EDUCATE HEROES, GOVERNOR URGES

Brumbaugh Would Put Through College Students Who Quit to Fight

MAKES FINAL ADDRESS

Suggests Continental Boulevard Around City and Proposes Bridge as Memorial

Governor Brumbauch, in his final address today to the General Assembly at Harrisburg, laid stress on the splendid showing of the State in the war, in both industrial and military activities.

He made many recommendations for future legislation. One of these was for the ratification of the constitutional amendment forbidding the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicants.

The Governor urged also that the Legislature use every means to repress social evils of every sort, and to safeguard the morals and health of our returning soldiers.

Several suggestions were directed toward the solution of educational problems. The Governor recommended that teachers' salaries be increased; that $25,000,000 be set aside for extending the State's educational work to meet the needs of the times; that the tuition of men who left college to answer the call to the colors be paid until they had completed their course; and that vocational education be extended, with a special eye to the inculcation of principles of patriotism and the extirpation of "Pussianism" in the schools.

An important recommendation that would affect a large percentage of the State's population was for an increase in the percentage of workmen's compensation, which the Governor wants raised to 66 2-3 per cent.

Boosts Bridge Plan

He urged the Legislature to push through the projected bridge between Philadelphia and Camden and suggested that it might serve as a memorial to the part Pennsylvania took in the war. Another recommendation of importance to Philadelphia was for a "Continental Boulevard," to be constructed around Philadelphia, "beginning at Washington's Crossing on the Delaware, passing through Kulpsville, Fort Washington, Pennypackers Mills, Valley Forge, Paoli and Chadds Ford to the Brandywine. This boulevard," said the Governor, "at least 150 feet wide, dotted with historic memorials and enshrined in the shade of native trees would intersect all radial roads leading out of Philadelphia and would be the most commanding historic way in America.

"It is your opportunity to make real this memorial and to dedicate it to the soldiers and sailors of the Commonwealth who in the late war, side by side with the Allies, made Pennsylvania once again glorious in the annals of men."

A World's Fair for Philadelphia in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was another project which received the indorsement of the Governor.

Praises Work on Roads

"The people of Pennsylvania," said the Governor, "four years ago decisively declined to authorize a bond issue for the construction of highways. The same people have just as decisively, in the late election, authorized such a bond issue. This is unquestionably a vote of confidence in the work of the Highway Department, and this confidence has been well placed. The improvement of our highways from current revenues has been one of the notable services rendered all the people."

The Governor suggested that the license fees for motortrucks be raised, because of the damage done to roads by these heavy vehicles, and that the money be applied to road building.

The Governor spoke feelingly of the work of the National Guard on the Mexican border and abroad. He also referred to the creation of the new militia reserve force.

"On June 18, 1916," said the Governor, "the National Guard was mobilized by direction of the Secretary of War and by July 5 was entrained at Mount Gretna and sent to El Paso, Tex. The total strength of the force sent to the Mexican border was 818 officers and 14,178 men. Some returned late in 1916 and other units remained in Texas until the spring of 1917. Soon thereafter the entire guard, the flower and chivalry of our young manhood, was called into the national service and proceeded to Camp Hancock and on June 4, 1918, sailed as the Twenty-eighth Division of the National Army to France. They have won undying fame in a foreign land and will soon come home in honor and in victory. A grateful Commonwealth should give them fitting welcome and recognition.

"The selective-service system of Congress laid upon Pennsylvania the task of registering and selecting our quota of men for the national service. More than 2,000,000 men were registered; 282 local and 9 district boards inducted into the service under this law alone more than 225,000 men.

State's Record Clean

"This selective-service duty and every other duty has been promptly met. Pennsylvania has not failed the nation at any point. Our record is clean and complete. To you remains the duty of legislating for the comfort and welfare of the soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania who have so signally served the nation and so completely won the love and gratitude of all our people.

"Plans are already completed to give employment to crippled soldiers in the industries of Pennsylvania. Upward of 40,000 positions await them. The education of the others is a matter of great moment, particularly the education of those that left college and university to serve their country. Memorials of a patriotic character will spring up in commemoration of these citizen soldiers. Let there be now definite plans formulated by the Assembly for memorials that are creditable to those men and of practical service to the communities in which they may be set."

In conclusion the Governor said:

"Pennsylvania is an imperial Commonwealth. It has sent into this war more volunteers than any other State. Its entire soldiery exceeds in number all the forces, Federal and Confederate, that fought at Gettysburg. Its volunteer division, the Twenty-eighth, will wear the Red Keystone and live in history as the Iron Division."

Brumbaugh's Suggestions in His Final Message

Ratification of constitutional amendment forbidding manufacture, sale and use of intoxicants.

Repression of social evils and safeguarding of morals and health of returning soldiers.

