

CITY LEGION POSTS TO BE REORGANIZED

Delegates to Meet Tomorrow Night to Choose New County Committee

LAFAYETTE HOLDS ELECTION

Philadelphia legionnaires, through 100 delegates elected from the city's seventy-six posts, will take the first step toward reorganizing the county committee, when they meet tomorrow night at the Lafayette Hotel. The delegates will convene in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A., 1421 Arch street.

Franklin D'Oiler, the former national commander, who will attend as a delegate from the Lafayette Post No. 174, has consented to permit his name to be presented for the position of temporary chairman. Owing to the high esteem in which Mr. D'Oiler is held, there will be no question as to his election.

There has been some misunderstanding as to the place of meeting. Delegates are directed by state headquarters to assemble at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, 1421 Arch street, at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be called to order by David B. Simpson, vice department commander, as chairman, and William G. Marlock will act as temporary secretary.

Many of the Philadelphia posts have fallen to the department headquarters. To-day and to-morrow, the names and addresses of the posts desirous of the conference. In accordance with the direction of the state commander, it is necessary that this information be filed with the department adjutant before this meeting in order that the roll may be prepared and it may be determined who is entitled to act for the various posts. These names should be telephoned to department headquarters, 1515 Chestnut street, before 5 o'clock, if ready for attention.

Russell C. Cheney has been re-elected as the commander of Lafayette Post No. 29 for the year 1921. The other officers are: John Stubbins, vice commander; L. L. Beach, adjutant; E. J. Gannon, sergeant-at-arms; Stover L. Detar, chaplain; John F. Adams, sergeant-at-arms; Richard Brown, historian; and Robert L. Gannon, sergeant-at-arms.

Benjamin Franklin Post, No. 405, is arranging an educational program for its members, February 9, at which time it is hoped there will be a formal presentation of the stand of colors recently acquired through the efforts of Morris B. Miller.

Three speakers will appear on the program—Thomas L. Montgomery, 174, historical librarian, who will speak on "Historical Pennsylvania"; Dr. Daniel M. Hoyt, a member of the post, who will discuss "Fencing the Tuberculosis epidemic in the State of Pennsylvania"; and Colonel Lewis S. Sorley, adjutant general's department, who will speak on "Army Educational Program."

At the annual meeting of Harry L. Greenwood Post, announcement was made that through efforts of Magistrate Campbell the club in the Twenty-fifth ward have presented the post with a purse of \$1000. These officers were elected: Commander, C. J. Hanna; vice commander, O. Miller, Sr.; junior vice commander, C. Wilson; adjutant, Leo McDonald; sergeant-at-arms, W. Bachman; officer of the day, J. Dunphy.

CITY CLUB TO ELECT
Officers for Year Are Being Chosen Today

Beginning at noon, the members of the City Club cast their ballots in the election of officers for the coming year. The polls will remain open until 8 o'clock, and the election will be announced at the annual dinner to be held at that hour.

William R. Nicholson is unopposed for president to succeed himself. George Burnham, Jr., and Joseph B. Steele, the incumbent, and Samuel B. Scott are candidates for vice president, of which two are to be elected. The present directors, Samuel C. Edmunds, the Rt. Rev. J. Garand, Henry H. King, Dr. E. E. Montgomery, George W. Norris and Howard R. Sheppard, will be opposed by Warren

Graham, Otto T. Mallory, Harvey Moore, Edward V. Pechin and Harry G. Ubbel.

Textile Workers for Arbitration

Continued from Page One

portunity for the mill owners to create adequate financial resources. During the same period the workers in the textile mills were denied any share of this prosperity, and in fact during that time received wages that were utterly inadequate to support them in health and decency.

This low level of wages has made it impossible for the workers to lay up any financial reserve whatever. Recent unemployment in the local textile industry has already reduced the wages of the workers to a point that breeds desperation and renders them prey to the unscrupulous and unscrupulous. The present depression in the textile industry is merely a temporary transition from unnormal inflation to normal and prosperous business conditions.

Therefore he is resolved, that the textile workers here represented call upon the employers to shoulder all the losses of hard times, as they reaped all the benefits of prosperity.

The resolution was based on a report of the Labor Bureau of New York city, which made the point that the workers could not possibly accept any cut in wages and said the manufacturers who the report held had made great profits during the war, should bear the burden of the present industrial depression.

