ITALY IS HAILED AS SAVING WORLD

Judge Bonniwell Calls Italians Preservers of Civilization

ENTITLED TO REWARD

Banquet Speakers Say Austria Backs Jugo-Slav Propaganda

By timely intervention in the war on the side of the Entente Allies, Italy saved the civilization of the world, in the opinion of Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell, of the Municipal Court.

He spoke last night at a banquet given by the Committee Italia Irredenta of Philadelphia, of which Ettore Martini is president, at the Cafe Leoncavallo, Twelfth and Spruce streets.

General Ugo Pizzarello, heading an Italian military mission to the United States, and Lieutenant Angelo Fanelli, who served during the war with the Italian field artillery, were guests of honor. Lieutenant Fanelli also is a professor in the University of Milan. Eugenio Alessandroni was toastmaster. The purpose of the gathering was to urge Italians of Philadelphia to combat the Jugo-Slav propaganda in opposition to Italy's claims at the Peace Conference.

Both General Pizzarello, who spoke in Italian, and Lieutenant Fanelli addressed the guests at the dinner. General Pizzarello is one of twenty-four living men honored by their king with the gold medal, with which he was decorated for conspicuous bravery on the field of battle.

Two Bullet Wounds in Head

When still a colonel, commanding a regiment of Italian troops in action against the Austrians, General Pizzarello was wounded in the head by two machine-gun bullets, one of which never has been removed. While these wounds were being dressed on the field, he was wounded a third time in the head by shrapnel. Refusing to yield his command and retire to a hospital in the rear, the then Colonel Pizzarello ordered his regiment to advance, and met the Austrians in a hand-to-hand encounter and put them to rout with the bayonet. For his courage in that action he was promoted to general.

General Pizzarello was married only three months ago, and brought his bride to America with him.

"If Italy had joined the Triple Alliance in the war and assailed France when the Germans were sweeping through Belgium," said Judge Bonniwell, "there would have been no civilization left to save before England could have landed a single soldier on French soil. Once Italy's achievements in the war are known to the people of the United States, there will be a universal demand throughout this country that her claims at the Peace Conference be recognized without further parleying. Italy not only has the right to ask, but she has the right to demand guarantees against future aggression from the north."

Praising the performances of the Italian navy, Judge Bonniwell said that "if the Italian navy had been in the North Sea instead of in the Adriatic, they would have dug the rats (the German fleet) out of their hole instead of letting them sleep in the Kiel canal for nearly four years."

Says Austria Backs Jugo-Slavs

The Jugo-Slav propaganda is being financed by the Austrians, declared Harold D. Eberlen, with the idea of "cheating Italy out of its reward," and to prevent the restoration and redemption of Italian lands, in which its claims are confined. He denied that Italy drove a hard bargain in the treaty of London, and insisted that Italy's claims on the fruits of victory are absolutely just.

The inborn modesty of the Italian people and their reluctance to call attention to their achievements in the war are responsible for the lack of response in the public opinion of the world to their claims at the Peace Conference, said Mr. Alessandroni, the toastmaster. The world war, he declared, was won by the timely intervention of the United States, but the greatest military victory of the war was that of the Italians over Austria.

"We hear a great deal about the ideal in all things," said Leslie W. Miller, another speaker. "Italy is the ideal among the nations of the world."

Among others who spoke were Chevalier Gaetano Poccardi, Italian consul general here, and Dean McClellan of the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania.

LOCKOUT AT ARGENTINE PORT

Shippers Dismiss All Maritime Workers Because of Boycott

Buenos Aires, Feb. 5.—(By A. P.)—The shippers here last night declared an absolute port lockout because the maritime workers persisted in boycotting some vessels. Every hand aboard coastwise shipping was dismissed last night.

An officer of the Coatwise Shippers' Association informed the Associated Press that he expected the lockout to continue for a month. The suspension of service will be absolute and it is believed that the transatlantic steamers, which have been in the roads for a month, will be sent to other ports.