Increase of teacher's salaries, $25,000,000 appropriation to extend educational work, payment by State of tuition of students called to colors and extension of vocational education.

Increase workmen's compensation to 66 2-3 per cent.

Rush Philadelphia-Camden bridge to completion as memorial to Pennsylvania in war.

Continental Boulevard around Philadelphia, embracing Washington's Crossing, Valley Forge, scene of Battle of the Brandywine, dotted with historic memorials.

World's fair for Philadelphia in 1926, in commemoration of 150th anniversary of Declaration of Independence.

Bond issue for highways.

I. C. C. Opposes U. S. Ownership

Continued from Page One

changed and financial complications exist. Comparatively few contracts for compensation have been perfected between the transportation companies and the Government.

Against Precipitate Action

"Our expression in favor of return to private ownership and operation is therefore not to be understood as favoring a return of the properties in a precipitate way. A reasonable period of readjustment or preparation should be afforded and reasonable notice should be given that upon a given date the properties will be restored to their owners.

"Manifestly, from a social standpoint, as well as from the standpoint of the nature of the employment, and because of the great importance to the public, as well as to the railroads of loyal and devoted service on part of the employes, the railroad employes should be adequately compensated."

Legislation Recommended

The commission then set forth recommendations for legislative action.

First, said the statement, there should be "revision of limitations upon united or co-operative activities among common carriers by rail and by water." Supporting this suggestion, the commission said:

"Obviously, competition between carriers that is wasteful or unnecessarily expensive lays an added burden upon the rate payers. Elimination of wasteful or unduly expensive competition in rates or service is desirable." Railroads should be permitted to merge and consolidate after thorough investigation and hearing and only by sanction of the governmental regulating body, the commission said, and this tribunal should have authority to prescribe both maximum and minimum rates.

Suggests Regulation of Security Issues

Advocating emancipation of railway operation from financial dictation, the statement said:

"A transportation line operating by virtue of a public grant and upon which the industrial, commercial and social life of communities depends, should not be a football of speculation."

As a corollary the commission suggested regulation of security issues by the Government.

Harmonious relations between Federal and State regulating bodies can be effected, the commission suggested, "if the Federal tribunal could be authorized to co-operate with the State authorities by utilizing their services in appropriate instances and to an appropriate extent."

With pooling of facilities, the commission believed there need be no difference in charges between competitive and non-competitive traffic, since carriers could be compelled by governmental authority to provide themselves with adequate equipment.

Discussing rates, the commission said adequate service was more important than minor details of rate charges, adding: "Patrons of the transportation companies must pay rates that will yield revenues sufficient to justify rendering the quantity and character of service demanded."

Opposes One-man Control

Commissioner Clark, answering questions by Senators, explained that in defining "reasonable rates" to provide adequate return to railroads would take into consideration invested capital of the roads. He said the commission had not thought that Congress would require several years to act on the suggested legislation of the commission plan.

"One-man control" of railroads, urged by Director General McAdoo, was opposed by Mr. Clark. "The commission does not think this a desirable plan," he said. "The director general expressed the opinion that one man makes up his mind more quickly than several. We think that several minds studying a question in an effort to bring conflicting ideas into harmony are more likely to make a correct decision."

Defending the Interstate Commerce Commission against recurrent charges that the credit of the railroads has been destroyed by the "disparaging attitude" of the commission in rate decisions, Mr. Clark presented a table showing railroad earnings, dividends, stock, debt and invested capital between 1906 and 1916. This showed that dividends increase gradually from 6.02 per cent in 1906 to 6.48 per cent in 1916.

Senator Underwood interjected: "Then your idea is that the investor need not fear Government regulation?"

Commissioner Clark replied: "The figures speak for themselves."

Senator Gore drew from the commissioner an expression of opinion that several national railroad systems, competing for service, would render more efficient service than a number of regional mergers. Under the commission's suggested plan, Mr. Clark explained, competition for service would not be discontinued, but the Federal authority would enforce adequate service.

Executives Will Submit Plan

The proposal of the railroad executives, to be presented to the committee, probably tomorrow, is similar in general scope to the Interstate Commerce Commission's recommendations, it was stated today. The executives, however, are said to advocate even more regulatory power for the Government than the commission suggests.

ICE AND COAL IN CRASH

Man Hurt When Trucks Collide. Drivers Arrested

An American Ice Company truck, loaded with five tons of ice, smashed into a coal wagon, belonging to Samuel Margolas, Forty-eighth street and Parkside avenue, at Forty-first street and Mantua avenue this morning, injuring Harry De Marco, 1535 Tasker street, and badly damaging both cars. The drivers escaped injury. De Marco was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Joseph Sannertine, 833 Washington avenue, was driving the coal wagon, and Edward Patterton, 1250 Firth street, the ice truck, when the accident occurred. Both were arrested.

