



### SUGGESTS CITY RUN GIRARD COAL MINES

Mayor to Put Question of Legality of Plan Before Board of Trusts

#### VIEWS ON SCHEME CONFLICT

Mayor Moore will bring up the subject of the city operating its own coal mines at the next meeting of the board of city trusts, of which he, as Mayor, is a member ex-officio.

The suggestion has been made that the Girard Estate own some of the best coal mines in the state which the city might operate for its own benefit and that of its citizens. Opinions differ as to the practicability of the plan. The original suggestion, contained in a letter to the editor of the Evening Public Ledger, follows: "Notwithstanding the fact that the Girard Estate owns some of the best coal mines in the state of Pennsylvania, which it leases out to operators at a rental of so much as ten dollars, none of our civic bodies, the Mayor, Council or any financiers have ever suggested the advisability of the city mining its own coal to supply its different departments, which use large quantities of coal cheaply, instead of buying a profit to a wholesale or retail dealer, and the uncertainty of getting coal when needed."

#### Could Use Own Cars

"The Girard estate could use its own cars to get the coal to market, so it would not have to depend on the railroad. Municipal coal yards could be established in the northern, southern, eastern and western parts of the city, and sell their surplus coal at a price not more than five cents to be sold any household, to be delivered on order of some one in authority at City Hall, all coal to be paid for in advance. No coal to be sold to manufacturers—only families."

"There would be no difficulty in getting coal delivered, as there are any number of wagons that would be glad for the job at a reasonable price. The city could advertise, and give the contract to a reliable mining contractor, allowing him so much a ton royalty, and much easier than street cleaning contracts. There would be no more coal price fixing by any association."

I Hazleton, Mitchell, superintendent of the Girard Estate, said the plan was legally impossible. "The city does not own these mines," he said. "Stephen Girard, who is dead, owns them—his estate now does. Under his will the city is trustee of that estate. For the city to use the interest of trust funds in its care would be as bad as it would be for me to take money for my own use from a fund I might hold in trust for some heir. Further, the estate owns no cars, and if it did, would have to depend on the railroad to move them."

#### Legal Bars Seen

Frederick P. Grunberg, director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, said: "I do not care to give any opinion in this matter. Locally, Mr. Mitchell is entirely right. There is, however, a new school of thought that puts human rights above property rights, that believes old legal forms should give way to the new social service. Hampton L. Carson, a member of the Board of City Trusts, would not discuss the matter, as he said present leases have

### so many more years to run that discussion at this time is futile.

Former Governor Edwin S. Stuart, president of the Board of City Trusts, pointed out the city cannot use money not belonging to it, money entrusted to its care for a certain purpose by the will of Stephen Girard. The moment the city did, he said, the courts could be petitioned to appoint a new trustee. Councilman Robert J. Patton discussed the matter from its practical side. The necessity of buying or building tipplars, and the employment of thousands of miners by the city would present serious problems, he said. "The Mayor will be only too glad to do anything he can to reduce the price of coal," said Mr. Moore. "As for this suggestion, I will bring the matter up at the next meeting of the Board of City Trusts and ascertain the facts in the case."

### THE BEETHOVEN RECITAL

#### Mme. Samaroff Gives Fine Reading of Four Sonatas at Fifth Concert

The feature of the fifth Beethoven sonata recital of Mme. Samaroff at the Helweg-Straford last evening was the opus 47, commonly known as the "Appassionata," one of the most inspired of the wonderful galaxy of sonatas for the piano of one of the three greatest of all musical geniuses. The other three sonatas played were the opus 79 in G (originally inscribed as a sonatina), the "characteristic" sonata opus 81 a, and the comparatively slight but strikingly original opus 104 in F major.

The sonatas played were all composed within a period of three years, and the possible exception of the one in G major, the date of which is uncertain, but is known to have been written before 1808. Strangely enough, the greatest of the three, the "Appassionata," was the earliest to be composed. The program opened with the G major sonata (or sonatina), a work showing the enthusiasm and vivacity of youth in its composition, a characteristic which Mme. Samaroff carried out to its proper interpretation. Mr. Stokowski, in his interesting and illuminating preliminary remarks, called special attention to the slow movement and its likeness to "one of the 'songs without words' of Mendelssohn" (the G minor Venetian boat song—Mr. Stokowski would be more specific in his musical references, and thus save much trouble to the harpist music critics and other "students," but a similarity which could scarcely escape one who knew both compositions).

The second number was the so-called "characteristic" sonata, a work adequately described by Mr. Stokowski as "program music" of the legitimate kind. It is really a series of three morceaux, and there is little of the real sonata nature in it. Each anticipated at least part of the composition by a full century in his "cappriccio on the departure of a brother."

