

It is Clear

that you can't judge drinking water solely by appearance and taste. It must be free of vegetable and mineral content—as is PUROCK.

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CAPTURE BIG STILL IN RAID ON FARM

Three Philadelphians Arrested at Rushland, Near Doylestown. Owner Now Sought

WHISKY SOLD HERE, CHARGE

Three Philadelphians were arrested early today by the Doylestown police, who raided a house on the farm of Maurice Cohen, in Rushland, where it is charged moonshiners have been making whisky. The whisky, said to have been made in violation of the prohibition laws, is reported to have been brought to this city in automobiles and sold from a junk shop in South Second street.

Cohen, the alleged leader of the band, was not at the farm when the raid was conducted. The arrest is expected soon. The three prisoners were turned over to Thomas H. O'Hara, an agent of the department of internal revenue, who will bring them to this city. They will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Manley, in the Federal Building.

The prisoners are Benjamin Shilo, sixty years old and Leon Dubrowski, forty, both of Sixth street and Fairmount avenue, and William Green, forty-one, Randolph and Poplar streets. In the raid the police seized a thirty-gallon still in operation, twenty gallons of alcohol and a huge quantity of molasses. Rushland is in Bucks county, nine miles from Doylestown. The men arrested insist they were not making whisky, but had been employed by Cohen as carpenters and farm hands.

Work Done, House Waits to Go Home

Continued From Page One. The House and Senate have done their work, and equal branches of the government. In fact, when the President is supported by a majority of his own party in Congress he is master of Congress by reason of being party leader. The House is theoretically equal to the Senate. Practically the House nine times out of ten confesses its impotence, passes the task of perfecting legislation to the Senate and lets the upper body do the work.

House Never So Weak. And the House was never so weak as it is now. It is an era of small men. Even senators who are certainly not intellectual giants seem great and wise compared to representatives. It has been a long descent from the great days of Reed and Cannon to the present days of Gillett and Mondell. Big leadership in the House might wreat the supremacy in legislation away from the Senate just as big men in the Senate might do something to restore the balance between the executive and the legislative.

And, in fact, the present Senate has made a fight to get back some of its constitutional rights, but not the House. It has been tame and acquiescent. Across the path of the House during the greater part of the session has lain the Senate, incapable of general legislation because of its inability to dispose of the treaty. The Senate could not pass laws, so why should the House send any to it? Stronger men and stronger leaders

In the House would have used the period of senatorial incapacity to make the House once more a real legislative body. The House might have worked out real railway legislation. It didn't. It waited until it was driven to act by the President's threat to return the railroads to their owners with or without legislation. Then it rushed through the Esch bill with only a small minority of the members knowing what the bill was all about. A record had been made. No one could say that the House had failed to pass necessary railroad legislation. Why take any trouble about it when the Senate would pass its own bill anyway and the House in the end would accept that, barring, of course, the amendments to which members wishing to come back next year have positive views.

Little Important Legislation. Passed in somewhat the same spirit were the Greene merchant marine act and the Good budget bill, on neither of which has the Senate acted. That has acted on the Stinson oil, gas and coal land leasing bill, and this is really important measures of the session. The bill, which was introduced by President Wilson and virtually prepared by one of his departments.

But most of all this with alarm. The Republicans regard it with the swelling chest of pride. The Republican majority failed to enact, says the Democratic whip, about nine really well-considered measures when the President recommended to them in his message of May 19. But look at what we did enact. The Stinson bill, the oil and coal land leasing bill, and the bill to amend the act of 1914 which is now in conference. These are all the really important measures of the session.

Democratic politicians try to see in the not very excellent record for capacity which the Republican Congress has shown good reasons why the voters should change their mind about the Republican party. The Republican leaders did have a momentary scare over the railroad legislation. If the party failed to pass the bill, the end of the year it might be an unpleasant task to explain why. Hence the haste to enact the Esch bill.

But most observers know that the election of a President next year is not going to depend upon the record of the present Congress. The voters do not take Congress seriously enough for that. Congress can always get by with a list of bills passed and the election is decided upon the voters' general impression of the party over the other or more specifically for one candidate over the other candidate.

