BRUMBAUGH'S STAND ON HOUSING REFORM BRINGS APPLAUSE

Citizens Highly Gratified at Governor's Reference in Message Urging Improvement of Living Conditions.

Advocates of better housing in Philadelphia were enthusiastic today over the stand which Governor Brumbaugh took in his message in behalf of sanitary and safe dwellings. Members of the Philadelphia Housing Commission and civic workers were elated over the Governor's stand for better homes, which the Organization-controlled Councils ignored.

The Governor will have the co-operation of prominent physicians, civic workers and noted housing experts, who, for more than a year, have vainly sought to get Councils Finance Committee, of which John P. Connelly is chairman, to grant the appropriation for the new Division of Housing and Sanitation.

Admiration for the Governor's stand in favor of a measure which Organization Councilmen and dual officeholders refused to support was expressed by women and men who for a year have been active in the campaign for better homes for the poor of Philadelphia.

MANY BEHIND BRUMBAUGH.

Among the men who promised to aid Governor Brumbaugh to bring about sanitary homes were Bishop Suffragan Garland, of the Protestant-Episcopal Diocese of Philadelphia; Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, of the Keneseth Israel Temple; Dr. Ross V. Patterson, Sub-dean of the Jefferson Medical College; Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, the famous authority on tuberculosis, and others.

Bishop Garland said today:

"I feel certain that Governor Brumbaugh will do all he can in improving the present housing conditions in Philadelphia. There should be no delay in this important matter, and I trust that legislation relating to the housing conditions will be taken up at once. A good law was passed by the Legislature a year ago which, if enforced, would have done a great deal of good. Unfortunately, this law has not been enforced because two or three self-constituted judges of sanitary problems in Councils refused to grant the necessary appropriation. Governor Brumbaugh has taken the right step by declaring himself in favor of better homes for the poor of Philadelphia."

Dr. Ross V. Patterson, sub-dean of the Jefferson Medical College, said:

"If Governor Brumbaugh carries out his program for better housing, it will result in happiness being brought to thousands of women and children who are living in houses the existence of which no municipality ought to permit. I feel sure that Governor Brumbaugh will accomplish a great deal by changing the present conditions which exist in the congested quarters of Philadelphia. The Governor of this State has a wonderful opportunity ahead of him. He will have the moral support of every self respecting citizen in his desire to change the dirty, unsanitary homes of some of our poor."

"Better housing conditions will reduce the death toll among infants who are dying by the thousands yearly. The majority of these deaths are due directly to present unsanitary houses which breed disease."

DR. KRAUSKOPF GRATIFIED.

Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf said:

"I am glad to hear that Governor Brumbaugh has come out publicly in favor of better housing for the poor of Philadelphia as well as throughout the State. The Governor has taken the right move. He will have the support of every woman and men who has been active in the campaign for better housing conditions. I hope that no obstacles will be placed in the Governor's path. Governor Brumbaugh, I feel certain, is sincere, and with a man of his type declaring himself for sanitary homes I feel sure that the end of old dilapidated houses is near."

Common Councilman Robert D. Dripps, of Germantown, the only Councilman who was in favor of the new division of housing and sanitation, said:

"I am gratified, but not surprised, that Governor Brumbaugh has placed himself squarely on record in favor of improved housing conditions in this city. He will have the co-operation of thousands of citizens."

Miss Mary H. Ingham, director of the Octavia Hill Association, which has helped to rebuild many of the old insanitary houses in South Philadelphia, said:

"The Governor will accomplish a great deal if he carries out his program."

Dr. Flick's statement was:

"There should be no delay in changing the housing system. Governor Brumbaugh has taken the right step and I hope that he will be instrumental in changing present conditions. Philadelphia today has many disease breeding houses as well as unsafe tenements. The loss of four lives in a tenement last Sunday was chiefly due to the fact that the building was a fire trap."

Charles J. Rhoads, president of the Federal Reserve Bank, and treasurer of the Philadelphia Housing Commission, said:

"Governor Brumbaugh has started out right in taking up the question of reforming housing conditions."

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE HEARTILY APPROVED AS PROMISE OF NEW ERA

General gratification was expressed throughout Philadelphia today over Governor Brumbaugh's determined declarations in his message for local option, practical civil service, woman suffrage and a workmen's compensation act. It was freely predicted that the new Administration would mark a new era in Pennsylvania.

His message was indorsed by those who have taken prominent parts in movements for civic and State betterment, and hearty co-operation was promised by those interested in various efforts to improve conditions generally.

