vantage both in the rates of the tax

The excess profits tax need not long

be maintained at the rates which were

penses of the war had to be borne;

but it should be made the basis of

permanent system which will reach

the enterprise and activity of our business men. The tax on inheri-

tance ought, no doubt, to be recon-

sidered in its relation to the fiscal

systems of the several states, but it

certainly ought to remain a per-

manent part of the fiscal system of the

for in the revenue legislation of 1917

and 1918, though no doubt made nec-

essary by the pressing necessities of

justification under the easier circum-

stances of peace, and can now happily

be got rid of. Among these, I hope

you will agree, are the excises upon

various manufacturers and the taxes

upon retail sales. They are unequal

tries and on different individuals.

Their collection is difficult and ex-

pensive. Those which are levied upon

articles sold at retail are largely

evaded by the readjustment of retain

On the other level, I should assume

that it is expedient to unintain a

considerable range of indirect taxes;

and the fact that alcoholic liquors will

revenue by taxation makes it the more

necessary that the field should be

carefully restudied in order that

equivalent sources of revenue may be

found which it will be legitimate and

not burdensome to draw upon. But

you have at hand in the treasury

department many experts who can

advise you on the matter much better

than I can. I can only suggest the

lines of a permanent system, the

placing of the taxes where they will

"Watchful Waiting" Tariff Policy

for undertaking in the immediate

future any general revision of our

system of import duties. No serious

cauger of foreign competition now

less disturbed and less weakened than

any of the European countries which

are our competitors in manufacture.

Their industrial establishments have

been subjected to greater strain the o

ours, their labor force to a more

serious disorganization, and this is

clearly not the time to seek an

organized advantage. The work of

mere reconstruction will. I am afraid.

tax the capacity and the resources of

their people for years to come. Se

far from there being any danger of

need of accentanted foreign competi-

tion, it is likely that the conditions

of the next few years will greatly

facilitate the marketing of American

manufateures abroad. Least of all

should we depart from the policy

adopted in the tariff act of 1913, o

permitting the free entry into the

needed to supplement and enrich our

own abundant supplies.

turbance.

United States of the raw materials

Nevertheless there are parts of

ir tariff system which need prompt

attention. The experiences of the

war have made it plain that in some

supply is dangerous, and that in

uses too great reliance on foreign

termining certain parts of our tariff

policy domestic considerations must

be borne in mind which are political

dustries to which special considera-

tion should be given is that of the

manufacture of dyestuffs and related

upon German supplies before the war

The close relations between the

manufacture of dyestuffs, on the

one hand, and of explosives and

poisonous gases on the other more-

over, has given the industry an ex-

Although the United States will gladly

and unhesitatingly join in the pro-

gram of international disarmament, it

will nevertheless be a policy of

obvious prudence to make certain of

strong and well-equipped chemical

try, with which we will be brought

be again a thoroughly knit monopoly.

capable of exercising a competition

of a peculiarly insidious and danger

Need of Tariff Defense

The United States should, more

over, have the means of properly pro-

teeting itself whenever our trade is

liseriminated against by foreign na-

tions, in order that we may be as-sured of that equality of treatment

which we hope to accord and to pro-

mote the world over. Our tariff laws as they now stand provide no weapon

of retaliation in case other govern

ments should enact legislation un-

equal in its bearing on our products

as compared with the products of

Though we are as

other countries. Though we are as

the successful maintenance of many

plants. The German chemical judge

significance and

intercuption of trade a

well as economic. Among the in-

threatens American industries.

There is, fortunately, no occasion

least hamper the life of the people.

resently no longer afford a source of

in the incidence on different

war time, car hardly find sufficient

Many of the minor taxes provided

federal government also.

indue profits without discouraging

necessary while the enormous ex-

and in the method of its collection

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS PREDICT FAILURE PLEASES BREWERS

"Reflects Real View of People," Says Head of Association Here

"DRYS" RAP PRESIDENT

throughout the city today ressed the belief that President Wil 's recommendation that the act placng a ban on the sale of wine and beers amended to permit their sale after June 30 reflected the 'real views of the people

On the other hand, supporters of prohibition voiced criticism and disappoint

G. W. Bergner, president of the Philadelphia Lager Beer Brewers' As-

ociation, said : "The action of the President is very encouraging. I never thought there was any necessity for the war-time prohibition and I really believe that obibition will not go into effect. Ratification of the prohibition amend ment by the various Legislatures did not represent the real sentiment of the people and such action was merely taken political expediency. The unjority of the people do not want prohibition. my opinion. This is very apparent front sentiment in all sections of the country, and, such being the case, I do not believe we will have it.