IL GRANDE BANCHETTO AL GEN. PIZZARELLO

Il Giudice Bonniwell Chiama gli Italiani Preservatori di Civilta'

Grandioso ed imponente riuscì il banchetto in onore del valoroso Generale Ugo Pizzarello e del Tenente Angelo Fanelli che come annunziammo ebbe luogo ieri sera nella elegante sala superiore del restaurant Leoncavallo, ad iniziativa del Comitato Regionale "Italia Irredenta" del quale e' presidente l'egregio Maestro Ettore Martini.

Alla tavola d'onore, oltre il Generale ed il Tenente, presero posto i seguenti: Cav. Uff. Gaetano Poccardi, Regio Console Italiano in Philadelphia; Cav. De Vincentis Guido, Regio V. Console; Maestro E. Martini, Avv. Eugenio Alessandroni, maestro di cerimonie; Hon. Eugene C. Bonniwell, giudice della Corte Municipale, e la distinta sua Signora; Mr. Warren C. Graham e Signora; Mr. Tom Daly e Signora; Harold Donaldson Eberlin; Prof. L. W. Miller; Mr. Langdon Warner; Mr. Rosenthall; Miss Helen Henderson; Mr. McClellan; Dr. Kryl; Dr. Spencer Trotter; Mr. Russell e Partista Nicola D'Ascenzo, e Signora.

L'avvocato Alessandroni, dopo aver parlato dello scopo del banchetto ed accennato alla grandiosa opera compiuta dall'Esercito e dal popolo italiano, presento' all'uditorio il Regio Console, Cav. Uff. Poccardi, che chiamo' degno rappresentante del Governo Italiano e rigido custode pei diritti degli italiani qui' emigrati. Il Regio Console pronunzio' un breve ed eloquente discorso che termino' inneggiando all'Italia, al Re ed all'Esercito glorioso del quale il Generale Pizzarello e la piu' sublime rappresentanza. Il Cav. Poccardi fu fatto segno ad una deferente dimostrazione da parte dei presenti.

Parlarono poscia Mr. Harold Donaldson Eberlin, un sincero ammiratore dell'Italia; Mr. McClellan; dean della Wharton School dell'Universita' di Pennsylvanine quindi il maestro di cerimonie presento' il Giudice Bonniwell, salutato da una prolungata ovazione.

L'eloquente discorso del Giudice ascoltato religiosamente e spesso interrotto da frenetici applausi, diede luogo, alla fine, ad una d'mostrazione entusiastica che sinceramente i presenti gli tributarono. Egli disse che l'intervento in tempo dell'Italia nella guerra, dalla parte degli Alleati, permise di salvare la civilta' del mondo e chiamo' gl' italiani "preservatori di civilta'." Disse, pure, che se l'Italia fosse rimasta fedele alla triplice alleanza, ed avesse assalito la Francia quando i tedeschi invadevano il Belgio, non sarebbe stato piu' possibile salvare la civilta', e l'Inghilterra non averebbe potuto portare un sol soldato sul suolo della Francia. Egli concluse col dire che i diritti d'Italia alla conferenza della Pace devono essere r conosciuti senza discussione e che l'Italia non solo ha il diritto di domandare, ma ha il diritto di avere garanzie contro le future aggressioni dal nord. E' impossibile descrivere l'entusiasmo sollevato dal maynifico discorso del Giudice Bonniwell.

Si alzo' poscia a parlare il Generale Pizzarello salutato da frenetiche ovazioni. Egli pronunzio' un dotto discorso col quale spiego' i diritti d'Italia, la grande parte avuta da questa nella guerra e seppe d'mostrare ampiamente l'Italianita' delle Dalmazia e della altre terre redente dal giogo degli oppressori. La mancanza di spazio non permetter come sarebbe stato nostro desiderio, di riportare almeno in succinto il bel discorso del Generale che impressiono' moltissimo l'uditorio.

Parlarono pure applaudit'ssimi Thomas Daly, il Prof. L. W. Miller, l'avvocato Giovanni Di Silvestr e per ultimo il Tenente Fanelli, in inglese, al quale i presenti fecero anche una entusiastica d'mostrazione.

Alle tavole innanzi a quella d'onore presero posto i membri del comitato regionale "Italia Irredenta" e cioe' i sigg. Avv. G. D. Silvestro, Dott. Cesare Di Leo, Dott. Nicola Pernice, Cav. Frank Travascio, Prof. Emilio Grosso, Roberto Lombardi, Domenico De Gregoris e Costantino Costantini.