The third number was the "sonata" in F major, opus 54, a strikingly original work in two movements, the first "minuet," which is really a quasi variation, characteristically Beethovenish in conception, and in the rather elaborate working out and a charming Allegretto.

But the masterpiece of the evening, both in composition and in interpretation, was the colossal F minor (Appassionata) sonata. Mr. Stokowski analyzed the work with more detail than he has given to most of the sonatas, calling special attention to the introduction and the two themes of the first movement, which Mme. Samaroff played as Mr. Stokowski referred to them, before playing the movement as a whole. The gigantic work was beautifully performed, with the possible exception that some hearers may not have found sufficient contrast between the allegro non troppo and the presto which make up the last movement, as Mme. Samaroff's interpretation of the allegro non troppo is rapid and impassioned.

### "SWELL TIME" JUNKET TOLD IN SPEECH OF 35,000 WORDS

Representative Osborne, 72 Years Old, Found Varied Attractions on Tour of China and a Glimpse at Japan's Geisha Girls

Washington, Dec. 30.—"We had a swell time!"

That may be said to epitomize the first report made to the House by the congressional junketeers who devoted three months and a liberal outlay of government funds to a tour of the Far East last summer, bringing home much information and many souvenirs as mementoes of their trip.

Although Representative Henry Z. Osborne, of California, doesn't put it exactly that way, he confesses in a very "swell affair" at which the Chinese hostesses accompanied him into the hotel rooms. This, according to Mr. Osborne's story, was "an hour to test the courage of the bravest men and the patience of the gentlest women." But, he adds reassuringly, "the hour finally passed."

By the time we had dinner and cooled off the hour for dinner had arrived—9:30 p. m. They permitted us to dress informally, but it was a very swell affair. Whether this informal dress consisted in stripping to the waist—or by the congressional—Mr. Osborne does not state. Nor does he say in what respect, specifically, the dinner was a "swell affair." He copies the State Department and its foreign intelligence service, however, by telling of "some startling statements, made by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the first president of the Chinese republic, who told the visitors he brought on the war between the north and south of China to frustrate Japanese designs."

Rikishi Men and Giant Police Representative Osborne and the other members of the party, it seems, made an original discovery in the Shanghai jirikishas. He describes them as "somewhat like a grown-up baby carriage." The rikisha man also, it appears, is "usually stripped to the waist and his legs and feet are bare." Apparently, though Mr. Osborne does not say it in so many words, the rikisha man is a sort of Chinese Gunga Din.

Mr. Osborne felt "some compunctions," he confesses, "about riding behind these human ponies at the low fares that govern them by municipal law." Determined neither to lose the labor vote of his district nor deprive the rikisha man of his livelihood, however, he concluded that as their occupation is their only way of earning a living, it would be a "poor way of displaying sympathy to curtail their employment."

But the rikisha men had a rival in the Shanghai police. As Mr. Osborne describes them, "The policing of Shanghai is largely done by tall, hairy-faced Sikhs, wearing red turbans and a khaki-like uniform. They carry a stick about two and one-half feet long, which they handle something like kings are supposed to handle a scepter when in position as traffic officers, resting it on the right hip and pointing out at an angle of about 40 degrees. They are extremely businesslike and stand for no nonsense."

There are warnings in the speech for those who, in touring the Orient, might be inclined to eat uncooked fruits and vegetables. If they heed Mr. Osborne they will avoid these delicacies and escape cholera and other diseases equally aggravating. Mr. Osborne, however, says in passing: "I did, however, test nearly everything once." But while the temple bells were ringing, the Chinese smells were smelling. As Representative Osborne puts it: "It is a peculiar smell—a little close as though something had been burned—but you get it all over China." Temples and tombs the party visited in prison. Also luncheons, tiffin, dinners, soda water, birdnest and sharks' fin. Representative Osborne says sadly that although the Chinese did their best to serve American food to the Americans "birdnest soup" and sharks' fins would often creep in.

Another mystery is propelled into the midst of a narration of the party's experiences at Nanking, where the Amer-

icans occupied the dormitories of the Nanking University, in the absence of a hotel. Mr. Osborne says: "We had to 'wide time with the ladies for the single wash room, and for the first time I shaved without a mirror, and there were other little experiences which I will not mention."

That night the members of the provincial assembly, which would be comparable, Mr. Osborne explained, to a state Legislature in the United States, entertained the Americans at dinner. But the speeches in Chinese and English, with their translations, consumed so much time and became so tedious that when the party broke up "every one but the speakers was literally hanging over the ropes."

With that suggestion of its success, he leaves it to be inferred that a good time was had by all.

Then there are references to tiffin in the palace, "the inevitable tea" at other affairs not so swell, apparently, as that first dinner, and at times "half a dozen luncheons a day besides the three regular meals," with "soda water and lemonade always, and sometimes with other palatable drinks." There was no curfew on

those occasions. Sometimes the party remained out, Mr. Osborne reveals, until 11 or 12 o'clock at night.

