SPROUL IN INAUGURAL ADDRESS SAYS EDUCATION AND HUMANE LAWS WILL PROVE SUREST ANTIDOTE FOR BOLSHEVISM IN PENNSYLVANI

New Executive in Harrisburg Speech, Expresses Attitude on Big Questions of Period After War

STATE MAY PAY ONE-SIXTH OF NATION'S RUNNING COST

For Reconstruction at Home Before We "Embark Upon New International Adventures in the Uncharted Seas of Idealism"

My fellow citizens:

Having taken the obligation necessary for my induction into the great office to which you have called me, please permit me, before we enter upon a discussion of the issues of the time, to return my grateful acknowledgment of your confidence and trust and to express the profound feeling of responsibility and the grave sense of respect and devotion with which I accept the service.

A long experience in the Senate of the Commonwealth has given me, I believe, a full realization of the importance of the duties of the governorship and has not lessened my appreciation of the problems and difficulties confronting the incumbent. With a pride, however, in Pennsylvania, her history and her institutions, which is reverential, with full dependence upon the sound judgment and the patriotism of our citizenship, and an abiding faith in the Divine Power, which has so blessed us always, I take up the administration of your affairs hopefully and courageously.

These are wonderful times in which we are living. Events of tremendous effect upon the political and social structures of mankind that, in ordinary times, would be appalling, are happening with such frequency that we accept them almost without surprise. **The great war came to an end quickly and triumphantly for us, but it has left in its stead new problems and new perils more menacing to true democracy and to civilization than anything that history records.**

Here, in the peaceful capital of this mighty State, with all in good taste and good order about us, with our people attending quietly to their affairs and their government changing hands according to their expressed choice and as ordained by their laws, it is difficult for us to visualize the wave of disorder and destruction which is sweeping over a large part of the civilized world, engulfing races and nations and tumbling them about in confusion and chaos.

Ambitious anarchists have seized the opportunity to exploit scheme of social tyranny, unheard of in their brutal harshness, and daring adventurers with terrorism as their weapon have usurped the chief power in many lands and are defiling the sanctuaries of the people and plundering and killing at will. Some of the more ambitious of these international revolutionists, absolutely without conception of our governmental organization, our national ideals or our individual spirit, have even undertaken to create unrest and to promote treason in this country and in this State, through cunning propaganda and diabolical crimes.

Evil Activities Here

No government which could be devised by sane men would suit these anarchists. Their cry is red against all government and against all restraint. They are enemies of civilization and of the Church of God. They respect no law, but insist upon license to do as they please without regard to the rights, the property, the religion or even the lives of others. Their leaders avow that they have no affection for the land that gave them birth nor for the nation which sheltered them and gave them asylum from persecution abroad. That such a doctrine should obtain a foothold in the United States is incredible. But there are abundant evidences of its malevolent activities here. The "missionary fund" gathered from the looted treasuries of Russia, is already having its effect in certain elections in stirring up the varied series of agitation which in inspiring spirit, is aped from some of the half-baked social philosophers who feed upon excitement and turmoil. Retained to spread hatred of everything that appears like thrift, or contentment in our country, these disturbers make some headway, which they attempt to capitalize the industrial difficulties growing out of the readjustment, and they may attract to their malevolent cause some of the restless, the ignorant, the unfit, the irresponsible and the criminal. While the ranks of these malcontents that will at no time be numerous, as compared with the great body of sober, sensible, sound-minded Americans, they will be insidious and will increase unease of the timid and the unreasoning even among our statesmen, to weaken our strength.

This political discontent called Bolshevism, has had its origin in countries where ignorance and force prevailed, and where there was entire lack of opportunity for the deserving and lack of care for the unfortunate. There is no room for it in our country, an enlightened State, where the rights of the humblest and of the strongest are alike guarded and the doors of opportunity open to all who seek.

The antidote for this social infection, as we shall apply it in Pennsylvania, is good public administration, the best of popular education; generous, progressive, humane laws, and thorough justice, backed by an alert, forceful and God-fearing public sentiment.

