HOW THE CITY AND NATION VIEW THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Comment of Prominent Philadelphians and by Leading Newspapers of the Country

comments of prominent Philadelphians and leading newspapers throughthe country on President Wilson's message are printed herewith:

the catastrophe abroad. It is recognition of the fact that today we stand alone, without an ally, without as friend.

Since our whole history views with repulgrance the possibility of any alliance.

dragging us into the stormy future of Europe, Mr. Wilson turns to those nations

nearest to us in order that we may

promote our mutual accurity. We must our invitation thus to unite their des-

SOCIALIST EDITOR FORESEES

ENTIRE RECONSTRUCTION

Joshus Wanhope, editor of the New York Call, leading Socialist daily in the United States, and one of the most widely known Socialists in this country, said: "To many respects I consider the Pres-

ident's address the most remarkable document ever penned by a Chief Executive of this nation. The document is all the more portentous because it was written

by a Domocrat. But that is explained by the fact that it is not theories that govern our actions, but facts. Mr. Wil-

son, the representative of the party of the middle class and extreme individual-ism, advocates an increased income tax

and Government action in the creation

But he who has studied history and par-

seing thrown by billions into the fur-

nace of the European conflagration. The United States must follow suit

indicates very clearly the beginning of that process. The only logical result to

which this process can lead is the com-

ii. Will also give way to another system, although I do not believe that we will have to light a war to accomplish it. "Mr. Wilson's address is another earn-

est of the inevitable coming of collectiv-

ism and the substitution of social own-ership for the present system of private

"CRUSH THEM OUT," SAYS

WILSON OF 'HYPHENATED'

merged this gigantic project into an in-

tile rivals, but co-operating friends, and their growing sense of commu-nity of interest, alike in matters po-

likely to give them a new significance as factors in international affairs and in the political history of the world.

It presents them as in a very deep and

itual partners, standing together be-cause thinking together, quick with common sympathies and common

ideas. Separated, they are subject to all the cross-currents of the confused-politics of a world of hostile rival-ries; united in spirit and purpose, they cannot be disappointed of their

they cannot be disappointed of their peaceful destiny.

This is Pan-Americanism. It has none of the spirit of empire in it. It is the embodiment, the effectual embodiment, of the spirit of law and independence and liberty and mutual

NEW PAN-AMERICANISM.

NEW PAN-AMERICANISM.

The new Pan-Americanism, the President emphasized, was destined to play a foremost part in the economic readjustment which must come about with the end of the European war. He laid stress on how the United States had played "brother" to Mexico. He reiterated again that the United States had no elish purpose in its guardianship of the South and Central American Republics. It was an equality of nations themselves independent except in mutual aims and

independent except in mutual aims and

OUTBURST OF HANDCLAPPING.

The argument for Pan-Americanism was at the opening of the address. The Congressmen heard it at first in silence.

but when he came to that portion re-affirming the Monroe Doctrine, and in particular to that phrase where he enun-

clated the equality and independence of all American nations, there was a vigor-ous, momentary outburst of handclapping. The pronunciamento "We will aid and

befriend Mexico but will not coerce her also evoked a brief round of applause. For the most part, however, the Senators

and Representatives sat engrossed and

silent, taking in every phrase as it fell from the President's lips. Not once did the President's reading

aspirations.

sense a unit in world affairs, spir-

litical and in matters economic.

enterprise. And this means socialism.

