...N RUSSIA TO BALK BERLIN

Hitchcock Tells Senate Expedition Saved Millions in Stores

FRIENDLY IN PURPOSE

Ports Seized at Supreme War Council's Request—No Russian Government

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 9.—American and Allied operations in Russia are friendly and not hostile to the Russia people, although in opposition to German-Bolshevik forces, Chairman Hitchcock, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said in an address today, replying to the recent demand of Senator Johnson, of California, for an official statement of the American policy in Russia. "There is no Russia," he declared. "What was Russia is a vast disorganized aggregation of local governments."

Senator Hitchcock prepared his address after consulting with Acting Secretary Polk at the State Department. After pointing out that seizure of the ports of Vladivostok, Murmansk and Archangel was proposed by the supreme war council to prevent Germany from obtaining valuable stores, he said:

"In each case it was done as a measure of war against Germany and not against Russia. In each case the attitude of the Russian people at the ports named and in the neighborhood was friendly and remains so today. In each case the local Russian Government exists and functions in co-operation with the American and Allied soldiers.

Offset German Operations

"Thus we and the Allies seized these highly important strategic points with a handful of soldiers as an important offset to German operations in Russia," said Mr. Hitchcock.

"There is no Russia. What was Russia is a vast disorganized aggregation of local governments. Lenine and Trotsky have the great cities of Petrograd, Moscow and some others, and thus have the center of the wrecked nation, but it is the most unhappy, most lawless, brutal and most bloody. Other parts of Russia are comparatively calm and orderly.

"The very fact," said Senator Hitchcock, "that a line of communication across Siberia, 5000 miles long, from Vladivostok, where our troops are, to the Ural Mountains, where the troops of the Ufa Government and Czechs are, together with a small force of British and French, is the best evidence that we and the Allies are on good terms with the Russians and are there as friends and not as enemies."

What Our Troops Did

Regarding the American operations in Russia, Senator Hitchcock gave the following details, in specific reply to Senator Johnson's recent request for information.

"We sent about 10,000 men to Vladivostok, the Pacific port, and about 5000 to Archangel, the Arctic port, in European Russia, and Murmansk, the port which lends to the Murman coast.

"Those landing at Vladivostok are for the most part still there or in that neighborhood. Those landing at Archangel and across the White Sea at Murmansk, while still holding those ports in connection with the British and French troops, have penetrated a short distance inland, in each case probably about 100 miles, as a measure of protection for their bases. In one case they have gone up a river, in the other they have held the line of railway—both means of transportation.

"In all cases the occupation of these Russian ports was made as a war measure urged by the supreme war council in Paris at a time when our war with Germany was at its height."

No Real Russian Government

Remarking that the Administration had been attacked on account of its Russian policy, both because it had not acceded to the Allies' desire to send large forces into Russia for pacification purposes and because the American forces are fighting the Bolsheviki, Senator Hitchcock added:

"Geographically, of course, there is a Russia still, but in a political sense there is no responsible Russian Government with which our Government or any other Government can deal."

Citing the Bolshevik reign of terror and the movement to protect the Czecho-Slovaks in Russia, Senator Hitchcock said the Bolsheviki, inspired by German agents and with German troops and prisoners, attempted "in most disgraceful bad faith" to capture the Czecho-Slovaks. With Russian allies, Senator Hitchcock said, the Czechs have maintained a battlefront inland nearly 5000 miles.

Saved Millions of Dollars

The American and Allied operations at Vladivostok saved stores worth millions of dollars from German capture, but were too late to save those at Archangel, Senator Hitchcock told the Senate.

He also said the Murman coast and harbor were seized when it was learned the Germans had 30,000 men headed for that district, with plans to establish a submarine base at Murmansk. Archangel, too, was held, he said, to prevent its becoming a German base.

PORT BOOSTERS AT CAPITAL

Mayor With Delegation Which Meets Shipping Board Official

By a Staff Correspondent

Washington, Jan. 9.—Mayor Smith, with a party of Philadelphia port officials and men interested in the development of the port, held a conference here this afternoon with J. H. Rossiter, of the port and harbor facilities committee of the shipping board, with a view to having the Government make greater use of the port of Philadelphia.

The party, which consisted of Mayor Smith, George S. Webster, Director, and J. F. Hasskarl, Assistant Director of Wharves, Docks and Ferries; J. S. W. Holton, president of the Marine Exchange; P. F. Young, of the Port Commission; Walter F. Haker, steamship agent; George F. Sproule, secretary of the commissioners of navigation, and Emil P. Albrecht, president of the Philadelphia Bourse, was scheduled to arrive at 11:30, but owing to the train being late, reached Washington at 12:15.

