

FIREMEN URGE CITIZENS TO AID

Appeals to Their Councilmen Mean Boost in Campaign

FORCE OF PUBLIC OPINION

Your Appeal to These Men Can Relieve Our Firemen

Councils' Committee on Finance, whose favorable voice for firemen's betterment rests upon popular demand.

Select Councilmen

Harry J. Trainer, 500 S. Front st.
William J. Crawford, 2036 Fitzwater st.
Charles Seeger, 1715 Pine st.
John J. McKinley, Jr., 2805 N. Second st.
George D'Autrosky, 1524 N. Lawrence st.
William E. Finley, 2005 S. Fourth st.
John F. Flaherty, 453 City Hall.
Dr. W. D. Bacon, 409 N. Fifty-fourth st.
Edward Huchholz, 183 City Hall.
William H. Quigley, 3202 W. Susquehanna ave.
Stas Abrams, 230 W. Wilder st.

Common Councilmen

Joseph P. Gaffney (chairman), 1005 Morris Building.
Robert Smith, 1217-19 Chestnut st.
Fred Schwarz, Jr., 474 Richmond st.
Morris E. Conn, 2238 N. Ninth st.
John H. Baisley, 820 S. Delaware ave.
William J. McCloskey, 33 N. Front st.
Timothy J. McCarthy, 1801 Fairmount
James H. McGurk, N. E. cor. Second and Columbia ave.
Simon Walter, 321-323 Cherry st.
Charles J. McKinney, 137 S. Twelfth st.
William C. Williams, 735 Sanson st.
Bernard J. McGuigan, 3169 N. Fifth st.

In response to the vigorous campaign being waged on behalf of the firemen of Philadelphia, direct appeals are being made to members of Council, and especially to the Finance Committee of that body, urging that justice be done at the earliest possible moment for a long overlooked and deserving set of public servants. These efforts, in person or by letter, base their claim upon the ground that better working conditions for the firemen are in no sense an extravagant use of the city finances, but a simple act of reparation to a long maintained violation on the part of the city of the laws of humanity and justice.

Owners of real estate and operators in property are among the staunchest advocates of the firemen's cause. A petition has been submitted to Chairman Gaffney, of the Finance Committee, which bears only the signatures of men who are engaged in the building and handling of realty. These individuals, in many instances, were opposed to any raise in the tax rate, but upon the question of more pay and better hours of the firemen they stand unflinchingly in favor of the pending ordinance. They take the ground that \$75 a month, or even the maximum of \$91 now given to the hose and ladder men, is utterly inadequate recompense for the services required.

SURPLUS WOULD COVER EXPENSE

Some of the court officers and other intended beneficiaries under the 1917 budget might well wait, they argue, better than the firemen, who have patiently remained in the background these many years. The estimated surplus for the coming year, they point out, will not only provide means to put the Bureau of Fire on a two-platoon system, giving the firemen only twelve hours a day on duty, or twice the hours demanded of a court officer, but would leave a substantial margin for other Councilman allotment.

The firemen themselves are content to wage their fight solely along the lines of a dignified appeal to the reasonable sense of the Finance Committee. Citizens generally, they feel assured, are convinced that if \$2.10 a day is deemed proper pay for an unskilled workman for eight hours' labor performed under conditions of security and safety, their request for an increase over the \$2.16 they receive for twenty-four hours' continuous service, performed often at risk of life and limb and confined to the saving of the lives and property of their fellow-citizens, is shabby return.

This latter point impressed with clearness upon the individual members of the Finance Committee, the firemen and their supporters believe, will bring about prompt and substantial relief. The Mayor has expressed himself as unwilling to declare his position toward the firemen until the report of the standardization of salaries, now under way, is submitted to him. The firemen are willing to abide by the findings of this investigation, which they say can only emphasize the inadequacy of their remuneration, whether compared with that of other municipal employes or with the average pay of firemen in other American cities.

Let the citizens of Philadelphia, by personal visitation or by letter, champion their cause with their Councilmen, or, more particularly, with the members of the Finance Committee, and their struggle for proper recognition is won. No Councilman, however powerful, would defy the wishes of his constituents, and if those constituents declare their wish that the firemen be provided for, the vote on the pending relief ordinance, the firemen feel, would be not only overwhelming but unanimous. That the public understanding of the situation may be made clear and complete, citizens, both men and women, are invited to visit the fire stations, where every detail of the service and the conditions under which the firemen labor and live will be explained cheerfully.

Many organizations and civic bodies have already done this, with the result that a strong appeal for relief has immediately followed. If the public generally would imitate the example of these organizations and obtain personal acquaintances with the facts, it is the belief of the firemen that there would not be found one resident of the city and no single member of Council who would withhold his support and earnest advocacy of their plea.

\$5,000 Reward for Information

regarding a man of foreign appearance, military bearing, about 6 feet with light hair and a double horseshoe scar on left cheek.

