

SHOYER'S POLITICAL CAREER PRESENTS SHARP CONTRASTS

Machine's Candidate for City Treasurer Has Been Both Reformer and Beneficiary of the "Gang"

WHEN the management of a big and well-managed business concerns finds itself in need of men to fill vacancies in important positions it goes into the market for men. By newspaper advertising or other means it makes its requirements known. It solicits applications. Statements and the records of all applicants are investigated and scrutinized. The bigger and better managed the concern is, the more jealous of its good name in the business world, the more careful its inquiries. It does not mind spending two weeks of a \$200-a-month man's time to find out which of a half dozen applicants is the most desirable for a \$80-a-month clerkship.

A city is a big business concern. Philadelphia is a big business concern. It is in the market for men and there are many applicants. As the success of any other big business concern depends upon the care and success with which it picks its employees, so the success of Philadelphia depends upon the care and success with which it chooses its.

As a man employed for the purpose would investigate the records of applicants for positions in a big commercial or industrial house the Evening Ledger has made, for the benefit of the city of Philadelphia, some investigations of the records of applicants for important city posts. The results of these inquiries will be published in a series of articles, the first of which is printed herewith.

FREDERICK J. SHOYER, Republican candidate for City Treasurer, is the senior member of Shoyer & Arronson, lawyers, with offices in the Commercial Trust Building. His partner is Henry Arronson, the firm's principal business is incorporation in business and in the practice of his profession Mr. Shoyer's conduct has been above reproach. Mr. Shoyer is president of the Board of Registration Commissioners, having been appointed a member of the board by Governor Brumbaugh in June, 1914, and having been chosen to head the body at its reorganization meeting on June 17, 1916. Mr. Shoyer, however, is not sitting with the board at this time, since he is interested as a candidate in the approaching election.

BEGAN AS A GROCERY CLERK Mr. Shoyer was born in Philadelphia, and clerked in a grocery store as a youth. He registered as a law student in the office of John S. McKinlay and later entered the University of Pennsylvania law school, through which he paid his way by working as a clerk in the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company offices. He was admitted to the bar and began to practice law in 1892.

Mr. Shoyer is an unusually clean and neat-looking man. There is a nicety about his speech and manners, and he is an agreeable person to meet.

In 1901 John Weaver, destined to play an important and sensational part in Philadelphia politics, was elected District Attorney over P. Fred Rothermel, Jr., the Republican Organization proving powerful enough to overthrow the reform forces that had aligned themselves behind Rothermel. In 1902 Mr. Weaver appointed Frederick J. Shoyer special assistant District Attorney, at a salary of \$2000 a year. Mr. Shoyer at that time had taken only a minor part in politics and his appointment was not a reward for political service. He was Weaver's personal choice. The appointment was satisfactory to Dave Martin, Organization leader of the north-east, because what influence Shoyer had been able to exert had been exerted in favor of the Organization. Weaver was satisfactory to the Organization, which in those days meant Israel W. Turham, and Shoyer also was acceptable.

THE SALTER CASE In the spring of 1902 the town was treated to a sensation. Samuel Salter, Clarence Messer and Joseph Rodgers, who had been held for court for ballot-box stuffing in the Seventh Ward, calmly walked into court. Their original bail had been forfeited. Now they were here and ready for trial. Three days later John F. Sheehan and Harry R. McCabe, alias Clark, accused with Salter, Messer and Rodgers and also missing, appeared for trial.

Weaver, with Shoyer and other assistants, prosecuted the alleged ballot-box stuffers. There was no doubt that the stuffing had been done; the only thing necessary was to prove that the defendants did it. Samuel G. Maloney, now figuring so largely in the Fifth Ward political murder scandal, and other politicians were witnesses for the defendants, who offered what appeared to be an alibi. The trial resulted in an acquittal. It subsequently appeared that some of the alibi testimony had been perjured, but for one reason or another the District Attorney and his assistants had failed to show this at the time. "There was an immediate cry of 'collusion' and 'frame-up' and it was declared that the whole trial was a well-planned piece of acting, the defendants having been assured of acquittal before they ever returned to face the charges.

If there was any legal proof of these accusations against Weaver and his aids, it has never been made public. Defenders of the public prosecutors declared they had spared no efforts in seeking convictions and had acted in good faith throughout.

In 1903 John Weaver was elected Mayor by the Republican Organization, which had found him satisfactory as a District Attorney. Frederick J. Shoyer, still a Weaver man and still satisfactory to the machine, was appointed by the Mayor Director of the Department of Supplies in April, 1903.