The members of the delegation went at once to the shipping board offices and began a conference with Mr. Rossiter. In addition to urging greater use by the Government of the port of Philadelphia, they urged upon the shipping board the advisability of beginning the construction of dry docks in the port of Philadelphia at once to accommodate the vessels using the Delaware River. Construction of these dry docks, which was planned by the shipping board almost a year ago, has been held up for one reason and another from time to time. There is urgent need for them at Philadelphia at once, the party told Mr. Rossiter.

WOMEN PARTED AFTER 64 YEARS BY DEATH IN FIRE

Miss Kate Humphrey, 84, Burned Trying to Save Miss Annie Sweeney, 80

A friendship of sixty-four years between Miss Annie Sweeney, eighty years old, and Miss Kate Humphrey, eighty-four years old, was brought to an end when Miss Sweeney was burned to death in their home, 2025 Addison street.

Miss Sweeney went to her room on the third floor of the Addison street house, where the two women had lived for nearly forty years, carrying a lamp, last night. It is believed by the police that she dropped the lamp and the burning oil set fire to her clothes. Miss Humphrey heard her friend scream and ran to her assistance, and was burned on the hands and face trying to save her companion. She was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital.

When the fire was extinguished, Miss Sweeney's body was found.

Mrs. Barbara Lucas, 1515 North Hancock street, died in St. Mary's Hospital from burns received at her home on Sunday. Mrs. Lucas, who was an invalid, attempted to rise from her bed and fell across a gas stove.

In trying to rescue his son, Lawrence Kramer, six years old, Max Kramer was badly burned. The son had been playing with matches and set his clothing on fire. Both are in the Presbyterian Hospital, the boy in a serious condition. They live at 4028 Girard avenue.

Miss Fanny Marker, twenty-five years old, 1221 Flora street, was seriously burned last night when her clothing caught fire from a gas stove as she was preparing supper.

G. O. P. MOURNS COLONEL'S DEATH

National Committee Will Adopt Resolutions of Sorrow

"LOVEFEAST" CANCELED

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's death has cast gloom over the meeting of the Republican National Committee scheduled for tomorrow. The committee will adopt resolutions on the death of Colonel Roosevelt at its meeting, elect national committeemen in several States where vacancies exist, decide a contest over the national committee membership and listen to addresses by Governor Beckman, of Rhode Island; Governor McKelvie, of Nebraska, and Governor Burnquist, of Minnesota.

A. J. Sweet will be elected committeeman for Maine, H. F. Kean for New Jersey, C. B. Slemp for Virginia and P. Sullivan for Wyoming.

Chairman Will H. Hays's first act upon his arrival was to cancel the lovefeast banquet planned for the committee by the Hamilton Club, out of respect for the memory of Colonel Roosevelt.

Chairman Hays, in speaking of Colonel Roosevelt, said: "The strongest character in the world has died. No one can take Roosevelt's place. In the days of difficulty ahead, in all the readjustment at hand in this country, the loss of the brain, the heart and the hand of this man is incalculable. The lesson of his patriotism, which will live forever, is his monument."

In speaking of the meeting of the committee, Chairman Hays said:

"The Republican party is united, there are no longer any factions. We are here to hold a lovefeast and plan for the future to the end that the Republican party may measure its steps forward by the new needs of the nation. By our opportunities are our responsibilities to be measured."

The committee of Republican women named several months ago by Chairman Hays to devise ways and means of securing the fullest co-operation of women in the affairs of the party met here today and later was in conference with members of the national committee. The women reported that satisfactory progress was being made in their work, but that they had no report to make at this time. The members of the committee are: Mrs. Medill McCormick, Illinois; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, New York; Mrs. Margaret McCarter, Kansas; Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Raymond Robbins, Illinois, and Mrs. Florence Collins, California.

Chairman Hays said the committee would not discuss candidates. He said he had no information on the politics of General John J. Pershing, except that he understood that he is a Republican.

FRIEND OF LINCOLN DIES

Richard Hewins Was White House Visitor in Younger Days

Richard Hewins, ninety-two years old, historian and intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln, died on Tuesday at his home, 1329 Spring Garden street, of a complication of diseases incident to old age.

Mr. Hewins was born in Washington, D. C., and during his younger days was a frequent visitor to the White House, where he attended many social functions.

For many years Mr. Hewins was a traveling salesman and enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest salesman on the road up until the time of his retirement about fifteen years ago. He is survived by a widow and two daughters and a son. Interment will be made in Dedham, Mass.

PHILA. TO FINANCE DOCKS AT BOSTON

Million-Dollar Corporation Formed Here Buys Two Sites

TO LET TWO CONTRACTS

Purchase of a site in East Boston, Mass., for two large floating drydocks by the Boston Drydock and Construction Company, of Philadelphia, developed the fact today that a million-dollar corporation has been organized by local capitalists to take up several drydock construction projects at Boston, Philadelphia and other ports.