"Governor Brumbaugh's declaration for local option will have a great moral effect in State and nation," said the Rev. E. J. Moore, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. "The league heartily indorses the Governor's action and will do all in its power to support him. At present Pennsylvania has less 'dry' territory than any other State except Nevada, but with men like the Governor at the head of affairs I believe that conditions will be speedily changed. The State Board of Trustees, at the annual meeting, decided that it would stand by the Governor in every way, and I feel sure that it will keep its promises."

Mrs. George A. Pierrol, chairman of the Woman's Suffrage Party Committee, said: "I cannot help feeling proud that this State has a man at the helm who is wide enough to see the justice of submitting the question of woman suffrage to the voters. In November, of this year, he will be proud of those voters when they decide that the mothers of their children shall help in making better conditions under which they and their children shall live."

The Governor's address was also warmly praised by T. Henry Walnut, a member of the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association. He said:

"The Civil Service Reform Association is gratified although not surprised that the Governor in his address to the Legislature has declared in favor of a State civil service act. His declaration is identical with his original statements made in the primary campaign. We have every confidence in the sincerity of the Governor's intention to secure an effective State administration."

"The Governor's straightforward statement regarding a workmen's compensation act," said George Ulrick, president of the Central Labor Union, will be appreciated by the workmen all over the State. I am sure he means business."

JERSEY LAWMAKERS ASKED TO PASS FIRST LICENSE REPEALER

Popular Bill to Revoke Existing Law Introduced. New Salary Reduction Measure Prepared.

TRENTON, Jan. 19.—One of the most popular pieces of proposed legislation yet introduced in the New Jersey Legislature is a bill presented today by Assemblyman Weart, of Mercer County, repealing the law of last winter requiring a license, costing $1.15 a year, to fish in any streams within the State. Since the measure was enacted at the instance of the State Fish and Game Commission there has been a great deal of agitation against it and the repealer is expected to be passed without difficulty.

Assemblyman Dalrymple, of Passaic, presented a bill exempting from taxation household goods and wearing apparel to the amount of $500.

As an aftermath to the bill introduced last night to reduce State officials' salaries, from Governor down, Senator Mathies, of Ocean, father of the measure, has prepared another bill for introduction in a day or two cutting the salaries of all the members and secretaries of County Tax Boards. This will affect 84 officials.

Senator Reed, of Camden, who drew the bill for Senator Mathies, today said that the total salary paring by the two bills would be $150,000 yearly. The secretaries of the county tax boards by the new bill are to be eliminated and one of the members is to act as secretary.

There is every evidence in the air of a political split between the Republican majority and the Democratic minority of the Legislature over the method of naming the new heads of consolidated State departments, as provided in the Economy and Efficiency Commission's bill. Many officials are legislated out of office by the eight bills now pending, and several new and high-salaried chiefs are to be appointed. The Legislature being Republican and the Governor a Democrat, it is now proposed to take the appointments out of the Governor's hands and place them in the hands of the Legislature in joint session, so that Republicans can control these offices.

The Democrats will insist that the Governor appoint. The fight will likely be the big one of the session.

Senator Ackerson, Monmouth, presented a coast protection bill providing a State appropriation equal to that of the Federal Government for the work of protecting the Atlantic coast from the encroachment of the sea.

The bill taxing bachelors was read for the second time in the House and is ready for final disposition at the next meeting.

BRUMBAUGH TAKES OATH AS GOVERNOR

Continued from Page One

Brumbaugh not to misuse his influence in the Legislature.

"We are not an academy which needs a head master," he said. "The Pennsylvania constitution separates the government of this Commonwealth into three branches, the executive, the judicial and the legislative. We should do only our share of the government, and we should see to it that we get as good as we give. If any of the branches attempts to interfere with the duties of another, we should say to that branch, 'Shinny on your own side.'"

The new Lieutenant Governor, in his inaugural address, rapped "progressive" legislation, State commissions and regulation of business. He declared himself in favor of no increased appropriations and no new taxes.

The "Red Rose of Lancaster" wore his usual red rose during the ceremonies in the Senate chamber. On the President's desk, from behind which he spoke, was an immense bouquet of red roses. The chamber was crowded with men and women from all parts of the State, and most of the Senators were in their seats when the Senate convened at 11 o'clock.

The Rev. Thomas A. Davis, of the Abigail Vare Church, of South Philadelphia, was installed as the new chaplain at the opening of this morning's session. He is famous as the "baseball pastor," because of his friendship for the Philadelphia Athletics.

Senators Graff, Gerberich and DeWitt escorted Mr. McClain to the Senate chamber. Judge George Kunkel, President Judge of the Dauphin County Common Pleas Courts, administered the oath of office.

