the ordinance, "fathered" by him for the relief of the firemen, failed of its purpose, after passage.

He was more frank in his discussion of the Bureau's present plight and their campaign to enlist public assistance to bring about relief.

"So far as Councils are concerned they are ready to help you," he continued, "but just now there isn't a chance in the world. We must wait until the City Controller opens his books and lets us know what money there is. There may be a million, maybe more. The City Controller usually underestimates, and I hope he has done this year. If there is enough in the surplus to take care of the firemen, I, for one, will do all that I can to see that they get what they are asking for."

"I am opposed to the increase for the heads of departments and high-paid officials. I believe that we ought to take care of the little fellows, and the firemen are certainly the class that are entitled to it. We serve more money and they should get it as soon as we can lay our hands on it."

AGAINST STATE ACTION. The suggestion of State legislation creating a two-platoon system for the Philadelphia Bureau of Fire similar to that enacted in 1915 for cities of the second class was made.

"I don't think that plan would be proper at this time," said Mr. Seger. "We have appointed a committee to look into the matter, and I think it is better to secure a greater measure of home rule for Philadelphia. While we are committed to this platform it doesn't seem to me to be wise to take any action of the kind at the same time to interfere with a branch of our municipal government."

"If Council can find the money necessary to take care of the firemen, I don't think it would be necessary to go outside of the Council chamber to obtain relief. I don't think the Mayor would oppose the appropriation of money for this purpose, when he sees that it is needed. But it all depends upon the amount of surplus that the City Controller is able to show up on the 20th or 25th, or whatever day he presents his statement. If it is sufficient to take care of the firemen, there is hardly a doubt but that you will get what you are asking for. So far as I am concerned, I have always been your friend, and I will continue to do all that I can to help you."

Assurances from other members of Council that they will support any measure looking to the betterment of the Bureau of Fire are also being received by the committee. The sting of civic pride is being felt by some of the firemen upon a salary basis which gives its hose and ladder men \$100 a year more than the maximum pay in Philadelphia there has developed a sentiment that a step forward should be taken, and that Philadelphia ought not to be permitted to fall further and further behind in the category of American cities. At present it is surpassed by forty-two other municipalities, only two of which are larger in size or population. Fear that recruits of proper fitness to replace the rapidly retiring veterans cannot be found is another consideration stirring property owners and business men to implore their Councilmen to do something as soon as possible to relieve the deplorable situation existing in the Bureau of Fire.

PENNYPACKER IS PRAISED AS GREAT PENNSYLVANIAN

Former Attorney General Carson Declares in Memory of the Former Governor

Characterizing the late Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker as a "great Pennsylvanian and unsurpassed in conscientiousness as an administrator of the State's affairs," Hamilton L. Carson, ex-Attorney General of Pennsylvania, delivered an address in memory of the ex-Governor at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania last night.

Mr. Carson defended Mr. Pennypacker's admiration of Senator Quay, explaining that he never surrendered his judgment to Quay, never acted under his dictation; that he admired Quay's political leadership and his results, but not the man's methods. This was seen, he said, in the selection of his Cabinet, which contained six members who were not Quay men—two actively anti-Quay.

Referring to Mr. Pennypacker's antagonizing the newspapers, he said there were three mistaken notions with regard to his attitude. First, that the Governor was not, as the public believed, inspired by personal sensitiveness over cartoons and that his severity were not let loose upon him until after the approval of the bill he had suggested to make editors liable. The second mistaken impression of the public he said was that the stringent features of the bill were the work of his hands. The punitive damage features were injected, he said, without his knowledge by counsel. The third mistaken impression, he said, was that the bill contained features destructive of the liberty of the press. An analysis, section by section, Mr. Carson declared, would prove this.

