"LITTLE MOTHER" FIREMEN'S ALLY

Daughter of Flame Fighter Speaks at Presentation of Double Petition

"LITTLE FELLOWS FIRST"

Chairman Gaffney Agrees With Mayor as to Order in City Salary Increases

A "little mother" of the Bureau of Fire of her widowor father and the motherious household who so seldom see each other. In presenting to Joseph P. Gaffrey, chairman of Councils Committee on Finance, a wellton signed by more than three thouseholds. man of Councils Committee on Finance, petition signed by more than three thou-sand wives, children and other female de-pendents of the firemen of Philadelphia to-day, little Irms Rodebaugh appended a little Irms Rodebaugh appended in her brief but touching spontaneous plea in her

own behalf.

The presentation of the patition took place this morning in Room 521, City Hall, the meeting place of the Committee on Police and Pire. Present, in addition to Mr. Gaffney and the little spokesman of the petitioners, were Common Councilman I. Walter Thompson, Forty-sixth Ward, who introduced the pending ordinance for sal-ary increase and additional time off for the men in the bureau; William C. Lynch, chairman of the Citizens' Committee in charman of the Citizens' Committee in aympathy with the firemen, and the Fire-men's Campaign Committee, consisting of Battalion Chief Meskill, chairman; Captain Ensu, Licatenant Wills, Engineer Wiegner and Ladderman Simister, Irvin W. Rode-baugh, a ladderman on Truck 13, accom-panied his daughter.

After the youthful representative of the thousands of firemen's dependents had banded to Mr. Gaffney the bulky document containing the signed petition, she said to the Finance Committee chairman. "I am afterman's daughter. There are three of us and we have no mother. Our father has to be father and mother to us, and we don't see him often. Won't you please do what you can to make it possible for him to have more time at home with us? We see him only once a week now."

Mr. Gaffney, in replying, promised that he would do all in his power to relieve the conditions now existing in the Eureau of the mental Powers united in a reply which stated merely that they were ready to meet their animgonists in conference to

"I am in hearty sympathy with the cause of your father and the other firemen of the city, and the Mayor has told me that he is in accord with any movement to bring about a fair standard of salary for the employee of the various municipal departments. But we must go about the task in a logical of the various municipal departments. But ration which they deem the indispensable we must go about the task in a logical manner. When we get the report of the Bureau of Municipal Research on the standardization of salaries we will go over it and begin with the bettom and take care.

"We are that much nearer the discussion of the peace which shall end the present standardization of salaries we will go over it and begin with the bettom and take care."

In addition to the petition on the part of the female dependents, a similar plea, signed by the representatives of the various. fire insurance companies and firms doing business in Philadelphia, was submitted to

Through the significant fact that no meeting of Councils Finance Committee will be held this week it was learned today that the admin stration does not favor, in their entirety, any of the score or more salary raising bills now before the committee. Chairman Caffney, Mayor Smith's most trunted financial adviser, is authority for the statement that many of the measures will have to be amended before receiving to lay after and upon a new plan the official recognition or sanct on.

TO CONFER WITH MAYOR

Pending a meeting of the Finance Com-mittee next week, Chairman Caffney will old a number of conferences with Mayor Smith and will outline to that official the fact that his "no salary raise" order of mix months ago merely served to postpone rease first, and that consideration of any boosts for the higher-paid men will have to come later.
The bills now resting in the Finance

The bills now resting in the Finance Committee provide salary raises and new places that would cost the city approximately \$1,500,000. The balance that Councils has on hand to appropriate during 1917, for any purposes is, in round figures, \$300,000, or about one-half enough to go round in the unlikely event of a raid on the surplus left from 1916. Other methods by which money could be raised would be to abanden the "may are view to the place of the place o which money could be raised would be to abandon the "psy-as-you go plan" and in-clude a salary item in the loan bills which it is planned to have the psyche authorize this spring for municipal improvements or to advance salaries and have Councils, near the close of the year, authorize a temporary loan of \$1.200,000 to make up salary deficits caused by the increases. All these three plans will be discussed by the Mayor.

and his advisers.