The inauguration ceremonies will last for eight hours. The Senate reconvened at 10:30 o'clock this morning to witness the inauguration of Mr. McClain and hear his message to that body. The House convened at 11 o'clock. At 12 o'clock the members of both branches marched in a body to the reviewing stand, which is located this year facing 3d street near State street.

Immediately after Doctor Brumbaugh was declared Governor he rode over the route of the inaugural parade in an automobile, returning to the reviewing stand in time to witness the entire parade. Tonight there will be the customary reception.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONTINGENT.

Philadelphians to the number of 2000 were in the great throng that witnessed the ceremonies. There are large delegations from Pittsburgh and from the anthracite region.

Business men and many educators make up most of the throng. Virtually every educator in Philadelphia who could get away for the day is here to witness their former chief and associate inaugurated as Governor. From Huntingdon, Doctor Brumbaugh's home town, his neighbors and boyhood friends have come in large numbers.

The streets are gaily decorated with American and State flags, and across the principal intersections the Union Republican Club of South Philadelphia, the Vare contingent, has stretched huge banners bearing portraits of the new Governor.

The parade this afternoon was one of the largest ever held for a Governor of Pennsylvania. More than 4000 men were in line. The four troops of State Police, a regiment of infantry, virtually all of the firemen's organizations in Pennsylvania, and more than 2000 members of political marching clubs and civic organizations were in line.

One of the features of the parade was the banner which the Huntingdon County marchers carried in the parade, booming Governor Brumbaugh for President. "President Brumbaugh in 1916. Huntingdon, Harrisburg, Washington," was the inscription on the huge banner.

TESTIMONIAL TO NEW GOVERNOR.

Governor Brumbaugh, at his installation was made the recipient of a testimonial in the form of an expression of confidence from leading ministers of various religious denominations. The testimonial is embodied in a beautifully engraved letter, which says:

"The undersigned clergymen of the city of Philadelphia tender to you, at the beginning of your administration as Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, our hearty congratulations upon your inauguration, and our best wishes for your success as the executive head of the State. Your high character as a man, as an educator, as a publicist, as a Christian, and as one interested in the general welfare of the city of Philadelphia, of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the country at large, leads us to cherish bright hopes for the advancement of every true interest of this Commonwealth during your incumbency of your high office. We assure you of our earnest sympathy and our hearty support in all your arduous duties; and we pray that the God of our fathers may grant unto you His guidance in all your undertakings for the good of our Commonwealth."

(Signed)
THE REV. GEORGE H. BICKLEY.
THE REV. RUFUS W. MILLER.
THE REV. SAMUEL E. BATTEN.
JOSEPH BERRY, BISHOP M. E. CHURCH.
PHILIP M. RHINELANDER, BISHOP.
THE REV. THOMAS J. GARLAND.
THE REV. J. C. SCULLER.
THE REV. EDWIN HEYL DELK.
THE REV. WILLIAM H. ROBERTS.
THE REV. FLOYD W. TOMKINS.
THE REV. W. T. ROSSITER.

(Text of Governor Brumbaugh's inaugural will be found on Page 5.)

"BILLY" SUNDAY WILL SPEAK TO PENITENTIARY CONVICTS

Warden "Bob" McKenty Gladly Accepts Evangelist's Offer.

Fourteen hundred and seventy-four convicts of the Eastern Penitentiary will hear "Billy" Supday on Friday morning. Shortly after his arrival in this city the evangelist wrote to Warden Robert McKenty requesting that he be allowed to speak to the men in prison at least once during his campaign in this city. The request was granted gladly and the time for the sermon fixed at 10 o'clock on Friday of this week.

"'Billy' is all right!" Warden McKenty said today. "The fact that he wants to come where there are many sinners shows that the man is sincere and is looking for the biggest job in his line. Were he to tackle the easy ones and let the hardened sinners pass, people would not take much stock in him.

"Somehow the men knew he was in town and the sentiments of all seem to be greatly in favor of his coming to the penitentiary, and had he not volunteered to come I would have asked him to do so."

CHANGE IN COURT PROPOSED

Delaware Legislature Considering Bill for Wilmington Tribunal.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 19.—Reorganization of the Wilmington Municipal Court is proposed in a bill offered in the House today.

The measure, which was prepared by House Attorney Jones at the request of the Wilmington delegation, provides that the Deputy Judge in the Municipal Court have charge of the Juvenile Court division and authorizes him to appoint probation officers.

The appointment of the Deputy Judge would be made by the Governor and not by the Municipal Court Judge as is the present custom.