GAS FIGHT BRINGS REVOLT In May, 1905, came the famous gas-lease fight, which fairly shook the city. Sensation followed sensation. The whole plan to extend the United Gas Improvement Company's lease of the city's gas works fifty years for \$25,000,000 had been worked out in detail. Councilmen had been "lined up" for the lease. Those that could be whipped into line had been whipped; those that were

his place. A Lincoln Acker was named Director of Public Works to succeed Peter E. Costello, who was summarily discharged. Shoyer, Director of Supplies, promptly ousted Arthur R. H. Morrow, his assistant.

Consternation reigned in the Organization. In the City party convention, September 19, Weaver was appealed to do something with the Mayor, but he could do nothing. There were more mass-meetings. All the past was forgiven Weaver. He was eulogized and lauded to the skies.

In the face of this united and militant public sentiment it was hopeless for the machine to drive. The United Gas Improvement Company withdrew its proposal, which Councils had accepted, and by so doing prevented its veto by the Mayor.

In the autumn that followed, Weaver led the forces of the City party, Shoyer standing shoulder to shoulder with him through the fight. The City party won and the corrupt Organization was staggering.

On September 17, 1906, the City party primary was held. D. Clarence Giboney and Frederick J. Shoyer fought bitterly for the nomination for District Attorney. Giboney's adherents charged the Weaver Administration with using the power of the police for Shoyer. Mayor Weaver, an ardent and determined supporter of Shoyer, charged bribery.

19, Giboney was declared the nominee by a vote of 5594 to 5214. Mayor Weaver, still unwilling to admit Shoyer's defeat, renewed his bribery charges and the convention ordered a hearing, after which, on September 27, Giboney was again and finally declared the nominee, this time by a vote of 6114 to 409.

The Republican Organization nominated Samuel P. Retan for District Attorney against Giboney, and Retan was elected. Here virtually ended the careers of Mayor Weaver and Shoyer as reformers. While professing devotion to the reform cause, they refused to fight for the City party as they had before.

The Organization was elated. The Independents were at odds with each other. There was a chance for the Organization to come back. It came back.

WILL OPEN STATIONS FOR REGISTRY OF WOMEN Governor's Proclamation Setting Aside Two Days for Patriotic Purpose to be Observed

Stations for the registration of every woman in Philadelphia more than sixty years old will be established in this city tomorrow and Friday, in accordance with the proclamation of Governor Brumbaugh setting aside those two days as registration days. These stations will be provided by the committee on registration of the women's committee Council of National Defense, whose headquarters is at 1407 Walnut street. Women are called upon to register for any patriotic service, either paid or volunteer.

The registration stations will be located as follows: All branches of the Emergency Aid Overseas Committee; Ritz-Carlton Hotel; all branches of the Navy League; National League for Women's Service, 1712 Walnut street; Philadelphia Club, West Philadelphia; Avorn Club, 1214 Walnut street; New Century Club, 124 South Twelfth street; Red Cross booths in the Wanamaker store; Woman's Suffrage party headquarters, 1721 Chestnut street; Red Cross Auxiliary, No. 218, 713 Chestnut street; College Club and Civic Club, 1126 Spruce street. There will also be registration booths in all department stores.

DRAFTS CALLED NOV. 1 Pennsylvania Among Ten States Asked for Rest of Quota

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Ten states have been directed by Provost Marshal General Crowder to send the remainder of their quotas for the National Army to the cantonments on November 2. It was disclosed today that the orders were issued last week and that the drafted men are now preparing to move. The States are Pennsylvania, Maryland, Washington, Idaho, California, Oregon, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and Montana.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER



Every Man Will Want to Participate in This Real Profit-Sharing Distribution of Clothing

We have the largest stock of Clothing in the history of the Store; and therefore any man who is unfamiliar with present conditions in the clothing market might consider the statements regarding impending scarcity and prohibitive prices as unduly alarming or without foundation. But we must deal with plain, blunt facts, and our advice is to BUY CLOTHING NOW. That prices will be much higher next season—that we would have to pay from 15 to 25 per cent. more to duplicate our present stock than we paid for it, is absolutely true—and many lines in our stock could not be duplicated at any price). It is, therefore, absolutely true that

Our Stock of Approximately Half-a-Million Dollars' Worth of Clothing is All Marked at Considerably Less Than Market Value

Orders for our regular stock were placed from eight to twelve months ago, with manufacturers who had contracted for great quantities of piece goods before the unprecedented advance in prices. These manufacturers tell us we would be justified in marking all our Clothing at higher prices now, because they could not

sell us a single garment at the price we paid. For example, cloth that cost \$1.75 a yard, made up into clothing in our present stock, now costs \$3.00 a yard. Many fabrics have doubled in cost, and many have disappeared from the market entirely. The Government is making heavy requisition on all woolsens, and clothing fabrics are now being cut into blanket lengths for our soldiers.