La simpatica manifestazione di ieri sera non tanto facilmente si cancellera' dalla mente di quanti vi parteciparono.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE OPEN FOR PHILADELPHIA

Leo J. Keena, United States Consul General in Chile, Says Here Markets in That Hemisphere Demand American Goods—Denies That German Interests There Are Dead

Leo J. Keena, American consul general at Valparaiso, Chile, who is in this city as the guest of Charles E. Calwell, president of the Corn Exchange National Bank, believes that South American trade is to be one of the big assets of American business interests during the reconstruction period to follow the trade decisions of the Peace Conference.

"South American buyers are in need of almost every commodity which the United States has on the market," said Mr. Keena in an interview today, "for the home product, in most instances, is much inferior to the similar article which they could import from this country. But a successful trade with these countries can be carried out only through the medium of personal representatives. Any house or business interest wishing to establish a market in South America can do so only by selling to the buyer in that country. They will not come to us.

"The opportunity for Philadelphia to build up a trade with these countries is splendid after international relations have become normal. The shipping facilities are unsurpassed, the banks and financial institutions in the city already are beginning to interest themselves in this direction, and it only remains for the business houses of the city to send personal representatives in order to establish a permanent export trade. Of course the same opportunity applies to New York.

"South American industries have been protected to some extent by a protective tariff, somewhat similar to that of the United States, but the superiority of our products could overcome that handicap without much difficulty. The limited amount of home consumption prohibits any extensive manufacturing done in South America."

Mr. Keena was emphatic in declaring that German business interests in South America are not dead, as many would believe, but are very much alive. He was backed in this statement by L. C. Chandler, foreign trade expert, for the Corn Exchange Bank.

"Although the smaller German houses have been ruined by the commercial boycott which has been established for over a year," said Consul Keena, "the larger houses are in good condition and could stand at least five more years of the present blacklist before they safely could be counted out of the running. Fully 80 per cent of their establishment is composed of the native element, which naturally, in neutral countries, is loyal to the house which employs it, and most of their stock is held by native business men. Should the Peace Conference overlook this situation and fail to establish trade laws which would hamper these interests so as to prevent their success, they will flourish more successfully than ever after peace has been established."

Mr. Keena was a guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mr. Calwell at the Union League today. Tomorrow he expects to go to New York. He has been in the consular service for eleven years, first having been appointed by President Taft in 1909 to be consul at Chihuahua, Mexico. He has served in a similar capacity at Florence, Italy, and at Buenos Aires, Argentina. He has occupied his present station since 1915, and has done much constructive work in building up our trade in South America.

