Roper Will Study

ontinued from Page One



Some Propose Extreme Protection, Others Ask Congress Merely to Foster Industry

TO BE DISCUSSED IN MARCH

By the Associated Press Washington, Dec. 7.-In the grist of its presented to Congress in the first two days there were a score or more of measures having to do directly with measures. Some proposed protection of in extreme nature for American indusin extreme nature for American indus-tries, others were designed to foster de-relopment of industries already estab-lished, but momentarily having hard sielding, while still "others were de-signed to establish machinery to deter-ing causes for the present commercial mine causes for the present commercial repression. All were aimed at the same repression. All with normal business

In connection with the business regu-In connection with the business regu-lation and overlapping it in some in-stances were farmer relief measures. While most of these have as their pur-pose the granting of immediate aid to agriculture in the face of the present decline of prices for farm commodities, there was a tendency toward stabiliza-tion. Some leaders declared the aims dende legislation, therefore was twosuch legislation, therefore, was twoand that support would be found among both farmer and urban represen-tatives because the legislation was in-

to help both sides. Under the present indefinite program majority leaders, it is planned to go of majority leaders, it is planned to ge shead with consideration of these meas-ures, gather data and outline the leg-islative action intended to be taken at the eitra session which President-elect rding indicated yesterday he would ill next spring.

Wilson's Valedictory Address to Congress

nued from Pase One p-operation with the departments of

government and with the treas-of the United States as would enable it to act upon a complete conent and the resources from which it

must draw its income. I reluctantly vetoed the budget bill passed by the last session of the Conpassed by the intersection of the original ob-press because of a constitutional ob-jection. The House of Representa-tives subsequently modified th bill in order to meet this objection. In the revised form I believe that the bill. oupled with action already taken by the Congress to revise its rules and procedure, furnishes the foundations for an effective national budget sys-tem. I earnestly hope, therefore. I earnestly hope, that one of the first steps taken by the present session of the Congress will pass the budget bill.

Finances Show Improvement

The nation's finances have shown improvement during the past marked improvement during the past rear. The total ordinary receipts of 56,684,000,000 for the fiscal year 1920 exceeded those for 1910 by 11,542,000,000, while the total net

reached its highest point on August 31, 192,000,000 to \$6,403,000,000. The gross public debt, which reached its highest point on August 31, 1919, when it was \$26,596,000. 000, had dropped on November 30, 1920, to \$24,175,000,000. There has a marked decreased in oldings of government war securities by the banking institutions of he country as well as in the amount f bills held by the Federal Reserve THE OPENING OF CONGRESS

Third and final session of the Sixty-sixth Congress opened on Monday. The Rev. Henry N. Couden, blind chap-

ple of those islands by granting them the independence which they so honorably covet. I have not so much laid before you a series of recommendations, gentle-men, as sought to utter a confes-sion of faith, of the faith in which I was bred and which it is my sel-

emn purpose to stand by until my last fighting day. I believe this to be the faith of America, the faith of the future, and of all the victorie which await national action in the days to come, whether in America of elsewhere.

who brought its government into exist-

The President's message was trans

mitted by messenger, the President ad-

ering to his decision not to address

diplomats were present,

WILSON'S MESSAGE

ence."

taxes performed an indispensable service during the war. The need for their simplification, however, is very great, in order to save the taxpayer inconveniences Executive Urges and expenses and in order to make his liability more certain and definite Other and more detailed recommendstions with regard to taxes will no Continued from Page One doubt be laid before you by the secretary of the treasury and the jection upon the great and devoted men

railroads during the current It is obvious that these large

connected with this it

payments have already seriously lim-ited the government's progress in re-

seems to me is the necessity for un immediate consideration of the revi-sion of our tax laws. Simplification

of the income and profits taxes has become an immediate necessity. These

tiring the floating debt.

year.

Closely

commissioner of internal revenue. Care of Disabled Veterans a Duty

It is my privilege to draw to the attention of Congress for very sym-pathetic consideration the problem of providing adequate facilities for the care and treatment of former members of the military and naval forces who are sick or disabled as the reof their participation in the These heroic men can never war. be paid in money for the service they patriotically rendered the nation. Their reward will lie rather in realization of the fact that they vindicated the rights of their country and aided in safeguarding civilization.