It would be better for Congress if the voters did pay more attention to it. Better would be done. Better men would be in both houses. The country would not have come down to the level of Gillett and Mondell. The House is weaker than the Senate because it attracts less attention than the Senate. It is a more confusing spectacle. Personalities are harder to remember. Destructive work is harder to do under rules limiting speaking. The Senate in turn attracts less public attention than the President. It is easier to watch one man than to watch ninety-six men. The country has adopted the ready expedient of judging a party's fitness by its work in the White House. And Congress has slumped. The eyes of the boss are not sufficiently on it.

Therefore the Republican and Democratic leaders of the House may posture and gesticulate. The nation will not get excited over the excellence of the work of the Republican majority nor over the failures of the House in receiving a passing mark. That is all. And it has the good excuse that the Senate was too busy to help it out.

"Farewell, Boozie." They Sang. HURDIS, O. Nov. 19.—A crowd that sang "Good-bye, Forever," "Farewell Boozie," "How Dry I Am" and other laudations, saw internal revenue agents early today move away \$200,000 worth of whisky confiscated here.

Cordor & Dilworth — REAL — ORANGE MARMALADE. MADE FROM wild bitter oranges giving that distinctive flavor which has made Orange Marmalade a traditional breakfast relish with the English and Scotch for centuries. Sold by leading dealers.

People Must Have Coal, Says Garfield

Continued From Page One

turned Doctor Garfield. "Of course, Congress is responsible for all tax enactments." Contrasting mining with commercial enterprises, Doctor Garfield said it was necessary not to lose sight of the fact that coal mining was the basic industry necessary to the winning of the war, and that reasonable profits had to be maintained.

It was because a fair return was guaranteed under the Lever act that Congress could not tax away all the mine owners' profits, Doctor Garfield said. "But the mine workers cannot be deterred from demanding higher wages and better conditions as a result of the federal tax," Mr. Lewis replied. "That is the government's responsibility."

Referring to William Green, secretary of the United Mine Workers, Doctor Garfield explained that the fuel administration in increasing the price of coal during the war had made an allowance of fifteen cents for overhead because there was not time to make a minute examination into every case, and for the same reason ten cents was allowed as royalty.

Referring to the forty-five cents allowed for wages, Doctor Garfield said that was "a crude thing to do," but that it was later found that the amount was in the average absorbed for wages. "Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the miners' scale committee, told the miners that 'a fabulous margin in the Pittsburgh district began today following an appeal by the coal distribution committee of the railroad administration asking consumers to use the strict economy in their coal buying,'" he said. The appeal was made when it developed that the district has been drawing heavily upon the supply of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Profits Grow, Lewis Declares. President Lewis said the workers never had alleged that the operators made undue profits in 1918 under government control.

But we have made some remarks about profits in 1919," he said. "We are prepared to prove that some coal seams have sold coal at the mines at \$2 a ton, \$4 a ton, yes, and even \$4.50 a ton. We are prepared to demonstrate that in 1919 the operators have gotten 120 to 125 per cent more for coal than they did in 1914 and that wage increases to the workers has been only 37.45 per cent above 1914 figures, while the cost of living has increased 140 per cent. That's our situation in a nutshell."

Doctor Garfield said he had no complete figures on the 1919 operations, and was suspicious of partial figures, but that he did have some data which showed that in certain fields operators were making less in 1919 than in 1918.

"But if that is true, why is it that the selling price of coal to the consumer has increased \$1 a ton this year?" asked Percy Tetlow, of the miners. "I do not know as to that," Doctor Garfield replied. "But even if that is so, does it enter into our problem here except as it affects the cost of living?" "Well, it is a question of importance to the consumer," Tetlow returned. "Our figures show that the margin to the retailer is more than \$2 a ton on coal. It is important that the public be protected. We realize that one of the greatest problems is that of the

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modify the preamble reservation of the committee so that the reservations would not have to have affirmative acceptance by the other powers had been under serious consideration by the Republican leaders. "No compromise plan was drafted by the Democrats at their conference, but it was suggested that after the prospective defeat of the Lodge reservation, a committee of Democrats would be appointed to confer with the Republicans to that end.