MORE PAY FOR JURORS

Bill to Increase Compensation to $4 a Day Out of Committee

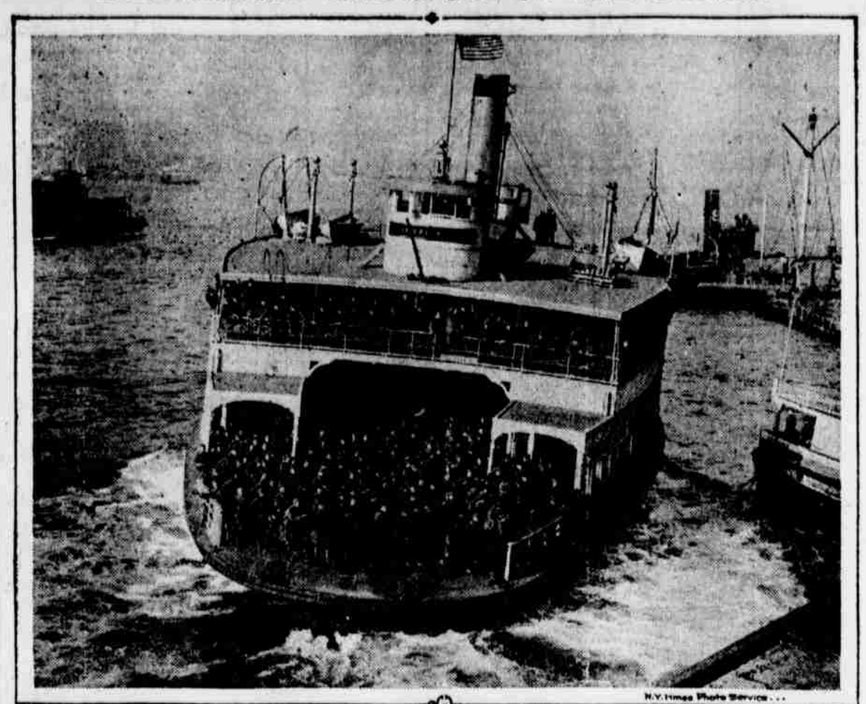
By a Staff Correspondent

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 5.—The expense of maintaining the legal machinery of the Commonwealth may be increased.

A bill introduced by Representative William Davis, of Cambria, which provides increased pay for jurors and witnesses, was reported out by the House Judiciary General Committee this morning.

The measure jumps the pay of jurors from $2.50 to $4.00 a day and of witnesses from $1.50 to $2.00 a day.

A FERRYBOAT TRANSPORT ON THE HUDSON



New York Times Photo Service.

Troops from overseas arriving at New York are transferred across the Hudson River by ferryboat to Hoboken, N. J., where they entrain for Camp Merritt, at Tenafly, about fifteen miles north. After a period at this camp troops are sometimes sent to still another camp nearer to the section of the country from which they were recruited and there demobilized

PEPPER ASKS TEXTILE OWNERS TO ORGANIZE

Thinks Central Committee Would Help Settle Eight-Hour Day Dispute

George Wharton Pepper, chairman of the citizens' conciliation committee, believes that the creation of a central committee, representing mill owners, would help solve the problems presented by the textile workers' demand for an eight-hour day.

"I feel that it would very greatly clear the air," said Mr. Pepper today, "if the manufacturers appointed a compact body to speak for them. It would be helpful if they would at least express their joint ideas concerning the eight-hour day.

"I do not wish to give the impression of trying to dictate to the mill owners, but in a matter as important as this I feel that it is due to the public that there be some expression of opinion from them."

There has been little change in the general situation. The thousand union workers in the carpet and yarn trade who were locked out yesterday by the closing of eighteen mills held another meeting this morning at the Labor Lyceum, Second and Cambria streets. The meeting was quiet, as was that yesterday.

Mr. Pepper said today that several mill owners had called on him yesterday and expressed willingness to concede the forty-eight-hour week, but wished to know whether some latitude might not be allowed in the distribution of the hours, so that the week might be divided into five working days.

Mr. Pepper took this matter up with officials of the United Sextile Workers of America.

They refused to depart from the original demand for a working day not to exceed eight and three-quarter hours, on the ground that the movement was national, and it had been found impossible to deviate from the general rule without creating dissatisfaction among the workers.

MORE TROOPS RETURN

Italian Steamship Brings 1776 National Army Men

New York, Feb. 5.—(By A. P.)—With 1776 troops, the Italian steamship Duca D'Aosta arrived here today from Marseilles by way of Gibraltar.

On board were the 331st Regiment of Field Artillery complete, comprising 1642 officers and men of the Eighty-sixth Division, a National Army unit of Illinois; a detachment of fourteen men of the Eighty-sixth's 338d Regiment of Field Artillery; Battery E, the headquarters' company and a medical detachment of the 339th Regiment of Field Artillery—298 officers and men—of the Eighty-eighth Division, a national army organization from Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and North and South Dakota, and 122 casuals from various branches of the service.

BURY DR. PEIRCE TOMORROW

Funeral of Physician From Parents' Residence

The funeral of Dr. George Peirce, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Peirce, of Haverford, will be held tomorrow afternoon. Services will be conducted at his home 181 Fernwood avenue, Upper Montclair, N. J. Interment will be made in the cemetery at Bristol, Pa.

Doctor Peirce was killed by an explosion of ether fumes in the chemical department of Colgate & Co. Jersey City, where he was employed as chief chemist. The explosion occurred on Monday.