William M. Atkinson, the preprietor of a saloon on South Eleventh sale of wine and beer would be a good thing for the people generally. "There are thousands of men in all sections of drink when they choose and then leave it alone. They should not be denied privilege of doing so. The President's views are in necord with those of the majority of the people. As to prohibition I don't think it will ever come, for it does not meet the approval to it. of the majority of the people

Disappointment at the President's ac-tion was expressed by Bishop Joseph of the Methodist Episcopal

as to the President's sincerity in rela-tion to prohibition." he said. "There is a wide-spread and well-organized plan to have the national prohibition law discredited but this effort will meet go only a very little way in comwith failure.

SUFFRAGISTS HAPPY OVER OUTLOOK

President's Message Assures Victory, View of Leaders Here

There was general jubilation among vomen suffragists in Philadelphia today over President Wilson's recommenda in his message to Congress that the suffrage amendment be adopted

without delay. Those prominent in the "votes-for women" movement said the President's nction was no surprise, and many predicted that women would take part in the election of 1920. Views of some of

Mrs. George A. Piersol, president of the Woman's Suffrage party;

the suffragists follow

"I felt sure that the President would take such action. I hope that our senstors and representatives in Washington, particularly those of Pennsylvania. will vote in accordance with the views of the President.

There is immediate necessity of States. Women are already voting in twenty other countries. We are the women of an English speaking country who are not wholly enfran-

"We are looking to the Sixty-sixth Congress to take action on the suffrage amendment and refer the question to the Legislatures of the states for ratification. When such action is taken this country will really be at denoe-

Miss Caroline Katzenstein, executive secretary Pennsylvania branch, National Woman's party :

The suffrage outlook is so bright that many of us believe American wamen will surely be able to take an active part in the important elections. of 1920. With a slight margin over the necessary two-thirds vote in the Senate pledged and with a still more comfortable majority on one side in the House, with the support of all mational political parties and with the President in his message to Congress asking that the amendment be passed nediately, there seems to be no doubt that favorable action will soon be taken, President Wilson covets, he says, for our country 'the distinction of he

ing among the first to act in a great reform.' We, too, have for a long time coveted this honor for our country, but unless the United States burries considerably we shall not, I fear, deserve even honorable mention. The list of countries which have

already granted full suffrage to women a long one, but we thank President to me, not only as a merchant, but list includes in the order in which palitical freedom was granted to women: Isle of Man, New Zealand, Australia, Finland, Norway, Iceland, Demnark. Russia, Canada, Austria, Czecho-Slovakie, England. Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Poland, Scotland, Water, Holland and Sweden.

### LUXURY TAX BAN FAVORED

H. J. Tily Approves Wilson's Recom-

mendation to Eliminate Levies Herbert J. Tily, chairman of the fed ral legislative committee of the Retail Drygoods Association and of the na-tional war service committee of the organization, expressed the gratiwilson's recommendation william G. Coxe. president, today announced the appointment of J. N. Pew. felt generally by merchants over "luxury tax" be eliminated.

trial production, the question of how labor is to be obtained and made effective in the great process of sustaining populations and winning success amidst commercial and industrial rivalries. I mean that much greater and more vital question. How are the men and women who do the daily labor of the world to obtain progress ive improvement in the conditions of their labor, to be made happier, and to be served better by the communities and the industries which their labor sustains and advances? How are they to be given their right advantage as citizens and human beings?

We cannot go any further in our present direction. We have already too far. We cannot live our right life as a nation or achieve our proper success as an industrial community if capital and labor are to continue to be antagonistic instead of being partners; if they are to continue to distrust one another and contrive how they can get the better of one another. Or, what perhaps amounts to the same thing, calculate what form and degree of coercion they can manage to extort on the one hand work enough to make enterprise profitable; on the other justice and fair treatment enough to make life tolerable. That bad road has turned out a blind alley. It is no thorough to real prosperity. We must find another, leading in another direction and to a very different destinait must lend not merely to co-operation and partnership based upon a real community of interest

There is now in fact a real community of interest between capital and labor, but it has never been made evident in action. It can be made operative and manifest only in a new organization of industry. The genius of our business men and the sound practical sense of our workers can certainly work such a partnership out when once they realize exactly what it is that they seek and sincerely adopt a common purpose with regard

Federal Labor Legislation Labor legislation lies, of course chiefly with the states; but the new spirit and method of organization which must be effected are not to be brought about by Jegislation so much as by the common counsel and voluntary co-operation of capitalist, man nger and weckman. Legislation can manding what shall be done. The organization of industry is a matter of corporate and individual initiative and of practical business arrangeneut. Those who really desire a new relationship between capital and labor can readily find a way to bring it about; and perhaps federal legislation can help more than state legislation could.