OF ECONOMIC SYSTEM

JOHN F. LEWIS OPPOSES spite of its unemutional, husiness-like wasingujas juicijan sil jo spils in 1920). President Wilson's message to Congress may well be one of his most important and bistorical documents. He calls for a begennony of North and South America and a large increase in our national defenses as the American answer to the great European war. The doctrine of Pan-Americanism, as prenounced by President Wilson is an appeal for unity and protection against the catastrophe abroad. It is recognition of the fact that today we stand nione. PRESIDENT'S SHIPPING AND INCOME TAX PROPOSALS

an Frederick Lewis, a prominent atof this city, who is considered and dry on international law, said of resident's address;

President's address: (am greatly interested and impressed a what the Fresident has said about increase of our merchant marine, increase of our merchant marine, the can be no question as to the wistaking prompt and effective meas-to increase America's tonnage on the and there can be little question, if as to the vital necessity of such infrom the standpoint of national difference of opinion as to the manner of increase recom-by the President is the wisest

The construction or purchase of ships he Government itself might or might be a serious competition to individand a discouragement to vidual initiative. Individuals might tate to invest capital in the same field on which the Government had already dered, and there might be opened the or for the gravest danger of internaof complication if the Government of and operated merchant vessels hartered them to individuals for As I understand the present ade of the maritime interests of the gry, as represented by maritime as-lions, the opinion is against Govenal ownership and operation and er in favor of wise laws generously mistered by people familiar with the lens involved, not by obtaining whethe from books, but by actual glend: I have met generally with a to make new and untried which those really familiar with the

The problems presented the national the problems presents the introductive by the circumstances which confront him are not easy of solubut I believe that they can be d without revort to means which leaved men are opposed to and e even questioned upon con-

tional grounds.

am interested also in what the sent says with reference to the in-There are many sources revenue open to the Government which a not un-American, inquisitorial and pressive, but which would yield a large return and he collected with kreat economy and would not be directly felt by those who pay the taxes. Any method of taxation which requires a large numof collectors and which is expensive eldent has said. I believe that great tance should be given to the adopon of some system of national economy "We hear a great deal from time to about the Increase of taxation, and hear comparatively little about gov-mental economy or, for that matter, ny in State or city, and yet most ur, as individuals, confronted with problem that we are living beyond seans, would naturally take stops to we were struggling to increase our National expenditure has unprecedented proportions, and

believe that a firm, rigid and sensible my would camble the Govment to live within its present means without adding new burdens to our peo-

Commonwealth Title Insurance and pany and a member of the rd of Education, said:

I am in favor of the lowering of the we any use in taxing bank checks when country could ra'se all the money it ds by passing an equitable tariff law." Judge Beeber said he could not esti-mate what Philadelphia's share of a bank sheck tax would be

WILSON'S "HYPHENATED" NOT A RAP AT GERMAN-AMERICANS. ASSERTS MAX HEINRICI

Max Heinrici, editor of the German Ga-Mits, in commenting upon the President's reference to hyphenated Americans, who had been spreading discord, said he did not believe that Mr. Wilson meant Ger-·Americans Mr. Heinrici said

Mr. Heinrici said:

"I do not believe that President Wilson refers to German-Americans. We
have not been guilty in any way of taking part in any conspiracy. I think that
the German-Americans are truer Amercans than some other people in this
60untry, for example, the British.

"While it is true that the HamburgAmerican Line has been convicted of conspiracy, the German-Americans have
nothing to do with that. The Hamburg-

ng to do with that. The Hamburgmerican Line officials are German sub-sets. We are not. President Wilson's sessage is not an indictment of the Geran-American, and if it were, it would

NEWSPAPER COMMENT

message should still for all time ary and naval preparedness the ident is merely winding to a popu-

That clap-trap word "militaristic," in connection with his program, is disposed of at once by his first theorem that "we will not maintain a standing army except for uses that are as necessary in time of peace as in time of war." His second theorem is the result of the appalling possibility he himself has learned and based, that of having only a wholly untrained nation on which to draw for untrained nation on which to draw for the war complement to that peace force. It is his own thoughtful experience that bids him urge the layman's schooling. The strength of the forces needed can be worked out later. The important thing is that the President has initiated two promises which the nation can o promises which the nation can derstand in which it can concur, and ich furnish fit foundations for an in-ligent and intelligible permanent mili-y policy for the United States.

