## **FOGYISH METHODS** HAMPER FIREMEN

Working Conditions in Vogue Handicap Force When Fires Occur

DISCARDED ELSEWHERE

Blaze at Meal Hour Often Finds Companies Unable to Handle Hose

Providence not the citizens of Philadel-hia, preserves the property and the items of its million and three-marters of in-ditants from destruction by fire. That habitants from destruction by life.

a confluentation similar to that which rused
a confluentation similar to that which rused
faitimore's business center and river front
has not been duplicated here in no way
argues against the possibility of such an
occurrence. No man among the fire-fighting securince No mith among the form the force hears a box "strike in" from the danger zone but fears the call may speedily spread into a "four-basger," or even a five or six slarm summons. His apprehension has the selgin in no want of confidence in his time and in the selgin in the want of confidence in the abile, or bravery of his comrades in the

hich the Econom are compelled to labora-be awful madequacy of men and apparatus the want of common-score precaution and the consequent necessity to give battle to a relentless for underarmed and under-manned that appais the fireman.

CITY SLEEPING ON VOLCANO "Let me tell you," said a veteran of the Bureau of Fire, an official who has risen from the ranks of hoseman to command of a company, "that Philadelphia is eleeping over a volcane, so far as the matter of fire protection is concerned. We haven't the men or apparatus in condition today to handle a hig conflagration. Let a blaze slong the river front get away from us at this time of year, and it will take dynamics to save c'try Hall.

"The reason? Councils won't give us

The reason? Councils won't give us somen or the apparatus that a city of Madelphia's size or value should have are asking them today for more money ore men, that we may have better me. Whit, they tell us. Fo they a want when they want some one ord has life to save their own, when trapped in a burning building? high-power motor, at breakneck cannot rush us to the scene quickly

occur during a meal hour with only men at a station. We send two of men into the smoke and flame with losseline and two remain to handle agine. Who is to replace those fel-

FOGVISM DISCARDED ELSEWHERE delphia have been insurated one ago essewhere. It's called extravagance to ask a detail of sixteen men to a company so that eight might be on duty at all hours. Yet other eites do it, and when they run a bese line into a smoky cellar they don't have to depend on the kindness of spectators to relieve the sufficienting firemen.

"Why, does the public step to consider that many of our extra-alarm fires are made so not because of their extent, but merely to get men chough to handle the hose lines and to relieve the first details that has become exhausted or has been build to hospitals? I've known fires to occur where I had to handle the pozzle many for the same ways superformed. because we were short-handed.

When the police force is called upon a duty—a quarantine, or some-that art—the Director swears in brownies and Councils pays the without question. The public ap-and all is well. But fast let the of the Fire Bureau suggest that fire tion, training school and other ex-ous work might be performed by men utside of the fire-fighting force, and what In the reply?

called upon to do it and to protect the fives and property of our city as well. Twenty-ene hours out of twenty-four are the fire-man's working day."

### Eliminate Waste, Redfield Urges

wastes, wed industry to science, educate boys and girls for their work, learn costs and causes of costs, study and control the ferious expenses involved in distribution and get weights and measures system that is up to date.

With these things done, he declared, "we need fear the competition of no man, but with these left undone we shall probably resp the reward deserved."

reap the reward deserved."

In the course of his address, on "After the War," Mr. Redfield said in part:

The business world should have in mind that our foreign commerce and our domestic commerce are not two separate and conflicting things. They form one whole. United they stand—divided they fail. Our foreign commerce is necessary to our domestic commerce, the inter cannot now prosper without the former. The former now depends for its success upon the latter. Our good reserve is the basis of all our credits, domestic as well as foreign. Our export trade is a protector of our gold reserve is the basis of all our credits, domestic as well as foreign. Our export trade is a protect or our gold reserve. If we fail to protect it either by export trade or by investments abroad or by foreign loans, our domestic credits must shrink. It is the plain fact that our prosperity at home depends upon what we do abroad, if we must export our gold to a large extent, the credits that can be granted at home will be less. The relation between foreign and domestic commerce is intimate, close, centrolling.

INDUSTRIAL AIMS

"No one can tell whether the rumors of peace of which the air is full will develop late fact in the mear future. Certainly it is true that the industrial Powers of Europe are definitely preparing for a renewal of peaceful activities at the war's end. Official hodies have been formed in Great Britain, France and Germany for this purpose. It should always be remembered, however, in speaking of this that the measures being taken cannot be considered evidences of a coming menace or as dangerous manifestations of competing power, but rather as attempts to make the best off a bad situation, as efforts to recover from serious economic losses.