Mr. Carson commended Mr. Pennypacker's use of the veto and in cutting the bulk of legislation into one-half of what it had been before him and approved Mr. Pennypacker's vetoing of two of the so-called Philadelphia "Ripper bills." The charge that he had surrendered to the politicians, declared Mr. Carson, had no basis in fact. "The last storm," said Mr. Carson, "that broke was over the Capitol scandal."

There were present three of the late Governor's brothers and their families: Henry Clay Pennypacker and wife; James Lane Pennypacker, wife and son; of Haddonsfield, N. J., and Isaac Anderson Pennypacker.

Man and Wife Sentenced for Murder. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 9.—Frank Borjio was sentenced to death and his wife, Angela Borjio, was sentenced to a term of ten years in the penitentiary here for the murder of San Hugo, at Iselin last May.

BURKE FAILS TO OPEN SALOON



This building at Sixtieth street and Lansdowne avenue has been empty since December 7, despite the saloonkeeper's victory in the stormy license-court fight which ended November 29.

OVERBROOK SECTION STILL WITHOUT BAR

Michael J. Burke, With Transfer Granted, Fails to Open Saloon on Lansdowne Avenue

Michael J. Burke, the saloonkeeper, whose appeal for a transfer of his retail liquor license from 2100 Callowhill street to the southwest corner of Sixtieth street and Lansdowne avenue was granted by Judge Barratt and Davis on November 23, after several of the stormiest sessions ever witnessed in the License Court, has failed so far to take advantage of the privilege of opening a saloon at the new location.

Under the ruling of the Court Burke could have established himself in business immediately after the decision was handed down. As soon as Burke received word of the court's decision he notified the proprietor of an oyster saloon, who had occupied the building at Sixtieth street and Lansdowne avenue, to vacate.

The building has been empty since December 7, but nothing has been done in the way of "improving" it for a liquor saloon. The building has never been swept since that time.

Members of the various churches in Overbrook, who formed an association and fought to have the original transfer revoked, are confident that Burke will never open his saloon for business at Sixtieth street and Lansdowne avenue.

One of the leaders in the movement to prevent Burke from opening his saloon in the residential section of Overbrook declared today that he believed the liquor interests have come to look upon the planting of a saloon in the section as acting like a boomerang, and that Burke has been requested to change his mind.

SIGNIFICANT, SAYS MR. SCOTT. A. A. Scott, one of the leading figures in the association of members of seven churches in Overbrook formed to fight the transfer of a saloon in that section, declared he was confident Burke would not open a saloon at Sixtieth street and Lansdowne avenue. Pleading for more details, Mr. Scott said: "Isn't it significant that Burke is being held back from opening business there and nothing has been done in the way of improving the property, although the license was granted a month ago? I do not care to discuss this case any further. You can draw your own conclusions."

Mr. Scott said he believed the storm of protest aroused over the action of the court in granting the transfer in the face of the great number of remonstrances may have brought pressure to bear on Burke which has caused him to reconsider his desire to open business at the corner.

The Rev. C. Edgar Adamson, pastor of the Mary A. Simpson Memorial Church, Sixty-first and Jefferson streets, in an open letter, characterized the court's action in refusing to revoke the transfer of Burke's license as worthy of the scathing condemnation of the bench and bar, also expressed an opinion that Burke would not establish himself in business at his new stand.

BURKE WON'T TALK. When asked why he had not opened the saloon today, Burke, in an angry voice, said he would not discuss the case.

"You have never asked my opinion regarding the business before. I have never been given an opportunity to talk about the case. I will not discuss the matter. I must decline to answer any questions. You will have to see my lawyer."

James F. Boylan, attorney for Burke, evidenced surprise when asked about the affair. "It is news to me," he said. "If Mr. Burke has changed his mind about opening his saloon at Sixtieth street and Lansdowne avenue I have no knowledge of it. The matter rests entirely with him. I am done with the case."

At the offices of the Philadelphia Retail Liquor Dealers' Association it was said that nothing had been heard about Burke abandoning his idea of opening at the new location.