U. S. BIRD LAW INVALID

Supreme Court Decision Adverse to Statute of 1913

Washington, Jan. 7.—(By A. P.)—The Federal migratory bird law of 1913, under which the Government for the first time exerted authority over prescribed "closed seasons" for wild birds which habitually migrate from State to State with the varying seasons, was in effect declared invalid today by the Supreme Court, which dismissed an appeal from a decision of the Arkansas Federal District Court holding the statute unconstitutional.

'WETS' AND 'DRYS' GATHER FOR FIGHT

Liquor Question Bids Fair to Develop Into Real Scrap

LOBBYISTS AT CAPITAL

Battle Against Adoption of Prohibition Measure by Legislature Is On

By a Staff Correspondent

Harrisburg, Jan. 7.—"Pennsylvania's Legislature will not pass a prohibition resolution and enough States will stand by it to defeat nation-wide prohibition."

This statement, the most positive assertion yet made by the "wets," was hurled into the camp of the prohibitionists today by T. J. O'Connor, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Liquor Dealers.

Despite the frantic efforts of certain elements in the Republican party, the booze question is playing the stellar role at the capital and bids fair to develop into the real big scrap of the session.

So exercised are the leaders of the "wet" forces that the "drys" will outgeneral them that they are mobilizing for action. A story in yesterday's Evening Public Ledger which served warning upon the Republican leaders that the "drys" would refuse to tolerate obstructive tactics, stirred the liquor men. They immediately got busy in the work of organizing for a genuine fight.

Lobbyists on Hand

How this will develop is merely a matter of conjecture, for neither side is willing to disclose its plan of action. That the liquor men are frightened is apparent, for a force of lobbyists is on hand to corral votes in the House and Senate.

It is interesting to note that O'Connor's organization held a meeting last night in the Hotel Plaza and that other organizations contemplated similar action but at the eleventh hour called off the meetings. Neil Bonner had engaged reservations at the Plaza but canceled them last night.

"Our meeting," said Mr. O'Connor, "has no connection with the proposed liquor legislation. We held a meeting of the executive committee. It was a routine affair, but by an odd coincidence was held in Harrisburg. You know, we are greatly interested in the matter of prosecuting violations of the liquor laws and also in the matter of drawing better men into the liquor business. I do not fear hasty action on the part of the prohibitionists and am confident that the legislature will heed the wishes of the people in this State."

When questioned concerning the action of the Republican party in indorsing the campaign platform of Governor-elect Sproul which contained a prohibition plank, Mr. O'Connor asserted that the Republican party did not bind itself to Mr. Sproul's personal platform.

"The party," he said, "is free to act as it deems best. As a party it is not pledged to prohibition."

Although the liquor men are endeavoring to postpone action on the prohibition resolution, the "dry" forces are determined to have the issue disposed of in the early days of the session.

Confident of No Delay

"We cannot introduce the resolution," said John W. Vickerman, House floor leader for the "drys," "until the organization of committees, for the resolution must follow a course similar to that of a bill. Personally, I don't believe the Republican leaders will be foolish enough to delay the measure. They cannot afford to do that in view of the stand taken on prohibition by Governor-elect Sproul. And I am confident that we will win."

That the "drys" are going to stay on the job until the measure is disposed of was made plain today by Charles F. Swift, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. H. M. Chalfant, of Philadelphia, editor of the American Issue, an Anti-Saloon League organ, is also here. Other "dry" leaders will be on hand when the sessions gets down to business.

"Pennsylvania recorded an overwhelming vote in favor of nation-wide prohibition," said Mr. Chalfant today, "and, despite the efforts of the whisky ring, we will win."

On the liquor side of the Legislature the argument is put forward that the introduction of the prohibition resolution will embarrass the new Governor and possibly interfere with social welfare legislation in which Mr. Sproul is vitally interested.

One of the odd features of the fight and one that is causing much publication in the camp of the "drys" is the fact that the liquor men are doing their lobbying in the office of the Penn-Harris Hotel. This hotel is a new institution and as "dry" as any section of the great Sahara. But the Legislators have adopted it as their new home and to "talk reason to the boys" the liquor men are forced to go there.

With the exception of O'Connor, the liquor men are not talking for publication, for resorting to gum-shoe methods. As one legislator member of the House put it today, "I have been approached twenty times by the liquor men and fifty times by the drys. I shall watch developments, but shall not commit myself until the vote is taken." That statement is a good index concerning the feeling of a considerable number of the legislators.

The "drys," although claiming victory, are not certain of a majority and need approximately twenty votes to assure the success of the resolution.