Holding diplomas from a number of educational institutions both in America and Europe, Doctor Peirce was recognized among men of his profession as one of the best equipped chemists in the east. He was graduated from Haverford College in 1903 and shortly afterward entered the medical department of Johns Hopkins University. After graduating from there he took a Ph. D. at the University of Berlin. Later he occupied the chair in chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, at Madison.

Doctor Peirce is survived by his widow, who was Miss Ethel Girdwood. He was thirty-six years old.

The explosion in which he lost his life wrecked a building in which he and his assistants were working. He survived only twelve hours after the accident. His assistant, who also was severely burned, will recover.

TAKEN OFF BEACHED SHIP

Eighty Passengers Rescued From Mascotte in Tampa Bay

Tampa, Fla., Feb. 5.—Eighty passengers, all who were on the Peninsular and Oriental steamship Mascotte, which ran aground yesterday at the mouth of Tampa Bay, were taken off today.

The crew remained on the ship pending efforts to float her. The Mascotte plies between Tampa, Key West and Havana.

TODAY'S MARRIAGE LICENSES

Samuel Abramson, 1406 S. 5th st., and Sarah Tinkelepg, 1406 S. 5th st.
Hugo E. Koerner, 1523 Vine st., and Anna S. Butler, 1523 Vine st.
Samuel Meyersburg, 1663 N. 53d st., and Celia M. Bouch, 5410 Media st.
George F. Friedman, 4231 Lancaster ave., and Bessie L. Dunhour, 4303 Brown st.
John E. Wick, Mount Airy, and Rose A. Orr, 4543 N. Camac st.
Moscow Holland, 1840 Mountain st., and Ida M. Jones, 1826 Montrose st.
George Mamalis, 324 Gaskill st., and Anna Hattenfield, 326 Lombard st.
Joseph Brown, 1344 Pearl st., and Mary Barnes, 1314 Pearl st.
Charles Gordon, U. S. A., 2427 S. Lawrence st., and Anna Frank, 525 Emerald st.
Ernest H. Butts, 1137 N. 41st st., and Katherine C. Hammerton, 4106 Parkside ave.
Moses Leopold, 519 W. Susquehanna ave., and Bertha Ellinskey, 606 Hamilton st.
Alexander Bernstein, 1261 S. 21st st., and Ida Rosenblum, 335 Christian st.
Harry L. Silpiskoff, 536 N. 8th st., and Essie Lanzerman, 618 Moore st.
Samuel Blarch, 1121 S. 24th st., and Anna Ballentine, 1121 S. 24th st.
Joseph J. Wolf, 916 McKean st., and Anna H. Wedig, 2038 S. 2d st.
Fred G. Chappel, Cold Springs, Del., and Charity Bryan, 427 N. 52d st.
Charles M. Paschall, 2232 N. 19th st., and Mabel M. Leicht, 2253 N. 19th st.
Samuel Shenkman, 415 Watkins st., and Mary Kanofsky, 2309 S. 7th st.
Frederick H. McCluster, 1117 S. Moyamensing ave., and Margaret Casey, 848 S. Front st.
Abraham Ehrlich, 628 Fairmount ave., and Fannie Cooper, 633 Fairmount ave.
Charles H. Wing, 3730 Sansom st., and Gertrude G. Dover, 8645 Holstein ave.
Robert E. Purnell, 1424 W. Mayfield st., and Bertha Harris, 540 N. 10th st.
Cesare Giuliani, Pottsville, Pa., and Santina Perrone, 710 Fitzwater st.

POULTRY CHAMPIONS CROW OVER RIVALS

More Than 2000 Barnyard Fowl Compete in Quaker City Show

The Philadelphia Poultry Show was opened in the Parkway Building today in a din of crowing, cackling and quacking that resounded through the corridors of the entire building.

The clarion voices of the prize cockerels challenging feathered competitors for honors to mortal combat rose above the falsetto crowing of the game, little bantams in endless chorus.

More than 2000 chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese and freak specimens of barnyard inhabitants are on exhibition. Officials assert that this, the first Philadelphia Poultry Show under the auspices of the Quaker City Poultry Fanciers' Association, will rank with the big New York, Boston, Pittsburgh and Kansas City exhibitions. Poultry fanciers from all over the eastern States and the Middle West are competing for the many prizes.