Pennsylvanians are resolutely patriotic; they have a love of country and a faith in its institutions that is proverbial; they have a pride in their State and a respect for their municipalities and their homes. Our people want no monkey government, devised by fanatics foreign to us in speech, vision and in purpose, without tradition and without faith in the genius of our national strength and prosperity, lest it be too late to disrupt us as a nation and paralyze us as a people. We want to develop our own democracy, made in America, for America's needs and America's great destiny. **We will not give this splendid republic away to its enemies.**

Cannot Ignore Menace

But confident as we are of our national safety, we must not ignore the menace in our midst. After having made sure that we have done those things which should be done to make to our citizens those blessings which government belonging to them should give them, we must not tolerate the social wild-men, who would overthrow our republic. **The government at Washington must be alert in protecting us against an invasion through our ports of those who would seek to destroy this nation, and must assist in hunting out and returning to the lands from which they came those who are not satisfied to become Americans and will not accept our guarantees of justice and liberty.**

Here in Pennsylvania every power of the State must be used, first by beneficent enactment and administration to give every man, woman and child who shall desert to a stake in the commonwealth and share in responsibility and effectively chase those who would injure or destroy our institutions and our true freedom. Eternal vigilance is still the price of liberty, and I earnestly call upon our people to be vigilant and determined in meeting the issues which must come up to us, to respect their own laws and to uphold the administration of them. Peace, orderly government and liberty, regulated by law, are prime essentials for the prosperity and happiness of all of us.

Co-operation in Government

Thus early in my executive career I desire to say that, having submitted my candidacy for Governor to the people at the primary election upon a declaration of purpose, or a platform as we call it, and having reiterated this declaration before the general election, I feel that my course of action in office should follow as nearly as may well be the principles upon which my candidacy was based. I desire particularly to say now to those who will be my associates in the government, that I am more than ever convinced that a policy of co-operation and not of coercion is the proper basis for our relations.

To the members of the two houses of the Legislature, about 1 next here today in joint gathering for the first time at this session, may I say that, after participating as a member in thirteen sessions of the General Assembly, I have not only thorough appreciation but complete respect for the problems and perplexities, the responsibilities and anxieties and the cares you possess. It is the duty of the Governor to recommend to the Legislature such measures as he may deem necessary or important. This duty he will not disregard. I shall feel free to address you upon public matters whenever it seems desirable that I should do so, and I shall urge your consideration of and action upon matters which are essential to the progress and efficiency to which we are committed.

No Masters But People

But it was never intended that the political power of the Executive should be used to control legislation or to influence or dominate political action. The exercise of such power in the State of nation is dangerous and the growth of this practice gives concern to the serious patriotic students who see with the underlying principles of our form of government and a subversive of the Constitution. We believe **the absolute integrity and independence of the three great divisions of our governmental organization is essential to the system of checks and balances which preserve our rights and have made our constitutional administration so successful and so permanent.** We must get back to the principles in many ways, but in none more vitally than in this. Servants, desire and thoroughly rely upon your broad-minded co-operation and assistance in the important matters which we together must consider. I shall endeavor to deserve the co-operation upon your part I shall hope to compel it by any threatening use of the power temporarily placed in my hands. Let us work together in entire confidence and real earnestness to perform our solemn duties, **with no masters to serve but the people of Pennsylvania,** who have trusted us so completely.

Revision of the Constitution

For many years there has been serious demand for a new constitution for the Commonwealth. The agitation for the revision has slumbered and has slept and some movement was made toward a general overhauling of the States fundamental law. Meanwhile there have been amendments adopted, sale and the student who would really know what Pennsylvania's Constitution contains must be learned up to the minute in his research.

It is argued that the constitution is too long, that it is old and that it is obsolete. Its age does not argue it should have been different and if it has been so long it must have survived a wonderful measure. **But the trouble with our constitution is that instead of being a bill of rights it is a list of limitations.** It plainly declares what the people shall not do. Many of these limitations are put in a liberal attitude upon the courts, but elsewhere some of the provisions are so strictly drawn as to be a hindrance to legislation and to the progress of the people.

There should be ample authority for doing many things, good in every system of taxation, our constitution prohibits, and we have seen many attempts made which seem impossible, because of the restrictions contained in our constitution.

I believe that the present Legislature should authorize the appointment of a commission of twenty-five citizens, representative of the best thought in the various elements of our Commonwealth's life, to study the whole subject of our constitution and to report to the next Legislature its recommendations as to the advisability of a revision; the time, manner and plan of the revision, if such shall be the recommendation, with a complete study of the desirable changes.

Constitutional Commission

Without in the slightest degree attempting to dictate to the commission, I believe we should definitely consider the question of a unicameral legislature, the question of the initiative and referendum, the question of the short ballot, the question of the veto power, the question of home rule, the question of the judiciary, the question of the revision of the bill of rights, the question of the revision of the taxation provisions, the question of the revision of the provisions relating to the militia, the question of the revision of the provisions relating to the exemption of small homesteads from the burdens of taxation.

Probably the most equitable tax, considering all things, is the income tax, and I should favor the imposition of a graduated personal and corporate income tax as a means of paying our State debt and for future revenue. I am not in favor of the imposition of a tax upon the necessaries of life, and I should favor the exemption of small homesteads from the burdens of taxation.