Buffalo Enquirer

The part of the address fraught with the deepest and farthest reaching im-fort is unexpectedly devoted to pan-dmericanism. A little time ago Presi-Wilson gave us "America first."

t Wilson gave us "America first."

t he gives us "all America first."

it the biggest thing in the ad
Any capital thinking of clinching

Best of the Western Hemisphere to impire will so recognize it and make note accordingly.

Boston Globe in spite of its lack of lofty appeal, in

Storm Porch Enclosures

Storm Doors and Sashes Metal Weather Strippings Rust-Proof Screens Let us estimate

WILSON & WILSON, Inc. 1513 Parrish Street Triepbone requesting that Congress fx its attention faiter. He omitted the word "now" in on the Pan-American situation. There was a particularly long patter when he linished that portion of the message dealing with the Pan-American proposition, but there was no applicate, since his last words bore on that point for which every case was watten, national defense. one was waiting-national defense.

OVATION FOR THE PRESIDENT. It was exactly 12:40 when the President appeared. He was accorded a prolonged ovation and out of the hum of hand-clapping was heard the famous "relicities".

The President's voice was faint as he started, but grew in votance as he pro-ceeded. He read slowly, communicating his words with care and passing perceptible atter each phrase The President was dropped in greaterousers and a timel cont.

CROWDS AT CAPITOL This was President Wilson's tenth ap-

profunce in person before a joint session mathered to receive his suggestions. The fure of seeing the President, or bearing

ends % cards of conditiones to the pub-le galleties were issued. Every one of them was used, even the diplomatic and executive galleties were filled.

Some of the early arrivals brought unches-but doorhicopers wouthint pur-nit their entry into the kalleries unless the lunches were inside the bearers. The much old lady with her knitting had ob

Chick's gavel fell in the House. The billing chapling, the Rev. H. N. Couden pruyed that members of Congress might receive the President's message and "acenting, discreetly and wisely and this serve the interests of the people what they represent."

MRS. GALT HEARS MESSACE. Mrs. Galt arrived shortly after noon during a 30-minute recess of the House. She wore a dark blue broadcloth suit, dark but and a small bouquet of orchids. With her were Miss Margaret Wilson and a party of friends, Mizz Helen Woodrow Bones and some friends, Mrs. McAdou and Mrs. Rolling, Mrs. Gait's mother.

f a merchant marine, and calls upon the nited States to become the savior of he 'collective' interests of humanity By this time both the executive and diplomatic galleries had filled, like the public galleries, to utmost capacity. In ticularly the events of the past two years need not be astonished at the political phenomenon embodied in Mr. Wilson's message. The propertied classes of Europe are today compelled to hand over more and more of their wealth, which is being themse he we billions into the furthe diplomatic gallery foreign representa-tives were slad to sit in the aids. The South and Central American Repub particularly well represented, g the diplomats were:

The British Ambassador, Japanese Am baseador, Russian Ameassador Argentine Ambaseador and the Ministers Salvador and The big capitalist interests of this country will discover in the not-distant future that they will be called upon to surrender constantly increasing parts of their wealth, and Mr. Wilson's address from Persia, Panama, Salvador and

The President's words as he approached the subject of preparedness were greeted with closest attention. It was noticeable throughout his address that there was no stirring in the galleries, no throat clearing, little whispectors. plete reconstruction of the economic sys-tem under which the United States and the rest of the world are living today. Europe really abandoned that system in August, 1914. It has been wined out by the Bres of war. In the United States

lowed the President's statement that America has been "set aside as a whole for the uses of independent nations and for the uses of the political freedom."

Auditors noted that the President "spaced" his phrases carefully. It was more than a mere reading of the document than a mere reading of the document. ment. Speaking of military plans be

They seem to me the essential first steps"— a pause — "and they seem to me for the present," — a long pause — "sufficient."

The President spoke only at the rate The President spoke only at the rate of 130 words a minute.