The nation's gratitude must be effectively revealed to them by the most ample provision for their medi-cal care and treatment as well as for their vocational training department and placement. The time has come when a more complete program can be formulated and more satisfactorily administered for their treatment and training, and I earnestly urge that the Congress give the matter its early consideration. The secretary of the treasury and the board for vecational education will outline in their annual reports proposals covering medical care and rehabilitation which I am sure will engage your earnest study

"I have not so much laid before you dent's constitutional objections raised a series of recommendations, gentlemen, as sought to utter a confession of faith, of the faith in which I was bred and yet worth fighting about. and command your most generous support. Permit me to emphasize once m the need for action upon certain mat-ters upon which I dweit at some ength in my message to the second session of the sixty sixth Congress: The necessity, for example, of en-couraging the manufacture of dye-stuffs and related chemicals; the importance of doing everything possible to promote agricultural production along economic lines, to improve agalong economic lines, to improve ag-ricultural marketing and to make rural life more attractive and health-ful; the need for a law regulating cold storage in such a way as to limit the time during which goods may be kept in storage, preserving the method of disposing of them if kept beyond the permitted period, and requiring goods released from stor-age in all cases to bear the date of their receipt. their receipt. It would also be most serviceable if it were provided that all goods re-leased from cold storage for interstate shipment should have plainly marked upon each package the selling or mar-ket price at which they went into storage, in order that the purchaser might be able to learn what profits stood between him and the producer or the wholesale dealer.

or the wholesale dealer.

Indeed, it would be very service-able to the public if all goods destined

for interstate commerce were made

to carry upon every packing case whose form inade it possible a plain statement of the price at which they left the hands of the producer. I

respectfully call your attention, also, to the recommendations of the mes-

sage referred to with regard to a fed-eral license for all corporations en-

In brief, the immediate legislative

need of the time is the removal of all obstacles to the realization of the

best ambitions of our people in their several classes of employment and the

strengthening of all instrumentalities by which difficulties are to be met and removed and justice dealt out,

whether by law or by some form of mediation and conciliation. I do

not feel it to be my privilege at pres-ent to suggest the detailed and par-ticular methods by which these ob-jects may be attained, but I have faith that the inquiries of your sev-

eral committees will discover the way and the method.

Loan to Armenia Urged

the impulse of sympathy and opinior throughout the United States, I earn-

In response to what I believe to be

gaged in interstate commerce.

Mr. Roper presented statistics show-ing, by comparison with the operation costs of the Municipal Court, of Chi-cago, the extravagant administration of Judge Brown's court. Roth coun-cilmen told of a personal investi-gation which they had made of the Municipal Court in this city in which they visited the various branches and as a result of which they found unwards result of which they found upwards f 100 probation officers who appeared to have nothing to do but draw their salaries

They found men drawing solaries as robation officers acting in other doubt-ful and uncertain lines of work. The real work of probation officers, they declared, was in the main being done by salaries ranged from women whose \$1200 to \$1500.

Fail to Receive Support

The arraignment of the Muncipal ourt administration came when the Court administration came when the \$1,000,000 budget item was called up for final action before being sent to Council finance committee with other mally to go to the Capitol if necessary. It is a part of the tragedy of the President's final service in office that he should cling obstinately to the idea department budgets. In the discussion not one councilman on the adminis of personally addressing the American people and that the state of his health not one councilman on the adminis-tration side of the chamber raised his voice to support Councilmen Roper and Develin. The Vare side of the cham-ber, led by Councilman Gaffney and Councilman Hall, made no attempt to answer the arguments of Mr. Roper and Mr. Develin. Both talked a lot about the good work the Municipal Court was doing and charged that Messre should rob him of the opportunity of delivering himself what is to all intents and purposes his farewell address. The message is have of recommenda tions except rather perfunctory sug-gestions of measures, most of which Congress will not have time to consider in the few months that remain until was doing and charged that Messrs. Roper and Develin were taking an un-fair advantage in attacking the court when its budget had already been passed on tentatively. March 4. The President addresses deaf ears as a President always does who is in the final months of his service, and who speaks to a Congress which has Positions which Mr. Roper sought to