GEORGE W. MATCHNER

George W. Matchner, a tipstaff of Quarter Sessions Court, died today at his home, 5032 Walker street, Holmesburg. He had been confined to his home a week. Several days ago an operation was performed on his foot and blood poisoning developed which necessitated a second operation at 2 o'clock this morning. The patient died five hours later without regaining consciousness. Mr. Matchner was 56 years old. He was appointed a tipstaff about 18 years ago by the late Judge Biddle. He had been a reserve policeman and was one of the guard of honor for the Liberty Bell at the Chicago Exposition. He is survived by a widow.

Youth Attempts Suicide

A 19-year-old youth impelled to attempt suicide by lack of work and illness is at the Methodist Hospital today and physicians think he will recover. He is William Phillip, of 1319 Wolf street. The youth swallowed carbolic acid in his room at that address. Mrs. Mary Hickey, the landlady, heard his groans and notified the police.

EVANGELIST AND WIFE AT WHITE HOUSE

Photo by Harris & Ewing.

After being received by the President yesterday, Mr. and Mrs. Sunday, of course, were not permitted to get away from the White House grounds before the photographers had recorded the visit. The picture was taken at a corner of the White House.

SILENT REVOLUTION HELPING WORKMAN, SAYS IDA TARBELL

Investigator Tells U. S. Commission Scientific Management Marks "New Day" for Labor.

By JOHN EDWIN NEVIN

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Scientific management is a silent revolution aiding all workmen, in the opinion of Ida M. Tarbell, original muck raker. She so testified today before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations.

Several of the commissioners took exception. Commissioner Garretson heckled Miss Tarbell somewhat severely, but she held her own well in the face of a series of questions destined to show that the plan, instead of making for industrial democracy and better relations between employer and employed, really created individual despotism that threatened the annihilation of the entire labor movement.

Miss Tarbell admitted she realized that in the past bonus systems had been used to increase production and reduce wages. But she insisted under the present system the American employer rapidly is taking the position that the more wages a man earns for himself the more dividends he produces for his employer.

Miss Tarbell said she had been engaged in literary work for many years and recently had been investigating "relations of golden rule to business."

"You say there is a silent revolution going on in business?" asked Chairman Walsh. "Tell us just what you mean."

COMMON MAN "GREAT THING."

"Business today is finding out that the common man is the great thing in this world," she answered. "To give him full justice and opportunity is now the idea of many employers of labor. The personal equation and the individual man is now the big subject confronting employers. I believe there are in this country today more employers than ever before who realize that unless the common man is properly cared for they themselves cannot hope to make their affairs properly successful."

Miss Tarbell explained at great length the investigation she has completed recently as to scientific management.

"Wherever the question of scientific management has been worked out honestly and definitely," she said, "it has benefited the worker, but there has been a great deal of faking in this regard. It is because of this faking that labor has complained of scientific management which had for its object only speeding up. When scientific management is rightly in force, it makes for collective action betwen capital and labor. When you have this co-operation, the business interests of this country will benefit greatly and so will the workers themselves.

"This is a new day in American labor. I have watched it in the iron and steel industry," she said. "I recall the strike of 1870 in Pittsburgh. I know the steel workers and managers of Pennsylvania. I know the crimes of the steel business. When the steel corporation was formed it inherited some of the worst and some of the best labor policies then in existence. Take the Frick Company. It's manager, Mr. Lynch, stood for 'safety first.' He was the man who induced the steel corporation to develop that as one of its policies and today it is increasing this policy and intelligently applying it."

FRICK POLICY TOWARD LABOR.

At this point Chairman Walsh asked what the policy of the Frick company was toward labor.

"Their mines were run on the open-shop policy," Miss Tarbel continued, "but they did their best for all of their workers. The unspeakable coke villages of the Pittsburgh district are now at least sanitary and fit for human occupancy and no longer mere parts of the ash pits.

"And the steel trade also has applied the eight-hour day to from 11 to 25 per cent. of its employes," she said. "The Commonwealth Steel Company of Granite City, Ill., whose head has refused to make a fortune manufacturing shrapnel to kill men, no longer has the 12-hour system at all. It uses the eight-hour system mostly, and it does so because scientific management showed best results are obtained by [illegible] day."

INDEPENDENTS ASK WHY FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN WAS PICKED

If for Expediency, They Won't Criticise, But They Want to Know if Similar Choices Will Be Made.

Independent Republicans and reformers who supported the candidacy of Doctor Brumbaugh were inclined today to reserve comment upon the Governor's appointment of Francis Shunk Brown, of this city, as Attorney General. While admitting they were not enthusiastic over the appointment of a man generally known as the personal and political counsel of the Vares to this post, nevertheless they said they were willing to withhold criticism for the present.

