COMMODITY PRICES GO UP WORLD OVER, INVESTIGATION SHOWS

Statement by City Bank of New York Shows Even Haitians Charge More for Logs Since the War

RISE OF 50 TO 900 PER CENT

Prices in foreign countries continue to advance just the same as in the United States and for the same reason. A compilation by the foreign trade department of the National City Bank of New York, large recently, showed that prices abroad on a rarge percentage of the articles imported into the United States and advanced greatly since the outbreak of the European war. The compilation, which covered a con-alderable variety of articles, including food-

stuffs, manufacturing materials and manufactures, showed that the most striking advances had occurred in foodstuffs and manufacturing materials.

"You would scarcely expect," said the bank's statement, "that the natives of listi and Jamaics, which furnish most of our fogwood, could be so fully on to the situation as to demand, and get, three times the price part for for that logwood as they situation as to demand, and get, three times the price per ton for their logwood as they did before the war, but they are demanding it and getting it. The indigo growers and merchants of India, Java and San Salwador are demanding and getting ten times as much per pound for Indigo as they did before the war. Chinese and Japanese silk growers are getting double the prices prevailing prior to the war, and 'fresh' eggs grash into the United States at double the price of two years ago. A recent stateprice of two years ago. A recent state-ment by the American Consul General at Faris indicates that the imports of France in 1916 enter that country at prices about hinety per cent higher than in 1914, and the exports leave that country at prices about forty per cent above those of 1914. "The prices shown are those of the ar-ticles in the wholesale markets of the

"The prices shown are those of the artifies in the wholesale markets of the countries from which the merchandise is imported into the United States, or the actual selling price in the country from which the exportation occurs. The advance in the import price, therefore, does not include the advance cost added through the unusually high ocean freight rates. This general advance is the more striking when it is remembered that a large proportion of the merchandise imported into the United States is drawn from several different countries, and the increase in the average imtries, and the increase in the average

states is drawn from several dilateral countries, and the increase in the average import price increase the world over."

Among the advances taking place the last two years, as enumerated by the hank, were india rubber, fifty per cent; goat skins, slightly more than fifty per cent; copper, from fourteen to thirty-two cents per pound; pigiren, from \$34.50 to \$101.22 per ton; tinplate, from \$3.2 cents to \$11.2 cents per pound; raw silk, which a year ago was exported to this country at \$2.73, is now \$4.67 per pound; chemical wood pulp, unbleached, from \$26.95 to \$49.78 per ton, and bleached wood pulp, from \$49.20 to \$85.13 per ton. Combing wool, which was exported to America at an average of 24.4 cents a pound is the mouth before the war, was \$7.9 cents in July last, while carpet wool jumped from \$4.7 cents per pound to 23.4 cents in August, 1916.

Among the food supplies named as com-ing in for stiff advances were macaroni, coops, currants, sugar, mackerel, cheese and eggs. The dependence of this country on eggs. The dependence of this the control of eggs was shown by statistics pre-China for eggs was shown by statistics pre-pared by the bank. The importation of eggs alone from China in the fiscal year 1915 was 2,035,862 dozen, and in 1914, 1,875,-265 dozen. This did not include the yolks of eggs and frozen eggs, of which the im-portations from China in 1915 were 7,067,-635 pounds, the total value of eggs imported from China and Hongkong in 1915 being nearly \$1,000,000.

SPEAKERS' IDIOSYNCRASIES

Each Public Speaker Has Peculiarities All His Own

Shorthand reporters soon discover the idiosyncrasies of various speakers and writers. They become familiar with the pet words and phrases of public men, and can follow a debate almost from memory. Every writer and speaker has favorite phrases and ords that are repeated over and over again the average person is singularly proscribed. A man who uses unfamiliar words is looked upon as pedantic and a close student of the

byon as pedantic and a close student of the dictionary.

