ELECTRICITY COOKS WORKERS' MEALS

Visitors During "Electrical Week" See Modern Cafeteria in Action

FEEDS 200 MEN DAILY

Electrician's Prediction for Electrical Week

"Compared with what has been done in the past we have done much; but compared with what will be done in the next hundred years we have done nothing. The electrical industry is only in its infency and our engineers in the kindergarten."

CHARLES P. STEINMETZ.

CHARLES P. STEINMETZ.

Visitors to the great Schuyikili Watersida Station of the Philadelphia lifectric Company during the Electrical Week' observance now in progress are no less armaced at the monester turbo-generator than
at the more dainty, but equally wonderful
electic cafeteria that provides the meals
to the more than 100 workers employed at
the station. Such a hitchen, on a smaller
scale, would be the pride of any housewife, and would be equally practicable, as
the guides who pilot the visitor through the
great plant expiain to women visitors.

Every operation possible has been electrified, even to the cigar lighter that ignites
the after-dinner smoke. The lugs range,
with its shining nickel-plated-on-copper
stansife, its convenient broilers, grills and
evens and simple heat control, is, indeed, a
marvel. There are steam tables heated
by electricity, with which are connected
the plate warmers; the big coffee percolator
and hot-water heater and its accompanying
cup warmers, both electric, and hat, but
assuredly not least, the dishwashing and
drying apparatus is electrically operated.

Beside the range stands a whita-tiled refrigorator. This is not an ice chest. The
brine-freesing solution is driven through the
pipus by an electric motor. As an electric
range does not produce more than two degress variation is the temperature of a
from its proximity to the refrigerator
makes no particular difference.

Even the garbage is handled electrically.

A garbage refrigerator is installed in a
convenient place behind the counter of the
cafeteria. It consists of two deep whitefinished metal walls which receive the garbage and keep it at freezing temperature
until the time of removal. An electrically
operated cash register and a similarly controiled eight lighter top off the equipment
of this adjunct to an equipment which
biazons in letters illuminated by the same
power: "It is not electric, it len't modare."

CAFFTERIA POPULAR

CAFETERIA POPULAR During the first week of its existence, last Spring; this hitchen-cafeteria served 1870 persons with huncheons. It now similarly serves over 200 men every day, and because of the continuous operation of the station the kitchen is kept ready to serve additional meals, hot soup and hot coffee at almost all hours of the day and night.

additional means, not soup and not cones at aimost all hours of the day and night.

Leading among the examples of this entry of a new factor into the problem of domestic economy is the accomplishment of the kitchens of the General Electric plant at Schenectady. N. Y. This part of the great manufacturing establishment is equipped with apparatus made by the company itself and weekly 1500 persons are served in it.

The kitchen in the restaurant in the main office building at Schenectady is equipped with large basing and routing ovens, stock kettles, broilers, gridirons and stewpans. Then there are a steam table, a plate warmer, hot plates, cereal cookers, water boilers and coffee percolators. A dishwasher takes care of solled dishes and a pointo-positer peels the bushels of potatoes that are used each day.

seeler peals the bunners of potatos and each day.

Some idea of the size and extent of this electrical cooking installation may be gained from the fact that between 1300 and 1800 persons are served daily. During the week ending April 20, 1916, for instance, about 7000 persons were served, of whom more than 1000 ordered a full meal and the remainder a partial one.



Skin trouble costs many a man his job

No matter how efficient a man may be, if he has an ugly skin-eruption, there are positions in which he cannot be tolerated. He may know that it is not in the least contagions, but other people are afraid, they avoid him, and he must make way for a man with a clear, healthy skin. Why run this risk, when

nt and Resinci Scap stop itching and clear away excess and similar bumors, so quickly and easily?