The one predominant question in the minds of the Independents now is whether the naming of Mr. Brown—which is acknowledged to be a purely political appointment—was a matter of expediency to insure the support of the Organization for the Brumbaugh legislative program, or whether it is to be taken as an index of the administration which Pennsylvania is to expect from the new Governor.

Should the former prove to be true, and developments demonstrate that Dr. Brumbaugh chose Francis Shunk Brown in order not to antagonize the Republican Legislature at the very outset of his term of office, the approval of the Independents will be given. On the other hand, some asked, "with his very first appointment a political one, what could be expected later?"

DEMANDED EXPLANATION.

It was learned today that the independent supporters of Doctor Brumbaugh prepared to remonstrate when they first learned that Mr. Brown would be the probable appointee. A conference of the independent leaders was held and the obvious favoring of so "strong" an Organization man was bitterly condemned. A man close to Doctor Brumbaugh was called upon to explain the Governor-elect's position.

It is understood that he made it plain that Doctor Brumbaugh felt the necessiay of having men close to the counsels of the Republican Organization for this office. He also indicated that the new Governor had the fullest confidence in the integrity and personal honor of Mr. Brown. Upon these grounds opposition was withdrawn.

Mr. Brown was a candidate for the office of Attorney General in 1910 after the election of Governor Tener. Through a political play of McNichol, however, the Vares were unable to put him in the office. The McNichol candidate at that time was former Sheriff Joseph Gilfillan, one time personal counsel for McNichol.

When the fight became very close, McNichol adroitly offered to compromise on John C. Bell, who also had formerly been an attorney for McNichol.

When the Vares realized that they had been duped the breach between the two factions of the Organization broadened, and the activity of the South Philadelphia leaders in the Mayoralty election in 1911 was in part a reflection of the controversy over the failure of Governor Tener to appoint Mr. Brown.

BROWN WON PIGGERY FIGHT.

Francis Shunk Brown is best known as the personal and political counsel of the Vares. He is also a trustee of the Israel Durham estate. It was Brown who represented the piggery owners in South Philadelphia when Director Cooke made his fight to have the piggeries removed.

Director Cooke openly asserted that the piggeries were under the protection of the Vares and immediately afterwards, by a strange coincidence, Brown, the Vare attorney, became the attorney for the piggery owners. The latter organized into an association to protect their interests and it was Brown who carried the case to the courts and who so exercised his legal ability that the piggeries still remain a South Philadelphia institution.

In the course of the trial Brown opposed the testimony of former Director of Public Health Neff, who charged that the piggeries were a menace to the public health in the southern section of the city.

While during late years Brown has been intimately identified with the Vares and other Republican Organization leaders, in his earlier life he was a staunch Democrat. Late in the '90s he was regarded as one of the leading Democrats in this city and was repeatedly urged to run for public office. He declined nominations for several offices, however, among them being that of district attorney.

Just when or why Francis Shunk Brown transferred his political allegiance to the Vares, one-third owners of the Organization, is not known.

ANOTHER GREAT 'QUAKE IN ITALY

Continued from Page One

fled in panic to the open fields. It is believed the loss of life would have been heavy there if it had not been for the recent disaster. The residents left the town at the first warning.

Several of the public buildings at Luzzi were badly damaged, and there was also damage at Paola, Castrovillari, Rossano and Amantea, but preliminary reports received here said that there had been no loss of life in these towns.

As news of the earthquake was cried in Calabria, which had been the scene of many earthquakes, virtually all the towns of that southern region were emptied of inhabitants. This afternoon they are preparing to spend the night in the fields rather than return to their homes.

KING BRINGS ORPHANS TO ROME.

After a 16-hour automobile trip through the earthquake zone the King returned to Rome today, bringing in his car six orphan children whom he had found being cared for by the soldiers at Avezzano. The little refugees were turned over to the officials of the Quirinal Hospital. They will be educated at the King's expense.

The King found that the relief measures in the earthquake zone were highly satisfactory, and shortly after his return he sent a personal message of congratulation to General Supelli, the Italian Minister of War, praising the work of the troops serving as rescue forces.

On his trip the King spent several hours at Avezzano and Pescina. In the ruins of the former town he witnessed the rescue of 12 persons who had been entombed in the debris for days, and while he was there a relief train equipped from the funds of Queen Helena arrived.

OFFICIAL DEATH LIST 33,440.

The latest reports to Premier Salandra have increased the death list in the earthquake to 33,440. Before the news arrived of the catastrophe at Cozenza today it was declared that the total number of deaths would not be more than 35,000.