The object of all reform in this

essential matter must be the genuine democratization of industry. upon a full recognition of the right of those who work of whatever rank to participate in some organic way every decision which directly affects their welfare or the part they are to in industry. Some legislation is practicable. The Con gress has already shown the way to reform which should be world wide, by establishing the eight-hour day as the standard day in every fleid of labor over which it can exereise control. It has sought to find the way to prevent child labor, and will, hope and believe, presently find it. It has served the whole country by lendly, the way in developing the means of preserving and safeguarding life and health in dangerous indus trie- It can now help in the difficult ask of giving a new form and spari to industrial organization by coordinating the several agencies of conciliation and adjustment which have been brought into existence by the differences and mistaken policies of the present numagement of industry, and by setting up and developing new federal agencies of adviceand information which may serve as a clearing house for the best experiments and the best thought on this matter, mon which every thinking man must be aware that the future development of society directly depends.

Agencies of international counsel and suggestion are presently to be created in connection with the league of nations in this very field, but it is untional nction and the enlightened policy of individuals, corporations and societies within each nation that must bring about the actual reforms. The members of the committees on labor in the two houses will hardly need suggestions from me us to what means they shall seek to make the federal government the agent of the whole nation is pointing out and, if need be, guiding the process of re-

#### organization and reform Urges Farm Land for Soldiers

I am sure that it is not necessary for me to remind you that there one immediate and very practicable question of labor that we should meet in the most liberal spirit. We must

Wilson for anything he can do to help also as a member of the federal legisus catch up with these countries. The lative committee of the Retail Dry goods Association, to know that the President has specifically recommended the abolition of this tax. It is abso- Continued From Page One is productive of but small revenues and is open to all the objections which the President has named,

"I feel that Congress ought to net on the President's recommendation at once. The tax should be removed within [ troduced a repealer yesterday, and a looking toward its abolition will be

#### Shipping Delegates Named

taken immediately."

former president of the Sun Shipbuild Mr. Tily, who is general manager of ing Company. Chester: Holden A. upon the manager of the Strawbridge & Clothier store, has Evans, president of the Baltimore Dry and beers." active from the first in fighting Docks and Shipbuilding Company, and taxes which the President's mes- Joseph W. Powell, vice president of 1, could only be removed, the President on retail sales the President thought successful maintenance of many strong uge characterizes as "unequal in the the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corpors said, by congressional enactment. nee on different industries and on tion, to represent the Atlantic Coast The President Shipbuilders' Association at a conferto say that "their collection ence of national organizations repreall and expensive. Those which senting the various shipping, indusupon articles sold at retail trial, agricultural and manufactural evaded by the readjustment to be held in the offices of the United States Shipping Board in Washington.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

see to it that our returning soldiers are assisted in every practicable way to find the places for which they are fitted in the daily work of the coun try. This can be done by developing and maintaining upon an adequate scale the admirable organization

created by the Department of Labor for placing men seeking work; and it can also be done, in at least one very great field, by creating new oppor tunities for individual enterprise. The secretary of the interior has pointed out the way by which returning sol diers may be belied to find and take up land in the hitherto undeveloped ortions of the country which the federal government has already pre pared or can readily prepare for cultivation and also on many of the cut-over or neglected areas which lie within the limits of the older states: and I once more take the liberty of recommending very urgently that his plans shall receive the immediate and

substantial support of the Congress. Peculiar and very stimulating con ditions await our commerce and in lustrial enterprise in the immediate future. Unusual opportunities will present themselves to our merchants and producers in foreign markets and large fields for profitable invest ment will be opened to our free capi tal. But it is not only of that that am thinking; it is not chiefly that that I am thinking. Many great industries prostrated by the war wait to be rehabilitated in many parts of the world where what will be lacking is not brains or willing hands or organizing capacity or experienced machinery and raw mate

rials and equital. I believe that our business men. merchants and our capitalists will have the vision to see that prosperity in one part of the world minis ters to prosperity everywhere; that there is in a very true sense a solidar ity of interest throughout the world of enterprise, and that our dealings with the countries that have need of our products and our money will teach them to deem us more than ever friends whose necessities we seek in the right way to serve.