"MOTHER STOUT" IS DEAD; METHODISTS HERE GRIEVE

Mrs. Jennie Virginia Stouch in Fifty Years Had Not Missed Conference, While Her Activities Ranged From Aid to Afflicted to Supplying Pulpit

"Mother Stout" is dead.

To the clergy and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church news of the death of this active worker and philanthropic worker brought much sorrow today.

Mrs. Jennie Virginia Stouch, who was better known in church circles as "Mother Stout," died last night at her home, 1117 Diamond street. She was seventy-six years old.

Her home today was besieged with those who she had aided and comforted during life. Mrs. Stouch's death was due to paralysis, which developed from illness contracted a month ago.

In addition to aiding the afflicted, she conducted many evangelistic meetings and occupied the pulpit of Bethany Church, Eleventh and Mifflin streets, during the absence of the pastor, the Rev. Ravil Smith.

It was through her great interest in the welfare of others and readiness to leave her home at all hours of the night to aid the afflicted that Mrs. Stouch received her name of "mother." Many whom she aided did not know her correct name and the name Stout by which she was known to many, clung to her.

Mrs. Stouch had not missed an annual conference of the Methodist Church in this city in the last fifty years. The clergy say she was the means of making many realize their religious obligations.

Her husband, Samuel Stouch, a veteran of the Civil War, died seven years ago. Mrs. Stouch was born in the southern part of Philadelphia and never missed a service in church unless prevented through illness.

She is survived by three daughters, four grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren. The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Service will be conducted at Bethany Church by the Rev. Ravil Smith and the Rev. Dr. Charles M. Boswell.

Interment will be in Mount Moriah Cemetery.

LOTS OF ROOM FOR NICKNAME

Two-Day-Old Camden Resident Has Ten Initials

If any relative of Frederick Brink Joshua W. E. H. G. A. O. Owens, Jr., aged two days, 616 North Eighth street, Camden, does not recognize a contribution to the impressive list of names, will he or she kindly step forward and be accommodated? With the evident intention of avoiding all arguments usually confined to the naming of a newcomer into this life, the Owens family has declared an open season on monikers, and no one is barred.

Frederick Brink Joshua, etc., was born on Sunday, and when a notice of the momentous event was duly filed in the office of City Clerk William D. Brown today there was a concerted rush for loe water.

Some hardy soul ventured a second look and was rewarded with another shock, for the proud father signs himself F. G. J. B. K. G. A. O. Owens, and to make sure that he is perfectly understood adds an incomprehensive "Sr."

According to latest reports, father and son are both doing well, although the latter hardly comprehends what he is in for. Think of his supreme anguish the first time he signs a chek or is paged by a raucous-voiced bellhop in a hotel lobby.

SCOUTS HONOR ROOSEVELT

16,000 Troops Ordered to Plant One or More Memorial Trees

New York, Jan. 7.—(By A. P.)—In order to give permanent expression to "all Colonel Roosevelt stood for to the boys of the nation," sixteen thousand troops of the Boy Scouts of America, comprising 440,000 members, today were instructed to plant one or more trees, with suitable inscription and ceremony, in memory of the onetime President.

Announcement of the tribute was made by the national council of the organization in a telegram of condolence sent to Mrs. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. "Colonel Roosevelt, the telegram continued, had aided materially in the development of the scouts, and each of its members regard him as their hero."

New Revolution Begins in Berlin

Continued from Page One

of people were gathered in front of police headquarters listening to a speech which George Ledebour was making from a balcony, trying to justify Eichhorn's attitude. The latter also appears on the balcony at Ledebour's right, while Liebknecht stands at his left.

Many field grays are crowding the narrow space around this group. Long rows of windows, too, are crowded by soldiers with red armlets, many of whom are seen wriggling through the dense crowds, evidently watching for the Government's agents.

Whenever Ledebour mentions Eichhorn's name he is answered with mighty shouts of "Hoch" from the crowd nearest the balcony.

TENS OF THOUSANDS IN DEMONSTRATIONS

Berlin, Jan. 6, delayed.—(By A. P.)—The Spartacus group is engaged today in a big demonstration against the Government. Tens of thousands of followers of Dr. Karl Liebknecht have been parading in Unter den Linden and the Brandenbergerstrasse, and as this dispatch is filed are returning along Unter den Linden.

The Wilhelmstrasse from Unter den Linden to below the Leipzigerstrasse is packed full of Government sympathizers, who have been standing there for two hours. It appears to be the Government's strategy to prevent the Spartacans demonstrating before the Government offices.

Hundreds of youths and other civilians in the Spartacan ranks are carrying rifles. First fighting has occurred at the corner of the Wilhelmstrasse and Unter den Linden, where the Bolshevik demonstrators took away their opponents' standards. Spartacan soldiers took a stand in open order in front of the Hotel Adlon with their rifles ready, but there was no firing.