In the Senate the Hon. J. Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, is difficult to follow, because he has a way of saying things entirely different from any one else, and makes use of words usually omitted from modern dictionaries. His classical allusions and quotations are His classical allusions and quotations are likely to be confusing in these procasic days. Senator Martine, of New Jersey, has a penchant for the old-fashioned "Fourth of July" oratorical style. A stenographer would easily forecast the words and phrases he would be likely to use—"Affairs at Washington." Joe Mitchell Chapple, in National Magazine.

Doing a Big Business

The Clay County jail is doing a capacity business, the shariff having been compelled to release some of the prisoners in order to make room for newcomers. There is no limit to the possibilities of a popular jail.—Kansas City Times.

THE WEATHER

Official Forecast

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.
For Eastern Pennsylvania: Overcast in south and probably snow flurries in north portion tonight; Saturday fair; not much change in temperature; fresh south to see winds.

Light snow fell over

portion tonight; Saturday fair; not much change in temperature; fresh south to west winds.

Light snow fell over scattered areas in the Lake region and the St. Lawrence valley during the last twenty-four hours, while fair weather has continued throughout the remainder of the country. The temperatures are rising in the eastern half of the country, except New England, and have begun to rise in the cotton belt. The greatest changes are reported from the Ohio and Tennesses valleys, where the rise has averaged about fifteen degrees. There is still a deficiency everywhere from the Atlantic coast westward to the Rocky Sountains, although it is slight in the central valleys.

U. S. Weather Bureau Bulletin alien at 8 a. m. eastern time.



PROTECTION, SHORT HOURS, COURTESY LURE GIRLS FROM DOMESTIC TO PUBLIC JOBS



Laws Guard Safety and Comfort of Industrial Workers, "Bosses" Call Her "Miss" and Hours Are Easy-Hence, the Serious Servant Problem

This is the fifth of a series of articles upon the problem of the domestic worker, in which the facts of the situation, together with its causes, are discussed.

THREE cardinal reasons are responsible The fact that the domestic servant, now worth her weight in gold because of the end of immigration, has been woodd into the business and industrial world from

These three reasons overbalance the economic attraction of domestic work. In spite of the greater opportunity for saving money afforded the worker in the home, the average girl prefers what is known as "public" work. 'public" work. There is common sense in it and there is

psychology in it. The law provides cer-tain regulations to which the employer in the establishment must adhere, including regular hours. And the worker's pride is gratified by treatment which is unknown to the servant.

The Pennsylvania woman's labor act of 1913, in its very first section, specifically excludes domestic and agricultural workers from its provisions. The public health and welfare of all other female workers it pro-tects by "regulating their employment in sertain establishments with respect to their ours of labor and the conditions of their

PROTECTION FOR WORKERS

The cook, maid, nurse and other house-workers were not included in the legal supervision by the State because of the difficulties that would be involved, it was said at the offices of the State Department of Labor and Industry. Inspection, such as is carried on in establishments by State officials, is virtually impossible in the home;

PIONEER, 85, REGAINS SIGHT AFTER 20 YEARS

Californian Undergoes Successful Operation in San Francisco Hospital

For twenty years George Van Buskirk eighty-five-year-old Yuba County (Cal.) ioneer, lived in the darkness that cataract of the eyes brought on, only to see the light once more, following an operation performed by Green brothers at the St. Francis Hospital in San Francisco.

Van Buskirk's resolve to undergo the operation was formed after he had read of the restoration of sight to sixty-three-year-old Mary J. O'Farrell and to eightyyear-old Samuel Phillips by the same sur

FOOD SUPERVISION URGED BY PERKINS

Continued from Page One.

months' period of 1914, just preceding the outbreak of the war, these exports totaled out \$80,000,000.

Even with a season of unusually poor crops in virtually every grain, the United States has contributed a greater share this year, proportionatelyp, than at any time during the period of the war and probably than ever before in its history. Expor-tation of the six major grains—wheat, corn, barley, rye, oats and buckwheat—thus far this year has approximately doubled since 1914.