Revision of Taxes gone over to the opposition. And the President knows he is writing to a body which is waiting for the coming of the have struck from the \$1,000,000 budget included those of six court criers, six janitors. 136 probation officers, twenty

stenographers, seven filing clerks, four firemen and one secretary. Mr. Roper explained that that would result in a saving of about \$200,000 without Silent on Treaty On the subject which is nearest to his heart the treaty and the League of Nations, Mr. Wilson says nothing, and Nations, Mr. Wilson says nothing, and court work. he is keeping his plans so much to him-self since the issue arose as to whether he should go to the Capitol or not that

Roper Opens Attack

hering to his decision not to address Congress in person. The President's message was not read immediately in the Senate, which waited until it had disposed of routine business. Secretary Tumulty was among the spectators in the Senate, oc-eupying a sent on the floor. Public endlaries amine a sent on the floor. Public contribution of the treaty back to it for consider-ation. His friends expect him to fol-ation. His friends expect him to fol-ation. His friends expect him to fol-ation. His friends expect him to fol-shows that there are thirty judges in shows that there are thirty judges in that court. The total cost of those

galleries again were filled and several low this course. When he does this he may again insist upon personally apjudges and the probation officers neces sary to operate the court business is about \$393,725. Here in Philadelphia The recommendations which the President does make touch chiefly the budget. our probation officers alone cost nearly

the need of economy and in general the PERSONAL DOCUMENT reconstruction problems which the war has left in its wake. \$484,000 and with the nine judges the amount is about \$556,820.

Copyright, 1929, by Public Ledger Co. Washington, Dec. 7.—President Wil-son's last annual message to Congress is a highly personal document. It ends with a declaration that it is confes-sion of faith, rather than a formal was a highly personal document. It ends with a declaration that it is confes-sion of faith, rather than a formal mes-mer. Mr. Wilson writes: Mr. Wilson writes:

Courts in Chicago officers helping out in Quarter Sessions Courts in Chicago ADD FOR FARMERS ADD FOR FARMERS tion desk and he had eight men detailed to help him.

Continued from Page One amendment: "I did not consider the information given by Mr. Roper was sufficient." The whole trouble is that the court has run away with itself. It's running a hospital without warrant of law. They told us they have a probation of-

Challenge to Brown Vare members of Council and the even administration men who voted prisoners and also at the county prisons. There is Warden McKenty at Report Advising Revival of War armistice caused the corporation to dis-continue advances necessary to the

prisons. There is Warden McKenty at the Eastern Penitentiary, who gets even administration men who voted with them let Councilmen Develin and Roper "rave" about the court, as the along with one probation officer and the Vareites termed it, and then, without Quarter Sessions Court has one for reply, save from Councilmen Gaffney all its criminals. Why the Municipal and Hall, Vare leaders, cast their bal-Court has got to have all these men is beyond reason. "Chief Clerk Morrow told us

lots against the measure. Councilman Develin virtually chalcouncilman Derein virtually chai-lenged Judge Brown, president judge of the court, to attempt the ex-ercise of the threatened mandamus to restore the positions, provided Council court sent out about 200 letters a day Why they want sixty-two stenographers for that I don't know. I believe forty would be more than enough, and that would give only each stenographer about nine or ten pieces of paper a day to would cut them out. Mr. Roper presented statistics show-

relief legislation was considered probable today with the report of a joint reso-lution by the agricultural committee handle. Council gets along with three janitors and the Municipal Court ought to be able to get along with ten instead of asking for sixteen."