Splendid Xmas Gift for the Housewife Stewart's Apex Electric Suction

LIVING PROBLEM OF ROMANS IN 301 A. D. LIKE TODAY'S ISSUE

Emperor Forced to Halt Greedy Dealers With Death Threat and Regulate Food Prices-Instances of Control in B. C. Periods

COMPARISON OF FOOD PRICES IN EARLY ROMAN DAY, AND NOW

AT THE present moment, when the high cost of living is a subject which is A conserving the economist, politician and housekeeper, as it did the common people of the Roman Empire during the reign of Emperor Diocletian, a comparison of the prices of food in the year opening the Fourth century with those of today is interesting:

\$100 COLUMN TO ARE \$ \$1	
PRICE IN 101 A. D. Cents	PRICE DECEMBER, 1915 A. D.
Burter, best, pound 9,8	Butter, print, pound 53-60
Nggs, dosen 5.1	Eugs, dozen
	Chases corred
Cheese, pound	Chinkens mourid 28-49
Chickens, phir	Dueles, pound 28-35
Ducke, pair	Catfish, pound
Fish, fresh, pound 9	Flounders, pound
Mish, salt, pound 8.3	Blue fish, pound
Pish, common river, pound, 7.3	Weakfish pound
Mills, sheep, quart 6	Mille cows, quart,
Beef, all grades, pound 4.9	Heef, prime ribs, pound 28-32
Lamb, all grades, pound 7,8	Haef, chuck roast, nound 32
Ham, all grades, pound 11	Beef, sirloin, pound 30 Beef, sirloin, pound 33-35
Pork, fresh, pound 7.5	Lamb, forequarters, pound, 25
Cabbara heat head (1)	Lamb leg nound 28
THE PERSON NAMED AND PARTY OF THE PARTY OF T	Lamb chone, nound
Lettuce, best, head (3) 1.7	Ham, whole lumbs, bound, harries at
Turnipa, large (10) 1.7	Fork, fresh, pound
Asparagus, bunch 2.6	Lattuca head
Artichokes, large (5), 4	Turning, 14 peck
Apples, large (10) 1.7	Asparagus, bunch, 65
Apples, small (40)	Artichokes, each
Figs. best (15) 1.7	Apples, % peck
Oysters, per 100 43	Fign. pound
Grapes, best, 2 pounds 1.7	Oysters, per 100 \$1.20
Other all mart	Grapes, basket
Wheat, bushel	Olive oll, quart
Rye. bushel 45	Rye, bushel 1.39
Barley, bushel 74.5	Barley, bushel 1.20

ECONOMIC conditions strikingly similar to those which confronted the people of the Roman Empire, with the beginning of the fourth century, are facing the people of the United States today.

History records the fact that the year 101 A. D. found the entire populace of the Roman Empire in a state of agitation over the unprecedented high price of food-sturfs. Most of the real necessities for the sustenance of life had risen so high in price the poorer class was on the verge of starvation.

At the psychological moment Emperor

At the psychological moment Emperor Diocietian, who, up to that time, had shown more administrative ability than any of his predecessors, by his aweeping social reforms, with a bold stroke issued an edict setting a maximum price for which various articles of food and clothing were to be sold in the future, and prescribing a death penalty for any one who disposed of his wares at a higher figure.

It is known that the pupple prospered

It is known that the people prospered after the issuance of the edict, and Diocletian saw that it was kept to the letter until his death.

While food prices of that day are insignificant when compared with those of
today, it must be remembered that the
unskilled workman received only about
eleven cents a day, including his board.
Of sourse, the skilled mechanics, such as
bricklayers, carpenters, stone masons and
blacksmiths received almost twice that
amount, but with his small wages his
means for purchasing was as correspondingly small as it may be said to be today.

PRESENT-DAY SPTUATION Whether or not the Roman or the American workingman could buy more of the commodities of life with the returns for his labor can be answered by drawing a comparison between the average living expenses incurred by them.



come, was used in the purchase of food. Statistics for England during the same time show a somewhat larger relative amount spent for food. Almost one-third of this expenditure for the normal American family was spent for meat and fish. If the average wage of the Roman carpenter, twenty-one cants per day, is taken as an example and one-fourth or one-third for his "Reep," those of the same American workman as \$2.50 to \$4.50, 4t is clear that the former received only a ninth or a fifteenth as much as the latter, while the average price of pork, beef, lamb and ham in Roman days was about a fourth or a fifth of the average of the same articles today.