The Merchant Marine Supported Our new merchant ships, which have in some quarters been feared destructive rivals, may prove helpful rinals rather and common servants much needed and welcome Our great shipyards, new and old. will be so opened to the use of the world that they will prove im-mensely serviceable to every maritime people in restoring much more rapidly than would otherwise have been possible the tonnage wantonly destroyed in the war. I have only to suggest that there are many points at which we can facilitate Ameriopportune legislation and make it easy for American merchants to go here they will be welcomed as friends rather than as dreaded an tagonists. America has a great and torable service to perform in bringing the commercial and industrial undertakings of the world back to their old scope and swing again, and putting a solid structure of credit under them. All our legislation should be friendly to such plans

and purposes. And credit and enterprise alike will be quickened by timely and helpful legislation with regard to taxa tion. I hope that the Congress will find it possible to undertake an early reconsideration of federal taxes, in order to make our system of taxation more simple and easy of administration and the taxes themselves as little burdensome as they can be made and yet sufficient to support the government and meet all its obligations. The figures to which these obligations have arisen are cory great indeed. but they are not so great as to make difficult for the nation to meet them, and meet them, perhaps, in a single generation, by taxes which will neither crush nor discourage. These are not so great as they seem : not so great as the immense sums we have had to berrow, added to the immense sums we have had to raise taxation, would seem to indicate: for a very large proportion of these sums were raised in order that they might be lowned to the governments with which we were associated in the war, and those lones will, of course, stitute assets, not liabilities, and will not have to be taken care of by our toxpayers.

#### Main Sources of Income

The main thing we shall have to care for is that our taxation shall rest as lightly as possible on the productive resources of the country, that its rates shall be stable, and that it simil be constant in its revenue yield ing power. We have found the main arces from which it must be drawn. I take it for granted that its main stays will henceforth be the income tax, the excess profits tax, and the estate tax. All these can so be adjusted to yield constant and adequate returns and yet not constitute a ton grievous burden on the taxpayer. A revision of the income tax has already been provided for by the act of 1918, but I think you will find that further changes can be made to ad-

## Readjust Laws,

lately unnecessary and uncalled for; it C. VanDyke, of Minnesota. The Sen-

Return of Wires and Rails

the next ten days. I believe this may turn of the rail and wire systems, while of war-time prohibition and for the re- ers at the end of the calendar year." troduced a repealer resterday, and a greatest element of surprise and pro-member of the committee which framed voked the most widespread comment of change. the many tasks set before Congress by the President.

His recommendation regarding return

contrary, the directness of the more doubtful, Message Urges President's declaration on that point left no doubt that he was through with clear sentiment apparently has been any possible scheme of permanent re- formed in either of the great parties. tention.

ate adjourned at 1:15 o'clock until Fri- said the message, "will, of course, be attention to the need for a partnership the transfer can be effected without administrative confusion. \* \* The rail The recommendations for the repeal ways will be handed over to their own- | the United States should have the means

In the case of each the President was danger of discrimination against it not unexpected by some, contained the asked for legislation to make easier the by foreign nations.

In his recommendation for readjust-In his reference to prohibition the clear that he did not expert a fundament of taxation the President made it face the fact that hostile legislation by President did not enter extensively into the considerations involved. Demobilization, he said merely. "Has progressed to such a point that it seems to me the last six years. He asked for tariff and such a point that it seems to me to such a point that it seems to me the han changes only to protect special new in gladly and unhesitatingly join in the entirely safe now to remove the ban upon the manufacture and sale of wines terests like the dyestuffs industry. Some and become effective on July excess profits taxes and the present taxes obvious prudence to make certain of the could be dispensed with entirely.

What will be the reply of the Reof the railways and wire lines was the publican Congress to these proposals be-first authoritative declaration by the came at once the topic of discussion administration of its future policy, and everywhere about the Capitol. In return-

must frankly face the fact that hostile legislation by other nations is not beyond the range of possibility and that it may have to be met

This subject has, fortunately, been investigated by United States tariff commission. A recent report of that commission has shown very clearly that we lack and we ought to have the instruments necessary for the assurance of equal and equitable treatment. The attention of the Congress has been called to this matter on past occasions, and the measures which are now recommended by the tariff commission are substantially the same that have been suggested by previous admin-1 -recommend that phase of the tariff question receive the early attention of the Congress.