The warring nations are the weaker and peoper for the strife. In large part the appearance for the strife. In large part the industries have been shain or maimed, Much of their former good will in foreign markets has been lost. The fiscal burdens their Industries must bear are far greater than they were before. It would be sufficient toward reconstruction the nations are making. The wiser policy would be, INDUSTRIAL AIMS



with candid recognition of the facts abroad and at home, to set our own house in order and prepare intelligently for the new day.

and prepare intelligently for the new day.

The Government has, however, done much to pave the way by the creation of such bodies as the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Reserve Roard, the Federal Shipping Heard and the Federal Tariff Commission. It has enacted has forbidding unfair foreign competition. It has enacted has forbidding unfair foreign competition. It has enacted the kind in the world, for the direct promotion of American commerce. It is great research laboratories studying and solving the problems that he behind industry. All statements to the contrary notwithsinading, there is no Government in the world that does more, if any does as much for the aid of business as our own. The trouble rather is that the business world knows little of what the Government does for it.

tile of what the Government does for it. "We are the wasters of the world. It would not be untruthful to take the initials I. W. W., with which we are familiar, and attach them, to ourselves as meaning the Industrial Wasters of the World. It odd be easy to give examples through-an afternoon of the feathil waste-oughout the hand for tack of thought for lack of care. It is all very well to that the natural effect of competition my that the natural effect of competition is to make men study their ewn business and run it economically. It is so in some cases. There are fine examples of this very thing. But it is not so on the nvertige. One manufacturer has receivily said o an acquaintance of my own that he would like a higher tariff upon his goods recailed the need then only attend strictly on his business for six months in the year, whereas under useen conditions he has to sereas under present conditions he has to whereas sinder present conditions he has to work hard the full year. The Department of Agriculture will tell you that we waste sixty-five per cent of a tree in turning it into lumber and add a further waste of soveral times ten millions a year in dry-ing the lumber we make. Vast amounts of scrap wood available for making pulp or alcohol or other valuable products are either burned or allowed to rot. Whoever is in close touch with the wonderful work of the lumant of Standards or the Lorist most of us are to them. We like to be hivish. We would rather hand out a roll than save a few cents. This wastefulness be one of our great industrial weaknesses. We cannot compete and we ought not to exof to compete with a nation like Fran

FUSS OVER PREIGHT BATES

There is no mation that competes with s that would not rejoice to take our freight often as they are without complaint and with great gladness. Yet we fins about hem a great deal. Meanwinle, step out on the street-look at the trucks that go g. Are they all july leaded? Is the work duplicated? pla the well-known prin-iple of a heavy trainload and a long haul n operation in the cartage upon our streets. hich we transport by rail so cheaply?

"It is, I think, the fact that it costs mor to take a barrel from the warehouse to the ratway in Philadelphia than it does to transport it from Philadelphia to Chicago. would be thought ridiculous to split the with the goods when we get them by tall to Philadelphia or to New York. I rather more than suspect the cartage hill of the country is five, perhaps ten, times as great as the freight bill. Nobody knows. We have never tried to find out. We just accept it. Yet the facts are obvious to any man who will stand on the sidewalk and two his aver.

ANTIQUATED SYSTEM

ANTIQUATED SYSTEM

"We use a weights and measures system that is antiquated, it takes four pages of an official publication to describe the various kinds of bushels that exist in America. Your own "Mint buys all its supplies and common metals by one kind of weights and measures, its precious metals by another, and does all its laboratory work by a third. No satic nation would ever adopt the crude and clumsy system of weights and measures we continue to use. We are breaking away from it here and We are breaking away from it here and there. Many drawings are made in inches and hundredths, others in feet and hun-dredths, and a great many concerns, includdredths, and a great many concerns, including some important ones in your city, doing foreign trade work directly to the metric system. It is amusing to find men in America to whom to say the word metric system is to touch off a high explosive. They almost cease to be gentlemen when the subject is mentioned in their presence. The fact, of course, is that the metric system adopted by thirty-four nations is simpler easier, more effective and simpler, easier, more effective and

If have said nothing about tabor readjustments. If these shall come, it ought to be remembered that what we need is not a low rate of wages, but a low cost of production. The low wage does not al-ways mean the low cost. Often the re-verse is true."