Virtually every variety of the domestic feathered kingdom is to be seen. Huge white and gray barred Plymouth Rocks hold a conspicuous place; then come long strings of buff, white and black Orpingtons, huge "cocks" of the walk; Rhode Island reds, with single and rose combs; the fighting type of "game" cockerels, trying to penetrate the wire screening; white and buff Wyandottes. In lesser numbers are quacking geese and ducks, while the Thanksgiving turkey might have been forgotten had not Mrs. Geutter, of Elwyn, championed its cause with an exhibit.

The champion egg-laying hen of the world, owned by the Pennsylvania Poultry Farm, Lancaster, is a double wonder of the show—first as a champion in her field, and second, how the price of eggs remains so high when one hen can lay 304 eggs in one year.

The freaks of chickendom, the rubber necks, are also to be seen. These birds have necks as bare and red as a topester's nose.

Among the exhibitors from other States are: Carroll Hogeland, Trenton, N. J., with an exhibit of white Wyandottes; Greenlawn Poultry Farm, Richmond, Va., winners of first prizes for black and buff Orpingtons at the New York show. Pennsylvania is represented by some prize-winners also. Dr. J. Lesley Davis, Haverford, took first prizes at New York and Pittsburgh with his string of dark Cornish; A. J. Fell, West Point, is exhibiting a long string of prize-winning white Wyandottes.

The judges will make their decisions and award the blue ribbons this afternoon.

The show will continue until Saturday.

Burgess Worth Only $50 a Year

Marysville, Pa., Feb. 5.—Burgess Amos M. Fisher's services to Marysville borough, with its 2000 inhabitants, were worth no more than $50, Borough Council decided when Burgess Fisher presented a bill for $100 for services rendered during the year.

IL RE D'ITALIA VISITA L'ISTRIA

La Popolazione di Parenzo Accoglie Entusiasticamente il Sovrano Liberatore

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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.

Roma, 4 febbraio. — Re Vittorio Emanuele, dopo aver visitato Capodistria, si e' recato inatteso a Parenzo.

La popolazione appresa la presenza del Sovrano si e' riversata nelle vie abbandonandosi ad uan grandiosa manifestazione che ha assunto carattere plebiscitario. La folla ha circondato l'automobile reale plaudendo freneticamente e l'ha accompagnata fino al palazzo del commissario, ove giunto il Re fu costretto ad affacciarsi al balcone e salutare il popolo acclamante.

Il Re dopo aver conferito col colonnello Corselli, comandante della Brigata Casale, ha visitato la Basilica Eufrasiana, accompagnato dal Sindaco e dal clero capitanato dal Dott. Bogatschig.

Dopo la visita Re Vittorio e' partito diretto a Rovigno, sempre acclamato dalla folla.

Apprendesi da fonte autorevole che la questione dell'assetto definitivo di Fiume sara' risoluta dentro questa settimana alla conferenza di Parigi.

Quanto alle questioni che si collegano alla decisione sull'assetto di Fiume, le opinioni sono discorsi. Ritiensi, pero', dalla maggioranza che l'Italia non reclamera' tutta la Dalmazia, ma solo quella parte che si e' riserbata dore l'assegno stabilito per gli Jugo-Slavi.

Tutta la stampa italiana in varii editoriali comincia a dimostrare la sua indignazione per le continue false notizie poste in giro dai Jugo-Slavi.

Per quanto legittima sia l'indignazione dei giornali d'Italia contro i croati, sempre feroci nemici degli italiani, purtuttavia generalmente si ritiene che la loro campagna basata su stolte invenzioni, esagerazioni e falsificazioni criminali, invece di favorire la causa per la quale essi intendono lottare inutilmente, solleva piuttosoto la diffidenza delle potenze alleate.

Il noto giornalista Olindo Malagoti telegrafa da Parigi in questi termini, a proposito della campagna jugo-slava che in quella citta' e' condotta con i mezzi piu' indegni e senza riserve:

"Gli Jugo-slavi servono splendidamente alla causa italiana colla loro campagna, sebbene sleale. Esa scoraggia i loro partigiani. Sembra che gli Jugo-slavi vogliano risolutamente dimostrare che'essi hanno ereditato i metodi tradizionali austriaci i quali politicamente sono sterili, ma fomentano pericolosamente le piu basse passioni delle popolazioni delle zone contrastate.