I believe the present Legislature should provide for return to the State of a portion of the personal property taxes which were paid to the State Treasury years ago. The State directed the collection of this tax and it was collected by the local authorities and paid into the State Treasury. Subsequently, without warning, a law was passed making the tax a State tax. In many of the counties little effort is made to assess the tax and carelessness in assessing returns and in making payments is encouraged.

Would Aid State

If the State through the Auditor General's office should be authorized to collect the taxes on corporations, as some propose, that corporation and inheritance taxes are collected with the proviso that one-half of the amount so collected should belong to the State and the other half to the counties, the State would be materially benefited. The machinery operating in a thoroughly efficient manner for collecting the counties should receive as much or almost as much as they can gain from this direction. This would give the additional revenues which should come to us this year from the corporation earnings, the upset certain of our corporations from the inheritance taxes and from an increase in the automobile licenses, together with the postponed school appropriations of the department of the School Fund Board, should provide the revenue that we should be likely to need for the present.

Questions of Income

Pennsylvania is almost alone among all of the States in that it depends for its State purposes upon real estate tax, the most burdensome source of public revenue, upon which to provide the needs of the municipalities, it is to be hoped that this condition may have to be changed as real estate is represented by our farms and homes, already heavy burdened with a share of the burdens of taxation.

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An amendment to the Constitution will be before you at this session which permits the exemption of a certain number of dollars of taxable property. I believe this is a wise provision and should be adopted. The Legislature should provide for return to the State of a portion of the personal property taxes which were paid to the State Treasury years ago. The State directed the collection of this tax and it was collected by the local authorities and paid into the State Treasury. Subsequently, without warning, a law was passed making the tax a State tax. In many of the counties little effort is made to assess the tax and carelessness in assessing returns and in making payments is encouraged.

Our Returning Soldiers

One of the very first things which should receive our attention is a compilation that for showing to the world that Pennsylvania's sons and daughters who were called to the service of the nation during the great war and whose valor and devotion have added new glory to our annals.

Pennsylvania's share in the greatest of our national undertakings has been a large one, and as has always been the case, our duty to the flag was well and thoroughly discharged. Many of our brave young men have made the supreme sacrifice and will rest on foreign fields, others have been wounded and must be cared for by the nation and this State, but glorious are coming back to us.

That we may welcome these champions of democracy adequately and appropriately, we should have a system of bonus or compensation for our returning soldiers, sailors and marines, which seems impossible, because of our constitution. We shall make it a matter of thoughtful and deliberate consideration. **Insistent as is the appeal for revision, however, it would seem best that we should await the advantage of a better perspective of the results of the great social changes which are now going on in the world, and that we should not rush into the matter of rewriting our constitution until we are fully ready for the task.**

We owe to our soldiers, sailors and marines who have given to the Republic. There will be many suggestions as to legislation and many new things will be advanced along this line. We must winnow these carefully and select the practical and constructive.

The several departments of the State government may do much in their various benevolent activities to help; other; concrete plans must be put into operation as well, and our citizens, and especially those who are employers, should see to it that the man who risked his all for our country is given a warm-hearted demonstration of our grateful appreciation. The State, as a great employer, should set an example in this matter by preferring its soldiers, as far as possible, in its service.

Financial Problems

Before we are able to plan very effectively for our work during the next four years, we must give direct attention to the questions of revenue. We shall have to face demands for increased appropriations due to the higher cost of maintaining our public institutions, in providing for the improvement of our schools and **decent salaries for our teachers,** for public works to assist in meeting the problem of unemployment, and for the extension of the State's aid for those maimed in battle and in our industries. While we may be able to prevent waste and extravagance by simplifying and co-ordinating the departments of our government, and may see to it that we shall realize full value for the money which we expend, we cannot, in the present aspect of things and in view of the necessity of progressive development of the public enterprises, attempt much in the way of retrenchment.

Huge Federal Tax

The Federal tax gatherer is encroaching so deeply into the fields hitherto reserved for State revenues that the question of funds for State purposes is becoming a serious one. Few people realize the stupendous charge which has been imposed upon us by the plan of taxation which the officials at Washington have devised. **Pennsylvania is paying about one-sixth of the entire cost of the administration of the United States Government.**

Last year this State contributed in Federal taxes almost six hundred millions of dollars. This year, if the bill now before Congress shall become a law, as now seems probable, the Federal levy upon Pennsylvania **will be approximately $1,000,000,000.** The vastness of this sum and the way in which it bears upon the State are better realized by a contemplation of the fact that the sum which the Federal Government proposes to collect from the people of Pennsylvania in taxes in this one year is almost equal to the aggregate amount raised by the Commonwealth for State purposes in all of the 125 years which have elapsed since the State government was organized. The State receipts for this year will just about equal the interest at 4½ per cent upon the amount which we must pay to the United States. These figures are startling, and to those of us who are anything but important Pennsylvania is in this nation and low modest have been the demands of the Commonwealth upon her own people.