Negotiations for the building of two drydocks of 10,000 tons capacity each at East Boston, have been in progress between officers of this corporation and officials of the Emergency Fleet Corporation here for some time. The local company, it is said, has arranged to meet the requirements laid down by the Government, and a contract probably will be awarded in a few days. This step has been held up, pending the purchase of a satisfactory site. The same corporation also has submitted a proposal for the construction of three drydocks authorized for the Delaware River district.

John McGlinn, vice president of the John McGlinn Distilling Company, is president of the drydock concern, which was incorporated under the laws of Delaware. Thomas S. Baker, formerly connected with the auditing division of the fleet corporation, who is now in Boston, is general manager.

Other officers are Gilbert S. Smith, vice president; Frank H. Warner, treasurer and counsel, and Arthur F. Schneider, secretary. The directors are Mr. McGlinn, Mr. Smith, Mr. Warner, Mr. Schneider and Henry Publicker, all of Philadelphia.

The Government, through the fleet corporation, has agreed to loan to companies accepting drydock contracts as much as 70 per cent of the cost of construction, to be repaid on reasonable terms.

HIGHER DOCTOR FEES URGED

Doctor Krusen Suggests Increase to County Medical Society

Higher fees for doctors may be charged during 1919 if suggestions made to members of the County Medical Society by Dr. Wilmer Krusen, Director of Health and Charities, are adopted. The suggestion came in the course of a list of "needs" presented to the society at a meeting last night in Scottish Rite Hall, Broad and Race streets.

"No increase in fees has taken place during wartime," said Doctor Krusen, "because the physicians are too patriotic to be accused of profiteering on the nation's war needs.

"Cost of living, however, rose by 86 per cent during last year alone, and our balances are showing the effect of the strain."

Steps to counteract the shortage of nurses are also urged by Doctor Krusen to ward off the danger of a recurrence of epidemics. Legalization of shorter courses for nurses' aids was among the remedies proposed.

Repression of quackery, patent medicines, narcotics and misleading medical advertising was demanded, as was also the stopping of the dispensary abuse.

RUSSIANS LAY BOMBS HERE

Doctor Egan Says Recent Outrages Were Backed by Bolsheviki

Recent bomb outrages in Philadelphia are but part of a great plot backed by Russian Bolsheviki and financed by Russian money to terrorize the entire country, according to Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, returned United States Minister Plenipotentiary to Denmark.

"Half a million dollars arrived in New York a few days ago to be used by Bolshevik representatives in this country and more is available," he said. "Lenine and Trotsky have looted banks without number and possess ample funds for their 'propaganda' work.

"Dependence is placed on the extreme 'left' of the Socialist, the I. W. W., for the carrying out of the program in this country. Thousands of Russian Jews have come here for that purpose. I don't think the movement will be successful in this country, but if wages take a sudden slump, the cost of living remains high and returning sailors and soldiers are allowed to stand around without employment, we will have to watch carefully."

Mr. Egan is in Philadelphia for a visit. He spoke last night under the auspices of the University Extension Society.

WARNS DINING DEMOCRATS

"Clean House," Advises A. Mitchell Palmer in Jackson Day Speech

Democrats were told by A. Mitchell Palmer, national committeeman from Pennsylvania, at the annual Jackson Day dinner that the party must clean house for 1920 and prepare for an influx of Republicans.

Five hundred Democrats were guests at the dinner which was held last night in the Bellevue-Stratford to commemorate the victory of General Jackson at New Orleans.

"The last House went Republican," Mr. Palmer told the diners, "because disloyal German-born citizens in the Central West took that method to punish Woodrow Wilson and the Democratic party for entering a war which we have just fought to a victorious conclusion."

Mr. Palmer declared a house-cleaning in the Democratic party was necessary to rid it of the "reactionaries" and make way for progressive Republicans "who will not follow the Penroses, the Lodges, the Knoxes and the Smoots."

SCHOOLS HERE FIRST TO USE OFFICIAL TEXTBOOK ON WAR

Thousands of Manuals, Hot From Press, in Hands of Teachers and Pupils for Systematic Study of Concise Presentment of World Conflict

The public schools of Philadelphia are probably the first in America to adopt an official textbook on the "great war."

Several thousand books, just off the press, were placed in the hands of seventh and eighth grade pupils today, and teachers in lower grades were furnished outlines from which to conduct systematic study of the subject.

Prof. Charles A. Coulomb and Prof. Armand J. Gerson, district superintendents in the public schools, and Dr. A. B. McKinley, of the University of Pennsylvania, are authors of the book.

They prepared the material at the request of the National Board for Historical Service, first as an outline for teachers to follow in their explanations of war history to the classes. Later it was decided the pupils should have a textbook, and the outline was expanded in narrative form.