The Spartacan marchers, with the exception of the workmen from certain factories, comprise the scum of the city—five-sixths of the whole number are bedraggled women and young girls.

Smoke Overcomes Fire Fighter

Thomas Wickham, a fireman of Truck Company No. 2, was overcome by smoke while fighting a fire on the second floor of a four-story building at 56 North Ninth street today. He was revived in a short time. The fire was confined to the floor occupied by the Empire Cloak Company and the damage was slight.

WOMAN DEAD; MAN HELD

Discovery of Body in Prisoner's Lodgings Excites Police Suspicion

Vladaslove Chamosky, forty-five years old, 780 South Second street, was committed to prison without bail today by Magistrate Imber on suspicion of having caused the death of Mrs. Annie Suchodolsky, forty-eight years old, Front street near Christian. The woman's body was discovered last night in the lodging house where Chamosky lives.

According to the police, Mrs. Suchodolsky went to the Second street house yesterday to clean the rooms. She was last seen to go into a third-story room with Chamosky. One of the lodgers became suspicious at her continued absence and notified the police, who forced the door and discovered the body. There were no signs of violence.

Chamosky had been missing since early afternoon, the police say, but returned later, and upon learning of the woman's death again disappeared. He was arrested at Front and Christian streets by Detectives Bluebond and Comdeco. A search of his room failed to disclose any incriminating evidence.

SAY GOVERNOR SPENT ALL CONTINGENT FUND

Thirty-Thousand-Dollar Expense Allowance for 2 Years Apparently Used Up

By a Staff Correspondent

Harrisburg, Jan. 7.—Members of the Legislature were stirred today by the apparently authentic report that Governor Brumbaugh's contingent fund for the last two years of his administration has been exhausted.

Attaches of Auditor General Snyder's office are responsible for the story that the fund has been expended.

According to the report, the Auditor General has held up certain bills sent to him by the Highway Department for approval on the "suspicion" that they were transferred to the Highway Department from the Executive Department, because of the lack of funds for the latter.

These bills are said to be for gasoline used in the operation of State-owned automobiles.

Two years ago the Senate, following a bitter debate, appropriated a contingent fund of $30,000 for the Governor's use. The appropriation came up after a revelation of the manner in which the Governor had expended his previous contingent fund appropriation for the first two years of his term.

Vouchers from the office of Auditor General Powell, who preceded Auditor General Snyder, showed items for trousers pressing, dining members of the Supreme Court and other items.

While there was nothing illegal in these transactions, they were attacked at the time as "unethical." The Governor's contingent fund appropriation made by the last Senate carries up to the end of the State's fiscal year, June 30.

FOOD MERCHANTS MEET

Philadelphia Delegation Attends Conference in Boston

A large delegation of Philadelphia food and produce merchants left today for Boston to attend the twenty-seventh annual convention of the National League of Commission Merchants of the United States.

The party had a private car, which was in charge of the president of the local branch of the organization, Frank W. Stanton. Members of the party were Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Babale, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lindsey, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Woodwards, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Berry, Mr. and Mrs. John Mawson, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Stanton and daughter, Dorothy.

Elkton Marriage Licenses

Elkton, Md., Jan. 7.—Nine marriage certificates were granted here today to the following parties: Joseph W. Hinchle and Bessie E. Devlin, Philadelphia; John E. Stewart, Philadelphia, and Fort Bracklin, Camden; Edward Connelly, Camden, and Mary E. Ewing, Bristol, Pa.; Henry H. King and Virginia M. Boggs, Wilmington; William E. Kennedy and Evelyn W. Horn, Baltimore; Irving S. Benjamin, Cincinnati, and Mae Hayes, Paulsboro, N. J.; Leland M. Cornett and Etta G. Bowman, Level, Md.; Robert G. Woods and Marie P. Vandervere, Gladwyne, Pa., and George W. Hammond and Edna Lippincott, Elkton, Md.

ROBERT S. SPANGLER

York Republican unanimously chosen in caucus as Speaker of the State House of Representatives

Market Guide for Housewives

Prepared by the Local City Marketing Agent of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture

ABUNDANT—Potatoes, onions, cabbage, beets, carrots, turnips, apples and squash.

NORMAL—Parsnips, celery, grapefruit, oranges, bananas and lemons.

SCARCE—Sweet potatoes, tomatoes, eggplant, peppers, beans, cranberries and strawberries.