Pennsylvania does not complain under the burdens which she is bearing. She has cheerfully stood by with her men and her money in the national emergency, and she is proud to again have the disposition and the substance to render such notable service to the republic and to the world. But with our share so large in our national undertakings, we may be excused a care that our Federal contributions should not be wasted in a government administration not scattered over the world in enterprises without practical purpose.

"Seas of Idealism"

Our people are loyal, generous and progressive and have ever given liberally of their means in every philanthropy. They are possessed, too, of much of that very desirable quality known as soundness of mind or hard sense. They realize that self-sacrifices must be made in our big great globe we have helped to put the Hun down and we shall be willing to do our share, but **they feel that some plans must be devised for discharging these debts and providing for our own reconstruction and readjustment before we embark upon new international adventures in the uncharted seas of idealism and which may bring down upon our devoted ship of state the burdens of all mankind.** Let our own house be reasonably good order before undertaking the regulating for rest of the world.

Education

Pennsylvanians have ever been proud of their public schools and it is always their ambition that our schools shall be equal to, if not surpass, those of our sister States. It is to be hoped that this condition may never be disturbed as real economy is represented by our farms and homes, already heavy burdened with a share of the burdens of taxation.

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The Highways

We are, indeed, fortunate to have the means in sight to begin a comprehensive road improvement program, at a time when there will be need of great public works to steady industrial conditions. With the funds available from the general income of the State and a gradual use of substantial sums from the bond issue which has been authorized by the people for this purpose, supplemented by the assistance now very material and likely to be greater, of the Federal Government for the post

GOVERNOR WILLIAM C. SPROUL

PARAGRAPHS WITH A PUNCH FROM THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

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"The present Legislature should authorize a commission of twenty-five citizens to study the whole subject of our Constitution and to report to the next Legislature as to the advisability of a revision."

"That we will welcome these champions of democracy our returning soldiers suitably goes without saying; we must show our regard in a substantial way, by looking out for them practically."

"Few people realize the stupendous charge which has been imposed upon us by Washington: Pennsylvania is paying about one-sixth of the entire cost of the administration of the United States Government."

"There are many hundreds of teachers in Pennsylvania working at a pittance of $215 a year. This is not a living wage for any one."

"In the coming few years we ought to accomplish much toward providing a network of good highways."

"Pennsylvania's labor has filled a grand place. Loyal, efficient, resourceful and enterprising, our working men and women have stood by sturdily and have been the principal factor in the development of the marvelous industrial organization which has won the war of the ages."

"I hope that prompt affirmative action may be taken by the Legislature on the Federal liquor amendment that Pennsylvania may not be out of line."

"The wonderful devotion, superb efficiency and noble patriotism of the women of Pennsylvania should bring them prompt recognition of their claim for full citizenship."

"Our greatest city needs assistance in the way of developing and regulating legislation. There seems to be general agreement upon the essential points of a greater degree of home rule within the limitations of the present Constitution, a better fiscal policy, a reduced legislative body and the absolute removal of the forces of public safety from partisan politics."

direct practical remedy is expressed in the need of more money for school purposes and a better, more up-to-date school organization. The State of Pennsylvania apportates more to the support of its public schools than any other State, but it does not give more per capita than any other State. While the funds voted by the Legislature from the State Treasury are generous, the total sum raised in the State through local taxation is materially lower than in several others among the better organized States in the Union.

The question of the commutation of teachers has become a serious one, and **the general movement for better pay for these deserving public servants has the support of, every one who has given the matter any thought.** One of the propositions advanced demands a horizontal increase of 25 per cent in teachers' salaries at the sole expense of the State, and would provide for a direct application of the required amount from the State Treasury.

Of course, this is not practicable for many reasons, the first and principal one of which is that such a plan would take so large a proportion of the total revenue of the State, available for distribution, that there would be little left for any of the other activities of the government. I do not believe, moreover, that an arbitrary increase of a fixed percentage upon all salaries is what is most needed. My opinion is firmly fixed that in the case of the underpaid primary teachers and the rural teachers, the increase should be upon a much higher percentage than that to be allowed the more fortunate instructors in the more populous and the richer communities. Nor do there I not need of increase all along the line, but we must give immediate relief where the need is greatest.