SIMILAR CONDITIONS

SIMILAR CONDITIONS Of course, it must be taken into consideration that the Roman, while receiving less relatively than the American workman today, never had such obligations as life and fire insurance policies, dress reforms and beneficial or social organization dues to pay. Consequently, what slight advantage the American workman has over the Roman in relative earning power is offset.

It must also be remembered that a greater proportion of the Roman populace raised their own cattle and grain, making it unnecessary for them to purchase such articles as they could produce on their estates.

estates.

Anusements were paid for by the politicians of the time, while very often large quantities of delicacies were given away by these same individuals, simply for the purpose of gaiging favor among the people. Taken all in all, the purchasing power of the Roman money was equal to that of the present day, and the average housekeeper of Rome evidently faced the same problems that the housewife of this country is today struggling with.

Emperor Diocictian's edict, specifying prices for 700 different articles, has a direct hearing on the present-day discussion, because it contains a diarribe against the high cost of living and records the heroic attempt which the Roman Government made to reduce it. History tells that Diocletian made no half-measure attempts to suppress combinations in restraint of trade, but held to reduce at the maximum prices at which combinations in restraint of trade, but holdly fixed the maximum prices at which beef, grain, eggs, ciothing and other articles could be sold, and prescribed the penalty of



HERE YOU ARE



The hit of the year for young folks-

MAMA and

PAPA GOOSE ONE GRAND LAUGH

From Cover to Cover in which MORRIS H. PANCOAST is shown to be the clever-

Fun and Real Art Combined, in Gay Colors

MAMA and Papa Goose "come back" along modern lines — They mix with real people — They have adopted a child — Baby Goose"—They attend Parties — Dance — Automobile—go to Ball Games—play Golf—Everything that regular people do And the way they do it makes fun for everybody.

\$1.35 net at all Book Stores BRITTON PUBLISHING CO. NEW YORK at a higher figure. This systematic attempt to regulate trade was very much in-keeping with the character of Diocietian and his theory of government.

Perhaps no Roman Emperor showed such extraordinary administrative ability and proposed so many sweeping social reforms as he did. It was he who introduced the monarchiat principle, fixed upon a method of succession to the throme, established a carefully graded system of officials and reorganized the coinage and the system of taxation. It is not surprising therefore that he had the courage to stack the difficult question of high prices.

The first fragments dealing with Diocistian's edict were discovered in Carla, in 1709. Since then other parts of the edict have been uncarthed in Egypt, Asia Minor and Greece. At present portions of twenty-nine copies of it are known.

As it is, the introduction is complete. COURAGEOUS EFFORT

As it is, the introduction is complete, and perhaps four-siths of the list of articles with prices attached are extant. The introduction is a stately list of the titles of the two Augusti and two Cassars, which fixes the date of the proclamation as 301 A. D. Then follows a long repital of the circumstances which led the government to adopt this drastiz method of controlling prices.

The present-day accepted measure of

controlling prices.

The present-day accepted measure of quantity, the bushel or the quart, has been substituted for the ancient unit, and the corresponding price for the modern unit of measure is given. Thus barley was sold by the kastronals modius (eighteen and one-half quarts) at 100 donaril (forty-three cents). At this rate a bushel of barley would have brought sersity-four cents. Today barley retails for about \$1.20 per bushel.

