

GARDEN CITY IDEA POINTS ONE WAY TO HOUSING REFORM

Social Welfare Workers Declare Such a Solution Applicable to Philadelphia's Tenement Problems.

A "garden city," such as was started in Long Island by the Russell Sage Foundation, is recommended by civic workers here as one of the solutions of tenement house evils.

Long Island is not the only place where an attempt has been made to realize this dream of housing reformers. Cities in various parts of the British Empire have succeeded in making vast improvements in housing conditions. Where rows of windowless rooms and little narrow alleys at one time existed, now sanitary homes surrounded by flower gardens are to be seen.

Experts on housing conditions declare that municipalities abroad, just as well as in certain parts of this country, have shown more interest in the welfare of those who live in congested sections than Philadelphia.

One year and five months have passed away since the Legislature enacted a law providing for the new Division of Housing and Sanitation. This act was signed by the Governor. Council's Finance Committee has ignored all requests for appropriations. The new division, if established, would have forced owners of "tenement houses" and "living vaults" to give its occupants better housing conditions, declare social workers.

ENGLAND'S GARDEN CITIES.

The garden cities of England are described by Frederic C. Howe, Immigration Commissioner at Ellis Island, in a pamphlet. The housing problem is one of the vital subjects which has been under discussion for years in London, he says.

Sir William H. Lever has his own idea about his employees and their rights. Sir William is quoted as follows: "As a matter of principle I would admit that every diligent employee has a moral and indisputable right to live in a decent home, to possess the opportunity to bring up his children in decent environment, to enjoy the best possible facilities for the development of his own, his wife's and his children's faculties, so as to make them healthy and strong and long lived."

"Business cannot be carried on by physically deficient employees any more than war can be successfully waged by physically deficient soldiers. Business efficiency, therefore, demands better housing conditions for employees, apart from the principle of the employee's own unquestionable right to the same."

Sir William found that the loss of time

\$2,000,000 IS VALUE OF PRODUCE IN COLD STORAGE AT MARKET

Two Rooms Hold \$100,000 in Flower Bulbs From China and \$60,000 in Malaga Grapes.

"In that room there are flower bulbs from China valued at more than \$100,000. They will be sold in the early spring to owners of greenhouses and others who raise rare flowers."

"And there are grapes, are they not?" "Yes, Malaga grapes. The consignment in that room alone is worth \$60,000."

This conversation took place this morning in the basement of the Reading Terminal Market. The speakers were George H. McKay, superintendent of the market, and F. G. Wilkins, head of a delegation of market men from the Centre and Hay Markets of Washington, which has come to this city to study the Food Exposition now being held under auspices of the Reading Terminal Market Business Men's Association.

The delegates made their way through a "labyrinth of corridors, through which ran great pipes buried three inches deep in ice. They peered in vast vaults, some containing thousands of barrels of apples, others holding vegetables, and still others devoted to meats."

"The beauty of it all is," said Mr. McKay, "that the produce in this market is examined every day. Not only city and State officials make the rounds, but Federal inspectors also come here daily. If one of the inspectors should find a piece of meat lying on the floor of one of these refrigerating rooms the owner would be reprimanded. If it occurred again the man in all probability would lose his license."

"More than \$2,000,000 worth of produce is stored beneath this market, but if the railroads should suddenly stop shipping to this city there would not be enough food in Philadelphia to feed the population for three days. The produce put in here is not 'storage' stuff. It is put here for short holdovers. For instance, when there is a big kill at the slaughter houses, the meat dealers stock up for the next four days, or even a week, and only in the case of fruits and vegetables, which go 'out of season,' are they stored for 'hold-overs.' This practice, of course, is what makes it possible to buy cherries and strawberries in January."

"I was made superintendent of this market 23 years ago," Mr. McKay continued. "I studied the refrigeration problem and decided this was the only means of protecting the farmer and inducing him to ship to this market. Before that, if a man shipped 1000 chickens to the market, he sold perhaps 800 on the first day. The rest spoiled over the next few days. Losses he was obliged to charge a good round figure for his goods. This man now sells all of his produce and can afford to sell it at a lower figure."

There are at least 100,000 insanitary conditions in Philadelphia, if we count the properties exposed to open sewers and yard vaults. It is a truism that, when you clear away the filth you reduce the number of such diseases and the number of deaths from them. We have practical examples of that in Havana, Panama, the Philippines and our latest example in Vera Cruz.

TAFT TO GIVE SENATE VIEWS ON PHILIPPINES

Ex-President Will Testify at Hearing on Government Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Hearings on the Philippine bill granting a more autonomous form of government and ultimate freedom for the island will be held Monday, Wednesday and Friday of next week before the Senate Philippine Commission.

The committee today outlined the work and prepared a list of witnesses who would be heard. The witnesses will include ex-President Taft, Secretary of War Garrison, General McIntyre, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs; Secretary to Governor General Harrison; Mr. Ferguson, Vice Governor General; Martin, Mr. Brooks, editor of the Manila Times; Dean C. Worcester, former member of the Philippine Commission; former Governor Cameron Forbes, and Manuel L. Quezon, Resident Commissioner from the Philippines.