Democrats who attended the conference were not bound by any conference agreement and said they were willing to accept many of the majority reservations, but could not accept the preamble or those dealing with Article X, Shantung, equality of voting and one or two others. If possible a motion to strike out the objectionable ones will be made. If the majority declines to compromise, it was said, responsibility for failure of the treaty would rest on that side of the chamber.

Various compromise measures were considered at the conference. Some of those present predicted a working agreement based on a combination of the Hitchcock and McCumber proposals, modifying the committee reservations, willing to confer with the Republicans to that end.

Just before the Senate convened, while the Democratic senators were meeting, Republican Leader Lodge held a conference with Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican national committee. To Vote First on Lodge Plan. Senator Hitchcock said the Democrats were of the belief that the vote on unqualified ratification should be taken after, and not before, a working agreement based on a combination of the Hitchcock and McCumber proposals, modifying the committee reservations, willing to confer with the Republicans to that end.

A number of senators are committed to the Lodge reservations," he said, "and it would not be kindly to propose now, when senators are bound by pledges, a resolution of unreserved ratification."

Senator Hitchcock added that after a vote on the Lodge resolution he would be glad to get unanimous consent to offer a resolution of unqualified ratification. Senator Lodge said if the Democrats did not desire to vote at once on unqualified ratification he would withdraw his request.

"There have been no pledges by senators," Senator Lodge added. "The reservations were adopted by free, undictated votes of senators and, in my opinion they will not be modified by any talk of withdrawal."

References to Wilson's Letter

Senator Smith, Democrat, Georgia, opening the debate, said he "desired to allow his views to be controlled by any one else."

Senator Knox, Republican, Pennsylvania, of the irreconcilable group, said if complete defeat of the treaty could not be accomplished he desired to make it as acceptable as possible.

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Fifteen Dollar Shoes for \$9.85

The swing and the swirl of the high cost of shoeing has a downward trend in the HALLAHAN stores; and today's offering appeals directly to particular men who want to be well-shod at a fair and equitable price. Fifty styles of bright, fresh shoes that have passed HALLAHAN inspection—which means that materials and workmanship are A 1 and in every way tiptop. \$9.85



SHELL CORDOVANS—tans, browns and black; straight and wing tips, and Brogue effects. FULL-GRAINED RUSSIA CALFSKINS—light and medium tans, cordo-tan, mahogany; KOKO CALF and tan oil-finished WINTER CALFSKIN, with double soles. GUN-METAL CALF and PATENT COLTSKIN, button, or lace. GRAY BUCK TOPS—with vamps of patent coltskin, gun-metal calf, tan and mahogany Russia calfskin. These shoes are in lace and blucher. The toes are narrow and medium English, conservative and broad.

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For Infants and Little Boys and Girls Up to 6 Years Old

Infants' Button Shoes of white washable kid; sizes 1, 2 and 3 years—\$2.00. Washable Kid Moccasins trimmed with pink or blue ribbons; sizes 1, 2 and 3 years—\$1.00. Hand-made Slips, some smocked, others embroidered and tucked to form vokes—\$2.75 to \$7.75. Hand-knit Caps of angora, Shetland and helmet, some trimmed in pink or blue—\$1.50 to \$4.75.

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Made of genuine WORUMBO CHINCHILLA, brown and navy blue, also camel's-hair in golden brown and beaver shades, trimmed with beaver collars; sizes 2 to 6 years—\$35.00 to \$26.75. A few SERGE COATS, double breasted, Alice blue and navy blue; 2, 4 and 5 years—\$15.00.

Children's Hats

Dress Hats in light blue, rose, pink, tan and dark blue velvet; some hand embroidered, others trimmed with fur, sizes 2 to 6 years—\$3.50 to \$12.50. SCHOOL HATS of velvet, black beaver and velvet; sizes 2 to 6—\$14.00.

Party Dresses

Colored organdies, also white trimmed with lace; sizes 2 to 6 years \$3.50 to \$8.00. Silk or shadowed lawn in rose, blue, yellow and white; hand embroidered; some without collars; 2 to 6 years—\$7.75 to \$10.75. Organdies in blue, pink and white with ruffles on skirt; sizes 2 to 6—\$8.75 to \$10.50.