Fortunate indeed that we were forehanded in protecting our customers' interests! Fortunate indeed that we have 8,000 Winter Suits, 7,500 Overcoats, 4,000 pairs of Trousers, and complete lines of Motoring Coats, Raincoats, Students' Suits, Men's Fur-lined Overcoats and Evening Dress Suits. Still more fortunate that this remarkable assortment includes many SPECIAL PURCHASES on which we secured, in addition to the advantage of anticipating the increase in woolen prices, special concessions because manufacturers required early orders to keep busy.

SPECIAL—700 plain Oxford Overcoats at a saving of \$5.00 on each.

SPECIAL—600 Suits and Overcoats secured at a price concession on account of a large factory's reorganization.

SPECIAL—600 Suits and Overcoats made from last year's carried-over piece-goods, at savings of \$5.00 to \$10.00.

SPECIAL—250 Stein-Bloch Overcoats at a saving of at least \$7.50 on each.

SPECIAL—850 staple Black and Oxford Overcoats from a well-known Philadelphia maker, at about present wholesale value.

SPECIAL—300 Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suits, of fine worsteds, at worth-while reductions from regular prices.

SPECIAL—300 Fur-lined Overcoats which would cost us to-day from \$10.00 to \$20.00 more than we paid eight months ago.

SPECIAL—1,000 pairs of Trousers at less than our own regular low prices.

SPECIAL—150 Evening Dress Suits of a black fabric on which the price is now almost prohibitive.

THE FOLLOWING EXTRAORDINARY VALUES are conservatively described, the comparison being based upon our regular prices to-day, which are 10 to 25 per cent. less than present conditions would justify:

\$22.50, \$25.00 and \$27.50 Suits at \$18.50	Regular \$15.00 Winter Suits at \$12.50	Men's \$18.00 and \$20.00 Suits at \$14.50	Men's \$30.00 and \$32.50 Suits at \$23.50	Men's \$35.00 and \$40.00 Suits at \$26.50
\$20.00 Plain Overcoats—\$16.50	\$25.00 Plain Overcoats—\$21.50	\$30.00 Plain Overcoats—\$23.50	\$32.50 Plain Overcoats—\$25.00	\$35.00 Plain Overcoats—\$28.50
\$40 and \$45 Overcoats—\$33.50	The above groups of Overcoats are in BLACK and OXFORD only—staple, hard-to-duplicate fabrics, made up in the plain conservative Chesterfield models. Every Coat a very remarkable value.			
THE FOLLOWING YOUTHFUL AND SEMI-CONSERVATIVE STYLES, FORM-FITTING AND BOX OVERCOATS				
\$25.00 to \$27.50 } \$19.50 Overcoats	\$18.00 to \$22.50 } \$15.50 Overcoats	\$35.00 & \$40.00 } \$28.50 Overcoats	Men's \$15.00 } \$12.50 Overcoats	
Trench-style, form-fitting and box Overcoats; a remarkable collection of heavy fabrics—one lot from last season's woolsens, others from a maker re-organizing his business.		Trench-style Overcoats, box Overcoats and form-fitting styles, some with belted back; chiefly youthful models. Some are from our regular stock. All regular sizes from 33 to 40 in the lot.		This is a very unusual value, and all sturdy, dependable Overcoats; but the quantity is limited. Gray and brown chevots. Sizes 33 to 35 only. Be sure to see them tomorrow.
Fur-lined Overcoats	Evening Dress Suits	Men's Trousers	Youths' \$18.00 Long Trousers Suits, \$14.50	Men's \$15 to \$20 Raincoats, \$12.50
Three hundred—wonderful value—no more at these prices. Black broadcloth—lined with marmot, \$35.00; lined with southern muskrat, \$50.00; lined with northern muskrat, \$75.00.	A really remarkable opportunity. Men's Evening Dress Suits of black unfinished worsted; in regular, stout and slender proportions. Could not be duplicated anywhere at this price—\$25.00.	Three exceptional groups. Regular \$30.00 and \$40.00 striped Trousers at \$3.00; regular \$5.50 worsted Trousers at \$4.75; regular \$7.50 fine worsted Trousers at \$5.75. Buy that extra pair now!	These are Suits for youths of 15 to 18 years, and with each Suit is TWO PAIRS OF TROUSERS. An opportunity for high-school boys!	An attractive lot of these always useful Coats of gabardines and rubberized tweeds.



"I'm fit as a fiddle since I switched to Girards. They never interfere with my digestion and they never get on my nerves." The Girard is a full-flavored Havana smoke which leaves no after-effect except a pleasant memory.

10c and up The Girard Cigar Never gets on your nerves