TAX DELINQUENTS WARNED

Receiver Kendrick Gives Note of Penalties for Non-Payment.

Receiver of Taxes W. Preeland Kendrick has issued notices that all unpaid city and school taxes for 1914 must bear a penalty of 4 per cent. All 1914 taxes remaining unpaid after December 31 will enter the delinquent class and the names of the delinquents will be publicly announced by advertisement.

Delinquent taxes may be paid after January 24 next with additions of 5 per cent penalty, the cost of advertising, interest at 5 per cent per annum rate until paid and a cumulative penalty of 1 per cent a month continuing for seven months. Then comes the filing of a lien against the property for which the taxes are unpaid, which also carries its share of costs.

Taxpayers are urged by the Receiver to procure bills at once and save themselves inconvenience and expense by making their payments prior to December 23. Bills may be obtained by messenger, mail or by a call in person at the tax office.

WATER-POWER BILL HEARING

Amendment Offered Depriving Secretary of Discretion in Leasing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—At the hearing today before the Senate Public Lands Committee on the bill proposing that the Government shall lease water power sites on the public domain, Senators Clark, of Wyoming, and Smoot, of Utah, insisted that the bill should be amended so as to make fixed charges for the leases, instead of allowing the Secretary of the Interior discretion in this matter as provided in the House bill. Senators Robinson, of Arkansas, and Norris, of Nebraska, objected to such an amendment.

Gilford Pinchot will not appear until next week, when a number of Governors of Western States, including those from California, Colorado, Idaho and Utah, will give their views on the water power bill.

RESORTS

"The Delights of Getting Well"

You can combine the enjoyment of a magnificent resort with ALL the TREATMENTS given at Ala, Vichy, Karlsbad, Hachen, or St. Gervais at

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN
Interesting booklet, only 10c, describing the resort, sent by Chamberlin Method, 1000 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Address, GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortney House, Va.

NEWTON COAL
Answers the Burning Question

1,312,850 TONS OF NEWTON COAL WERE CONSUMED LAST YEAR.

We Mention This to Drive Home a Big Fact:
We Are Not the Best Because the Largest BUT the Largest Because the Best.

Call Us Up at Once and Tell Us to Send Some of That Coal That's Cheapest-in-the-End.

Quote Prices: Egg \$7.00; Store \$7.25; Nut \$7.50; Pea \$5.50
25c extra if carried

GEO. B. NEWTON COAL CO.
137 CHESTNUT STREET
SPRING GARDEN

CHILDREN'S CORNER

Penguins at Home

IN THE cold Arctic and Antarctic regions there are many strange animals, all different from the ones we see in our part of the world.

The seals, the fish and the flying creatures are all very curious, but of all, big and little, the penguins are the most fascinatingly funny.

What are penguins, are you wondering? Penguins are birds, but their wings are so queer and small that they can hardly fly. Instead of flying they waddle around on their big web feet and only flutter their wings to help them



And then with a push and shove, jostles them into the icy ocean.

a little when they are in an extra big hurry. Penguins are about 20 inches tall and have sleek black feathers on their backs and soft downy white feathers on their breasts.

You would laugh to see a group of them together. They get very excited as they chatter and talk with eager cries and they waddle around as though they were very fat old ladies running to catch a train. (If you can imagine a hundred very fat old ladies dressed in black dresses with long white bibs, all running frantically in every direction, you will just about imagine what a group of one hundred look like.)

And you never could guess how they make their nests!

Out of straw? The idea! There is no straw at the South Pole.

Out of twigs? No trees grow there! What could they make them of then?

Out of rocks? Yes! Round, smooth rocks, about the size of goose or duck eggs. Close down by the icy ocean they searched for smooth rocks to build on. Then one at a time the round smooth stones they find are pushed and shoved into place. They make a circle on the ground of rocks just as you would build a place for a camp fire. That wouldn't seem like a very soft nest, would it? But they think it is just the most proper kind of a nest imaginable.

When the circle of stones is nice and round, and the biggest cracks are carefully filled up with smaller stones, the mother bird lays two—always two—eggs in the nest.

Then here real work begins. You have no idea how carefully these eggs have to be watched! With ice and snow all about them they must be kept warm and warm they must be kept from being frozen. The mother bird sits there day and night physically doing nothing but watching the eggs.

on just such choice morsels, swoop down and gobble them up.

Then there is one more danger—perhaps the greatest danger of all. Sometimes a neighboring mother bird whose eggs have been stolen will herself steal the eggs and carry them off to her own nest. Once they are gone and carefully tucked under some other penguin's breast, how is a poor mother going to know where they are; or recognize her own eggs even if she should see them? Tell me that! So she must watch carefully and even if she slips away from the nest for a minute or two, she must keep her weather eye out for danger.