Not a Living Wage

There are many hundreds of teachers working in Pennsylvania at the pittance of $215 a year, and there are between 1,000 and 1,500 teachers who receive annually $400 or less. **This is not a living wage for anyone and especially not for a person who is expected to lead a dignified and refined life and to set an example in the community.**

Virtually every improvement which has been made in our common school system has been the result of mandatory legislation and will take more enactments of the same kind to establish a new scale of salaries, or at least minimum salaries and such other conditions as must be solved. The State will help generously with an increased bonus to the school districts, but the state cannot do it all. Increased appropriations made this year must be accompanied with provisions for the local application of the money in salary increases and some method should be worked out for the particular legislation of those districts which already have a tax rate for school purposes based upon a fair assessment. **The child in the most remote township is as valuable to the State, and should receive the same benefits as the child in the most favored city.**

There are many avenues for extension and improvement in our educational system, to reach our adult illiterates, the position of Pennsylvania in regard to this condition not being flattering to our self-esteem, to provide vocational education, a necessary corollary to our marvelous industrial development, to teach our backward ones and the unfortunate, to help in Americanizing our foreign-born, and to help in giving our maimed heroes from our national battles, who will be industrial cripples, a chance to learn to be self-sustaining and contented. Some of these matters might best be handled by the Department of Labor and Industry and others, perhaps, by the reorganized committee of national defense, but in all cases the Department of Public Instruction should have a hearty, broad-visioned interest.

The Highways

We are, indeed, fortunate to have the means in sight to begin a comprehensive road improvement program, at a time when there will be need of great public works to steady industrial conditions. With the funds available from the general income of the State and a gradual use of substantial sums from the bond issue which has been authorized by the people for this purpose, supplemented by the assistance now very material and likely to be greater, of the Federal Government for the post-war period, we shall be able to undertake extensive road-building operations in every county.

In the coming few years we ought to accomplish much toward providing a network of good highways, reaching every important point, with through routes, travellable at all times, from end to end of the State, and connecting with the main highways in our neighboring Commonwealths.

To carry out the whole amount of the $50,000,000 loan, if it should all be used, would not improve the entire State highway system, nor can all of the work planned be done at once, but it will be a wonderful advantage to the people of Pennsylvania to have good main roads and a system of highways permanently improved will carry its lesson of comfort and facility and local pride with the spirit of progress into our communities. The question of the selection of the roads to be first improved will be looked upon by some one, and the problems of the character and plan of the road construction will require much study. My own thought is that the general policy should be the bringing of the greatest good to the greatest number of our people, and our actions will be based strictly in mind.

Some changes in the organization and methods of the Highway Department will be necessary to enable it to handle a greatly increased amount of work, and legislation will be required to give your Executive and Highway Department legal machinery for issuing and marketing the securities representing the loans which will be required. These are matters of detail which will be dealt with in subsequent recommendations to the General Assembly. We should also give attention to some plans for improving the local road conditions throughout the State. This is one of the most perplexing situations which we have to deal with. The State Highway Department has done much to help the organization of road districts in our townships, but much more remains to be done.

In considering matters relating to our highways it is necessary to give some attention to the regulation of automobile traffic. The conditions growing out of the war made the greatly extended use of motor truck transportation necessity, and with the development of the country this great agent in handling passengers and materials must be reckoned with more and more. We must extend every facility for the business vehicle but we must also enforce our reasonable regulations regarding its use.

It was never intended that vehicles so large and so heavy as railway cars should travel the public roads at high speed, and the law provides limits as to the weight and the size of such trucks. No road which can be built, except it be constructed of steel, can stand the strain and friction of such vehicles moving at from ten to thirty miles an hour and weighing with their loads from fifteen to thirty tons. The State cannot furnish especial highways for this kind of traffic and it is unreasonable and destructive of the other users of the roads, and to the public when we permit, or to permit the laws to be violated, our roads to be destroyed and our people's lives endangered by such selfish operations. **Teeth must be put into the laws governing these conditions and now that the war is over, and the only excuse for tolerating these abuses has passed, we must put a stop to them.**

Higher License Fees

Plans are under consideration for a revision and extension of the automobile license laws. **Increases in license fees are warranted** and especially so in the case of high-powered cars and trucks of heavy burden. It costs more to build and maintain roads than it did and the income for this purpose from those who use the roads should be increased. There should also be a distinctive license classification and a higher tax upon motor-cars used for business purposes and upon regular passenger and freight routes. The State receives a very large portion of its present revenue from the tax which is laid upon the securities and the gross incomes of corporations engaged in the business of transportation and it should receive a very considerable share of the income of others engaged in similar enterprises in competition with these tax-paying corporations and using the highways maintained at public expense.

In view of the difficulties experienced by our municipalities in the upkeep of their streets it would seem that there should be returned to these municipalities for highway maintenance a portion of any increase in license fees upon motorcars received by the State. This would be only fair in consideration of the fact that our cities receive no share of the State highway funds.