"L'ultimo esempio di questi metodi fu lo stupido annunzio che gli Italiani si erano ritirati ad est di Fiume.

"Certi fatti non meritano considerazone perche' sono un parto di dementi."

Ginevra, 4 febbraio—Un dispaccio dalla capitale austriaca reca che una folla giubilante attese l'arrivo del primo treno di viveri inviato dall'America. La folla era composta di uomini, donne e bambini emaciati e freneticamente applaudi' gli ufficiali ed i soldati americani adibiti al treno anzidetto.

COMPULSORY VOTING BILL FINDS DIVIDED SENTIMENT

Municipal Research Bureau Director Praises Aim, but Condemns Means as Savoring of Prussianism—Duty Should Be Enforced, Says Thomas Raeburn White

Sentiment is divided in this city concerning the Walker bill, now before the State Legislature, which is designed to force every elector to register and vote under penalty of fine or imprisonment.

The bill, if passed, will force every man of voting age and proper residential qualification, to vote at every municipal and general election and at every party or nonpartisan primary.

Failure to vote will entail a fine of $25, and, in default of the fine, imprisonment of not more than ten days.

Voters may be excused by reason of illness or unavoidable absence, but the reasons for absence from the polls must be established by supporting affidavits.

Fred P. Gruenberg, director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, praised the end which the Walker bill is designed to obtain, but condemned the means which it provides.

"It is very desirable in a democracy," said Mr. Gruenberg today, "to have every element of the citizenry voting. You cannot have a democracy unless every man exercises his right to vote.

"The way to get this result, however, according to my view of it, is to stimulate and not to coerce public interest. Coercion is the Prussian method.

"The American way is to have children, from their school days onward, feel so vital an interest in the affairs of government that they will be anxious to vote.

"The Prussian method of doing things—knocking a man on the head if he doesn't obey—has taught the world a horrible lesson. It is true that the Prussian method before the war got large masses of people in Germany such comfortable things as old-age pensions and workers' insurance. Yet the Germans themselves have abandoned this method and are seeking the same results by the spontaneous action of the people, expressed in free elections."

Thomas Raeburn White, chairman of the subcommittee on charter revision, said he had not read the bill, but commended the principle.

"I think the duty of voting should be enforced the same as the duty of serving on a jury or any other public obligation," said Mr. White.

CHARITIES TO SHARE ESTATE

Will of Mrs. Fanny W. Thorpe Aids Hospital and Home

Generous bequests to charitable and social betterment institutions are contained in the will of Mrs. Fanny W. Thorpe, widow of Frank M. Thorpe, who died at the Aldine Hotel January 24, leaving an estate valued at more than $100,000. The will was admitted to probate today.

To the Hahnemann College and Hospital is left $5000 for a free bed and to the Philadelphia Home for Incurables $5000 for a free bed and $5000 for the cancer department. To the Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty $5000 is bequeathed.

From a trust fund of $10,000 a niece, Victoria C. Benedict, is to receive the income and at her death the principal goes in equal shares to the Philadelphia Home for Incurables and the Women's Christian Association. Several bequests are made to relatives and the residue goes to the Hahnemann College and Hospital and the Home for Incurables.