Shipments of vegetables abroad also have jumped by leaps and bounds. During the eight-month period of this year \$11,758,287 worth of vegetables has left American ports, against \$7,781,316 last year and \$5,413,271 in 1914—a rise of more than 100 per cent during the war.

The American hen also has been called upon to "do her bit." Against an exportation of \$2,117,000 in the first eight months of 1914, the United States has shipped \$3,450,000 worth of eggs during the like period this year.

A special probe into the entire food situation is to be discussed today by the Federal Trade Commission.



A floor must withstand more wear and tear than any other part of your home. Logically, hardwood floors which are more durable than the ordinary kind are the best investment; also they are more artistic and more easily kept clean. Obvious reasons for consulting

PINKERTON 3034 West York St.

engaged, to determine whether or not the positions offered the applicants are bona fide positions. Further than that it has no tegal power.

The act states that females in estab-Into the business and industrial world from the private home.

They have the protection afforded by the law to female workers in business and industrial establishments, the limitation of working hours and that deference, lacking in homes, that the woman employe finds in factory, shop and store.

The act states that temales in establishments may not be employed more than fitty-four hours in any one day or more than fitty-four hours in any one week; or more than six days consecutively except those working in fruit and vegetable cameries and nurses in hospitals. Overtime is allowed on three days in the same week provided it does not exceed two hours any one day or fifty-four hours for the week, in case of a legal holiday or the loss of more than thirty minutes due to altera-

tions or damage to machinery.

Those under twenty-one years, except telephone operators more than eighteen years old or nurses in hospitals, must not be employed between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m., and no worker may be employed between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m except as manager, superintendent, clerk or stenographer. At least forty-five minutes is set aside for the midday meal; but this may be reduced to thirty minutes where the working day is less than eight hours. No employe may be required to work more than six hours continuously, without the stated intervals of forty-five or thirty minutes, and shall not be required to remain in the workroom required to remain in the workroom luring meal and rest periods.

The law further imposes health provisions and the posting of schedules, so that the employe may readily understand when her rights are infringed upon.

AT TO HOTEL RULE. Upon the enactment of the law a dispute ose as to the whether or not it applied to domestic employes in hotels. The in-dustrial board of the department thereupon made a ruling which threw the protection of the law over female hotel em-

Modified regulations for short-term sum mer hotels were permitted to subdivide the one required day of rest into two half days each week. Hotels and institutions employing not more than ten women were permitted to give the day of rest a one complete day of twenty-four hours each week, one complete Sunday one week and a complete week day the next week, alternate Sunday with one-half week day, totaling two full days each fortnight or two half holidays each week, defining half day as five hours' consecutive service. Hotels and institutions employing more than ten women were required to adhere strictly ten women were required to adhere strictly

In addition, the workmen's compensa-tion act excluded domestics, together with agricultural workers, from the benefits of its provisions.

No law fixes their hours. True, there is a custom adhered to by good housekeepers of setting certain hours for work and cer-tain days 'off' for recreation. But even in the best-regulated households emergencles arise, such as late dinners or recep-tions, where the servant is called upon for extra time. There is no law to prevent a domestic working after 10 p m. or before 6 a. m. or surrendering her day "off." More impressive than complaints is the fact that coincident with the rapid falling

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and without such supervision an act regu-lating the employment of domestics would be without force. The department contents itself with overseeing the work of the em-ployment agencies where domestics are dustry issued this year the number of female workers reported in 20,571 establish-ments for 1914 was 216,299. This number has been increased to 250,000, it is esti-mated.

From an economic standpoint the domes tic servant has an advantage over the girl of the store or factory. Out of her weekly earnings she is in a position to save more than her more independent sister. than her more independent sister. The wages of domestics, as given by the files of G. H. Hopkinson, acting superintendent of the State's Public Employment Bureau, average from \$5 to \$12 a week. This does not include meals, lodging laundry and the very important item of gifts from members of the household, such as articles of clothing. On the other hand the female indusor the nousehold, such as articles of clothing. On the other hand the female industrial workers' incomes averaged as follows: Operators in clothing manufacture, from \$5 for beginners up to \$15; paper and paper products workers, \$5 and \$6; salesgiris, \$5 to \$7; textile weavers, \$10 to \$20, and packers, \$5 to \$7.50. Out of these incomes the girls pay for their own board and lodging. From these figures it will be seen that the domestic has the better of it onomically.