Simplifying Our Governmental Organization

The development of our public activities has been so rapid since the construction of our present form of government that our administrative departments have been attached to the general frame without much regard to symmetrical structure or efficient organization. Many of these departments overlap one another in their supposed functions, with the result that there is a lack of system and co-ordination and a duplication of effort which is extravagant and inexcusable. There is a great deal of lost motion in the operation of the State government, and there is a great opporunity for saving money and getting better results by consolidating and reorganizing some of the departments. I have some plans in mind the details of which will be communicated to the Legislature when a complete study has been made. Among those departments which I have particularly in mind is the Agricultural Department, which should be made more direct in its administration and brought closer to the people.

Food production is going to be a more important element in our public affairs for the next few years than it has ever been, and Pennsylvania, with the best markets in the world, is fortunately also one of the most favored agricultural States, and should meet more completely its own requirements. There is a wonderful field for helpful co-operation with our farmers.

The Forestry, Game, Fisheries and Water Supply Departments, with activities naturally co-related, should be combined into one department of conservation, with each of the bureaus representing the present departments co-ordinating and co-operating under direct control.

Praise for State Police

The Department of State Police should be a real crime preventing and criminal detecting agency, with well equipped headquarters at the capital, which would have complete records of all felonies, and a force of experts who could be called to the assistance of the peace officers of every county in the State. There is little co-operation between the counties in police matters and, with the incomplete police organization and changing officials in many of the counties, there is no compelling authority charged with the apprehension of criminals and the prevention of crime. The Department of State Police should include the other police or corrective agencies of the State which do not require an especially technical trend. The State marshal's work might well be merged with it. I also believe that the game and fish protective force should be a part of the State constabulary, and that men should be selected for this work who could qualify for service in the police in time of necessity.

The Department of Health, although it is already a very cumbersome organization and might be simplified, should include the State Quarantine Service, if, indeed, this service is necessary in view of the provisions of the Federal Government for the same purpose.

An Important Work

Perhaps in no department of the State government has there been a greater increase in work and expense than in the Department of Labor and Industry. There appears to be much confusion, much duplication of effort and much that is superfluous and unnecessary in this department.

Not that I would minimize its importance, but I feel that there is much that can be dispensed with there which would give an opportunity for increasing its work in lines of greater importance. For instance, I believe that the Commissioner of Labor and Industry should have broader powers in relation to housing problems. Our larger communities can take care of themselves in these matters, but throughout the State there are **places where people are living in frightfully unsanitary homes, surrounded by conditions which make for bad health and bad citizenship.** Especially is this true in some industrial settlements where families are compelled, in order to be near their employment, to live in places which are unfit for human habitation. We ought to have the power to help in this very important matter.

Foreign-born Patriots

This department should also be able to give attention more completely to helping our foreign-born. Twenty per cent of foreign immigration comes to Pennsylvania. When we entered the war, people who did not know them looked on this great body of foreign-born people as a menace. Their mistake was apparent, for **we have found in the hearts of the foreign-born an unexpected depth of patriotism, keen appreciation of the principles involved in the war and a great eagerness to take this first opportunity to prove their devotion to their adopted country.** Their sons have gone in great numbers into the army and navy. They have organized among themselves and bought Liberty Bonds in surprising amounts, and in mine, mills and factory, they have worked patriotically and faithfully in war industries.

As an example of patriotic work they have done throughout the Commonwealth, I may cite the fact that **twenty different races organized in Philadelphia and took $60,000,000 of third and fourth Liberty Bonds.** We, who are native-born, have been slow to recognize the great patriotic and industrial asset Pennsylvania has in her foreign-born people. Without them, we could not have developed our resources. They have acquired homes, their children fill our public schools, their industry, their thrift, their devotion to American principles, when properly led, unite to make them a great asset in the future of our State.

We propose, during this administration, that the State of Pennsylvania shall get into closer touch with its foreign-born, that these people may realize that the State is their friend, that they are a part of it, and that it cherishes them and will protect them from those who would impose upon them or exploit them.

Labor and Business

Pennsylvania's labor has filled a grand place during the trying months through which we have passed. **Loyal, efficient, resourceful and enterprising, our working men and women have stood by sturdily and have been the principal factor in the development of the marvelous industrial organization which has won the war of the ages.** With the menace of autocracy gone forever, labor is just as patriotically setting about the tasks of readjustment.

Our American labor leadership is a great conservative force in world politics today and has set itself firmly against the efforts of foreign propagandists to enlist its aid in social and political revolution. Our workers are taking more and more interest in the affairs of their State and their nation and this is as it should be. **The progress made during the war in the direction of social justice must all be saved for labor.** It will be a wonderful accomplishment if those representing us in the epoch-making conclaves abroad may obtain general agreements as to hours of labor and working conditions throughout the world, that our labor and our industry may be relieved of the menace of over-worked and in conditioned competition.