In 180 pages of simply phrased narration the authors give a brief and concise history of the war, and an account of conditions which led up to the actual fighting. Beginning with Napoleon's struggle to become world ruler, nearly a century before the great war, the growing unrest in Europe is traced. That Germany wanted war and prepared for it through long years is shown in descriptions of German ideals and ambitions, and Germany's military system.

"Germany's tremendous increase of armaments, her opposition to arbitration, her hostility to the purpose of The Hague conferences, her building up of the Triple Alliance, her challenge to England's naval supremacy and her refusal to accept England's suggestion that both nations should limit their expenditures on naval armaments, the glorification of war on the part of her teachers and writers—all make it clear that the present great war was of her planning," reads one paragraph of the history.

"Everything to the last gun was in readiness so far as Germany was concerned when the assassination of the Austrian crown prince was used as a pretext for crushing Serbia. Germany must have known," the authors declare, "that this action would probably lead to a general European war, since Russia would come to the rescue of Serbia and France would stand by Russia. What was unexpected was the entrance of Great Britain into the war.

"German leaders based their belief that England would remain neutral on the peaceful temper of the English people, upon the serious domestic problems she was facing, such as the woman suffrage, Irish home rule and the threatening labor situation. Germany regarded England as 'a nation of shopkeepers,' who would not fight unless they were attacked. After Germany had made herself supreme on the Continent England's turn would come."

Nearly half the book is consumed by the facts leading up to the war and the beginnings. Following there are separate chapters tracing the events of the war in 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. The last two chapters are devoted to "The United States in the War" and "Questions of the Coming Peace." Briefly, America's war program is outlined, beginning with the enlistment of men and tracing the steps through the draft, the establishment of munitions and supply plants, the ship and aircraft building, food and fuel control, the Liberty Loans and other methods of paying for the war and something of the Red Cross and other war-work organizations.

International problems as brought out in President Wilson's speech before Congress January 8, 1918, are given as a closing thought.

One of the important features of the small volume is the chronology of principal events of the war, given according to year and day in the back of the book. There are no illustrations, except a few well-chosen maps which trace the movements of the war.

CHARTER PLANS READY IN MONTH

Revision Scheme Will Be Presented to Assembly Early in February

PEOPLE TO BE HEARD

Advocates of charter revision have mapped out an active campaign to complete their work in time to present the proposed new charter to the Legislature early next month.

The subcommittee on charter revision, which is headed by Thomas Raeburn White, will meet tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in the Chamber of Commerce to receive further suggestions.

Clinton Rogers Woodruff, who heads the special committee which will take up the question of a shorter ballot, has called a meeting for 3:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in his office in the North American Building. It is proposed to incorporate in the proposed charter revision a measure to provide for a more simplified ballot.

Meetings will be held every day this week by the committee on city contracts and municipal work, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Chamber of Commerce. Former city contractors and persons conversant with the methods of letting municipal contracts will appear before this body and make recommendations. William Draper Lewis is chairman of the committee.

Questionnaires will be used by the charter revision committee to ascertain the sentiment of the people on the proposal to draft a new city charter. Powell Evans, chairman of the publicity committee, is making arrangements for the questionnaires, which will be sent broadcast over the city.

Senator Vare has found at least one point on which he is in agreement with the charter revision committee on the proposed new charter. This point is the proposal to pay Councilmen a salary of $5000 a year.

A committee from the Lumbermen's Exchange has forwarded a communication favoring a short Council, the elimination of the police and firemen from politics and the prohibition of assessment of jobholders for political purposes.

The communication is signed by Thomas B. Rutter, Jr., W. L. Beatty, B. C. Currie, W. H. Lear and Frederick Underhill, chairman.

URGE ACKER FOR MAYOR

Home Ward Voters Sign Resolution Indorsing Former Sheriff

Former Sheriff A. Lincoln Acker is urged to become a candidate for Mayor in a resolution signed by 452 voters of his home ward, the Thirty-eighth.

Mr. Acker, who is one of the city's leading business men, has been mentioned as mayoralty timber for a number of years. He is the recognized Republican leader of the Thirty-eighth Ward.

The annual election of officers at the Harry H. Davis Republican Club, the leading Republican organization in the Thirty-eighth Ward, resulted as follows:

President, Harry H. Davis; vice president, Matthew Kilroy; treasurer, Frank A. Hoppe; financial secretaries, Charles Eidington and Edward A. Reading; recording secretary, Bernard F. Crosson; chairman of the house committee, John D. Stille; chairman of the board of trustees, Charles K. Uhl.