NEWSPAPER PRINTED ON STOCK MADE OVER FROM USED PAPER

Dr. Jasperson, of Neenah, Wis., Invents Process for Bleaching Used Material and Making It "New"

TESTS MADE IN MICHIGAN

Dr. Thomas Jasperson, physician of Neenah, Wis., has invented a process for converting old newspapers into pure white stock that can be used again for newspaper printing. Doctor Jasperson's discovery has been tested successfully, it is said, and a mill is being constructed in Chicago where old newspapers will be converted into new stock.

The test was made in a mill at Kalamazoo, Mich., and the finished product was used for several lasues of a Neenah newspaper The stock that results from the process is even whiter than the original paper, it

Doctor Jasperson, who has been a prac-Doctor Jasperson, who has been a practicing physician and chemist here for twenty years, has been working on his process for four years. Six months ago he completed his labors and offered his idea to some of the Neenah paper mill

Having faith in his invention, Doctor Jasperson appealed to a local newspaper publisher, with the result that a contract was signed with a Kalamazoo mill. Through Doctor Jasperson's chemical process and later through the paper-making machines, several rolls of paper were made from old newspapers and sent to Neenah, where they

Doctor Jasperson, since the test, has been flooded with inquiries from all parts of the country. He has obtained a patent on his process, and there are some Neenah paper men who are regretting turning down the

hysician's offer.
In the process old newspapers are put In the process old newspapers are put-into a beater or mixing machine and the chemical is added. By this the ink is ex-tracted and the paper pulp is bleached a pure white. The mass is washed several times before it is run through the rolls or cylinders, from which it comes, dried by heat, in a fine white sheet and is rolled on s spool for use,

No changes in plant equipment are neces-sary, the regular machinery being used.

Making Citizens of Emigrants The great floodtide of emigration that vill follow this war, as it has followed all other conflicts in Europe, will present to us, as Americans, the proptem of harmonzing the racial ingredients for the great melting pot of democracy which is America.

Perhaps it is because it is all so free to us that we fall to appreciate fully what

Constitutional Americanson means. out lifting a finger or making a sign, simply by signing his name and taking an oath, a uman being is transformed into the glories His life, his liberty, his property, are

guaranteed*by the law of the land.

Is it not for us to devote some time in the service of this land? If only to make more narmonious the citizenship around you. This seems to call for more than a mere expression on days like this at Bemus Point.—"The Harmony of Life," The Editor, n National Magazine.



FINGER RINGS

Old English Signet Rings -twenty-two karat hard gold Sapphires, Tournalines, Topazes Almandine Gamets, Bloodstones Reproduced in the Bailey factory

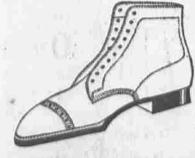
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DOG IN FAMILY TANGLE San Francisco Woman Blames Animal

for Unhappy Marital Mix-up

When Charles C. Sims, a San Francisco ontractor, went to Stockton five years ago to bore an oil well and forgot to return home, it worried his wife, Mrs. Sarah Sims so little that she tore up the marriage cer tificate, but when one Saturday night, Mra. Sims saw the husband weighing another woman on a public scales and the other woman declared in answer to a question

woman declared in answer to a question that she also was Sim's wife—
Well, Mrs. Sarah Sims was just angry enough, according to her own story, to swear out a warrant accusing Sims of having one wife too many.

A little fluffy white dog belonging to Sims, which had a penchant for biting Mrs. Sims's children, started the trouble that has resulted in the matr monial mix-up, said Mrs. Sims, in relating the highly involved series of events that led to the filing of the bigany of events that led to the filing of the bigamy charge.