Conditions in the central earthquake zone are being restored to normal as rapidly as possible. This has been effected by the rebuilding of railroad lines destroyed by the shocks. In this work troops who have been held ready for war were of immense advantage. The Engineering Corps has won the personal commendation of General Supelli for its work.

A report reached here last night that a fire had broken out again in the ruins of Capelle and that a number of persons had been burned to death. It was learned today, however, that the flames were quickly extinguished without any loss of life.

SUNDAY OPENS ARTILLERY ATTACK

Continued from Page One

fumes of hell fire. You can never tell what the power of a single word to some unassuming individual may be. It may make the devil have a real headache. It may chase Old Nick back in a corner for shame of his defeat. Andrew won Peter. Peter won 3000 at pentecost. Kimball spoke to a man in a shoe-making shop. That man turned out to be Dwight L. Moody, and he won multitudes from sin.

"Come out for Christ, your Redeemer, who bled and died on the Cross at Calvary to save you from eternal damnation. Come out of your snug and comfortable seats and speak a word to save a lost soul.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING?

"What do ye do that others do not do? You say 'I go to church,' so does the saloonkeeper. You say, 'I go to church,' so do the girls from the red light district. You say 'I give to the collection plate,' so does the brewer, but what do you do that he doesn't do; that is the question the Lord asks. What do ye more than others? Is it something more than an empty profession of faith? Therefore the work of rescuing people for Jesus Christ is hard and I hope it will always be hard. I have no use for the man or woman who is looking for something easy to do.

"It is like a woman I met in Solita, Col. She sang in the choir in the meetings there and she came to me and said: 'I wish you would talk to my husband about not being a Christian,' and I said: 'Have you talked to him?' She said: 'No.' I said 'No, ma'am, I won't; the spirit of God is trying to get you to go to him and you are trying to saddle the work off on some one else.' She said: 'I think you will have more influence with him than I have.' I said: 'How long have you been married?' She said: 'Twelve years,' and I said, 'It is no compliment to you. I come here a stranger and have a bigger drag with your husband than you have.' 'Then you won't speak to him?' I said, 'No, but I will pray for him. You can go and do your part and if you can't get him I will go.'

"I nagged at that woman for a solid week. She would say, 'It is so hard.' I said: 'Do you like to sing in the choir?' She said, 'Yes.' I said, 'Then your idea is to do the thing you like to do and the thing you don't like to do you pass along to somebody else.' Well, I nagged at her and almost had to drag her from the platform to get her to do something for Christ. Her husband sat down about as far as that post there, on one end seat, and finally she went down and put her arm about him and said: 'Charlie, I have been praying for you to come to Christ.' He burst into tears, and said, 'Kid, I have been waiting for you for two weeks to ask me that.'

"There are thousands of people in Philadelphia today who can be gotten for Christ if you go and ask them to give their hearts to him. That is the reason we don't do more church work. You go and sit in a pew, listen to a sermon and listen to the choir sing and then go out and call that worshiping God. The whole town will go to hell so fast you can't see it for dust, if you don't get on the job."

"Tired? Well, I should say I am. But it was worth it. Oh, but I did hate to get up this morning!"

This is the way "Billy" Sunday summed up his condition, today, after his strenuous one-day fight in Washington against the devil, yesterday.

"Billy" was not the only member of the party, however, that felt the effects of yesterday's trip. The various co-workers in the Sunday headquarters at 1914 Spring Garden street did not appear at the breakfast table as early as usual nor did they seem to have entirely dispelled the "gloom" reflected by the rain which poured down so steadily. But, as "Billy" put it, they are undaunted by such trivial things as weather.

"It may be a bum day and we may be a little tired, but we're going to be right on the job and keep the devil on the run," he said laughingly, when some one suggested that it was not a very pleasant day on which to resume the campaign.

Even "Ma" Sunday could not conceal a shiver as she glanced out of the dining room window when she sat down to breakfast.

MUCH WORK AHEAD.

"It seems as though it has been raining steadily ever since we have been here," she sighed. "But what do we care? When you've got lots of hard work to do the weather doesn't make any difference.

That there is much hard work to do no one of the party doubts for a minute. In addition to the services held by Mr. Sunday in the tabernacle at 2 o'clock this afternoon and another service to be held at 7:30 o'clock this evening, there are to be 16 meetings held by various members of his party in factories, schools and churches throughout the city.

The first meeting scheduled for today was at 11:45 this morning, when Mrs. "Bob" Stover addressed employes of the "Jack" Cardiff conducted a similar meeting at the J. T. Pugh company, 21st and Ludlow streets, and the Rev. J. W. Welsh spoke at the Standard Roller Bearing Company, 49th and Merion streets.