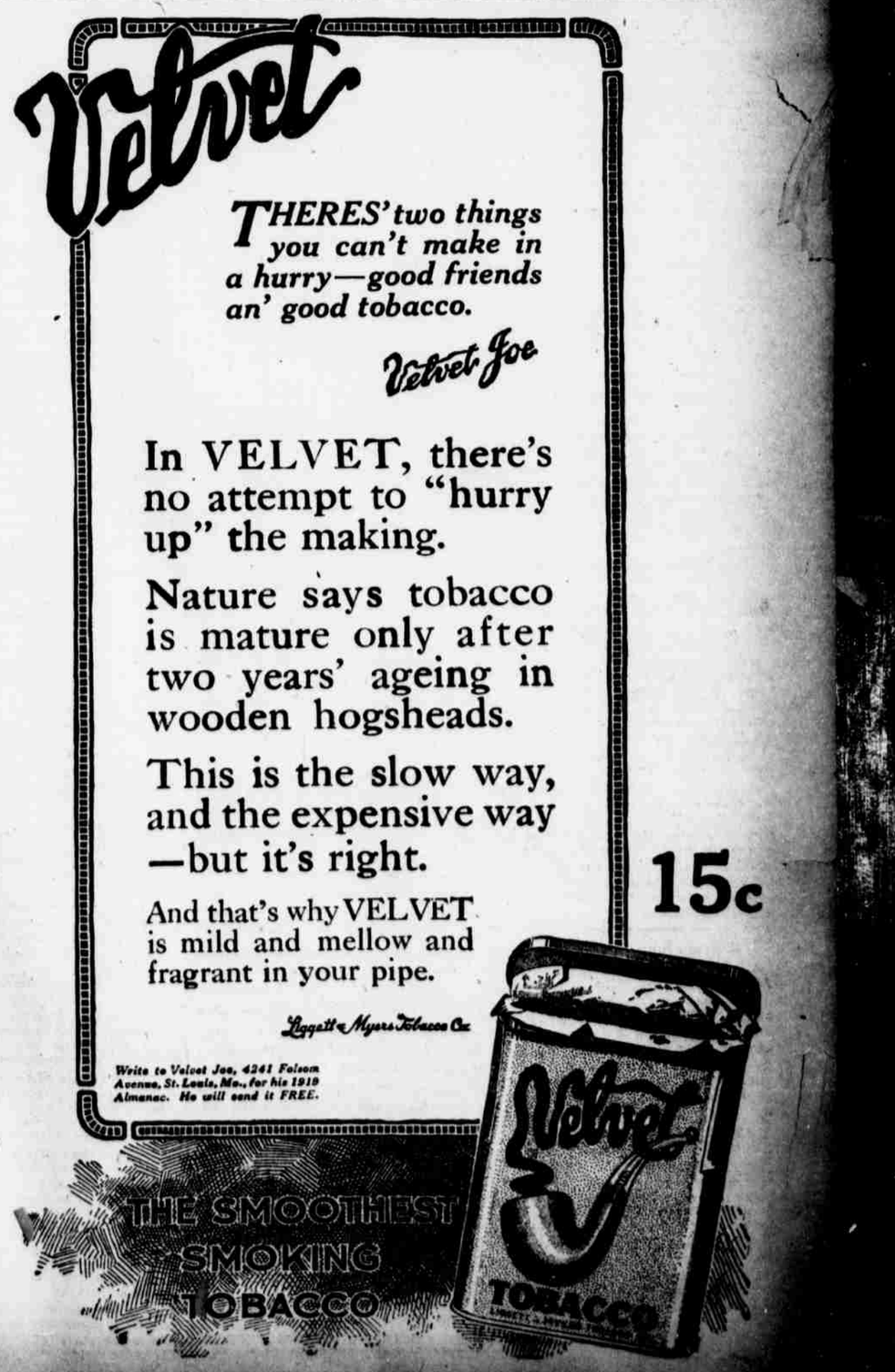
RAZOR NICK MURDER CLUE

Bit of Steel Found on Bed Fits Suspect's Blade

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Feb. 5.—County authorities have found the missing link in the chain of circumstantial evidence against Toney Palmo, accused of killing Benny Mykowski, in Plains, a week ago.

Mykowski's throat was cut while he was asleep, but his wife, in bed with him, did not see the murder. Palmo and Mykowski quarreled several days before the crime over the attention Palmo was paying Mrs. Mykowski.

Yesterday the police found a razor blade in the ash pile at the boarding house of Palmo. There was a nick in the blade into which the piece of steel found on the Mykowski bed fitted.

Draws Revolver in Trolley

Women passengers on an Old York road trolley car were badly frightened when John Vest, of Kentucky, drew a loaded revolver from his pocket and began to handle it in a careless manner. West was arrested and arraigned before Magistrate Pennock, who held him in $500 bail for court.