After specifying the navy-building program, the President Interpolated a brief word that Congress would have details later. In a paragraph further down he made a slight change, inserting finitely greater plea for pan-American-ism. He gave a new definition of the Monroe Doctrine. It was: The States of America are not hosprovide" instead of "consider."

The Senators and Representatives so anxious to appland his opening line of thought on the question of merchant marine that the applause broke in on one sentence and its last three words were lost. This sentence was "It is high time we repaired our mistake and resumed our ommercial independence on the seas." One thing which struck auditors most forefully was that the President's statement of the needs of the army and navy and of the preparedness program in general received no applause at all. The recapitulation of the army increases and the mayy building program were received

URGES DEFENSE

for a commission of inquiry to accr-tain by a thorough canvass of the whole question whether our laws as at present

icenble as they might be in the solution of the problem. It is obviously a prob-lem that less at the very foundation of our efficiency as a people. Such as inquiry ought to draw out every

justified the hopes and expec-

regulation, for bettering the condi-

For what we are seeking now, what

For what we are seeking now, what in my mind is the single thought of this message, is national efficiency and security. We serve a great nation. We should serve it in the spirit of its peculiar genius. It is the genius of common men for self-government, industry, justice, liberty and peace. We should see to it that it lacks no instru-

PRESIDENT PROTECTED

Taken by Secret Service

Break All Records

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 Unusual pre-

autions were taken today to guard Pres-

ident Wilson when he went to the Capi-

Besides the large bodyguard of Sceret

Service men with the President, plain-

clothes men swarmed the corridors.

mingling with the crowd and scanning

minging with the crowd and scanning faces. Others were stationed at advan-tageous posts, where every person would be under observation. Employes gray in the service said that

the President has never been so closel

Knew How It Was

"Willie," the Sunday school teacher usked, "can you tell me why Rachel wept for her children?" "Mebbe it was

because the preacher came before she

had a chance to git them cleaned up.

tol to deliver his annual message.

framed and administered are as

the attention of the last Congress are more vital to the nation in this, its time of test, than at any other time. We empt adequately make ready for any trial of our strength unless are where and promptly direct the force of our laws into these all-important fields of domestic action.

Expert Co-operation

A matter which, it seems to me, we should have very much at heart is the creation of the right instrumentalities by which to mobilize our economic reourses in any time of national neces-ity. I take it for granted that I do not need your authority to call into systematic onsultation with the directing officers of when the need arises, those who can so gest the best way in which to bring also prompt co-operation among the man facturers at the country, should it be necessary, and those who could assist bring the technical skill of the country the aid of the Government in the solution of particular problems of detents. I on hope that if I should find it feasible constitute are in a serious world. constitute sur is an advisors vosard the Congress would be willing to vote the small sum of money that would be needed to defruy the expenses that would probably be necessary to give it the clerical in my mind is the single it.

Resources and Defense

Resources and Defense

What is more important is that the industries and resources of the country should be available and ready for mobilization. It is more importatively necessary, therefore, that we should promptly devise means for doing what we have not yet done, that we should give intelligent Federal aid and stimulation to industrial and vocational education, as we have long done in the large field of our agricultural industry; that at the same time that we sofemant and conserve the natural resources of the country we should put them at the disposal of those who will use them at the disposal of those who will use them promptly and intelligenity, as was sought to be done in the admirable bills submitted to the last congress from its committees on the public bands bills which I explicitly recommend in principle to your consideration: that we should

put Into early operation some provision for rural credits which will add to the extensive barrowing facilities already afforded the farmer by the reserve bank net adequate instrumentalities by which long credits may be obtained on land mortgages; and that we should study more enrefully than they have hitherto been studied the right adapta. tion of our economic arrangements to changing conditions.