Choir director Homer A. Rodeheaver left his trombone at home today when he went to conduct services at the Niles-Bement-Pond Company, 21st and Callowhill streets, where he met the employes in a revival "get-together." Of course, he would prefer to conduct a musical service with his famous instrument but, as he puts it, "you cannot play all the time."

OTHER SHOP MEETINGS.

Other shop meetings begun at 12:30 p. m., when "Bob" Stover addressed employes of the J. B. Stetson Company, 5th street and Montgomery avenue; the Rev. W. J. Humeston, at the Philladelphia and Reading Y. M. C. A., Lehigh and Kensington avenues; and Mrs. Asher, at the North American Lace Company, 10th street and Glenwood avenue.

After the tabernacle service Miss Grace Saxe resumed her lectures on "How to Use the Bible in Soul Winning," when she met her Bible class of personal workers on the platform of the tabernacle.

Other afternoon activities were scheduled in a number of churches throughout the city. At 2:30 o'clock Mrs. Stover met the girls of the annex of the West Philadelphia High School for Girls in the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church; Miss Fetterolf spoke to the pupils of the Girls' High School and the Philadelphia Normal School in the Fifth Baptist Church, and Miss Gamlin addressed a girls' and boys' meeting in the Mount Herman Reformed Church. She addressed a similar meeting at the Tioga Methodist Episcopal Church at 4:15 o'clock.

Mrs. Asher will conduct a prayer meeting in the Howard Hospital at 4:15 o'clock, and at 4:30 o'clock Miss Saxe and Miss Lamont will conduct similar classes in the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church and the Fourth Reformed Church, of Roxborough, respectively.

At 6 o'clock, the large meeting of the day, excluding those held in the tabernacle, will take place in the 1st Regiment Armory, where the business women of the city will hold a mass meeting to be addressed by Miss Miller and Miss Kinney. At 6:30 o'clock the service will be concluded and the women will march to the tabernacle in a body, where a section has been reserved for them for the evening service conducted by "Billy."

As Bently D. Ackley put it this morning, after looking over the day's schedule, "it certainly is a nice easy program to follow Monday, our 'day of rest.'"

So many reservations have been asked for by organizations, office forces and employes of the big mills in Philadelphia that practically all the reservations that can be granted have been made up to the second week in February.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel-Biddle will give a reception in their Walnut street home tomorrow to Mr. and Mrs. Sunday.

("Billy" Sunday [illegible] page 14.)

POOR WOMAN TELLS WHAT CHEAP BREAD MEANS IN STRUGGLE

Mother of Five, Making Ends Meet on $11 a Week, Fears Rise in Price of Penny a Loaf.

Suppose the price of bread should be advanced one cent a loaf because of the increased value of wheat, how much would that cost the average family? Statistics show that 275 loaves of bread are consumed per capita in the United States; in a family of five this would amount to an increased expense of $13.75; the former unemployed would earn this in a week's time and the increase in wages would far outdistance an increase in expense; however, we believe that it is doubtful if there will be an increase in the cost of bread.—Statement issued by the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange.

"I suppose," said Mrs. Frederick Kneisler, "that the gentlemen who wrote those words wouldn't feel it if bread went up 1 cent a loaf. I suppose they wouldn't even feel it if bread went up 5 cents a loaf. Maybe they could do without it altogether, with the meat and the potatoes and the eggs and all the other good things they probably have. But with bread up even a half cent a loaf, there are many of us who are going to feel it, and feel it hard."

Mrs. Kneisler gazed wistfully at her two youngest children playing before the fire—a nice warm kitchen fire, it is true, but one heated with coal bought by the bucket and not by the ton. Her neat two-story house at 1913 Sterner street, renting for $19 a month, has its counterpart by the thousands in Philadelphia, and she herself, the wife of an honest workingman—when he can get work—struggling along with their five children on the inadequate number of dollars he can make, has her duplicate by the hundreds and hundreds throughout the city. She is a type.

"EASY" ON $15 A WEEK.

"The time was," she went on, "when my husband could make $15 a week as easy as rolling off a log and then we didn't have no trouble at all getting along, but when hard times come along, he is cut down to $11 and then's the time that every cent counts.

"When you've got to get your rent, your heat, your light and food for seven out of $11 a week, it's enough to make you chew your finger nails at the very thought of bread going up. I remember the time when you could get round steak for 14 and 15 cents a pound and flour was cheaper and eggs and sugar and everything in fact, but now the cheapest thing that's left to us is bread and God knows it'll be a sad day when they put that up.