Year's Work Requested of Congress sight +- insure its adoption.

the

The war finance corporation, which Washington, Dec. 7.-(By A. P.)-An appropriation of \$1,000,000 to be the resolution would revive with a view Secretary to Be Asked Why More An appropriation of strong and to be the resolution would revive with a view to securing greater sales 'surplus farm forestry work during the next fiscal year was asked of Congress today by the Department of Agriculture. Secretary Meredith also asked for pended by the secretary of the treas-

legislation which would authorize him to recommend the essential and standard requirements to protect timbered and cut overlands from fire, in reforesting denuded lands, and where necessary to id in the proper methods of cutting the secretary of the treats of the annual report of the corporation made public today. Re-payments of \$235,334,580 up to No-vember 30 had left a balance outstand-ing of \$117,726,824 the report showed. aid in the proper methods of cutting and removing timber for the best pro-During the last year advances made by the corporation have been principally to aid in financing exports, it was said. motion of continuous production.

was made yesterday when Archbishop Dougherty announced that the Rev. John Francis O'Neil, professor of dog-matic theology and Latin at St. John Francis O'Neil, professor of dog-matic theology and Latin at St. Charles' Seminary, had been selected for the irremovable rectorship of St. Elizabeth's Church, Twenty-third and Berks streets, to succeed the Rev. John). Maguire, who died several weeks ago. The appointment is the result of an examination held in the seminary last Saturday. Father O'Neil is a native of New York city. He came to this examination held in the example Saturday. Father O'Neil is a native of New York city. He came to this city when a small child and was edu-cated in the parochial schools here. He studied theology in St. Charles' Sem-inary, Overbrook, and took a post-graduate course in the Catholic Uni-cated at Washington. He was or-

graduate course in the Catholic Uni-versity at Washington. He was or-dained to the priesthood on December 21, 1895 by Archbishop Ryan. He will assume his new duties in St. Elizabeth's Church next week. Father O'Neil will be succeeded at the seminary by the Rev. James Patterson, who for the last year has been secre-tary to Archbishop Dougherty.

WOULD HEAD SCHOOLS

Dr. Charles C. Heyl Asks to Be Considered for High Post

Another Philadelphia educator has Another Philadelphia coucator has become an aspirant for the position of superintendent of schools. Dr. Charles C. Heyl, principal of the West Phila-delphia High School for Boys, has writ-

anies all repaid; \$204,794,520 to rail-onds with \$52,528,210 still outstand reviving the war finance corporation and directing the Federal Reserve Board to ing: \$30,797,400 to public utilities with \$21,132,995 still outstanding; \$23,814,674 to industrial corporations FORESTRY FUND ASKED \$1,000,000 Appropriation for Next

FAVORABLE VOTE EXPECTED hardship upon borrowers. At the be-ginning of the year, the amount of these loans outstanding was \$1,450,244, which was reduced through repayments

Finance Board Likely to Bo

Considered Today

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 7. - Immediate consideration by the Senate of farmer

COMMITTEE CALLS BAKER

Than 180,000 Men Were Recruited Washington, Dec., 7 .- (By A. P.) -Secretary Baker was asked today by the House military committee to appear before it Friday to explain why the War Department has recruited an army of ore than 180,000 men.

15

hes to Great Britain, South Africa.

Except to carry out commitments unde prior to November 30, 1918, the report explained the signing of the

resecution of the war. During the last year the report de

clared the corporation had made every effort to liquidate its outstanding cattle loans without entailing undue

to \$793,096, while the total advanced on these leans was \$7,827,278.

The corporation listed its other ad ances as of November 30 as \$5,268.

377 to banks, bankers and trust com

Drop Suit Against Oll Company Washington, Dec. 7 .-- On government notion the Supreme Court here sent back to the lower courts for dismissal InterferenceInterferenceInterferenceARCHBISHOP NAMES RECTORto aid in financing exports, it was said.monthom the Superme Court for dismissalARCHBISHOP NAMES RECTORto aid in financing exports, it was said.monthom the Superme Court for dismissalRev. John Francis O'Neil Appointed\$46,347,654, of which \$4,324,012 hasback to the lower courts for dismissalnee of \$42,023,641.Summarizing itsto St. Elizabeth's Churchan important clerical appointmentcan and foodstuffs to Belgium.An important clerical appointmentAtoral of \$10,796,537 was advanced tosondAn important clerical appointmentAtoral of \$10,796,537 was advanced tosondAn other stated avelocities of the state of the stat export electrical equipment and suptuent on public lands.





ew administration.

pearing at the Capitol.