Only a few melected articles named in

Only a few selected articles named in the edict are given here:

the same are	Wrach tunes.	
	BUSHRL	Cents.
Millet	ountry (per quart)	1
	Oit,8	
100	Quart	200
Vinegar		
	MEATS	1
	issa otherwise noted, poun-	
Beef		: 13
Mutten or gos	t's flesh	4.9
Mam, best		111.
Pair of fowly	lly fed (1)	28
Pair of pigeons		. 10
Lamb		. 44
Nea fish	*******************	. 9

Oysters by the	100	. 43 .
Artichockes, la	rge (5)	4
Letture best	(Allega entrances entrances entrances en	. 1.7
Cabbages, best	n Hos	1. 43
Turnipa, large	(10) mch of 20	1.7
Watercress, bu	men of 20	4.2
Cucumbers 110	gus bunch	6.9
Shelled green	beans, quart	. 8
Eggs, dozen	26)	9.1
Apples, test (1	9),,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	114
I Apples, small	(40)	1.7
Granes Lord (25)	pounds	1.3
Bheep's milk.	quart	. 6
Cheese, fresh.	quart	. 6
DIOCI	ETIAN'S DIATRIBE	
Ten awaituted	nor the observation which	CHOOSE.

In explaining the situation which con-fronted the world at that time the Emperor writes:

For if the raging avarice * * which, without regard for mankind, increases and develops by leaps and bounds from month to month, could be held in check by some regard for moderation, or if the welfare of the people could calmiy tolerate this mad license from which, in a situation like this, it suffers in the worst possible fashion from day to day, some ground would appear, perhaps, for concealing the truth and saying nothing * but inasmuch as there is soon only a mad desire without control, to pay no heed to the needs of the many, it seems good to us, to us who are the fathers of the people, that justice should intervene to settle matters impartially. Who is so hardened of heart and so untouched by a feeling for humanity that he can be unaware that in the sale of wares which are exchanged in the market, or dealt with in the daily For if the raging avarice * * * the market, or dealt with in the dally

business of the cities, and exceptions tendency in prices has append to such an extent that the unbrided desire of plundering is held in check relicher by abundance nor by seasons of plenty.

If history did not tell that this was found on tablets sixteen occurren old it might be taken for a newspaper distribe ugainst the cold-storage plant or the beef trust.

cold-storage plant or the beef trust.

That the high cost of living has presented a problem to mankind almost from the beginning of time is evidenced in the fact that the Hahylonlam in the twentisth century H. C. displayed a tendency to regulate prices of commodities when it was found that keepers of into ware combining to hoost the cost. These facts are recorded on the many thousands of business records written in cunsiform characters upon tablets of haked clay, which are preserved today.

today.

King Hammurabi in the year 1990 ft. C. established a code of punishment to prevent extertion and dishonest business dealing on the part of the shopkeepers. One of the tablets records the fact that if any innikeeper should charge too much, or use wrong scales in measuring out the prescribed amount, or made an illegitimate profit, he or she should be thrown into the river.

river.

The same may be said of the ancient Hebrews. Records show clearly that these people in the year 1900 B. C. had laws requisiting the prices of foodstuffs and wearing apparel. Laws were framed forbidding extertion in any manner, and to charge any interest on loans or purchases was punishable by imprisonment. This race was opposed to large profits being charged by storekeepers.

In the Second Book of Kings may be found a striking illustration of government.

In the Second Book of Kings may be found a striking illustration of government action against the high cost of itving. During the reign of King Jahorum in \$50 H. C. an edict was issued fixing the price of flour. A seah of fine flour (about two pecks) was to be sold for one shekel (about forty cents). Two seahs of barley were to be sold for the same amount, it was decreed.

be sold for the same amount, it was decreed.

While mention is made of several other commodities during these early periods, no mention of eggs can be found in Babylonian literature. It is supposed that chickens were introduced in Babylonia by the Persians some time later.

Even as far back as 2400 B. C. records have been found showing that prices for food were regulated by the government. For instance, in this year one shekel was all that could be charged for two measures of flour, barley or rye. One sale of thirty kilograms of wool for ten shekels is recorded. At that time a house rented for three shekels (about \$1.25 a year). Servants were hired for one and one-sixth shekels for two months. A laborer could be hired for the same amount, provided he was given three days off. This was deemed necessary because, there being no Sundays, consequently there was no day of rest at that time. It cost a man thirty shekels to divorce his wife, while he could purchase a new one for about six shekels (\$2.50).