Before going into conference with Mayor Smith, Chairman Gaffney said: "I don't be-lieve in the higher-paid men tagging after the 'little fellow'. The 'little fellow' will be the first taken care of in every instance. In saying this I speak for the Mayor as well as myself, as I am fully conversant with his thought on this matter. Many of these hills now in the Finance Committee pro-vide not only for needed increases for the lower-paid men, but carry along the men in botter-paid classes. I can see no use in holding up the dignity of the better-paid men by giving them a raise just because the little fellow' really is entitled to one. The better-paid men will have to wait until we can find more money, then we have we can find more money than we have on hand at this time, as I don't see how we could grant the most of the demands now made upon us without raiding the 'surplus,' and that I would not want to see done. Our whole thought now is to provide for the low-milaried men and this we mean to do

low-salaried men and this we mean to do after securing recommendations from the Civil Service Commission which is at work on the revision plans."

"Another thing about some of the bills is that they provide for increases cannot be made at this time and will have to be considered separately. Of course, we all agree that many of the salary increase demands are warranted and just, but that does not alter the situation that we are facing. I would be willing to be generous if some one would only find the money. The question of salary raises will be settled in time, but it will take time, and those asking more pay must be patient. I cannot say how far we will be able to go in granting the demands made upon us."

THAW, NEAR RECOVERY, TO FIGHT FXTRADITION

Lowyers in Conference Agree to Claim Sole Jurisdiction for Pennsylvania Courts

The condition of Harry Thaw today was much improved. The attending physicians at St. Mary's Hospital expect him to be out of bed late next week.

Emmors were circulated that prominent allements visited Thaw yesterday to acceptate his mental condition. His physicians

ind it is the property of the

WILSON URGES WORLD TO ACCEPT PRINCIPLES OF MONROE DOCTRINE

nations for full development of re-sources and direct outlet to the great highways of the seas. Freedom of the seas. Limitation of naval and military

The President explained his course by The President explained his course by declaring that it was "inconceivable" that this Covernment should play no part in the "great enterprise" of peace. Owing, he said, to the fact that this Jevernment did not wish to withhold its services hy felt the people of the United States were called upon "to state the conditions under which they feel free" to render it. STARTLING PROPOSAL.

And in closing his address, the President

"I am proposing, as it were, that the nations should with one accord adopt the doc-trine of President Mouroe as the doctrine of the world; that no nation should seek to extend its polity over any other nation or people, but that every people should be er people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own polity, its own way of development, unhindered, until the steady of the little along with the great and powerful.

"I am proposing that all nations benceforth avail entangling alliances which drive them into competitions of power, each them into competitions of power, each them.

in a net of intrigue and settish rivalry and disturb their own ulfairs with influences introded from without."

peace, the President said There is no entitugling alliance in a concert of power. When all units to act in the same sense and with the same

purpose, all act in the common bacres and are free to five their own lives The President declared these to be the

"We could stand for no others," he de-

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

President Wilson's speech follows: "Gentlemen of the Senate: "On the eighteenth of December last addressed an identic note to the Covern-ments of the nations now at war requesting them to state more definitely than had yet been stated by either group of bell'gurents the terms upon which they would deep it possible to make peace. I spoke on behalf of humanity and of the rights of all neutral nations like our own, many of whose most vital interests the war puts in constant

which stated merely that they were ready to meet their antigonists in conference to discuss terms of peace. The Entents Pow-ers have replied more definitely and have stated, in general terms indeed, but with no right anywhere exists to hand people sufficient definiteness to imply details, the about from severeignity to sovereignity as arrangements, guarantees and acts of repu-

of the fittle fellows and these who are most descring first. I will consider your perition and see that the firemen are taken care of when the time comes."

"In every distinction of the point that must condition with the context of the point that must condition with it is taken for granted. again Every and thoughtful man must take that for

tional obligations, to disclose to you with out reserve the thought and purpose that foundations of peace among the mittions

UNITED STATES MUST ACT "It is inconceivable that the people the United States should play no part in that great enterprise.

"To take part in such a service will be the apportunity for which they have sought the issue without altering to any appreciable extent the demands of department workers for more money. The Mayor and Chairman Gaffney are of one mind in that they agree that "the little fellow" is to get his increase first and that complete its distribution of the high and honorable liepe that it without the same of mation in the high and honorable hope that it might, in all that it was and did, show manicled the way to liberty. They cannot in honor withhold the service to which they are now about to be charlenged. They do not wish to withhold it, but they ewe it to themselves and to the other nations of the world to state the conditions under which they will feel able to render it.