THE WEATHER. Official Forecast. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. For eastern Pennsylvania: Fair tonight and Wednesday; somewhat lower temperature in north portion Wednesday; strong southwest winds. A storm of moderate energy has moved into the Lake Region from the Northwest and is being followed by a second disturbance that is over Manitoba this morning. This succession of low pressure areas along the northern border, with comparatively high pressure over the southern States, has caused rising temperatures at most places and mild conditions prevail from the Rocky Mountains eastward. Fair weather has prevailed over virtually the entire country during the last twenty-four hours, while light scattered precipitation has occurred in Canada.

Table with weather observations for Philadelphia at 8 A.M. including temperature, wind, humidity, and tide information for various locations like Port Richmond and Chestnut Street Wharf.

1916 CAMDEN BUILDING GREATEST IN HISTORY

Operations for Year Totaled \$3,351,865, Largely in Manufacturing

Camden had the greatest building year in its history during 1916, according to figures compiled by Building Inspector William H. Day for presentation to Camden Council next week.

The operations involved \$3,351,865, as compared with \$2,152,951 for 1915, or an increase of \$1,198,914. Most of the operations were in the nature of factories, additions to manufacturing plants and business concerns.

The largest permit, approximately \$1,000,000, was granted to the Victor Talking Machine Company, which is building one of the largest drying plants in the country. Other large operations included the bakeries and stables of the Childs Grocery Company, \$150,000; additions to the New York Shipbuilding plant, approximately \$250,000; Armstrong Cork Company \$200,000; MacAndrews and Forbes \$200,000; New Jersey Automobile Company \$200,000; Hollingshead Company \$200,000 and the Camden Forge Company, \$100,000.

City's Future Rests on a Great Port

Continued from Page One. East channel from its mouth where it empties into the Delaware to Passyunk avenue, one of twenty-six feet deep from that point to Gray's Ferry bridge and one of twenty feet deep from that to the Walnut street bridge.

The deep channel from Delaware Bay to Philadelphia, which is maintained by the Federal Government, is one of the best, deepest, best lighted, easiest navigated and safest channels in the world.

NO ICE JAMS. To keep this channel open in winter the city owns and operates three iceboats. For some years little service has been necessary. During severe winter weather and early in the spring the ice coming down the river forms an eddy at this point and lodges in the deep channel. It is proposed to dredge an auxiliary deep channel cutting off this eddy at a cost of about \$500,000, and the present Legislature is to be asked for an appropriation toward this work.

WOULD SHORTEN ROUTE. Such a channel would not only overcome the difficulty with the ice, but would straighten out the present channel and materially shorten the distance in the navigation of the port.

In addition to the dredging performed by the United States Government in connection with the deep channel, the city also does a large amount of dredging on its own account. During the last year upward of \$60,000 worth of material was removed by the city's dredges. This, however, represents only one-half of the work, for this material was also deposited or pumped ashore to fill in low-lying marsh land, covering in one place alone more than fifty-two acres belonging to the city, in some places to a depth of twelve feet and creating property for the city valued at least \$1,000,000.

BENEFIT TO ALL. It has often been a question whether all these great expenditures for a deep channel and for improvements of the port and river do not largely benefit one class of the community at the expense of another equally deserving class.

This question disappears when the fundamental idea of William Penn is kept in view. It was his plan to found here on the Delaware River a city which should produce and get to a position to load its manufactured products within sight of the manufacturing area into ships that were to carry these products to the ends of the earth.

Philadelphia is pre-eminently a manufacturing city, and the retaining of its vast and valuable manufacturing interests depends largely on holding and expanding its present foreign trade. The city cannot do this without an adequate port and its collateral transportation facilities.

Therefore any expenditures for the improvement of the river and harbor benefit not only those immediately concerned, but reach through mill and factory into the humblest homes in the city.