Plea for Woman Suffrage Will you not permit me, turning from these matters, to speak once more and very earnestly of the prosed amendment to the constitution which would extend the suffrage to women, and which passed the House of Representatives at the last session of the Congress? It seems to me that every consideration of justice and of public advantage calls for the imand its submission forthwith to the Legislatures of the several states. Throughout all the world this long delayed extension of the suffrage is looked for; in the United States. longer. I believe, than anywhere else, the necessity for it, and the immense advantage of it to the national life has been urged and debated by women and men who saw the need for it and urged the policy of it when it required eadfast courage to be so much beforehand with common conviction: and I, for one, covet for our country the distinction of being among the first to act in a great reform.

Return of Public Utilities The telegraph and telephone lines will, of course, be returned to their owners as soon as the retransfer can effected without administrative confusion; so soon, that is, as the change can be made with least possible inconvenience to the public and to the owners themselves. The railroads will be handed over to their owners at the end of the calendar year; if I were in immediate contact with the administrative quesions which must govern the retransfor of the telegraph and telephone lines, I could name the exact date for their return also. Until I am in direct contact with the practical estions involved I can only suggest that in the case of the telegraphs and telephones, as in the case of the railways, it is clearly desirable in the public interest that some legislation hould be considered which may tend to make of these indispensable instrumentalities of our modern life a uniform and co-ordinated system which will afford those who use them as complete and certain means of communication with all parts of the ountry as has so long been afforded by the postal system of the government and at rates as uniform and intelligible.

Expert advice is, of course, available in this very practical matter, and the public interest is manifest, Neither the telegraph nor the telephone service of the country can be said to be in any sense a national system. There are many confusions and inconsistencies of rates. The tion by such instrumentalities could rendered more thorough and satisfactory has not been made full use of. An exhaustive study of the whole question of electrical communieation and of the means by which the central authority of the nation can be used to unify and improve it, if undertaken by the appropriate committees of the Congress, would certainly result, indirectly even if not directly, in a great public benefit.

Would Lift Ban on Beer The demobilization of the military forces of the country has progressed to such a point that it seems to me entirely safe now to remove the ban upon the manufacture and sale of wines and beers, but I am advised that without further legislation I have not the authority to remove the present restrictions. I therefore recommend that the act approved November 21, 1918, entitled "an act enable the secretary of agriculinto competition, was and may well ture to carry out, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the purposes of the act entitled 'an act to provide further for the national security and defense by stituulating agriculture and facilitating the dis tribution of agricultural products. and for other purposes," be amended or repealed in so far as it applies to

wines and beers. I sincerely trust that I shall very on be at my post in Washington ngain to report upon the matters which made my presence at the peace table apparently imperative, and to but myself at the service of the Congress in every matter of administration or counsel that may seem to demand executive action or advice WOODROW WILSON.

May 20, 1919.

of permanent government operation. On ternal revenue taxation, the case was Those are problems on which no very

The recommendations regarding labor "The telegraph and telephone lines," were general, but the President called returned to their owners as soon as between capital and labor and a genuine "democratization of industry.

On tariff revision the President said of properly protecting itself when there "Though we are as far as possible

from desiring to enter upon a course of retaliation," he said. "we must frankly other nations is not beyond the range of

rogram of international disarmament. and well-equipped chemical plants."

Lieutenant Fahnestock Returns Lieutenant McClure Fahnestock, 238 South Eighteenth street, has just re-turned from overseas. He went to greatly surprised many members who ing the railways it generally was conhad interpreted the developments of the
last few mouths to mean that Mr. Willast few mouths to mean that Mr. Willast few mouths to mean that Mr. Willast few mouths to mean that Mr. But as to prohibition and tariff and in-

# OF 'DRY' REPEALER

That President's Recommen-

dation Will Not Prevail

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 20. - President Wilson's recommendation for legislation allowing use of wines and beer until the prohibition amendment becomes effective and his announcement that he intends to return the railroads to private operation at the end of this year were the features of his message dent, to Congress today, about which the in- of the prohibition act.

terest of members apparently centered. Regarding the prohibition recomendation, predictions were general that the repeal legislation requested would not be enacted, although some prohibition advocates favored the President's plans, fearing the wartime act cannot be enforced properly and that the result would be prejudicial against the permanent prohibition after January 1 provided in the new constitutional amendment

Strongly Against Repeal

of the war-time prohibition act, regarding the prohibition repeal recommends "I do not believe Congress will 'We passed the prohibition legisla

ion without much help from the Presi dent and we do not intend to repeal it, said Senator Jones, of Washington, Republican prohibition leader. "The President has been staying too long in Paris." said Representative