About thirty-five years ago Mrs. Sims

was married to Henry Kahller, also a con-tractor, in the east. She had three children by Kahler, but in 1802, after they had moved to Oakland, they separated and were divorced. Kahler, according to Mrs. Sims, still lives in Cakland, is married again and has five more children. In 1910, in San Francisco, Mrs. Sims, then

Mrs. Kahler, met and was married to Wil-liam Erben, now said to be a deputy sheriff. Two weeks sufficed to separate the two and divorce followed. Less than a year later a divorce followed. Less than a year later she met Sims and they were married in Martinez, April 1, 1911. The date, said Mrs. Sims, was not significant. It was Sims's second matrimonial ven-ture, said Mrs. Sims. He had one child, a

on, now grown. Five weeks after the marriage came the

trouble with the dog. After it had bitten her son and daughter, said Mrs. Sims, she announced that she would kill the animal. Her husband objected, physically, she said. and a week later went to Stockton on the well-boring expedition. As far as Mrs. Sims knows, she says, the well job is still detain-

Sims, according to the records, obtained license August 10, 1915, in San Francisco, o marry Bertha May Sears, who also had one previous matrimonial experience, which ended in divorce. Sims gave his age as fifty-three, his bride-to-be as forty-four. Mrs. Sarah Sims admits to fifty-six and says Sims is now fifty-eight. Mrs. Sims read the wedding license notice in the newspapers, and soon afterward filed

a bigamy charge. Nothing ever came of it she said, and she did nothing more until spurred on by the occurrence of last Satur-day night. This was a near scene, which followed the claim of both Mrs. Sarah Sims and the woman she says is Mrs. Bertha Sims that Sims is their husband. Now, because she tore up the marriage

certificate, Mrs. Sims is saving up her money to obtain a duplicate from Martinez, in order to proceed with the prosecution when Sims, whose address she does not now, is found.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS BECOME TOYMAKERS

Maimed Frenchmen Are Being Trained in a New Employment

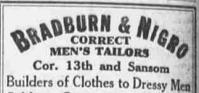
Mme. Bernardini-Sjoestedt says in co-cons Magazine: It was in the Pavillion de Marsan, other-

It was in the Pavillion de Marsan, other wise devoted to the decorative arts, the the exhibition for toys was held, particularly the toys made by mutilated soldiers. The great rear salon which contained the lating was a veritable fairyland of gay celon. Here in rainbow-hued battalions were awayed all the familiar creatures of the farm and barnyards, together with the designs of the plains and jungles. Along the shelves awam argosles of awans, beautiful swans, black and white, with golden wises there, also, were ducks and chickens, dors and cats, wonderfully and sometimes even fearfully made.

An army of miniature elephants delibered and cats, works, and cats, which carries are selected to the eyes of the children, elephants caparisoned in red and never owned, simplants the "Thousand and One Nights," kine the cats and and cats and

parisoned in red and never owned, eisphants of the 'Thousand and One Nighta," him elephants caparisoned in red and yellow; white ones draped in emerald and sphire; purple, green and polka-dotted giraftes of the jungles, all ranged in fie as for the coronation of an emperor of India. Some of the most famous of our arises, Le Burgeois, the sculptor, and the palaters Laulme and Rapin, have worked with here Jauline and Rapin, have worked with heart and mind to create models and to make skillful artisans of the wounded soldiers

incapacitated for their ordinary trades French Ordered to Use Less Light PARIS, Nov. 17.—The Minister of the Interior, Louis Malvy, has instructed the prefects of every department in France to appeal, in co-operation with the Mayor of the communes, to the people to reduce as far as possible the lighting of their homes and business establishments.



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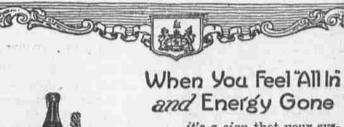
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