Product, Grade, etc.	Cost to Retailer Today	Fair price to Consumer Today
Vegetables—		
Beets—Bunch	2¾-4c bunch	3-6c bunch
Carrots—New Jersey, ¾ basket	35-40c bag (8-9 ¼ pk)	7-8c ¼ pk
Cabbage—New York Danish	2.50-2.75 bbl (25-30 hds)	10-12c head
Celery—New York, washed	80c-1.00 bch (12 stalks)	9-11c stalk
Lettuce—Florida	2.50-4.25 bbl (35-50 hds)	7-10c head
Onions—New York, yellow, No. 1	1.75-2.25 bag (98-108 lbs)	5-6c lb.
Potatoes—Bonna, No. 1 whites	2.45-3.25 cwt (24-26 ¼ pk)	11-12c ¼ pk
New York No. 1 whites	2.15-2.55 cwt (24-26 ¼ pk)	10-12c ¼ pk
New Jersey, ¾ basket	55c-1.10 bag (8-9 ¼ pk)	11-13c ¼ pk
Sweet potatoes—New Jersey, ¾ basket	1.60-2.00 bag (8-9 ¼ pk)	24-25c ¼ pk
Delaware, bushel hamper	2.25-2.50 bg (12-14 ¼ pk)	18-25c ¼ pk
Turnips—New Jersey, ¾ basket	30-35c bag (8-9 ¼ pk)	3-5c ¼ pk
Local, ¾ basket	60-75c bag (8-9 ¼ pk)	8-12c ¼ pk
Fruits—		
Apples—New York Baldwins	5.50-7.00 bbl (38-42 ¼ pk)	17-20c ¼ pk
New York Greenings	5.00-6.25 bbl (38-42 ¼ pk)	16-21c ¼ pk
York Imperial	7.00-7.50 bbl (38-42 ¼ pk)	24-27c ¼ pk
Cranberries—New Jersey, crate	5.00-5.50 crt (28-30 qt)	22-26c qt
Grapefruit—Florida	4.00-5.50 box (36-64)	8-15c each
	3.00-4.75 box (70-80)	5-6c each
Lemons—California	5.00-5.50 box (300-360)	18-22c doz
Oranges—Florida	4.50-5.50 box (150-250)	28-35c doz
California	4.00-6.00 box (150-250)	24-44c doz

"CLEANEST CITY," WILSON REPLIES

Director Calls Interchurch Statement on Vice Rap at Mills

ASKS SPECIFIC CHARGES

Daniels Confers Again With Hatch on Return of Robinson to Power

"Philadelphia is the cleanest city in the country," declared Director Wilson, of the Department of Public Safety, today in reply to a statement by the Interchurch Federation that deplorable police and vice conditions exist in the city, especially in South Philadelphia.

At the same time Director Wilson placed full responsibility for vice conditions upon Captain William B. Mills, who, he said, has full charge of this branch of the police work.

"The statement is an attack upon Assistant Superintendent Mills," he said.

Director Wilson issued a written reply and refused to comment on specific charges against individuals made in the statement of the church body, which was issued by Dr. Edwin Heyl Delk, as chairman of its wartime committee.

Regarding charges that certain police officers permitted vice and that one man gave instructions to the magistrate as to which prisoners to release and which to send to jail, Director Wilson said:

"This office will receive any complaints of dereliction of duty on the part of any of its employes and pass upon them after receiving the same."

Secretary of the Navy Daniels in Washington held another conference with Colonel C. B. Hatch this morning in regard to the Colonel's controversy with Mayor Smith over the return to duty of Superintendent of Police Robinson. At its conclusion the Secretary still had the matter under consideration and was unable to make any announcement of his plans, he said.

Director Wilson's reply in full was as follows:

"The statement is an attack upon Assistant Superintendent of Police Mills, who has had, since May last, complete charge of vice conditions and still has, with all of his time now to devote to that question.

"If there is a particle of truth in the so-called report, it is not only the right but the duty of those holding themselves out to be the moral censors of our city, and having, as they allege, possession of the facts, to institute prosecutions against the violators of the law, and every bit of the machinery of the Bureau of Police is at their disposal for this purpose. The courts are open to them. All they have to do is submit the proofs. Glittering generalities avail nothing.

"I am satisfied that the general public agrees with me that this is the cleanest city in the country and is not being fooled by the seekers after cheap notoriety."

DISCUSS SEX EDUCATION

Women Physicians and Welfare Workers to Conduct Lectures

Women physicians and welfare workers among industrial employes, meeting today in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, conferred on the proposed plans to conduct lectures on sex education in all parts of this State during the coming two months. Dr. Ellen C. Potter presided, and representatives of the various districts reported on existing conditions.

It was generally agreed that parents, teachers and the clergy should be educated on this subject, before an attempt is made to give talks to children and young workers. The lack of interest shown by the clergy was particularly deplored, and means for enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of ministers were discussed.