A greater restriction of immigration, especially from those countries in social turmoil, must also be enacted to prevent an inrush of undesirables for whom we are not now in position to care. The effort of the labor leaders to secure such legislation as will control the immigration problem has my complete support.

Prosperity Coming

With a protective tariff which will enable our new industries to get started and our old established ones to prosper, with real governmental encouragement for shipping and shipbuilding and some relief from the grinding taxation upon enterprise and industry which we are now enduring, I BELIEVE WE SHALL HAVE A PERIOD OF GREAT PROSPERITY AND UNPRECEDENTED PROGRESS IN THIS COUNTRY DURING THE NEXT FEW YEARS. The State and our municipalities should help to tide over the period of commercial doubt and, by courageous undertakings in the way of public improvements, start the industrial revival.

The Federal Government should release its stranglehold upon private enterprise and withdraw its persistent and repressive regulation of every commercial activity, cut down its overgrown force of official nonproducers, reduce its appalling expenditures to a normal basis, and save some of the billions taken from the people in the most drastic taxes the world has ever known, for use in domestic works which will bring prosperity and comfort to our own people.

The Federal Amendments

The amendment to the Federal Constitution forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the nation has become a part of the fundamental law of the land. The necessary three-fourths of all of the States of the Union, whose Legislatures at last year's regular session, or this year, have already indicated their ratification. While Pennsylvania's action upon the amendment does not now affect the situation, insofar as the ultimate result is concerned, **I hope that prompt affirmative action may be taken by the Legislature on the amendment, that we be not a line** with the virtually unanimous sentiment of her sister States in the greatest and most far-reaching self-disciplinary measure ever taken by any nation in all history.

For Woman's Suffrage

The wonderful devotion, superb efficiency and noble patriotism of women of Pennsylvania **should bring them prompt recognition of their claim for and inherent right to full citizenship.** If Congress shall submit an amendment giving universal suffrage we should promptly approve it. If Congress shall not act favorably upon the matter a resolution proposing a State amendment should be passed.

A Practical Need

We should have a new classic geological survey of the State of Pennsylvania. The field work of the last survey was principally made about thirty-five years ago. Meanwhile, geological science has progressed more rapidly than at any other period in the history. The institution of a new survey of Pennsylvania will be regarded by all students of philosophic and applied geology as a happy omen, harmonious with the temper and the needs of the time.

This State has had two such surveys, the first laid down the broad lines of geological structure and was of fundamental importance; the second filled in many details, accumulated a large store of information gathered by many competent workers, but these details of knowledge were not well co-ordinated, and while its reports were multitudinous, they are not inaptly compared to the scattered parts of a great mosaic. It is long since these activities in Pennsylvania ceased, while Pennsylvania still remains the storehouse of untold geological wealth, unknown and potentialities of the new mineral industries, but in its unreal chapters of the most impressive periods in geological history. Many millions of dollars have been invested elsewhere because of the lack of easily acquired information relative to our vast mineral treasures, which might have been employed to better advantage here. A new survey should be a good investment for the State.

Our City Problems

Our greatest city needs assistance in the way of developing and regulating legislation. Many minds are now working upon the problem and many divergent views are expressed. There seems to be general agreement, however, upon the essential points of **a greater degree of home rule within the limitation of the present constitution, a better fiscal policy, a reduced legislative body to replace the present unwieldly bi-cameral Councils, and the absolute removal of the forces of public safety from partisan politics.** It is to be hoped that the various elements in the situation may get together and that Philadelphia may secure some much-needed changes in her administrative organization.

The nine-cave situation in Scranton and thereabouts is still menacing and if an effective and satisfactory agreement cannot be reached that will protect this splendid city and relieve her inhabitants from the blight of this incubus upon the development of their community, the power of the State must not be withheld in remedying an intolerable situation.

For Port Development

Fortunate in having access to the three principal systems of water-borne commerce, Pennsylvania has not been so forward-looking as she might have been in laying plans for the development of her ports on the Delaware, her lake harbor at Erie and her outlet in the Pittsburgh district to the Mississippi valley. May we not take more definite steps to assist in making practical improvements in all of these directions? With the demands of the national government upon our taxpaying powers, however, these enterprises seem more than ever to be rightfully a concern of the nation.

Philadelphia draws much of her trade and finds an outlet for her increasing population in the section of the State of New Jersey close at hand. It is remarkable that a bridge or tunnel has not long since connected the great city with the environs separated from it by a river but one-half mile wide. The State of New Jersey has authorized a participation in the building of a bridge and has provided a method for raising the necessary funds to finance one-half of the cost.