"That service is nothing less than this: To add their authority and their power to the authority and force of other nations to guarantee peace and justice throughout the world."

END MUST COMET SOON

"Such a settlement cannot now be long ostponed. It is right that before it comes this Government should frankly formulate the conditions upon which it would feel justified in asking our people to approve its formal and selemn adherence to a league I am here to attempt to state ne conditions.

"The present war must first be ended; but we owe I to candor and to a just regard for the opinion of mankind to say that so far as our participation in guarantees of future peace is concerned, it make a great deal of difference in what way and apon what terms it is ended. The treaties and the agreements which bring it to an end must embody terms which will create a peace that is worth guaranteeing and pre-serving a peace that will win the approval of mankind, not merely a peace that will serve the several interests and immediate aims of the nations engaged. We shall have no voice in determining what those terms shall be, but we shall I feel sure, have a voice in determining whether they shall be made lasting or not by the guaran-tees of a interest overall covered. tees of a universal covenant; and our ludgment upon what is fundamental and essen-tial as a condition precedent to permanency should be spoken now, not afterward when it may be too late.

"No covenant of co-operative peace that does not include the principles of the New World can suffice to keep the future safe against war; and yet there is only one sort of peace that the peoples of America could join in guaranteeing. The elements of that peace must be elements that sugage the confidence and satisfy the principles of the American Governments, elements consistent for peace and nations must adjust and as-American Governments, elements consistent with their political faith and the practical convictions which the peoples of America convictions which the peoples of America have once for all embraced and putertal in

"I do not mean to say that any American Government would throw any obstacle in the way of any terms of peace the Govern-ments now at war might agree upon, or seek ments now at war might agree upon or seek to upset them when made, whatever they might be. I only take it for granted that mere terms of peace between the belligerents will not extlary even the belligerents themselves. Mere agreements may not make peace secure. It will be absolutely necessary that a force be created as a guarantor of the permanency of the aettlement so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or any alliance herenation now engaged or any alliance heretofere formed or projected that no nation, no probable combination of nations, could face or withstand it.

"If the peace presently to be made is to endure it must be a peace made secure by the organized major force of mankind.

THE PARAMOUNT QUESTION

The paymetans guarding Thaw guarding Thaw ware, it is said. The question upon which the secured to secure the guarding Thaw whole future peace and policy of the world fair believe that I am speaking for the signal, one wind and green who future peace and policy of the world fair believe that I am speaking for the signal, one whole future peace and policy of the world fair believe that I am speaking for the signal mass of mankind everywhere who have as yet had no place or opportunity to sheak their real hearts out concerning the death and suin they see to have concerning the great six this: Is the present war a struggle far a six said secure peace, at they hold most dear.

"and in holding out the expectation that the people and Government of the limited struggle far a six six six of the secure future will poin the other divities nations of the containing the permanence of the containing t

not organized rivalries, but an organized

NEITHER WOULD CRUSH "Fortunately we have received very ex-plicit ansurances on this point. The states-men of both of the groups of natious now arrayed against one another have said, in arrayed against one another have said, in terms that could not be misinterpreted, that it was no part of the purpose they had in mind to crush their antagements. But the implications of these assurances may not be equally clear to all—may not be the same on both sides of the water. I think it will be serviceable if Lattennia to set forth

"They imply, first of all, that it must be a pence without victory. It is not please ant to say this. I beg that I may be pernitted to put my own interpretation upon and that ir may be underseed that me ther interpretation was in my thought am seeking only to face realities and be face them without soft concealment.

"It would be accepted to immiliation particlection in a common bench. The right state of mind, the point facing be-tween nations is as necessary for listing peace as is the first settlement of vexed questions of territory or of racial and na-

EQUALIFY OF NATIONS

"The equality of partiers agon which peace must be founded, if it is to last, must be an equality of rights; the guarantees exchanged must neither recognize nor imply a difference between big nations and small, between those that are powerful and those

will depend. Equality of 1 - ritory or of re-mainers there, of course, cannot be; nor an-other sort of equality and gained in the or rights. Manhind is tooking now for free dom of life, not for equipoles of power.