After informing a questioning colleague that Christianity is "making considerable inroads" in China, though "still small compared with the enormous population," Representative Osborne wound up with the observation that Confucianism is "a sort of Quaker-like state of mind."

Representative Osborne is seventy-two years old. Nevertheless, he says, he never did get quite used to having "a young lady in an elegant Japanese costume" tap gently at his hotel door and take his unpolished shoes to be shined. This was in Kyoto.

"But," he adds, "we were only in Kyoto four days." As for the geisha girls, against whom the Americans were warned by the oriental missionaries and social agencies, Representative Osborne admits witnessing their dances, but declares "it was all as decorous and dignified as any one could imagine" and insists "their performance would have been entirely proper at a church festival."

is always a bottle of drinking water, called 'chow' water. Typhus and typhoid fever are the diseases most common and most feared."

#### First Dinner "Swell Affair"

This particular reception was held in the foreign offices of one of the Chinese provinces. It was the first of many. There was a preliminary picture on the docks, with "crowds of people, the men stripped to the waist and the smaller children stripped to the soles of their feet," and after that a hot, perspiring time in which more "half-naked coolies" assisted in rescuing the party's luggage and taking it to the hotel rooms. This, according to Mr. Osborne's story, was "an hour to test the courage of the bravest men and the patience of the gentlest women." But, he adds reassuringly, "the hour finally passed."

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### MUMMERS' PARADE TO BE BEST EVER

15,000 Expected in Line of Pageant on Broad Street January 1

PRIZES AMOUNT TO \$12,000

### An Advance Glimpse at New Year's Day Parade

Twenty clubs—more than 15,000 men—in line.

\$11,000 in the prize list.

Time of start, 8:30 a. m.

Starting point, Broad and Porter streets.

Route, up Broad street to Girard avenue, to Columbia avenue, to Tenth street and disband.

Smaller parades by different clubs afterward in different sections of the city and Camden.

Working with meticulous efficiency, more than 15,000 mummies are preparing for the greatest parade in honor of the New Year and the traditions of Mornus that this city has ever seen.

The rising curtain of 1921 will find Baize's men marching on, more of them, in more gorgeous and amusing costumes, and with greater enthusiasm than ever.

Grand Marshal John H. himself, and Lieutenant Commander Barr McHugh, are expected to lead the world's greatest mummies' pageant up the length of Broad street Saturday.

Nineteen or twenty clubs will gather at the starting point at Broad and Porter streets early New Year's morning.

Fancy and comic clubs, string bands and other musical organizations, from all parts of the city and Camden, will be at the post to compete for the annual honors and prizes of the day.

The prizes for the occasion total close to the \$12,000 mark, and will include sectional prize money offered by business men and residents for the best displays in the various parts of the city and in Camden.

### Club Memberships Increase

The growing interest in the great event since last January shows the large increase in the membership of the older organizations and in the birth of several new clubs.

Already assumed membership proportions. The Lobster, Charles Klein, Golden Silver and Silver Crown Clubs have stepped into membership since last year's parade. Two new organizations, the League Island and the Daniel O'Connell Clubs, expect to have 1500 members on line and to make good on their promises.

The demand for costumes has been of such unprecedented proportions that costumers here have been unable to meet them and for this reason many members of the older organizations are joining forces with the comic clubs such as the South Camden Club, the Sour Kream Band of Gloucester and the East Side Club.

The highest number on the official prize list will go to the fancy clubs, the best of which will carry off prizes amounting to \$2,500. Twenty-four prizes will be given to the comic clubs, the winners will receive more than \$4,500 for their efforts in the parade.

A sum of \$750 has been set aside for the string bands and other musical organizations, and \$210 for the best displays.

### Special Trains for Visitors

The large number of visitors expected to attend the parade on every day of the week will be accommodated by special trains. It is expected that 150,000 visitors will be on line on Saturday.