This fortunate result obligations. has relieved the banks and left them freer to finance the needs of agri-culture, industry and commerce.

It has been due in large part to be reduction of the public debt, specially of the floating debt, but more particularly to the improved dis-tribution of government securities among permanent investors. The cessation of the government's borrow ing except through short-term certifi-cates of indebtedness has been a mat-ter of great consequence to the people of the country at large, as well as to the holders of Liberty bonds and Victory notes and has had ar mportant bearing upon the matter of effective credit control.

effective credit control. The year has been charactrized by the progressive withdrawal of the treasury from the domestic credit market and from a position of dom-inant influence in that market. The future course will necessarily depend upon the extent to which economies are practiced and upon the burdens bleed upon the treasure as well as placed upon the treasury, as well as upon industrial developments and the maintenance of tax receipts at a ufficiently high level

Rigid Economy Necessary

The fundamental fact which at dominates the government's financial situation is that seven and a half billions of its war indebtedness mature within the next two and Of this amount two a half and a half billions are floating debt and five billions Victory notes and war savings certificates. The fiscal Program of the government must be determined with reference to these maturities

Sound policy demands that the the lowest amount which will perthe various services to operate efficiently and that government re-ceipts from taxes and salvage be maintained sufficiently high to pro-vide for current requirements, includ-ing interest and sinking fund charges on the public debt, and at the same time retire the floating debt and part of the Victory Loan before maturity. With rigid economy microscience. With rigid economy, vigorous salvage operations and adequate revenues from taxation, a surplus of current receipts over current expenditures can be realized and should be applied to the figuring data. the floating debt. All branches of the government should co-operate to see that this program is realized.

I cannot over emphasize the necesity of economy in government appro-priations and expenditures and the avoidance by the Congress of prac-tices which take money from the treasury by indefinite or revolving fund appropriations. The estimates for the present come show that over the present year show that over llion dollars of expenditures were autorized by the last Congress in addition to the amounts shown in the usual compiled statements of appro-

Urges Direct Appropriations

Crees Direct Appropriations This strikingly illustrates the im-partance of making direct and specific propriations. The relation between the current receipts and current ex-penditures of the government during the present fiscal year, as well as during the last half of the last fiscal year, has been disturbed by the extra-ordinary burdens thrown upon the preasury by the transportation set, in connection with the return of the inloads to private control. Over \$600,000,000 has already wen paid to the railroads under this ing opportunity.

baid to the railroads under this \$350,000,000 during the present if year, and it is estimated that

which it is my solemn purpose to stand by until my last fighting day. I be-lieve this to be the faith of America, the faith of the future, and of all the the faith of the future, and of all the mains of Mr. Wilson's term. The mains of Mr. Wilson's term. The Broaddent recommends that the govern the flath of the future and of all the mains of Mr. Wilson's term. The flath of the future and flath of the govern the flath of the future and flath of the flath of in the days to come, whether in Ameri-ca or elsewhere." President recommends that the govern-ment pay off out of income the floating debt and part of the Victory Loan and war savings certificates which fall due

Written in this personal vein, the last utterance of that personal govern-ment which the voters have at least for this once rejected, the message hears every mark of the intention the Presi-structure of the intention the Presi-ture of the intention the Presi-structure of the intention the Presi-structure of the intention the Presi-ture of the intention the Presi-ture of the intention the Presi-ture of the intention the intention the inten dent cherished up to the last moment of delivering it in person to Congress, as he delivered all his messages up till the time when sickness overtook him. the time when sickness overtook him. more than a year ago. So persistent was the President in this desire, that up till this morning the White House was not sure that he would not go to the Capitol in spite of the advice of physicians and friends. Yields to Physician's Advice Desident is bad. To attempt paying off a large part of this debt out of income means high taxes. The Republicans are not likely to heed Mr. Wilson's declaration that sound finance requires this course. It is the only sharp party issue out-lined in the message. There cannot be

Yields to Physician's Advice The President in the end yielded to the advice of Admiral Grayson, but Secretary Tumulty was so much in doubt as to his intentions that he came to the White House dressed for-

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