"And there is a deeper thing involved than even equality of right among organized.

"No peace can last, or ought to last which does not accept the principle that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that about from sovereignity to sovereignty as

A FIELD POLAND.

"I take it for granted, for instance, if

desire to exall in abstract political points per light which has always been held very dear by those who have sought to build up liberty in America, but for the same reason that I have apoleon of the other conditions of page which seem to me clearly indispensable—because I wish trankly to uncover realities. Any pages which does not recognize and accept this principle will inextrably be upper. It will not rest upon the affections or the conversions of mankind. The ferment of spirit of whole penulations will fight subtly and constantly against it, and all the world will sympathic. The world can be at prace only if its life is stuble, and there can be no stability where the will is in the spinciples. We congress.

Leaf they are also the principles and policies of forward-looking men and women everywhere, of every modern nation, of every enlightened community. They are the principles of mankind and must prevail to the principles of mankind and must prevail.

And they are also the principles and policies. And they are sum of every modern nation, of every enlightened community. They are the principles of mankind and must prevail.

And they are also the principles and policies of forward-looking men and women everywhere, of every modern nation, of every enlightened community. They are the principles of mankind and must prevail.

And they are also they in the principles and policies of forward-looking men and women everywhere, of every modern nation, of every enlightened community. They are the principles of mankind and must prevail to principles of mankind and must prevail the principles of mankind and must prevail to principle and must prevail to principle of mankind and must prevail to principle and must prever hits principles rebellion, where there is not tranquillity of spirit and a sense of justice, of freedom.

PREEDOM OF SEAS

"So far as practicable, increaves, every great people new stringgling todawed a full development of its resources and its powers should be assured a direct outlet to the great h glowage of the seat. Where this canof direct rights of way under the general guarantee which will assure the pence liself. With a right county of arrangement, no nation need be shut away from free access to the open paths of the world's

equality and os-operation. No doubt a somewhat radical regressionation of many of the rules of international practice hither by thought to be established may be necessary in order to make the sees indeed free and common in practically all circum-stances for the use of mankind, but the motive for such changes is convincing an exampling. There can be no trust or lott many between the peoples of the work without them. The free constant, unthroat end intercourse of nations is an essential part of the progress of peace and of decisions. elpowent. It need not be difficult eather , define of to secure the freedom of the as if the governments of the world sinerely desire to come to an agreement con

LIMIT TO ARMAMENT

"It is a problem closely connected with co-operation of the maxim of the world in keeping the seas at once free and safe. And all programs of military preparation. Diffiuit and delicate as these questions are hey must be faced with the ulmost condor and decided in a spirit of real accom-modation if peace is to come with healing in its wings, and come to stay. "Peace cannot be had without concession

for peace and nations must adjust and accommodate their policy to it as they have planned for war and made read) for pititers content and rivalry. The question of armaments, whether on land or sen, is the most immediately and intensely practical question connected with unes of nations and of mankind.

"I have spoken upon these great mut-ters without reserve and with the utmost explicitness because it has seemed to me to be necessary if the world's yearning desire for peace was anywhere to find free voice and atterance. Perhaps I am the only person in high authority among all the peoples of the world who is at liberty to speak and hold nothing back. I am speaking as an individual, and yet I am speaking also, of course, as the responsible head of a great Government, and I feel on-fident that I have said what the people of the United States would wish me to say.

SPEAKS FOR HUMANITY

"May I not add what I hope and be-lieve that I am in effect speaking for lib-erals and friends of bumanity in every

FIREMAN'S DAUGHTER PRESENTS PETITION TO COUNCILS



Little Irms Rodebaugh is shown handing to Chairman Gaffney, of the Finance Committee, the petition in which the womenfolk and children of the city's firemen ask for better conditions both in work and wages for husbands and fathers.

or think that there is in this promise to each in either our traditions or our policy a nation, but a fulfillment; rather, of all at we have professed or striven for.