A train will leave Camden at 7:30 a. m. on Saturday, returning at 7:30 p. m. Another train will leave Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m. on Saturday, returning at 7:30 p. m. A third train will leave Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m. on Saturday, returning at 7:30 p. m. A fourth train will leave Philadelphia at 1:30 p. m. on Saturday, returning at 7:30 p. m. A fifth train will leave Philadelphia at 3:30 p. m. on Saturday, returning at 7:30 p. m. A sixth train will leave Philadelphia at 5:30 p. m. on Saturday, returning at 7:30 p. m. A seventh train will leave Philadelphia at 7:30 p. m. on Saturday, returning at 7:30 p. m. An eighth train will leave Philadelphia at 9:30 p. m. on Saturday, returning at 7:30 p. m. A ninth train will leave Philadelphia at 11:30 p. m. on Saturday, returning at 7:30 p. m. A tenth train will leave Philadelphia at 1:30 a. m. on Sunday, returning at 7:30 p. m. An eleventh train will leave Philadelphia at 3:30 a. m. on Sunday, returning at 7:30 p. m. A twelfth train will leave Philadelphia at 5:30 a. m. on Sunday, returning at 7:30 p. m. A thirteenth train will leave Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m. on Sunday, returning at 7:30 p. m. A fourteenth train will leave Philadelphia at 9:30 a. m. on Sunday, returning at 7:30 p. m. A fifteenth train will leave Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m. on Sunday, returning at 7:30 p. m. A sixteenth train will leave Philadelphia at 1:30 p. m. on Sunday, returning at 7:30 p. m. A seventeenth train will leave Philadelphia at 3:30 p. m. on Sunday, returning at 7:30 p. m. An eighteenth train will leave Philadelphia at 5:30 p. m. on Sunday, returning at 7:30 p. m. A nineteenth train will leave Philadelphia at 7:30 p. m. on Sunday, returning at 7:30 p. m. A twentieth train will leave Philadelphia at 9:30 p. m. on Sunday, returning at 7:30 p. m. A twenty-first train will leave Philadelphia at 11:30 p. m. on Sunday, returning at 7:30 p. m. A twenty-second train will leave Philadelphia at 1:30 a. m. on Monday, returning at 7:30 p. m. A twenty-third train will leave Philadelphia at 3:30 a. m. on Monday, returning at 7:30 p. m. A twenty-fourth train will leave Philadelphia at 5:30 a. m. on Monday, returning at 7:30 p. m. A twenty-fifth train will leave Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m. on Monday, returning at 7:30 p. m. A twenty-sixth train will leave Philadelphia at 9:30 a. m. on Monday, returning at 7:30 p. m. A twenty-seventh train will leave Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m. on Monday, returning at 7:30 p. m. A twenty-eighth train will leave Philadelphia at 1:30 p. m. on Monday, returning at 7:30 p. m. A twenty-ninth train will leave Philadelphia at 3:30 p. m. on Monday, returning at 7:30 p. m. A thirtieth train will leave Philadelphia at 5:30 p. m. on Monday, returning at 7:30 p. m. A thirty-first train will leave Philadelphia at 7:30 p. m. on Monday, returning at 7:30 p. m. 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New 1921 Price

5.95

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New lines! New patterns! New styles! New lasts! New tips! New price!

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# Out to-morrow New Victor Records for January

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Title	Artist	Number	Size	Price
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Turkish March (From "Ruins of Athens")	Miecha Elman	64915	10	1.25
Quartet in D Minor—Allegretto ma non troppo (Mozart)	Fronzaley Quartet	74652	12	1.75
Mignon—Polonaise, "Io son Titania"	Amelia Galli-Curci	74653	12	1.75
Life	Orville Harrold	64916	10	1.25
Banjo Song	Mme. Homer and Miss Louise Homer	87572	10	1.50
Elijah—If With All Your Hearts	Edward Johnson	74654	12	1.75
Since You Went Away	John McCormack and Fritz Kreisler	87573	10	1.50
Le Coucou (The Cuckoo)	Sergei Rachmaninoff	64919	10	1.25
Andrea Chenier—Nemico della patria? (The Enemy of His Country)	Titta Ruffo	88626	12	1.75
Stein Song	Reinold Werrenrath	64914	10	1.25
That Naughty Waltz	Olive Kline-Elsie Baker	45203	10	1.00
Alabama Moon	Olive Kline-Elsie Baker	45203	10	1.00
Alice Blue Gown—Waltz	Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra	18700	10	.85
Tripoli—Medley Waltz	Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra	18700	10	.85
I Love You Sunday—Medley Fox Trot	The Benson Orchestra of Chicago	18701	10	.85
Oh Gee! Oh Gosh!—One Step	The Benson Orchestra of Chicago	18701	10	.85
My Sahara Rose—Medley Fox Trot	Pietro	18702	10	.85
Stop It!—One Step	Pietro	18702	10	.85
I've Got the Blues for My Kentucky Home	Aileen Stanley	18703	10	.85
Singin' the Blues	Aileen Stanley	18703	10	.85
Sally Green (The Village Vamp)	Billy Murray	18704	10	.85
I've Got the A-B-C-D Blues	Billy Murray-Ed. Smalle	18704	10	.85
Forgive Me Lord	Homer Rodeheaver	18705	10	.85
Old Rugged Cross	Mrs. William Asher-Homer Rodeheaver	18705	10	.85
Avalon (Fox Trot Song)	Charles Harrison	18707	10	.85
Rock-a-Bye Lullaby Mammy	Peerless Quartet	18708	10	.85
Feather Your Nest</				