"When you can't afford much else to eat, a family like mine manages to get away with a lot of bread, and I've found, with coal so high and most stoves in these little houses so poor, baking don't pay. Most of the time we eat six loaves of bread a day, with not much else, of course, except a little coffee and tea. Oh, no," she added, "there's nothing so very unusual in that. Lots of families have been eating only bread this winter.

WHAT 6 CENTS A DAY MEANS.

"That'll mean 6 cents a day more if bread goes higher; and when you figure that up in a year it's enough to frighten the wits out of you. Three hundred and sixty-five times 6 cents; why, that makes over $21; enough to pay my rent for two months and then have something left over; enough to buy us coal for a whole winter.

"If the men who say it don't matter about bread going up had five little boys to buy shoes for, they'd be a little more careful about making such statements. If they hadn't had a new suit since they couldn't remember when, they'd know what a difference five or six cents a day is going to mean to us poor people. If they had to train themselves to go without and do nothing else but go without all the time, I guess it would cure them forever of saying such rash things as that."

She went to the fire and lifting the lid stirred it up and carefully added about 10 pieces of coal.

"All I can say is," she went on, "that I hope somebody will do something to keep flour from going up any more. It may be only a cent a loaf, but it's more than we can stand."

CYRUS E. WOODS' LUCKY DAY

Secretary of the Commonwealth Has Cause So to Think January 18.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 19.—Cyrus E. Woods, the newly appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth, believes that the luckiest day in his life was his wedding day. He was married on January 18, 1900. He was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Portugal by President Taft on January 18, 1911, the 11th anniversary of his wedding. Yesterday, which was also January 18, he was appointed to his new position of Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE WEATHER

Official Forecast

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

For Eastern Pennsylvania: Generally cloudy tonight and Wednesday, probably snow in north portion; colder tonight; moderate west winds.

For New Jersey: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy.

The storm that was central over Alabama yesterday has moved rapidly northeastward to the St. Lawrence valley, and a secondary disturbance is indicated over the upper Mississippi valley this morning. These disturbances have caused general precipitation throughout the eastern half of the country. The temperatures have fallen rapidly in the southeastern States following the storm, but still remain high along the north Atlantic slope. A further decrease of a few degrees is reported from the Ohio basin and the Lake region and the temperatures are about 30 degrees lower than along the north Atlantic slope this morning.

U. S. Weather Bureau Bulletin

Observations made at 8 a. m. eastern time.

Station.	8 a.m.	Low n't.	Rain-fall.	Wind	Vele-city.	Weather
Abilene, Tex.	38	34		NW	8	Clear
Atlantic City	46	44	.82	SW	10	Cloudy
Bismarck, N. D.	20	14		NW	20	Clear
Boston, Mass.	50	34	1.16	SW	24	Cloudy
Buffalo, N. Y.	28	28	.16	SW	38	Cloudy
Chicago, Ill.	30	16		NW	8	Cloudy
Cleveland, O.	28	28	.84	W	14	Snow
Denver, Colo.	36	26		NW	10	Clear
Des Moines, Ia.	30	20	.04	NW	10	Snow
Detroit, Mich.	24	22	.44	W	12	Cloudy
Duluth, Minn.	10	8	.08	NE	4	Snow
Galveston, Tex.	42	42		W	20	Clear
Hatteras, N. C.	60	60	1.24	SW	22	Cloudy
Helena, Mont.	30	28		SW	4	Clear
Huron, S. D.	24	24	.06	NW	24	Cloudy
Jacksonville, Fla.	50	50	.48	SW	6	Cloudy
Kansas City, Mo.	26	24	.08	W	16	Snow
Louisville, Ky.	34	34	.40	S	12	Cloudy
Memphis, Tenn.	36	34	.44	S	4	Cloudy
New Orleans	58	56		SW	8	Clear
New York	54	48	.51	W	18	Cloudy
N. Platte, Neb.	30	30	.01	NW	12	Cloudy
Oklahoma, Okla.	34	46		NW	14	Cloudy
Philadelphia	34	34	.24	NW	12	Cloudy
Phoenix, Ariz.	52	38		NW	4	Clear
Pittsburgh	30	30	.10	SW	18	Snow
Portland, Me.	34	34	1.00	S	16	Cloudy
Portland, Ore.	50	50		S	4	Clear
Quebec, Can.	22	28	.10	NE	12	Cloudy
St. Louis, Mo.	28	26		NW	12	Clear
St. Paul, Minn.	14	zero	.08	SE	4	Cloudy
Salt Lake, Utah	46	18		NE	4	Clear
San Francisco	48	48		N	6	Clear
Scranton, Pa.	40	38	.10	NW	12	Cloudy
Tampa, Fla.	58	50	.02	NW	12	Cloudy