SEW WORLD DOUTHING

"I am proposing, as if were, that the na-tions should with one accord a out the doc-trine of President Manroe as the doctrine of one of the course cannot be not any the series of course cannot be not any the world. That me nation should seek to serie of equality not gaired in the orpose themselves. But no one takes extra anything more timu an equality of development, antimiered, untreatered, unarraid, the little along with the great and

powerfu.

"I am proposing that all nations hence-forth avoid entangling allianess which would draw them into competitions of power, eatch them in a net of intrine and soffish rivalry AMERICANISM

"I am proposing government by the con-out of the governed; that freedom of the oted to a faith and purpose hostile to for order merely, not an instrument of ag-

omen were in it.

targe armeliairs were brought forward and placed in a semicircle around the Vice President Wilson came into the Squate

chamber on the arm of Senator Stene, chair-man of the Foreign Relations Committee.

In accordance with the Senate rule against applicase be was received in silence, and throughout his address there was no demonstration on the part of the audience When the President ended his speech, the Somete broke the applicage rule and Senators chimed their hands for a few seconds. In the confusion following the address. Senators quickly formed in little grouns to athems the President's speech.

The President left the Chamber lumedi-

regard to the President's address.

QUITS FIELD OF MARS FOR COURT OF HYMEN

Soldier Returns From Border and Marries Girl He Met at Mobilization Camp at Mt. Gretna

READING, Pa., Jan. 22.—A common which began has auminer, while the soldiers were mobilizing at Mt. Gretna for service on the Mexican border, had its clima, here today in the weiding of John V. Wadringer, a nomber of the Reading Sational Guard. a member of the Reading Sational Guard, who returned home last week, and Miss Minerva B. Kling, of Middlenson, Ph. The orientopy was performed by Magistrate Councy, at his office, the bridegroom wearing his soldier uniform.

Miss King was one of the visitors to the Mr. Gretna camp, where she met for the first time her future husband. He promised to write while away and the correspondence resulted in the engagement and weofilm.

esulted in the engagement and weading.

Mrs. Byrne Threatens Hunger Strike NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Declaring she yould go on a hunger strike, Mrs. Ethiel syrne, sister of Mrs. Markaret Sanger, to-hay began serving a sentence of thirty days in the workhouse for maintaining a hirth-control clinic in Brooklyn. Mrs. Byrns took her sentence calmiy. Mrs. Sanger will face trial on a s milar charge next Monday.



CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

make the day nurseries of the only agencies for improving the conditions of city neigh-horhoods. They are the Baldwin, Frank-ford, Franklin, Harpy Day, Harrison, Jane D. Kent, Lincoln, Morton Street, St. Nicho-las, Sunnyside, First Day and Young Women's Union.

DR. CARL W. BISHOP, curato: of the section of Oriental art at the Ut Museum, will leave next month for

non Pleas next fall at the quadrennia AUTOMOBILE CLUB of Philadelphia

has placed a reproduction of the statue of Penn that averlooks the city from the top of the City Hall in the center of its new, e the members within a few days.

Union held its annual services last night in Cathedral Hall, at Sixteenth and Vine Cathedral Hall, at Sixteenth and Vine streets. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. William J. Lallou, of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Thirteenth and Chestnut streets. Solemn benedletion was pronounced by the Rt. Rev. Monsignor H. T. Henry. The Rev. Joseph M. Corrigan was deuton and the Rev. Peter Catori was subdeaton. More than 800 young men were present, representing fifteen societies. present, representing fifteen societies.

BOLTING HORSE threw Miss Gertrude Weaver, eighteen-year-old daughter of 14, 11 Weaver, of Hamilton Court, while riding in Fairmount Park, The girl is in St.

sen appointed to the faculty of the Tome School, Port Deposit, Md. He will assist in the work of the English department and act as special tutor to those boxs who are

MRS. FRANK L. NEALL, widow of one of the foremost authorities on commerce, will sell a great collection of data and statistics compiled by her husband. The collection will be sold for the benefit of Mrs Neall and her children. The statistical collection is regarded as the most complete f its kind in America. It covers export, and domestic commerce of the

feeted at the Frankford Arsenal by Lester P. Barlow. The tornedo will explode exactly eight feet from the ground, whether it has been tossed from an aeroplane at a height of 500 feet or 5000 feet. The American rights have been sold to the United States Government, and the foreign rights to an American rifle manufacturing

the church second in membership among the eighty-three Baptist churches of the

estigation of the ancient art of FRIENDS OF JUDGE BONNIWELL of

the Municipal Court are stating that he will be a candidate for the Court of Com-