$6000 AWARD FOR INJURIES

Woman, Victim of Peculiar Series of Mishaps, Wins Verdict

Mrs. Blanche Ogden, 733 Spruce street, Camden, who was severely injured February 18 last by a peculiar series of mishaps, involving a trolley pole, a broken wire and a falling arc light, was awarded $6000 damages in the Camden County Circuit Court today. The defendant was the Public Service Corporation, which operates car lines in Camden and nearby towns.

According to the testimony, Mrs. Ogden was standing at King and Powell streets, Gloucester, when the pole of a passing trolley jumped from the wire, breaking the latter, which in falling dislodged a nearby arc light. The latter struck Mrs. Ogden on the head, causing permanent injury.

SPROUL PRAISES KELLER

Approves His Appointment to Superior Court Bench

By a Staff Correspondent

Harrisburg, Jan. 7.—Appointment by Governor Brumbaugh of William H. Keller, of Lancaster, Deputy Attorney General, to succeed Supreme Court Justice John W. Kephart on the Superior Court bench, meets with the approval of Governor-elect Sproul.

"It's a good appointment," said Senator Sproul. "Mr. Keller is an able lawyer and a fine fellow."

The appointment of Mr. Keller on the eve of the meeting of the Legislature obviates the necessity of its confirmation by the Senate, as it is a recess appointment and will hold good until Judge Kephart's successor is chosen by the electors.

WILLIAM H. KELLER

He has been appointed by Governor Brumbaugh a Judge in the Superior Court to succeed John W. Kephart, who was elected to the Supreme Bench. He comes from Lancaster, Pa.

TAFT PAYS HOMAGE TO ROOSEVELT'S FAME

High Tribute of Ex-President to Predecessor Classes Him as Most Brilliant Personality Since Lincoln

By WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

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Sunbury, Pa., Jan. 6.—A great man has gone from among us. A full decade of usefulness was before him and he survived the Psalmist's period. He leaves us in the full vigor of his intellect and with no visible failure of that bodily strength that was in full harmony with his mind.

Theodore Roosevelt was weakly in early youth. His growth to a manhood so different showed how his mind and will could change the body. Entering into the full fervor of college life at Harvard, he found opportunity to develop his sympathetic interest in all sports which he retained through life. It was characteristic of him that he took no interest in golf, preferring the intenser contest of boxing and tennis and the greater consumption of energy in tree-chopping.

Early in Politics

After graduation at Harvard in the class of 1880 and a course of law in Columbia, he at once entered politics. He served in the legislative chambers of New York as a youth. He was delegate-at-large to the national convention of 1884 and a prominent figure in it, though only four years out of college. Then followed his service as National Civil Service Commissioner, Police Commissioner of New York and Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

When the Spanish War came on, over every obstacle he rushed to a lieutenant colonel's command of the Rough Riders and took a conspicuous part of that war. He became Governor of New York, Vice President of the United States and on the death of President McKinley, succeeded him and was elected to a second term.

Constantly in Public Service

From the close of his college days until the declination to run again, in 1908, for the presidency, he was constantly in public service and most active in it. He impressed himself on every task and gave it the color of his personality. He was original, he was progressive, he was courageous, he was practical. He could challenge public interest and summon public sympathy in his aid.

In spite of all this labor in the public vineyard he found time to read and write much. History he studied with a love of heroes who struggled and did things. Whatever he wrote was interesting. His opinions were his own. His descriptions of historical characters were graphic and often pungent. When he did not like a man or a people or a faction, he said so. He hit hard. His political enemies found much with which they thought to prejudice the descendants of those he attacked. But, as he said himself, he had written so much that his political opponents were so embarrassed by their riches that they never made successful use of them.

The greatest work of Theodore Roosevelt was in his successful fight against the corporate control of politics. That was a real danger when he took office. When he left the Presidency he had set the current which carried corporations out of political power and rid our body politic of a growing disease. He was the victorious crusader in this fight.

Hold on People Shown in Campaign

In respect of Colonel Roosevelt's organization and leadership of the Progressive party, there has been much difference and discussion which it would not be appropriate now, if ever, to revive. **But certainly it may properly be referred to, to show the strength of his hold on the American people, that he could, on whatever ground, break up the great Republican party and win over to the party of his sole creation a larger vote than that given the regular Republican nominee. Circumstances doubtless aided him, but without his wonderful personality and leadership the result could not have been achieved.**

Theodore Roosevelt, with his brilliant, quick and intense nature, made mistakes. Who does not? It would be characteristic of him in the calm of a long subsequent period freely to admit them. Those whose training makes them consider the proper administration of justice as the highest function of the State regarded his attack upon the courts and his proposed change in the finality of their judgments as one of those mistakes. Whether he changed his views or not, he ceased to press the subject.

Leader of Men

Great leaders of men must have confidence in themselves and their powers. Such confidence leads to egoism, if it is not itself that quality. Theodore Roosevelt was a leader of men and had that quality. But it did not hide his good fellowship and red-blooded-ness, his team-work loyalty to those who were helping the cause he was fighting.