Sometimes before the eggs are hatched a snowstorm comes. Then the mother bird sits very still until sometimes she is covered by two or three feet of soft snow. After the storm is all over, she begins working her curious beak back and forth, up and down, until she burrows her way out to the open air.

After being so careful of the eggs, wouldn't you think the penguins would make good mothers to the baby birds? But quite the reverse is true. As soon as the eggs are hatched, the mother seems to feel that her responsibility is over. She leads her baby birds down to the edge of the water and then with a push and shove, jostles them into the icy ocean.

Now don't feel too sorry for them. They can always swim with no teaching, and how they do love the water!

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Toys to spare! Toys to spare!

What girl or boy has toys to spare? Bring them! Bring them! Help Old Santa!

Come to the Santa Claus Store House, 608 Chestnut street.

Come! Boys! Come Girls! Be sure to come. There's a treat—and come and see what else!

Store Opens 8:30 A. M.	WANAMAKER'S	Store Closes 6 P. M.
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Tomorrow Brings to Wanamaker's the Promised Christmas Sale of Young Women's Clothes

Over 3000 Smart Wraps, Suits and Coats at An Average Half Price

Fashionable Garments at \$5 to \$25 Each

In all the more-than-three-thousand garments in this sale, there is not one piece that is undesirable in point of style or quality. And you may be the judge of its price!

So you see it is a very unusual collection indeed—a group of 3000 new and fashionable garments, many brought in specially for this occasion, some from our own stocks altered in price to meet the newcomers, and some of the finer, broken sizes from our own cases, also lowered in price and put in with them.

The garments average half the usual prices. Every garment was made especially and particularly for us. The fabrics are new in fashion and of dependable qualities. And prices are so small that a young woman's mother and sister and grandmother might give her a frock and a suit and a coat, and pay just the price for the three that they'd expect to pay for one piece!

Plenty of Extra Salespeople—Plenty of Quick and Helpful Service from the Time the Store Opens

There Are Five Important Groups of Coats

Some very fashionable coats are \$20—and charming little coats they are, too! Their fashion is extremely new, for they are of rich velour or corduroy, patterned on lines of the Empire, and have the somewhat full and rippy skirts that are so smart. They have the new "muff" collars of soft, pretty beaver or other furs, and are lined with rich peau de cygnes and warmly interlined. They are just what young women want for afternoon and evening use. Also at this price are coats of mixed tweeds with natural raccoon collars—all worth a great deal more.

More black wool plush coats are \$15—Soft, warm fabrics of unusual quality, made in a new style and finished with the fashionable high collars of fur.

Wool plush and novelty coats at \$18.50 are a group of samples, ones of a kind, and very distinctive looking wraps. They are in rich, dark colors, many fur trimmed, and are suitable for dress occasions and afternoon wear.

Practical, good-looking coats at \$10 are of zibeline tweeds and other good Winter fabrics, in brown, blue or black. Many have fur collars; all are warm, attractive coats, rare indeed at \$10.

Novelty coats at \$7.75 are most unusual, and they come in brown, blue, black or tweed colorings. There are many styles, all new and attractive. For general wear, motoring, school use and shopping these are exceptional.

mering silks, and made with spangled tunics and bodices, and most effective indeed.

The Dresses Are Just As Wonderful

Evening Frocks and Dance Dresses

\$10 for a collection of sample frocks for debutantes—charming little dresses of crepe meteor, taffeta and chiffon, made in the new styles, with wee sleeves or shoulder straps and in the fashionable colorings.

Other Dresses at \$7.75 and \$13.75

are of crepe de chine, crepe meteor and other pretty, glimmering silks, and made with spangled tunics and bodices, and most effective indeed.

Morning and Afternoon Dresses

\$5, \$7.50 and \$15 for serge, satin, serge-and-satin, silk and crepe dresses in black, blue and a few colors. The colors are in good taste, new and attractive and the dresses, like the other garments, average half price.

An Unusual Collection of Suits

A Special Group at \$18.50

includes suits of corduroys, broadcloths, velveteens and gabardines, in the fashionable sand, tete de negre, Russian green, blue and black. Made in a new short-jacket model; many are in short-waisted effects and most all are fur trimmed. They are very well tailored, beautifully lined and most unusual at \$18.50.

\$10, \$15, \$20 and \$25 for Other Suits

Novelty fabrics, broadcloth, gabardine, velveteen and corduroy in all the wanted colors and many new styles. Many are fur trimmed. All are made with new short coats and new-style akirts.

All these garments are in 14 to 20 year sizes.

Children's Coats Have a Share, Too

\$10 and \$15 each for our best custom made chinchilla coats in brown, blue or gray, and 6 to 14 year sizes. These are most exceptional indeed at such prices.

\$5, \$7.50 and \$10 for other coats—Coats of corduroy, velveteen, broadcloth, chinchilla and tweed in navy blue, gray or brown, and 6 to 14 year sizes. These are suitable for school or better wear.

(Second Floor, Chestnut)

JOHN WANAMAKER