

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, recently, showed that prices abroad on a large percentage of the articles imported into the United States had advanced greatly since the outbreak of the European war.

"You would scarcely expect," said the bank's statement, "the prices of such commodities as Java and Java sugar, which furnish most of our logwood, could be so fully on to the 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 logwood growers and merchants of India, Java and San Salvador are demanding and getting three times as much per pound for logwood as they did before the war. Chinese and Japanese silk growers are getting double the prices prevailing prior to the war for their raw silk."

"The prices shown are those of the articles 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 price therefore represents the average price increase the world over."

Among the advances taking place the bank says are enumerated: raw rubber, fifty per cent; goat skins, slightly more than fifty per cent; copper, from fourteen to thirty-two cents per pound; platinum, from \$14.10 to \$191.22 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 \$22.75, is now \$47 per pound; chemical wood pulp, unbleached, from \$26.95 to \$49.78 per ton, and bleached wood pulp, from \$42.20 to \$55.15 per ton. Combining these three reasons, overbalance the economic situation 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.

"There is common sense in it and there is psychology in it. The law provides certain 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 protects by 'regulating' their employment in certain establishments with respect to their hours of labor and the conditions of their employment."

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 words that are repeated over and over again like an endless refrain. The vernacular of the average person is singularly proscribed. A man who uses unfamiliar words is looked upon 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 likely to be confusing in these prosaic 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 Chappie, in National Magazine.

Doing a Big Business The Clay County jail is doing a capacity business, the sheriff 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 north and probably some burrles in north 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 greatest changes are reported from the Ohio and Tennessee valleys, where the rains averaged about fifteen degrees. There is still a deficiency everywhere from the Atlantic coast westward to the Rocky Mountains, although it is slight in the central valleys.

U. S. Weather Bureau Bulletin

Table with columns for Station, 8 last, 24 last, 48 last, 72 last, 96 last, 120 last, 144 last, 168 last, 192 last, 216 last, 240 last, 264 last, 288 last, 312 last, 336 last, 360 last, 384 last, 408 last, 432 last, 456 last, 480 last, 504 last, 528 last, 552 last, 576 last, 600 last, 624 last, 648 last, 672 last, 696 last, 720 last, 744 last, 768 last, 792 last, 816 last, 840 last, 864 last, 888 last, 912 last, 936 last, 960 last, 984 last, 1008 last.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

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



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



THE AVERAGE DOMESTIC CAN SAVE A LOT OF MONEY, BUT SHE IS ENVOIOUS OF HER SMALLER SALARIED SISTER IN THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

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 for the fact that the domestic servant, now worth her weight in gold because of the end of immigration, has been wooed 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 employer finds in factory, shop and store.

These three reasons overbalance the economic situation 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.

There is common sense in it and there is psychology in it. The law provides certain 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 protects by 'regulating' their employment in certain establishments with respect to their hours of labor and the conditions of their employment."

PROTECTION FOR WORKERS

The cook, maid, nurse and other household 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

Aged Californian Undergoes Successful Operation in San Francisco Hospital

For twenty years George Van Buskirk, eighty-five-year-old Yuba County (Cal.) pioneer, 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 eighty-year-old Samuel Phillips by the same surgeons.

FOOD SUPERVISION URGED BY PERKINS

Continued from Page One. month's period of 1914, just preceding the outbreak of the war, these exports totaled but \$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, proportionately, than at any time during the period of the war and probably than ever before in its history. Exports of the six major grains—wheat, corn, barley, rye, oats and buckwheat—thus far this year has approximately doubled since 1914.

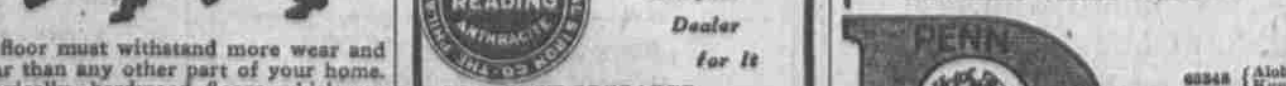
Shipments of vegetables abroad also have jumped by leaps and bounds. During the eight-month period of this year \$11,758,287 worth of vegetables has left American ports, against \$7,791,214 last year and \$5,418,271 in 1914—a rise of more than 100 per cent during the war.

The American has also 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 \$2,450,000 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.

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NEWSPAPER PRINTED ON STOCK MADE OVER FROM USED PAPER

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

TESTS MADE IN MICHIGAN

Dr. Thomas Jasperperson, 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 Jasperperson'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 issues of a Neenah newspaper. The stock that results from the process is even whiter than the original paper, it is said.

Doctor Jasperperson, 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 owners.

Having faith in his invention, Doctor Jasperperson appealed to a local newspaper publisher, with the result that a contract was signed with a Kalamazoo mill. Through Doctor Jasperperson'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 were used.

Doctor Jasperperson, 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 physician's offer.

In the process old newspapers are put into a beater or mixing machine and the chemical is added. By this the ink is extracted and the paper pulp is bleached a color 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 a spool for use.

No changes in plant equipment are necessary, the regular machinery being used.

Making Citizens of Emigrants

The great floodtide of emigration that will follow this war, as it has followed all other conflicts in Europe, will present to us, as Americans, the problem of harmonizing 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 fail to appreciate fully what Constitutional Americanism means. Without lifting a finger or making a sign, simply by signing his name and taking an oath, a human being is transformed into the glories of citizenship.

His life, his liberty, his property, are guaranteed by the law of the land. It is not for us to devote some time in the service of this land? If only to make more harmonious 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, in National Magazine.

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DOG IN FAMILY TANGLE

San Francisco Woman Blames Animal for Unhappy Marital Mix-up

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

Well, Mrs. Sarah Sims was just angry enough, according to her own story, to wear 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 shoes, started the trouble that has resulted in the matrimonial mix-up, said Mrs. Sims, in relating the highly involved series of events that led to the filing of the bigamy charge.

About thirty-five years ago Mrs. Sims was married to Henry Kahler, also a contractor. In the east, she had three children by Kahler, but in 1903, after they had moved to Oakland, they separated and were divorced. Kahler, according to Mrs. Sims, still lives in Oakland, is married again and has five more children.

In 1910, in San Francisco, Mrs. Sims, then Mrs. Kahler, met and was married to William Erben, now said to be a deputy sheriff. Two weeks sufficed to separate the two and 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 venture, said Mrs. Sims. He had one child, a son, 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 detaining him.

Sims, according to the records, obtained a license August 10, 1915, in San Francisco, to 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. Sims admits to fifty-six and says Sims is now fifty-eight.

Mrs. Sims read the wedding license notice in the newspaper, 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 Saturday 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 her 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 know, is found.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS BECOME TOYMAKERS

Maimed Frenchmen Are Being Trained in a New Employment

Mrs. Bernardini-Sjoestedt says in Cosmos Magazine: It was in the Pavillon de Marazan, other-where devoted to the decorative arts, that the exhibition for toys was held, beautiful toys made by maimed soldiers. Here in rainbow-hued battalions were arrayed all the familiar creatures of the farm and barnyards, together with the denizens of the plains and jungles; the magnificent swans, black and white, with golden wings; Here, also, were ducks and chickens, and cats, wondrously and sometimes even fearfully made.

An army of miniature elephants delighted the eyes of the children, elephants caparisoned in red and never owned, elephants of the "Thousand and One Nights" like elephants caparisoned in red and yellow, white ones draped in emerald and sapphire; purple, green and polka-dotted giraffes of the jungles, all ranged in line for the coronation of an emperor of India. Some of the most famous of our artists, Le Brun, the sculptor, and the painter, Laume 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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