He was a most delightful chief to serve under. He was not a great administrator in the sense of knowing how to organize and conduct any great department; but he had the executive talent to select the men who could do this, and to inspire his appointees to devotion to his official purposes that made for his great success.

He hunted for the biggest men he could find to do the tasks to be allotted; he was too broad to be jealous of them. He appreciated their work. Indeed, he overpraised it. He was most amenable to reason and correction by any one of them whose loyalty he knew, and whose ability and judgment he had tried. He had no false pride of opinion and would reverse himself and embarrass himself in so doing, when a trusted adviser pointed out his error.

Courage His Strongest Trait

Mr. Roosevelt loved to fight. Controversy he enjoyed. Courage was his strongest trait. Confidence in victory was constant with him to the end. He summoned all his energy and all his available weapons for the battle. He said he liked to get close up to a man when he fought him. This absorption in a contest gave his every controversy a personal tone and aspect that commanded public attention, but did not really add to the argumentative force of what he said. It stimulated the enthusiasm and sympathies of his earnest and devoted followers, but did not, perhaps, win over doubters. **His tendency to the personal in controversy led him in the heat of the issue at times to criticisms of his adversaries which in after days he would sometimes qualify.**

Mr. Roosevelt was a reformer and progressive by nature, but he was looking for real results. He was willing to compromise with conditions if he could make real headway. He had no patience with the reformer who was not willing to take a practical view and who, in his insistent demand for all he sought, would sacrifice real but less ambitious results. He did much to further the cause of civil service reform by enforcing the law as commissioner against the reluctance of national administrations. He tried to make things better by good appointments to office. He enlarged the classified service. But when he was in a political fight he was a most formidable antagonist. He knew politics and politicians well and he was a master in conducting a practical campaign.

Knew American Voters

He knew the American voters. He could challenge their attention and win their support as few have done in the history of American politics. He could invent a slogan which, in a word or a phrase, gave a full argument to his supporters that would win victory. He bound his followers to him with hooks of steel.

Neither Clay nor Blaine inspired more personal devotion.

No one who came into personal contact with Theodore Roosevelt could ever forget the charm of his nature. He was responsive in the most sensitive degree to every advance of good will and good fellowship. He delighted in conversations, which he illuminated with flashes of wit and humor directed against himself or any other whom the topic suggested. His wide reading, his strong literary taste, his world-wide experience with men and things enriched associations with him and left epigrammatic phrases and unique illustrations in the memory of those fortunate enough to enjoy it. Wit he had and enjoyed. He would characterize men and things with a humor which, by its fantastic color, would fix itself in the minds of those who heard forever. He thus made words over, giving them a new meaning which the world accepted. "Muck-raking" was one. "Logothete" was another of many.

He was sweet and tender in his relations to women and most appreciative of them, but he was a man's man. He was a manly man. His sincere Christianity was muscular and affirmative. He feared the weakening effect upon men of an absence of the sacrifice, the physical courage and the effort which war requires and stimulates. **He looked askance at any proposals for a permanent peace which might involve national surrender of principle or self-respect.** Ultra-pacifism he condemned with almost the same emphasis which he visited upon treason, because he thought the results were the same.

He made an inspiring hero for young men, and he did much to help them to high ambitions and manly, courageous lives. He taught them the strenuous life, and the need of effort and sacrifice in achievement for good for the world and happiness for self.

Mind and Body Active

Few men had minds and bodies as intensely active. In all his work he was never without a book of literary merit which he would read in any interval of time which he might snatch in his busy office. He was a most voluminous correspondent. A freedom of dictation often tempted him into a statement of his views at length in many letters to his intimates. He was prompt in preparation. No sooner was an article or a speech to be prepared than he was at it. He would, if his time allowed, take his time to revise it, submit it to his friends for suggestions, and accept them. He loved strong and affirmative statements. He had little patience with indirection in style or thought.

Theodore Roosevelt was a genius in mental quality, something resembling Napoleon. His "two o'clock" courage, his capacity for enormous labor, his lightning quickness of perception in complicated legal and technical matters, his promptness in action, his eye for what would strike the popular imagination, his facility in coining a, stirring appeal in a word or a sentence, his power of attaching men to his cause, all sugges the great French leader.

Saw Issues of War Early

Mr. Roosevelt, earlier than any other public man, saw the real issues in this war, and with characteristic courage demanded what the majority thought unwise intervention by our Government. He urged, with a prophetic vision, adequate preparation for the struggle he saw about to be forced upon us. He suffered much in mind and soul as he saw things left undone by our Government which he deemed essential to national safety and the performance of national duty. **For, over or above everything, Theodore Roosevelt was a deeply patriotic American. He