The Philadelphia workman as a rule owns the house in which he lives. He lives well and spends his money freely. Once lessened or crippled the factories, machine shops or shipyards and you empty hundreds of thousands of stores and affect the income of other thousands in no way connected directly with the efficiency of the port, either for foreign commerce or coastwise trade.

The deep-water channel of the Delaware is the most vital artery in the whole commercial system of the city.

And as the growth and development of the human body is dependent on the growth and development of its arteries, so is the commercial life of Philadelphia dependent on the growth and development of this great artery of trade.

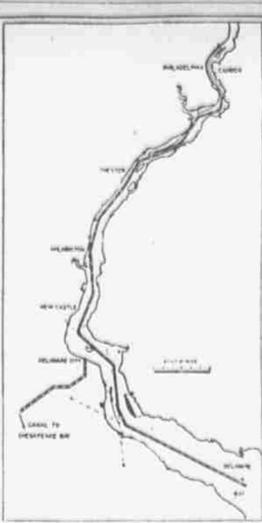
On the continuation of the efforts to maintain its efficiency and to make full use of this great natural gift, with which we are endowed, depends the future commercial supremacy of the city and port of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA TO THE SEA. The port is connected with the ocean by the broad Delaware. Work on its thirty-five-foot channel is going forward steadily, and about \$300,000 is being spent yearly for maintenance. The course of this channel is indicated in the map. Its width is 1000 feet in Philadelphia harbor. Running into the Delaware is the Schuylkill with a channel thirty feet deep.

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EGG PRICES SOARING; EATERS FACE FAMINE

Best Grade Fetches 68 Cents Dozen, and There Is a Big Shortage in Supply

The country is facing an egg famine, according to a member of the firm of W. R. Hines & Co., of 15 South Water street.

Best fresh eggs were selling at sixty-eight cents a dozen retail today and fifty-five cents a dozen wholesale.

The shortage, in the opinion of most dealers, is due to the large shipment of eggs abroad, and the fact that the hens are not laying. Some idea of the extent of the shortage may be gained by the fact that only one case of fresh eggs (thirty dozen), was received by Hines & Co. last week. This concern generally receives from seventy-five to one hundred cases daily.

In New York eggs are retailing at from seventy-five to ninety cents a dozen. Eggs were given out by the Associated Welfare houses show that there were 1,049,000 cases of eggs on hand on December 30, 1916, while at the same time in December, 1916, there were but 34,600 available cases. In other words, there was a shortage of 1,014,400 dozen eggs.

Butter seems to be in sympathy with the egg scarcity. It is bringing forty-three cents a pound wholesale. There is a shortage in butter of 2,585,000 pounds, as compared with this time last year.

Thirty-five thousand pounds of canned eggs, condensed four years ago by Robert M. Simmers, food inspector, will be "sold" for a dollar at auction on January 25, and then denatured so that they can not be sold to consumers.

SHOP HERE—DRESS SMARTLY—SAVE MONEY

Advertisement for Frank and Seder, located at Eleventh and Market Streets. It features a woman in a long, dark dress and hat, and lists various clothing items for sale, including coats, suits, and party frocks, with prices ranging from \$4.95 to \$30.00.

THE IVORY CHILD



JANA, the sacred elephant, was worshiped by the Black Kendah. Their life-long enemies, the White Kendah, were in constant danger while he lived. Allan Quatermain conquered him and gained the everlasting gratitude of the White Kendah. That is one of the outstanding incidents of "The Ivory Child," a story which begins in Saturday's Evening Ledger.

Advertisement for Hardwick & Magee Co. featuring an "Advance Notice" of a "MILL CLEARANCE SALE" of "Rugs and Carpets" on Monday, January 15th. The ad lists various types of rugs and carpets available, including those made in Philadelphia.

Advertisement for Mann & Dilks, located at 1102 Chestnut St. It features a woman in a winter coat and hat, and promotes "Tyrol Wool" and "Spring Suits" in new light colors. The ad also lists various clothing items for sale.