Many conditions about which we have repeatedly legislated are being altered from decade to decade, it is evident. under our very eyes, and are likely to change even more rapidly and more radically in the days immediately abend of us, when peace has returned to the world and the nations of Europe once more take up their tasks of commerce and industry with the energy of those who must bestir themselves to build anew. Just what these changes will be no one can certainly forses or confidently predict. There are no alculable, because no stable, elements in the problem. The most we can do is to make certain that we have the necessary instrumentalities of information constantly at our service so that we may be sere that we know exactly what we are dealing with when we come to act. If it should be necessary to act at all. We must first certainly know what it is that we are seeking to adapt ourselves to. I may ask the privilege of addressing you more at length on this important matter a little later in your session.

In the meantime may I make this suggestion? The transportation problem is an exceedingly serious and pressing one in this country. There has from time

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to time of late been reason to fear that \$10,000 LEFT IN WILL TO AID our railroads would not much longer be able to cope with it successfully, as at present equipped and co-ordinated. I suggest that it would be wise to provide THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

Mrs. Emily W. Price, Widow of J. M. P. Price, Made Bequest

bequest of \$10,000 to the Children's Hospital, 22d street near Walnut, 18 included in the will of Emily W. Price, widow of Joseph M. P. Price, admitted to widow of Joseph M. P. Price, admitted to probate today. Mrs. Price, who died at the St James Hotel on November 22, left an estate valued at \$215,000, and named as her executors Morris W. Stroud and Joseph B. Townsend, Jr. The new of the testatrix in St. James Church. Ed and Walnut streets, is given to the church in trust; with directions that one-third of the net income be ap-piled to the purchase of flowers to be

an inquiry ought to draw out every vircumstance and opinion worth considering, and we need to know all sides of the matter if we mean to do authing in the field of Federal legislation. No one, I am sure, would wish to take any backward step. The regulation of the railways of the country by Federal commission has had admirable results, and plied to the purchase of flowers to be placed upon the altar of the church on such Sunday of every year as may fall nearest to the 9th of June in memory of her son, who died on that date. The re-minder of the estate is devised to a piece, Ethel M. P. Stirling, a sister-in-It is, whether there is anything else we can do that would supply us with ef-fective means, in the very process of regulation, for bettering the condi-tions under which the railroads are operated and for making them more useful servants of the country as a whole. It seems to me that it might be the part of wisdom, therefore, before further legislation in this field is attempted, to look at the whole problem of co-ordination and efficiency in the full light of a fresh assessment of circum-stance and opinion, as a guide to dealing with the several parts of it.

Hemeopathic Hospital, 20th street and Susquehanna avenue, is contained in the will of Mary E. Harbinger, of 303 South Brond street, which devises the remainder of an estate valued at \$27,000 to a sister, brother and other relatives of the

The will of former Marriage License Clerk August C. Goebel, who died at 500 Florence avenue, devises an estate valued at \$15,010 to his widow, Sarah L. Goebel. A \$10,000 estate is left to Mrs. valued at \$15,000 to his widow. Sarah La Grebel. A \$10,000 estate is left to Mrs. Louisa Emster by the will of her husband, Joseph Emster, of 1422 North 4th street. Other wills probated were those of Emma I. Bell, who died in Wilmington, Del., leaving effects valued at \$70,000, and Katharina Soeffing. 623 Callowhill street, \$300. The personalty of the estate of Harry E. Everett has been appraised at

Harry E. Everett has been appraised at \$11,280.13. Caroline A. Snyder, \$8512.08, and Mary 15. White, \$5833.56.

ment, no facility or vigor of law, to make it sufficient to play its part with energy, safety and assured success. In this we are no partisans, but heralds and prophets of a new age. ON WAY TO CAPITOL **ASTOR** Extraordinary Precautions 1000

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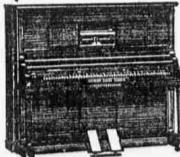
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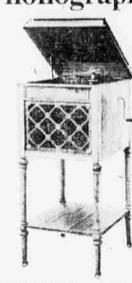
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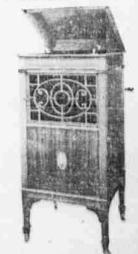
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