ARNOLD DALY NEAR DEATH

Actor Worked in Pain Shortly Before Appendicitis Operation

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 .- Arnold Daly, the nctor, was lying at the point of death in Roosevelt Hospital early today, after an operation for appendicits. He had been suffering since Friday, but his allment was not diagnosed as appendicits until yeaterday, and he had continued acting in "The Master' last week at the Fulton and Monday at the Band Box.

On Monday night Mr. Daly was suffering such acute pain that he was almost unable to finish the performance.



No salting for weight-no wet wrappers for weight. It's all butter - pure, fresh, sweet butter. And because we use so much care in the making of this "uncommonly good butter," and because only the best goes into it, the price is a little higher than the ordinary butter. But you get more

butter in a pound. AYER & McKINNEY

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## SEARCH AFTER SECRETS OF POLE BEGINS IN 1918

Bartlett's Expedition to Uncharted Arctics Will Start in Summer of Next Year

FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Study, Rather Than Discovery, Object of Perilous Journey to Far North

By CAPT, ROBERT A. BARTLETT

miler of the Proported Partiett Pole WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Equipped for a scientific story of the polar regions, soo, one square noise of which never have been sailed or tool by man, the Bartiett polar expedition, the first nursey scientific expedition to enter the For North, was sail from the Linked States during the sommer of 1918.

I will take but ien men into the pula-elf with me—including ships erew, increa-come and scientists. Each will be a nor-f tried culiber, for once set out there wil-e no return toket to the civilized world t least under three to five years. Each oth must be capable of supreme culturate this resulting. and versatility.

movation in polar expeditions, will be in-uded in our equipment to supplement the sixtemary dogs and stedges. These will e used for observation purposes from the Beht prove invaluable in returning to civ-faction should the expedition nivel with

sie; whether the perpetually moving o-per of the Arctic Sea swirl in a continuous rele about the Fole; whether their move-ent is directed by a constant cast while frequently noted in former expeditions whether by occan currents, just what mospheric sconditions prevail—these are one of the questions we hope to be able answer before the trip is concluded.

A careful study of the faunt life on the ocean floor of the Arctic, with con-crisions with the animalculae existence of other waters, will also form a particle the research work. Charting of the Mandalif such exist, and soundings of the Arctic Ocean in various latitudes are further objectives. Admiraf Peary, making deep soundings at the Pole, probed for 3000 feet, mearly two miles, without finding a bott in

trip. It will be small, to permit of quick moving, which is often imporative to escape being cauchit and crushed like an egg shell between rapidly approaching for fields. If caught in such a cuidesac, the only recurse is blasting out a "berth" with dynamite or abandoning the vessel to her fate. The ability to sense danger from approaching ice and to act swiftly and decisively is one of the most necessary requirements of Aralie explorers.

The ability will carry a most complete equipment of scientific instruments, many probably supplied by the United States (boast and Geodetic Survey.

Tinned foods of all kinds, tea, coffee and

chocolate, will be carried to provide a va-ried diet for the long period in which we shall be distinctly out of the pale of the menu cord and the warm bath. Our prin-

\$75 Near Seal Coats, at \$37.50

\$69.50 Moire Pony Coats, \$35

\$7.50 Black Wolf Muffs, \$3.98

\$175 Hudson Seal Coats,

Choice of \$25 Muffs,

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CAPT, ROBERT A. BARTLETT

alcun and point-bear steaks. We can, at

point off the American coast in September, we will "set" the ship in the rapidly form-

We expect to come out at some point between Spitzbergen and direction. In this drifting with the loc, we will be able to note its trend and just what forces are operating in its directions. Whether it is moved principally by the water currents beneath, or is driven by a constant wind, is yet to be determined. Numbers of important accounting theorem, was the other blasted or substantiated through these ob

Frequent, hourly if possible, soundings will be falsen of the sea bottom, and specimens of the fauna from the seasfloor, called a The theory that at some former age the early sequator was located at what is now the Fole and changed to its present position by a "flip-flop" of the earth may be somewhat cleared up by a study of dead fauna life of the Arctic ocean, if any can be obtained.

Israel S. Fry Fatally Stricken

died today as the result of a stroke at his home, 1372 Perkionen avenue, aged skry-four years. He was born in Lancaster County and came to Reading forty-one

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All Children's Fur

\$75 Taune Fox Sets, at \$39.50

\$40 Skunk Opos. Sets, \$19.50

\$20 Flat Scarfs & Stoles, \$10

\$12,50

\$25 Red Fox Novelty Muffs,

835 values, at .....