The man answering this description is believed to have left Washington.

He was last seen taking a taxi from the new Ebbitt Hotel to the Union Station.

A few minutes previously a package of vitally important documents disappeared.

Address
RALPH PAYNE
Room 200,
New Ebbitt Hotel,
Washington, D. C.

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LACK OF SUBSTITUTES
The cause of the police is somewhat different. They, too, are asking more wages. They are organized in this direction. But the police already enjoy many privileges unknown to the firemen. If a policeman is sick or off duty there is an adequate force of substitutes to draw upon. There is not a single substitute in the Bureau of Fire. Comrades of the injured or sick man must fill in and perform his task, leaving the company short-handed until the incapacitated member is able to return to duty. The list of eligibles for the current year is exhausted and many companies are constantly working with less than their complement of hose or ladder men.

The last company to be installed, Engine No. 58, at Byberry, is being handled by six men, and another company, No. 59, to be located within a few weeks at Hunting Park Avenue and Schuyler street, Nicetown, can only be made up by "robbing" other companies to provide enough firemen to get its apparatus to a fire and to start it in service.

The police, too, thanks to a previous administration, are on a three-platoon basis, so that no man on street duty has over eight hours' service out of each twenty-four. The fireman's day is continuous, or three times that of the policeman, with the exception of his sixth day off, when he may have twenty-four hours at home with his

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AUTOS HURT TWELVE; ONE STRIKES TROLLEY

Cuts, Fractures and Bruises Suffered, But None of Injured Will Die

Twelve persons were injured as the result of automobile accidents in this city and vicinity in the last twenty-four hours. None was seriously hurt.

An automobile driven by Harry Cunningham, of 1316 North Eleventh street, crashed into a northbound trolley car at

Sixteenth and Ingersoll streets. The following persons were cut and bruised: Enos Shepherd, sixty-one years old, of 5102 Van Dyke street; Beatrice Squires, twenty-one years old, of 1635 North Twelfth street; Harry Cunningham, driver of the car, thirty-one years old, of 1245 North Eleventh street; Mary Hefferin, twenty-two years old, of 1635 North Twelfth street; Marie Wise, twenty-eight years old, of 1635 North Twelfth street, and Louis Simpson, of Chester, Pa.

Five men narrowly escaped death when a large touring car in which they were riding swerved aside to avoid running down a negro at Broad and South streets and turned upside down. The negro, Cornelius Aldrich, 1325 Lombard street, who suffered a glancing blow, was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital and later discharged. At

the Howard Hospital the injured men said they were James White, of 241 South Watts street; William Walsh, of 264 South Camac street; and Frank Falla, of 116 Mifflin street. Magistrate Perach arraigned White and Walsh in the Twelfth and Pine streets station, where they were released under \$500 bail for further hearing. The car was a wreck.

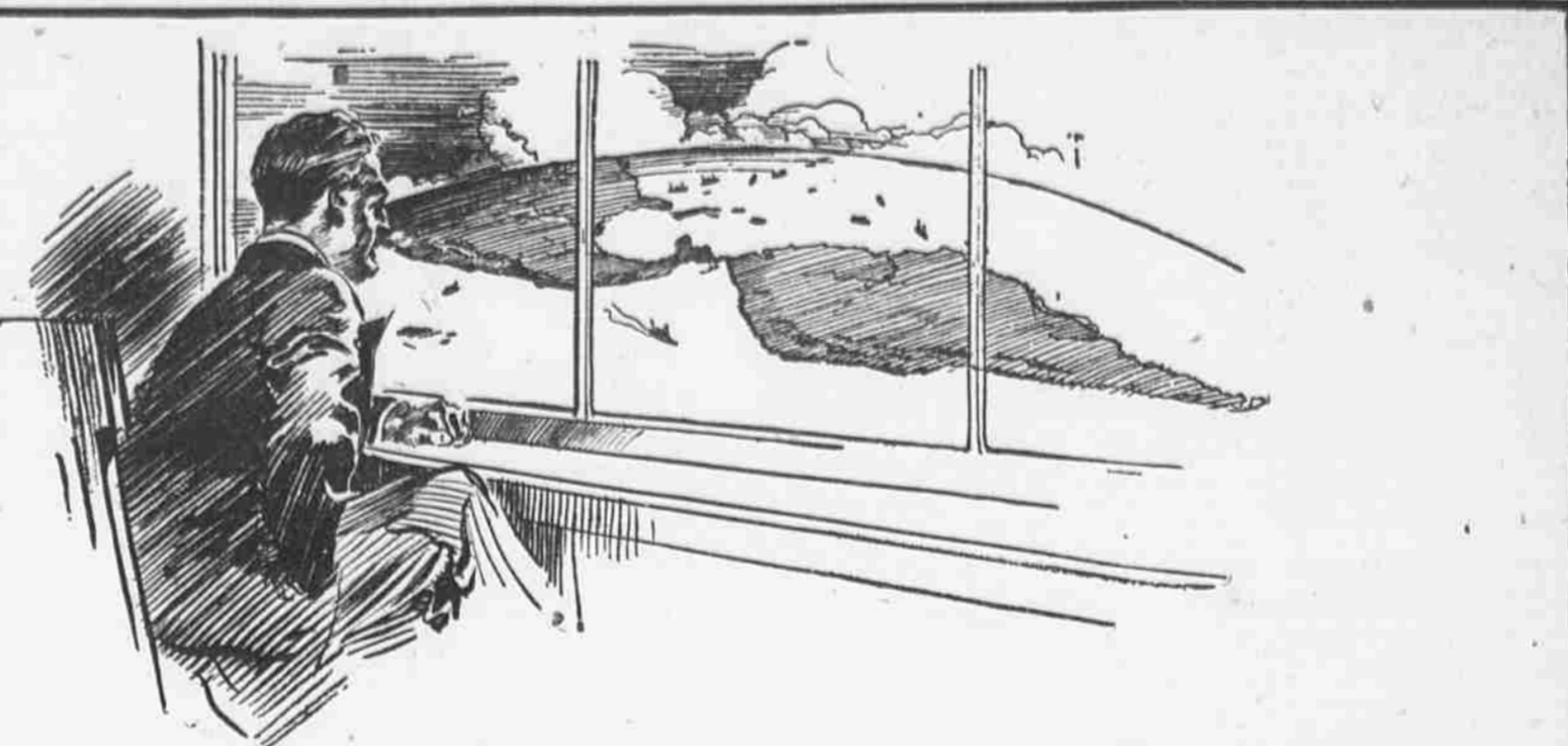
Dr. and Mrs. John Millock, of 1805 North Seventeenth street, were thrown suddenly out when the steering gear of their machine became caught at Rhawn street and Krawtown road. They were taken to their home in the Frankford Hospital ambulance.