We should meet this situation promptly and, in conjunction with the city of Philadelphia, should get ready to join in the undertaking. We can spare enough out of our current revenues to bear the State's proportion in what might be made a great memorial structure in honor of our brave soldiers and sailors.

A State Art Jury

There will undoubtedly be a general movement in our communities to erect permanent memorials to our heroes of the war. I trust that these memorials may be useful and beautiful. Many of the monuments which have been built at our county seats and elsewhere in commemoration of the various deeds of the defenders of the Union are inartistic and inappropriate. We ought to take steps now to prevent a repetition of this mistake. An Art Commission to which should be submitted designs for monuments and public structures, including bridges and school houses, would be a desirable addition to our organization, and should raise the whole tone of public architecture in Pennsylvania. It costs no more to have good-looking structures in our public places, and the effect upon the community of artistic and well-designed buildings and memorials must be measurably good.

Governor Urges Legislators to Put State Ranks of Liquor Amendment Ratifiers

SAYS WOMEN HAVE WON RIGHT TO FULL CITIZENSHIP POWE

Living Wage for Rural Teachers and Higher Stand of Education Among Reforms Advocated in Stirring Plea to Legislators

Prevention of Stock Swindling

The Federal bureau in charge of the regulation of the issue of securities during the war has, in its report, given an estimate that over $200,000,000 are annually abstracted from the people of the United States by means of the sale to the unsuspecting and inexperienced of unsecured or fradulent stocks and bonds. **Just now a favorite plan of the promoters of shady schemes is to offer to trade Liberty Bonds for other called securities promising a higher terest return.** Much of this kind business is going on in Pennsylvania to the great harm of our people. The disappointment and loss occasioned by the inevitable failure of these schemes shakes the confidence of the victims in all forms of investment, discourages thrift and harms legitimate enterprise. We should have a law giving the commissioner of banking the power to investigate and report upon all corporations seeking to sell securities to our people, and to forbid the sale of any stocks or bonds here without his authority.

A Council of Public Welfare

The council of national defense and committee of public safety should be continued in a modified form to help in meeting the problems of peace. The council of national defense won the commendation of the officials at Washington, and was ranged as the best and most efficient organization of the kind in the whole country. It has developed and given to the State many useful agencies, and has brought into public life many citizens who will add greatly to our force of trained public servants.

Keep Welfare Council

These men and women should not be allowed to become disorganized and their usefulness lost to the State. The body should be continued as a council of public welfare, and some of the lines of duty which it has been handling as war measures should be continued as serviceable adjuncts to the State government in times of peace. Certain of the agricultural, educational and conservation plans of the council should be continued and enlarged, and the excellent system of volunteer police which has brought a fine body of citizens into touch with the authorities throughout the State should be provided for as a permanent body.

Military Reorganization

In the absence of definite action by the United States Government for the reestablishment and reorganization of our army, it is difficult to plan for the military establishment of the State. Pennsylvania's reserve militia, however, is well organized and well equipped and is a credit to the State, its officers and its membership. This organization should be strengthened and merged with the National Guard when we come to establish that organization. **The wonderful record of our Pennsylvania National Guard units in the greatest battle in history is a source of pride to every citizen of the State.** The reorganization of the National Guard of Pennsylvania must be undertaken as early as possible and the splendid traditions and historic force preserved for the glory of the State. Our discharged soldiers and former guardsmen must be invited to return to the service and every effort made to again build up our force of trained citizen soldiers.

New Humane Legislation

The important subjects of old age pensions and insurance against sickness and accidents have been referred to the State forces by the commissions appointed two years ago to investigate these new lines of humane provision in Pennsylvania. I do not know whether the work of these commissions has proceeded far enough to enable them to make definite recommendations. These matters will have to be given close attention and possibly should be referred together to a joint commission, which could devise plans for welding them into a tangible relation with one another and then bring the whole subject up for inclusion in the State's social program. The report of the commission for the codification of the banking laws will also be awaited with much interest. This is an important subject, especially in view of the great functions which the banks are performing in the country at this time.

The Capitol Extension

Plans of great artistic merit and utility have been considered for the improvement of the State's property in Harrisburg and the development of the Capitol Park. We should proceed with this and also erect buildings in accordance with the adopted scheme to house the departments which are now scattered about the city and over the State. It is in line with the thought that the State should set an example in proceeding with construction during the brief period of business uncertainty which is possible before us.

Conclusion

This is a long message, and yet I have barely touched upon the things of importance which should receive our attention. These are times of action and of movement, and we, in this world fully blessed State must give the impetus that is in us to promote the happiness and welfare of our splendid people.

I have called about me finely qualified citizens to administer your government and to direct the great work which we are here to do. **I expect