MAYOR PLEDGES VICE-FREE CITY

Philadelphia Is Clean and Will Be Kept So, He Says in Washington

IS SILENT ON WARNING

Mayor Smith, upon his arrival in Washington this afternoon for a put conference, declined to discuss Secretary of the Navy Daniels's letter warning him that if the Philadelphia authorities did not take steps at once to preserve good order here and protect the sailors and soldiers from vice the Navy and War Departments, acting jointly, would take the necessary action in the matter.

"I have received no letter from Secretary Daniels," said Mayor Smith. "All I know about it is what I have seen in the papers, and I'm not going to discuss the matter in any shape or form. Philadelphia is a clean city and we are going to keep it clean.

"Secretary Daniels and I have always gotten along well together, and I expect if there is any misunderstanding matters will be arranged."

Before he left for Washington Mayor Smith again declared that every agency of the city would be used to protect men in uniform from vice and liquor evils.

"I will do all in my power to meet the demands of the Government," he said.

When news of the Government demands reached here Mayor Smith, Director Wilson, Superintendent of Police Robinson and Joseph Smith, brother and private secretary of the Mayor, hurried to City Hall for a long conference. When it was over none of them would make any comment.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles B. Hatch, law enforcing officer here for the Navy Department, on whose report the ultimatum from Secretary Daniels is based, is back from Washington, and further conferences between officials of the Police Department in which he will take part, are scheduled.

Full responsibility for the protection of soldiers and sailors in Philadelphia is placed upon the Mayor in the letter from Secretary Daniels, who declares that Secretary of War Baker is in full accord with him in demanding that "Philadelphia must suppress vicious conditions and intrust this duty to those who are able to cope adequately with the situation."

In raids made by operatives working under Colonel Hatch so far this month three proprietors of alleged disorderly houses and eight inmates were arrested. All of these arrests have been made since Captain Robinson was reinstated as superintendent of police.

Named to Municipal Positions

Municipal appointments announced today included: Clifford A. Barron, 650 North Fifty-third street, transit man, Bureau of Surveys, $1000 per year; Helen Johnson, 2622 Fairmount avenue, stenographer, Bureau of Health, $780 per year; Herman Boshman, 502 South Twentieth street, leader, Board of Recreation, $3 per night; William P. Yetter, 2235 East Cumberland street; George F. Casey, 730 East Chelten avenue, and John F. Kelly, 1221 North Fiftieth street, calkers, Bureau of Water, $5.50 per day.

MR. STOTESBURY CONFESSES; HE WANTS TO BE A SPORT

Donning Bib and Cap of Baby Member, Financier Tells Poor Richards of His Desire to Escape Becoming "Stale, Cross and Crabbed"

E. T. Stotesbury wants to be a sport.

He confided this ambition to members of the Poor Richard Club at luncheon today, and asked their co-operation to help him realize his aim.

"Remember," he said, "I'm like a detective. I never sleep; so never invite me out unless you want me. Because I'll always come, day or night.

"When I was younger I devoted all my time to business and now I want to play. I don't want to get into a rut that will result in my becoming stale, cross and crabbed as I grow older. When I pass in my chips I want people to say 'He was a lovely old man and did the best he could for his city and its people.'

"I was born in Philadelphia and want to do my best for it. It is discouraging sometimes to be misunderstood, but I intend to keep on trying to help. I want to be useful instead of ornamental."

The occasion was the annual "new members' luncheon" of the club. Mr. Stotesbury, like the others who joined during the last year, donned a baby's bib and cap and carried a rattle, denoting his standing as a new member.

John Gribbel, former president of the Union League, in bib, cap and with rattle, told of the high esteem in which members of the club are held and of the good they accomplish.

Among other "baby" members of the club are Governor-elect Sproul, John Mason, president of the Commercial Trust Company; J. H. Nash, of the Johns-Manville Company; Howard Rhode, of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company; Lee J. Eastman, of the Packard Sales Company; Alba B. Johnson, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; David Provan, of the Ritz and the Adelphia; Edwin L. Bacon and Erwin Winslow.

Motion pictures of the new members in their "baby" attire were taken outside the clubhouse and will be shown on January 17 at the annual banquet of the club at the Bellevue-Stratford. Cyrus H. K. Curtis and Colonel Louis Kolb, two veteran members, were photographed, also.

Edgar Fahs Smith, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, welcomed the new members and told them of some of the high traditions actuating members of the Poor Richard Club. Richard A. Foley, president, presided. Karl Bloomingdale headed the reception committee. All the members present were on the committee and gave the "babies" a memorable welcome.

Market Guide for Housewives

Prepared by the Local City Marketing Agent of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture

ABUNDANT—Potatoes, onions, cabbage, beets, carrots, turnips, apples and squash.

NORMAL—Parsnips, celery, grapefruit, oranges, bananas and lemons.

SCARCE—Sweet potatoes, tomatoes, eggplant, peppers, spinach, beans, cranberries and strawberries.