Boys' Suits

Boys' Party Suits, all-white, embroidered ruffles down front and on cuffs, also regulation style in all-white or all-blue linen; sizes 2 to 6—\$6.50 to \$10.75.

Children's Pajamas

Outing flannel in stripes or plain shades, with feet; sizes 2 to 6 years—\$1.95. SECOND FLOOR

For Thursday on the Second Floor

Misses' \$12.75 Dresses—\$9.75

Indoor Cold-weather Dresses of challis and dark voiles in Copen and rose; sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years; Thursday only (while they last)—\$9.75.

\$19.50 Silk Breakfast Coats—\$15.00

Adorable Breakfast Coats of taffeta silk trimmed with quaint ruffles; pockets and belts of self material; the colors are pink, orchid, turquoise, rose and French blue. Every woman interested in fine negligees would willingly pay the regular price of \$19.50 for one of these Coats, and at the reduced price of \$15.00 they are noteworthy values.

\$7.00 Sleeveless Crepe de Chine Nightgowns—\$4.85

For Thursday only, these Sleeveless Crepe de Chine Nightgowns, trimmed with dainty insertion, empire style, at just about their cost price today.

Infants' \$4.00 Sweaters—\$2.85

Sweaters of Shetland wool in green, pink, blue and white; slip-over and button-down-front styles; sizes 2 to 6 years. The regular \$4.00 grade, Thursday at \$2.85. SECOND FLOOR

\$2.25 to \$3.50 Capeskin Gloves

Men's and Women's; Thursday Only \$1.85

Women's One-Clasp PXM Capeskin Gloves in tan, gray, brown, olive, black and white. Men's One-Clasp PXM Capeskin Gloves in tan, olive and white. Present-day values for these Gloves are from \$2.25 to \$3.50 for Thursday the price is \$1.85. Many pairs will be bought for personal use and many pairs for gifts. All sizes to start. FIRST FLOOR

White Silk Broadcloth—Special for Thursday, at \$2.65 Yard

White Silk Jersey—Special for Thursday, at \$2.85 Yard

Black Satin Princess—Special for Thursday, at \$3.85 Yard

The Broadcloth is 32 inches wide, washes perfectly, suitable for waists, dresses and men's shirts. The Silk Jersey is 32 inches wide, excellent for waists, dresses, undergarments and men's shirts. The Black Satin Princess is 40 inches wide; a fine, close weave which drapes well and will give good service. FIRST FLOOR

Cotton-Filled Quilts \$6.00

Values, \$7.50

Cotton-filled Quilts with plain rose or blue sateen borders. FOURTH FLOOR

Fur Reductions



\$120.00 Ermine Scarf—\$85.00

\$50.00 White Fox Scarf—\$40.00

\$165.00 Kolinsky Scarf—\$125.00

\$195.00 Taupe Squirrel Scarf—\$150.00

\$30.00 One-Skin Raccoon Scarf—\$24.50

\$45.00 Two-skin Raccoon scarf—\$35.00

\$45.00 Raccoon Muffs—\$35.00

\$35.00 Beaver Muff (child's)—\$27.00

\$38.00 Natural Nutria Muffs—\$30.00

\$68.00 Seal Otter Muff—\$58.00. THIRD FLOOR

George Allen, Inc.

1214—Chestnut Street—1214

An Extraordinary Showing of Dressy Velvet Hats, \$12 to \$27

These hats are all from our own workrooms in black and the wanted colorings. You have a wide choice of styles from which to make your selection, and you will be surprised what moderate prices for such lovely, exclusive models. They are quite up to the minute in every detail.

Women's Capeskin Gloves

Women's Capeskin One-clasp Gloves in Black, Brown, Beaver, Tan, Gray, Pearl—\$3.00 pair.

Women's Capeskin Gloves—strap wrist, in Tan, Gray, Beaver—\$3.00 pair.

Women's Capeskin Gloves—in Pearl—at \$6.00 pair.

Women's Chamois Gloves—one and two button, strap wrist—\$3, \$3.50, \$4.50 pair.

Duplex Fabric Gloves—complete line, in all colors—\$1.50, \$1.75 pair.

25c Specials in the Notion and Toilet Article Section

Finest Grade Horn Hair Pins—one dozen on a card in various sizes—half price—25c.

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