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S Archdiocesan

unable to keep up with their classes,

AERIAL TORPEDOES have been per-

REY. DR. CLARENCE H. WOOLSTON has completed thirty years of service as pastor at the East Baptist Church, Kensington. During the three decades the pastor has preached 10,000 sermous, in which he addressed 3,000,000 persons, and made

REVOLUTIONARY BARN, standing be-hind the Grace Evangelical Lutheran by the husband.

TWELVE DAY STREERIES have joined , Church at the corner of Ridge and Roxborough avenues, is being torn down. The structure is known as the Wood barn, and is said to be more than 200 years old. Almost the only historical landmark in Roxborough will poss with the leveling of

> HEXAGON ENGINEERING SOCIETY of the Towne Scientific School at the Univermembers: Norman C. Bye, Jesse Carll Archibald L. Dunjap, George D. Fowle Robert L. Gangwiach, Maurice C. Prew Henry R. Wharton, Jr., and Robert W. Wil-

DR. CLARENCE GREEFIN CHILD, of the English Department of the University has been chosen by the applor class as the person to whom the year book will be dedi-cated. Doctor Child has been at the Uni-versity for nineteen years. He was graduated from Trinity College in 1886 and later studied at the University of Munich and Johns Hopkins University.

The massing of troops by the Germans lose to the western from may be more for the purpose of resisting the expected Anglo-French offensive next spring than the undertaking of a direct assault by the Germans. At its boldest, the plan of the eutons may be an offensive-defensive, a favorite strategic stroke of the Kaiser's

CAMDEN

Camden Board of Trade, has appointed the following committee to co-operate with the Delaware River Bridge and Tunnel Commissite for the bridge between Philadelphia and Camden: Dr. I. N. Griscom, chair-nian; W. W. Sharpley, Edward H. Cutler, charles K. Cook, William Farly, Edward B. Hollinshed, Joseph Fersyth, Arthur Abele, Robert D. Clow, Jr., J. M. Headman and William Schmid.

CAMDEN RESCUE MISSION HOME. 60 Kaighn Avenue, had a successful year i 1916, according to the report of Super-itendent Charles S. Dennis, His figures show an attendance of 2963; 117 conversions; 282 requests for prayer; 1721 free meals; 733 lodgings, six funerals and four christenings. Donations amounted to

THE REV. DR. EARL C. JESTER has succeed his father. Rev Dr. George W. Jester, as paster of the Mil-way Congregational Church. The elder Doctor Jester died at his home, 426 South Sixth street, Camden, Monday last,

REV. DR. HOMER J. VOSBERG, paster of the North Baptist Church, Camden, last night began a unique series of sermons on "The Ten Greatest Men in the Bible." The ten men to be considered were selected by the distribution of cards among the sembers of the congregation asking who, in their opinion, were the ten greatest men in the Bible.

HABEAS CORPUS proceedings, institu-ted by Lena Eastlack White, for the por-session of her three children, who are now n a home, where they were placed by their in a nome, where they were placed by their father. James A. White, were postponed today by Vice Chancellor Leaming. He said it was for the children's own good that he postponed the proceedings until after the hearing in the divorce suit started

MAYOR MAY ASK \$2,000,000 LOAN

Talk With Datesman Shows Large Sum Needed for Convention Hall

MODIFY WATER SCHEME

Tentative plans for a new loan, to be placed before the people in the spring, took a little more form today when, following the Mayor's conference with Director Datesman over the plans for the Convention Hall as approved by the Chamber of Commerce and the Art Jury, it become known that more than \$2,000,000 additional would be needed for the completion of the muchdiscussed building.

The scope of the recent decision of the Supreme Court to the effect that the city can let contracts for a building only when the cost of the structure is available was discussed, and the Mayor agreed that the necessary \$1.500,000 needed to complete a \$3,000,000 structure should be made a part of a loan which he advecates having approved at a special election this spring. The question of the effect of the decision upon the Art Museum and other projects as taken up with a view to a later dethe completion of the museum in the same loan in which the people will be asked to vote more money for a Convention Hall.