Product	Grade	Cost to Retailer Today	Fair Price to Consumer Today
VEGETABLES—			
Beets—Bunch		3-7c bunch	4-9c bunch
Beans—Florida		4.50-6.00 bas (20-20 qts)	22-25c qt
Brussel Sprouts		20- 25 bas (quart)	25-33c qt
Carrots—New Jersey, ½-basket		40- 60 bas (8-9½ pk)	6-9c ¼-pk
New Jersey, bunches		2.75-3.00 bas (8-9½ pk)	6-10c ¼-pk
Cabbage—New York, Danish		2.50-3.00 bbl (25-30 hds)	11-15c head
½-basket		50- 70 bas (7-8 hds)	8-13c head
Celery—New York, washed		80-1.20 bch (12 stalks)	9-14c stalk
Lettuce—Florida		3.50-4.75 ½-bbl (36-45 hds)	11-18c head
Onions—New York, yellow, No. 1		2.00-2.50 bag (93-lbs lbs)	7½-8c lb
Potatoes—Pennsylvania, No. 1, white		3.50-3.40 cwt (24-26 ¼-pk)	11-17c ¼-pk
New York, No. 1, white		2.80-2.90 cwt (24-26 ¼-pk)	11-15c ¼-pk
New Jersey, ½-basket		85-1.10 bas (8-9 ¼-pk)	11-15c ¼-pk
Sweet Potatoes—New Jersey, ½-basket		1.50-1.80 bas (8-9 ¼-pk)	22-29c ¼-pk
Delaware, hampers		2.25-2.60 hmp (12-14 ¼-pk)	21-28c ¼-pk
Turnips—New Jersey, ½-basket		20- 30 bas (8-9 ¼-pk)	8- 5c ¼-pk
Local, ½-basket		60- 85 bas (8-9 ¼-pk)	8-13c ¼-pk
FRUIT—			
Apples—New York, Baldwins		5.50-7.00 bbl (38-42 ¼-pk)	17-28c ¼-pk
New York, Greenings		5.50-7.00 bbl (38-42 ¼-pk)	17-28c ¼-pk
York Imperials		6.50-7.50 bbl (38-42 ¼-pk)	20-27c ¼-pk
West varieties		2.42-3.25 box (64-163)	18-60c doz
Delicious		3.50-4.50 box (64-163)	4-10c each
Cranberries—New Jersey, barrel		18.00-22.00 bbl (95-98 qt)	21-32c qt
Grapefruit—Florida		4.00- 5.50 box (36-80)	5-15c each
Lemons—California		4.25-5.00 box (300-360)	16-25c doz
Oranges—Florida		4.00-5.50 box (150-250)	28-65c doz
California		4.50-5.50 box (150-250)	30-65c doz

WOMEN OUTLINE AFTER-WAR AIMS

Trade Union League Adopts Program for Reconstruction

WIDE REFORMS ASKED

Demand New Standards for Social and Industrial Conditions

Programs for social and industrial reconstruction, both national and international, following the war, were indorsed and adopted by the Women's Trade Union League of this city at its monthly meeting last evening, at 248 South Eighth street.

The programs were presented by Miss Alice Henry, of Chicago, who is visiting various cities of the east in the interest of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, of which the local organization is a branch.

The national organization formulated the programs which were indorsed by the local organization. Below is given the national program, which is an elaboration of the international program.

The preamble develops the standards of life which the league believes should be the basis for readjustment both in this country and the world over.

"We declare for such a standard of life," it begins, "as shall insure to all men and women and their children a full measure of health, education, recreation and leisure, and we maintain that a standard of life ought to include the certainty of a high school education and the possibility of a university education.

"With such a standard in view we now ask for: Compulsory education up to sixteen, and compulsory part-time education up to eighteen; the abolition of child labor; the eight-hour day and the forty-four-hour week; one day's rest in seven; no night work for women; equal opportunity for men and women in trade and technical training; equal pay for equal work; social insurance (without profit) against unemployment, against sickness and accident, including industrial diseases and injuries, and making provision for maternity benefits, and for old age and invalidity pensions."

Relation to Wage-earners

The program in relation to the woman wage-earner is as follows:

"In order that the problems of the woman wage-earner receive the attention they so urgently need, let us work for these immediate ends:

"To strengthen, extend and place upon a permanent basis the women in industry service of the United States Department of Labor. To establish in every State Department of Labor a women's, which shall have the administering of the laws touching women and children.

"To obtain increased appropriations for State factory departments, and also the appointment of women inspectors in the proportion of one for every 15,000 women wage earners.

"To have women workers represented upon all administrative boards.

"To have the Federal and State employment agencies co-ordinated and standardized, and all private agencies abolished."