Mrs. Mary Phillips, thirty-three years old, of Fifty-sixth street and Girard avenue, was knocked down by an automobile driven by Charles Dickert, twenty-one years old, of 6219 Lancaster avenue. Dickert

placed the woman in the machine and drove to the West Philadelphia Homeopathic Hospital, where it was found that her nose was broken, several teeth were knocked out and she was suffering from severe bruises of the face and body. The driver will have a hearing today.

George W. Shimp, forty years old, of Alloway, is in the Cooper Hospital, Camden, suffering from a broken right shoulder-blade and a cut scalp. Dr. Richard W. Davis, of Salem, N. J., said the injured man was struck by an automobile.

French Town Adopts Food Cards
PARIS, Nov. 27.—A Havas dispatch from Limoges says that the city is about to take a census of its inhabitants, with a view to instituting family cards for various items of household consumption.



Mental Preparedness

The qualification which Americans most need now

AMERICAN exports for this year will exceed \$4,500,000,000, according to estimates. They are near that now.

This is more than double our export trade before the war, and two and one-half times what it was only ten years ago. Our exports for 1916 exceed imports by all of \$2,500,000,000, which shows a remarkable balance of trade in our favor.

These are big figures. They indicate a tremendous business—producing and selling on a gigantic scale.

True, much of the increase has come from "war orders." But when the war stops, why should either the volume or the value of American exports be less?

Do you know

- what will probably happen after the war? Are you familiar with those fundamental conditions which underlie the development and progress of nations?
- what actually happened after other wars—in England, for instance, after the Napoleonic campaigns? In our own United States after the Civil war? To belligerents and neutrals after the Franco-Prussian war? In international trade after the Russo-Japanese war?
- whether peace sends the price of commodities up or down? Makes money "easy" or scarce?
- if any nation actually faced bankruptcy, or repudiated a war debt? Or how war debts affect taxation?
- what happens in immigration and emigration?

Or, in trying to anticipate what will happen after this war, do you merely take counsel of your fears, fearing the worst and most improbable?

This is America's opportunity. War is blazing the way for America to commercial supremacy. However long the war may continue, Europe must eventually reconstruct. Thousands of square miles of territory, now in ruins, must be rebuilt. Millions upon millions must be clothed and fed.

Are we Americans as a people prepared to take full advantage of this opportunity?

You're a business man. Put the question squarely up to yourself. How much do you really know about other countries and other peoples, their way of living and doing business? And if you don't know, how can you form an intelligent opinion as to what will happen?

Heretofore we Americans have had a deep sense of self-sufficiency. We haven't had time or inclination to know how the rest of the world lived. But now we must know.

England, Germany and other nations, reaching out after commerce and new markets, studied countries and people and conditions. So the American business man, the manufacturer and the merchant and the salesman, must inform himself if he would develop—if he hopes to make the most of present opportunities.

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