CONFERENCE ON WATER Close on this conference came another between the Mayor, Chief Davis, of the Bureau of Water, and Joseph Gaffney, chairman of Councils Finance Committee. Chief Davis had full plans for the enlarge-ment of his bureau. Six or seven million dollars was the cost of his proposed improvements, but in view of the fact that the city's horrowing capacity cannot be accurately gauged at this time, the amount was pared down by agreement to \$3,000,-

Chief Davis's plans included extension of mains, with a duplication in the more vital spots of the "water map." It also included an express main for the supplying of the central section of the city and downtown with a full flow of water at all times.

CITY BOOKS OPENED Before the conferences the Mayor signed the bill recently passed by Councils ap-propriating \$10,000 for an audit of the books of the Rapid Transit Company. Con-troller Walton this morning opened the books of the city for 1917.

Mr. Gaffney and the Mayor talked for some time on the salary increases of the several departments which have been outined in bills now up for consideration in Mr. Gaffney's committee. The question of the operating agreement

The question of the operating agreement between the city and the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company will be discussed by the Mayor in a message to Councils early in February. The Mayor expects to receive either today or in the very near future a draft of the lease ordinance which the transit company is anxious to have substituted for the one he introduced months ago with a view to bringing the discussion of a leasing proposition to a Following the conferences Mayer Smith

said:
"We merely went over the items of current improvements and discussed the question of securing money by a new loca. The size of the loan was not even tentatively agreed upon, as we do not know what the city's borrowing capacity is. Our conferences today were all of a preliminary

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

DEATHS

ave. Treaton. N. J., Third-day, First Month. 23d inst. 3 B. m. Int. Friends Morer Street Streying Ground.

McGREGOR.—Jan. 21, SADIE, daughter of late Archibaid and Margaret McGregor. Relatives and friends invited to services. Tues. S. D. m. 4833 Walnut st. Int. private, Mt. Moriah Com. Wed.

J.ARKIN.—Jan. 21, AMELIA F., wife of Joelaware E. Larkin, nee Ervin. Relatives and friends invited to funeral. Wed., 230 p. m. from residence, Odgen, Delaware County, Film. Int. Lawneroft Cem. Train leaves B. & O. Station. 24th and Almanut sts., 1230 p. m. Station. Street Street. Stre

HELP WANTED-MALE

OY wanted, 15 to 20 years, to operate tele-phane exchange; typewriter experience desired. Union Paving Co., 30th and Locust ats. Union Paving Co. 30th and Locust ats. UTOMOHILE DRAFTSMAN — Practical body builder, capitile of making machine patterns and laying off work for machines; also to act as assistant to foreman in wood shop. Chas. F. Caffrey & Co., 10th and Market sta., Camdon, N. J.

Bethlehem's Bid on Shells for the United States Navy

To the American People:

The Secretary of the Navy has awarded contracts amounting to over \$3,000,000 to a British bidder for 14 and 16 inch projectiles for the Navy, for the reason that the British firm offered prices very much below those of American manufacturers,

including ourselves. We know nothing of the basis upon which the British bids were made, but the public is entitled to know the facts upon which we ourselves bid for this work.

Two years ago we took contracts to make 4,200 14-inch shells at a price of \$1,515,000 (with heavy penalties for delayed delivery). Despite the fact that all our experience and facilities have been strained to fulfill these contracts, up to now not a single shell has been accepted by the Government, although, on the work already done

Making our total actual expenditure up to date \$522,881

In addition literal enforcement of the contract might involve payment of penalties for delayed delivery already amounting to \$675,016. Navy Department tests are now so severe that neither we nor, so far as we know, any other manufacturers have yet been able to produce in quantity 14-inch shells

And we have not received a SINGLE DOLLAR on these contracts

which will meet them. In the light of our experience, and having no other basis, we bid for 16-inch shells approximately the same rate per pound as that upon which the Navy Department actually awarded a 14-inch shell contract one year ago.

CHAS. M. SCHWAB, Chairman EUGENE G. GRACE, President

Bethlehem Steel Company