The problems of industrial readjustment are treated of in the following paragraphs:

"As the process of changing from a war to a peace basis involves the demobilization of workers in almost all occupations, as well as of soldiers and sailors, we ask that the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture formulate plans to insure employment for all workers at the highest prevailing rate or wages for the district, that the army be not demobilized in greater ratio than industry can absorb, and that workers in all industries be considered equally with soldiers and sailors in the plans for demobilization.

Education for War Cripples

"We ask further that crippled soldiers and sailors be afforded a just opportunity, through education, allotment of public land (intelligently directed, as under the law of California) and other means to re-establish their individual lives and homes and that equivalent provision be made for all men and women incapacitated through industry."

Other subdivisions of the program include:

Free speech—"We ask for the removal of all restrictions upon free speech, a free press and free assemblage."

Self-government in Industry—"We ask that the principle of self-government in the workshop be established in all industry, both public and private, and that the right of the workers to organize in trade unions be recognized and affirmed. That this right may be real and not merely nominal we ask for the abolition of the use of the injunction in labor disputes by embodying the principles of the Federal Clayton law in State legislation."

Political Standards—"We urge the most modern methods of representation for the establishment and maintenance of political democracy. Further, in order that women may enjoy a full and genuine citizenship, that they be accorded political, legal and industrial equality."

SUNDAY OUTINGS

$1.25 Round Trip $1.25

War Tax 10 cents additional

WILDWOOD

Anglesea, Wildwood Crest

EVERY SUNDAY

SPECIAL TRAIN

Lvs. Market Street Wharf 7:20 A. M.

Pennsylvania R. R.

DEATHS

MULHERIN.—At Addingham, Delaware County, Jan. 8, DANIEL, son of late Thomas and Margaret Mulherin, aged 42. Relatives and friends invited to funeral, Sat., 8:30 a. m., from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Edward Martin, 2851 N. 4th st. High mass at Gesu at 10 a. m. Int. private.

KELLEY.—Entered into rest, Jan. 6, BESSIE M., wife of Wm. C. D. Kelley. Relatives and friends invited to funeral Fri., 1:30 p. m., from 5028 Catharine st. Int. Mount Peace Cem.

STRAUSS.—Suddenly, in New York city, Jan. 7, PETER E. STRAUSS, of the firm of Fitz, Dana & Co., of Boston. Funeral services at Emmanuel Church, Newbury st., Boston, Friday, Jan. 10, 2 p. m.

SCOTT.—At residence, 5350 Wingohocking terrace, Germantown, on Jan. 9, WALTER, husband of Florence Moyer Scott, aged 66. Notice of funeral later.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

CHILDNURSE; reference required. Apply 319 S. 43d st.

GIRL for general housework; references required. Apply 319 S. 43d st.

ROOMS FOR RENT

PLEASANT ROOMS for gentlemen near 36th st. In Call Baring 1541 W.

USED CARS

CHEVROLET Sedan, 1918, perfect cond., extra equipments; will sell cheap. Call Manayunk 762 W after 5 p. m.

PLANNED HERE TO INVADE CANADA

Organizations Were Secretly Preparing, Bielaski Says

DRILLED WITH RIFLES

Men Who Had Served in the Imperial Navy Had Charge of Movement

Washington, Jan. 9.—German plans for the invasion of Canada, by men in this country who had served in the imperial German navy, were today told the Senate committee probing German propaganda, by A. Bruce Bielaski, head of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice.

"The men Germany depended upon to invade Canada before we entered the war belonged to 'Kriegebund,'" said Bielaski.

"Men who had seen military service in Germany were eligible for membership. Some of the organizations were actually drilling and were supplied with rifles. Nothing of a serious character ever developed, although the society was harmful in its influence.

Bielaski said the society was well organized and had a number of branches scattered about the country. So far as he knew, he said, only unnaturalized Germans who had seen military service at home belonged to the society.

Plans of Count von Bernstorff and Dr. H. F. Albert to carry on a German marine insurance business in the United States under the guise of an American company were also described by Bielaski.

The plan was presented to the German Government, which approved it, Bielaski said, with the understanding that it would be kept secret if the United States entered the war, but when America did go to war the scheme fell through.

Communications from Berlin to Albert and Von Bernstorff showed that the officials in Germany, in approving the plan for forming an "American" company, suggested that only 10 per cent of the insurance interests be held by Americans.

Bielaski said that the 700,000 members of the American Protective League watching for activities of German agents prevented many acts of violence against the United States during the war. He emphasized the necessity for such work.

"If Germany had landed an army here on the Potomac," he said, "many men who were making speeches for the Liberty Loan would have carried a German flag."

In telling of attempts by organizations of German-Americans to induce drafted men to seek exemption on conscientious grounds, Mr. Bielaski said that out of more than 3,000,000 men only 230 refused to accept any kind of military service, and they were sent to prison.