A gur of corn, equal to about sixty pounds, was sold at that time for one shekel, or forty cents.

The story of Joseph indicates that the

The story of Joseph indicates that the Egyptians were in the habit of cornering foodstuffs in times of plenty and then disposing of it during the days of distress.

AUTO VICTIM'S FUNERAL

Classmates of Little Girl Who Was Run Down to Be Pallbearers

Down to Be Pallbearers

The funeral of Anna Forbes, nine-yearold daughter of Mrs. Anna K. Forbes, 5230
Chester avenue, who was struck and killed
Saturday night by an automobile owned and
driven by Holliday Meeds, of Wilmington,
Del., will be held Wednesday afternoon in
the Forbes home. The Rev. Samuel Gamble, pastor of the First United Presbyterian
Church, Fifty-second street and Chester
avenue, will officiate at the services. Members of the little girl's Sunday school class
will act as palibearers. Burial will be in
Mount Morlah Cemetery.

Mrs. Forbes is a widow. There are seven
children who survive Anna. Mr. Meeds,
whose automobile killed her near her home,
is a son-in-law of General T. Coleman du
Pont and resides at 1302 Rodney street,
Wilmington. Through efforts of Edward T.
Stotesbury, after his arrest following the
accident, Meeds was released in \$1500 bail
to await the action of the Coroner.

Four Big Liners Will Be Built in Camden

pany, in Campan, would be ideal for the purpose of constructing seek resmin.

"The plant there is up to date." Mr. Franklin said, "and it is in axestiant condition, and we shall commentee to build ships there for the allied companies in the international Marcantile Marine. The Cambender plant naturally will be one of the bidder's for the highest ships we propose for the American Line, and it could build them successfully." Continued from Page One

the American Line, and it could dust successfully."

Mr. Franklin said there was no question about the Camden plant being about to construct the new ships, which will be of a size and speed necessary to rehabilitate American shipping and make it "glorious on the seas once more."

Mr. Knox was elated today when he heard the news.

"It had not been definitely known." he said, "that the deal had gone through, but I expect to confer with Mr. Franklin shortly and will then become acquainted with the details.

the details.
"If the New York Shipbuilding Company has secured the work of building those four big ships, we will have a boom such as the Philadelphia waterfront has never known. We will have plently of work for a long time for large forces of men.
"We have already completed plans for a considerable expansion, but the work on these ships will oblige us to make more prefentious plans."

considerable expansion. But the work on these ships will oblige us to make more pretentious plans."

Mr. Knox recently predicted that Philadelphia will soon become the world's greatest shipbuilding center. His statement was regarded as carrying particular weight, as the purchasing companies already have decreed that he should remain head of the New York Shipbuilding Company and direct its future efforts toward world supremacy in the shipbuilding trade.

Mr. Knox predicted that Philadelphia in a short time would outstrip the Clyde as a shipbuilding center, and that this city in the near future would take a position in the front rank of the world's ports.

The purchase of the company by New York interests. Mr. Knox explained, maturally would swing a big boost in trade toward Philadelphia. He also said the situation was ideal, and that Philadelphia and Camden have the best shipbuilding labor of the country.

Watson's Election Bill, \$1426 Congressman Watern of Languer apent more than \$1420 to be re-elected contributed \$75 to the Lower Ried Haps Rean Cub of Jenkintown; \$400 to Michigomery County Republican come fee; \$500 to the Bucks County Republic committee, and the remainder was for eldental outlays and expenses.



Sold in 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bage

Tell your grocer that you want cane sugar and name it-Franklin Granulated. Then you'll get the best cane sugar, of highest sweetening power, quickly dissolving. Packed at the refinery in cotton bags.

Franklin sugar satisfies

Granulated, Dainty Lumps, Powdered, Confectioners



GOLD CIGARETTE CASES

Very thin models richly ornamented with brocaded engine turning and engraving. Monograms fashioned in Platinum, Gold or Diamonds and Sapphires

Less expensive cases of plain Gold-Gold and Silver CLOSING HOUR SIX O'CLOCK