Randall, of California, the only prohibition member. "War prohibition will not be repealed by this Congress. Senator Lodge and Senator Martin, of the Senate, declined to comment on the message. Other Republican leaders. however, declared that legislation as this session for return of the railroads virtually was assured and that in ecommending improved excess profits

Republicans Claim Initiative

publicans.

and income taxes, the President followed

plans announced long ago by the Re-

The proposal for retaliatory tariffs. aid Senator Smoot, of Utah, Republican, of the finance committee. nothing more than the antidumping

legislation, which we have planned to enact. Regarding the recommendation for a dyestuff protective tariff, the President apparently is ignorant of the fact that we already have laws pro-tecting that industry for five years, long after the next election."

Senator Cummins, of Iowa, prospective chairman of the interstate commerce committee, said that undoubtedly Opinion General in Congress railroad legislation would be enacted be

fore the end of the year.
"And if not," Senator Cummins added, "I predict the President will not turn back the roads-not until it is en-

approving the President's general statements for co-operation between capital

Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, Republican, declined to comment at all.

"Burleson Bunk," Says Sherman "President Wilson's recommendations return of the wires was character ized by Senator Sherman, of Illinois Republican, as "Burleson bunk transmitted through the voice of the Presi-He also said he opposed repeal

"If that's all he has got to recommend he had better stay in Paris where Senator Sherman.

Republican Leader Mondell, of the House, said: "A number of the suggestions of the President's are, embodied in the program of legislation agreed on at the Republican conference last Saturday.

sage," said former Speaker Clark, Chairman Esch, of the House inter- Nellie J. Meech, president of the as

state commerce committee, said that sembly, by C. Gurney, of Binghamton, 'so far as the House was concerned, general commander of the Patriarchs "I am not for that," said Senator legislation was possible to permit return Militant of the United States and Can-Sheppard, of Texas. Democrat, author, of the railroads at the end of the year." ada. Business sessions will spen today.

House Tomorrow

Resolution Favorably Reported and Will Be Brought Up for Action

Washington, May 20.—(By A. P.)-Representative Mondell, of Wyoming. Republican lender, announced in the House today that the resolution proposing submission of an equal suffrage con R. R. RETURN EXPECTED Republicans joined the Democrats in stitutional amendment would be called up tomorrow for passage. His announcement followed a favorable report on the resolution of Representative Mann, of Illinois, by the House suf-

frage committee. Representatives Clark, of Florida, and Saunders, of Virginia, members of the committee, announced they would sub-

mit minority reports. A similar resolution was offered in the Senate today by Senator Jones, of New Mexico, retiring chairman of the Senate woman suffrage committee, and supporters plan to urge quick action. This was the first measure to be introhe can get it without suffering," said duced in the Senate at the extraordinary session, a flood of other bills going over until after the reading of the Presi dent's message.

N. Y. Rebekahs in Session

Rochester, N. Y. May 20.-The twentieth annual session of the Rebekah Democratic leaders uniformly praised State Assembly opened here last evening "It was a very fine mes- with a ceremony, at which the decoration of chivalry was conferred on Mrs.

#### White Enamel Nursery Furniture



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We are headquarters for these pretty, useful and hygienic acces-Mothers will find here the very newest and nicest articles

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Sily Glasses Mothers— Protect the Health LILY Paper Glasses "Worthy of Touching Your of Your Children

> CORBID your children to drink soda except where it is served in Lily Paper Glasses. By so doing you will protect your kiddies against colds, grippe and more serious illnesses.

> A busy hour at a soda fountain causes careless, hurried washing. You cannot know who used the glass just before your child. If you could, it wouldn't do any good.

Take no chances. Mere washing is insufficient to make a drinking glass safe. Demand protection when drinking at fountains by asking for LILY Glasses.

When you insist upon Lily Glasses you are not overcautious. Lily Glasses are safe in every way. You have assurance doubly sure that no one has ever used the glass that is placed before you.

Soda fountain proprietors who serve their sodas in Lily Paper Glasses are safeguarding the health of their patrons. Lily Glasses are economical. No glass breakages; no time lost in washing and drying. The proprietor with Lily Glasses at his fountain is instantly known as a careful, conscientious man; a true friend of his customers. . Patronize him, and tell others to do likewise.

> PURITY SPECIALTIES COMPANY, Denckla Bldg. Bell Phone, Walnut 4580 Keystone Phone, Race 2810