HONOR GOVERNOR SPROUL

Union League Members Present Watch to Him

Governor-elect Sproul was the guest of honor last night at a dinner in the Union League given by the retiring board of directors who held office while he was president of the organization. Senator Sproul received a surprise when he was presented with a handsomely engraved gold watch.

The newly-elected president of the League, former Governor Edwin S. Stuart, acted as toastmaster at the dinner and made the presentatiton address. There were thirty-seven guests, including the past and present directors of the League and the former presidents.

Among the speakers were Edward T. Stotesbury, C. Stuart Patterson, Dimner Beeber, John Gribbel and Charles R. Miller, former Governor of Delaware.

Advertising Manager Honored

George F. Goldsmith, advertising manager of the Public Ledger and the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER, was the guest of honor at a dinner at the Curtis Building last night. The dinner was in recognition of the thirty-eighth anniversary of Mr. Goldsmith's connection with the Public Ledger Company. Cyrus H. K. Curtis was the host at the dinner, which was attended by representatives of the advertising staffs of the two Ledgers. Mr. Curtis and several others made congratulatory addresses.

INTENT TO CLOSE ARSENAL DENIED

Return to Peace-Time Basis Underlies Layoff, Say Army Officials

MAY CUT TO 1500 MEN

Ordnance Chief Calls Frankford Plant Most Important and Indispensable

The Frankford Arsenal will not be shut down.

This announcement was made today by Colonel Patrick O'Shaughnessy, second officer in command at the arsenal. General Williams, chief of ordnance, said the same thing, in Washington.

Discharge of more than 1000 workers yesterday, following release of hundreds of others several weeks ago, gave rise to the report that the activities of the arsenal were to be transferred to a new arsenal under construction at Toledo, O. Mass-meetings to protest the reported shutdown were held in the northeast section of the city last night.

"The artillery ammunition department and its auxiliaries have been closed," Colonel O'Shaughnessy said, "but that was to be expected following the signing of the armistice. The War Department has immense stocks of such ammunition on hand now and to continue manufacturing more would be impracticable.

"The men and women discharged do not constitute the majority of the working force here and their fate will have no influence over the workers in the other shops. The small arms, gauges and other instruments of precision shops will continue in operation, as well as the experimental laboratory."

More Workers Due to Go

Colonel O'Shaunnessy said he had no idea how long the stock of artillery ammunition now in this country will last, but gave as his opinion that when it was used up the artillery department at Frankford will be put into operation again. More workers are due to be discharged, he said, but when necessary readjustments are made in the other shops, those who were employed in the artillery section and its auxiliaries will be given first consideration.

"The Frankford Arsenal, of course, will be slowly put back to a peacetime condition, the same as other War Department activities," said General Williams today. "Orders have gone out for the gradual reduction of the force there, the same as at other arsenals. The arsenal is now being operated under wartime emergency conditions, with a big manufacturing program calling for steady employment of about 5000 men. This will be gradually reduced until we get down near to the peacetime conditions, when 1500 men are usually employed there.

"The scale of operations at Frankford Arsenal and all other arsenals is dependent upon the manufacturing program adopted by Congress and the money appropriated. But it is our plan to get back to a peacetime basis at Frankford Arsenal, as soon as possible without disrupting labor conditions. Certainly, we have no intention of entirely closing up this most important and really indispensable manufacturing plant."

Cause of Suffering, Say Workers

In consequence of the discharge of workers yesterday, workmen say, hundreds of families will feel the pinch of want. Men and women who were temporarily suspended on December 21 until an after-the-war inventory was completed made no effort to obtain new jobs in the meantime and returned to the arsenal only to be discharged.

Business men's associations of the northeast have made public their intention to fight any change which may transfer important work from the local arsenal to the new institution in the home State of the Secretary of War.

Resolutions of protest were adopted last night at a meeting of the North Kensington Business Men's Association and by an organization of artillery munitions workers. The former met at Kensington avenue and Orleans street and was made acquainted with the situation by a committee of workers from the workers' meeting at Allegheny avenue and E street.

Fur and Fur-Lined Coats Radically Repriced

We have made new and very attractive prices on our stock of Men's Fur Garments. They are all high class, well tailored coats, and at these lowered figures are decidedly interesting.

The Fur-Lined Coats are made with Imported and Domestic fancy and black cloth shells with natural muskrat, blended muskrat, nutria and mink linings with Persian lamb, Hudson Seal, beaver and otter collars. A general idea of the reduction follows:

Fur-Lined Coats

Coats that were:				are Repriced:
$105	$115	$125		$80.00
$135	$140	$150	$155	$100.00
$165	$175	$180	$190	$110.00
$200	$215	$235	