## OXFORD PRESBYTERIAN **CHURCH 50 YEARS OLD**

Former Pastors Join in Commemoration of Uptown Congregation's Jubilee

Oxford Preshyterian Church, at one time one of the most influential charges in the city, is celebrating its fittieth universary this week with meetings every night in the church, Broad and Oxford streets.

Former pastors of the church are daily lelivering addresses, having traveled long distances to take part in the exercises. The addresses began on Sunday with one by the pastor, the Rev. John Wiles Francis, Devotional meetings and concerts are being included in the program for the week. The services will close on Sunday past with a

sermon by Mr. Francis's predecessor, the
Rev Dr Frederick W. Louischer, prefessor
at Princeton Seminary.
The union of two small Sunday schools
in 1886, followed by the organization of the
church January 20, 1867, by the Fourth
Presbytery of Philadelphia, with the Rev.
F. L. Robbins as pastor, was the humble
beginning of Oxford Church. Memiership
increased rapidly, the small chapel in which the forty-four original members began wor-ship became inadequate and on December 12, 1889, a new stone church building was deducted. Ten years later this was totally

destroyed by Bre. In the early part of 1881 the congrega-tion returned to worship in the rebuilt church. This was a large brownshop estuc-ture, with a spire 175 feet faigh 1.5411 1915, the spire, one of the highest in the city, was familiar landmark. City Inspector

#### MANY HURT IN EXPLOSION IN NEWSPAPER OFFICE

Fire Chief, Policeman and Spectators Injured in \$100,000 Fire

TROY, N. V., Jan 16.—Pire Chief Par-rick H. Byren, four policemen and a score of spectators were injured by an explosion during a fire in the business section here

today.
The plant of the Trey Observer was de-stroyed and Odd Fellows' Hall damaged. The loss is \$100,000.

RICH CONDUCTS CONCERT FOR STETSON HOSPITAL

Philadelphia Orchestra Gives Annual Program for Uptown Philanthropy

Concerimenter Thansfeux Rich very cleverly and capably conducted the Philadel-idia or meetra had evening in the Steinon Anditorium, Montgomery avenue between Fourth and Fifth streats, in the enforced absence of Director Legislid Stokowski from the annual concert for the benefit of the Steinon Hospital.

That the annual splown visit of the big band, which is chief of Philadelphia's musical activities, has become an institution in the great industrial section centering about the John II. Stetson Company's big plant was proved by the remarkable size of the audience, which nearly exhausted the large capacity of the ball. It was an audience which demonstrated that the workers need yield to some in decorum and attentiveness to the best in music and afforded, if further argument were needed, proof of the value of the missionary endeavors of the Philadelphia Orchestra Association in bringing great music close to the people through the mydium of the Samlay free concerts and other agencies. That the annual uptown visit of the big

the received and those who offered their one received and those who offered their it. The result was that the pregram, erforce patiened up a bit in view of the beence of the lender, did not suffer on count of necessary substitutions, but was erformed with additional spirit and merit. Mr. Hich was to have been the evening's closet with the Vieuxemps Fourth Concrete, and his involuntary promotion gave reto, and his involuntary resmotion gave ie selo "job" to Hans Kindler, who re-cated his destrous and always interest-us reading of localizations for colonesio. Brahms's "Variation on a home of Haydu, St. Anthony Cherale," was

HOR

PIMPLES WKINKLES

Dr. W. H. Montgomery

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omitted from the program and the Rienal Overture was pushed to first place, its position being filled with Weber's 'Invitation to the Dance.' The other soloist was Antonio Torello, who gave his own fanlary for contrabase and orchestra, and the additional purely orchestral numbers were that's 'EArtestenne' suite and List's Hungarian Rhappody No. 2.

The early Wagner of the opening overstore was not above creating the effects of Bellim and Donizetti, and the open mained after the last of the froman tribunes is italiariate in tone and style as well as in name, yet it is not without its presage of the supreme innovator, particularly in the treatment of the branses. Especially in the bread 'cantabile' passages for the stripss was the orchestra highly effective.

Mr. Kindler's participation has been adverted to briefly; and it only remains to say flat he was in excellent form, which means that the audience had a great treat.

Mr. Torello, with his Palstafflan instrument, performed unexpected feats 'of

Mr. Torello, with his Palstafflan Instru-nent, performed upexpected feats of virtuesity through a medium usually dremed clumey, and showed that the bull-fieldle can be sentimental and pensive, if not emptional, as well as gay and elephantimly comic. W. R. M.

The state of the s

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