The House that Heppe built
Inaugurated the One-Price System in 1921
Downtown—1117-1119 Chestnut Street Uptown—6th and Thompson Streets

Benjamin Franklin Playing Armonica, which he invented in 1762

Benjamin Franklin Invented a Musical Instrument
Wonderful Progress made in recent years

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, whose birthday is today and who is featured this week by the Thrift Week Committee because he was such a noted advocate of thrift, was a great lover of music. In 1762 he invented a musical instrument known as the Armonica. This was played by the fingers touching revolving glass discs passing through water.

During the 159 years since Franklin's invention wonderful progress has been made in the development of musical instruments. This is particularly true in the case of the piano, the player-piano and the phonograph, the last two being the product of the twentieth century.

The remarkable spread of music among the general public since the advent of these instruments has clearly demonstrated the inherent universal love for music.

The action of the Thrift Week Committee in inviting the Music Industry to co-operate in its campaign definitely classifies musical instruments as a desirable investment for the thrifty because of their educational value and of the permanent pleasure to be derived.

We are celebrating Thrift Week by continuing our Annual Sale of Used Pianos and Player-Pianos—an unusual opportunity to secure a good piano or player-piano at a reasonable price.

C. J. Heppe & Son
Downtown—1117-1119 Chestnut Street
Uptown—6th & Thompson Streets
PHILADELPHIA

clared that textile manufacturers had made exorbitant profits during the war, which have far exceeded the adequate financial reserves for the present crisis, and that the workers during the same period were denied any share of this prosperity, and in fact during that time received wages that were utterly inadequate to support them in health and decency.

Experts Got Figures

The Labor Bureau report was read by Evans Clark, director of the bureau, formerly an instructor in politics at Princeton. The Labor Bureau is a New York organization of experts, most of whom are college men and specialists in economic, which conducts investigations and compiles statistics for the unions. The figures embodied in the report, which follow, were obtained largely from the Commercial Museum and similar institutions.

Hit By Business Depression
The textile industry in Philadelphia is as elsewhere, has been affected to a great degree as any other by the present business depression. Every competent authority, however, admits that this depression is temporary, the natural reaction from unreasonably wartime inflation. Opinion of the well-informed in the financial and business world is practically unanimous that the country is on the verge of a period of business recovery and ultimate prosperity. Opinion is only divided upon the date when the revival will begin. Some predict February or March; others April; the more conservative prophesy not later than May or June.

"The problem which the Philadelphia textile industry faces is this: Which party, capital or labor, should bear the burden of this period of transition?"

"The accumulated net profits of the 625 textile plants in this city during the years 1915 to 1919 inclusive were approximately \$489,272,300. During the year 1918 alone the peak year of prosperity, the total profits amounted to at least \$182,018,700, or an average of \$212,699 per plant—counting big and little, well and ill-managed alike. The profits of these 625 textile firms averaged in 1918 as much as 117 per cent of the invested capital in the industry and 81 per cent of the total cost of production for that year.

"The following table shows the approximate total annual net profits of the Philadelphia textile mills for the period of 1915-1919 inclusive:

Year	Total net profit	Capital production	Per cent of cost
1915	\$10,160,700	\$12,280,000	83
1916	15,417,400	18,500,000	83
1917	10,417,400	12,500,000	83
1918	182,018,700	212,699,000	85
1919	182,018,700	212,699,000	85

Some Profits Are More
In some branches of the industry the profits vastly exceed these figures. For instance, the twenty Philadelphia hosiery and knit goods manufacturers made net profits of 260 per cent on their invested capital and 151 on their cost of production in 1918; the twenty-nine waste plants made 244 per cent and 168 per cent, respectively, in the same year.

"Some of the smaller concerns made even greater profits. Profits in the manufacture of blankets (eleven firms) increased 1110 per cent. In the cotton goods group fifty-six concerns increased their net profits 710 per cent, while twenty-two plants manufacturing handkerchiefs, lace, etc., increased theirs 540 per cent. Wool-pulling profits increased 443 per cent; bridle, tapes and binding, 319 per cent; laces, 315 per cent, and horse blankets, 303 per cent.

"During these same five years of record-breaking prosperity for capital the increase was even greater. Profits in the manufacture of blankets (eleven firms) increased 1110 per cent. In the cotton goods group fifty-six concerns increased their net profits 710 per cent, while twenty-two plants manufacturing handkerchiefs, lace, etc., increased theirs 540 per cent. Wool-pulling profits increased 443 per cent; bridle, tapes and binding, 319 per cent; laces, 315 per cent, and horse blankets, 303 per cent.

"The average annual wage received by the Philadelphia textile worker in 1915 was \$411. In 1915 the least possible amount upon which a working man's family could live in health and decency in the city of Philadelphia was \$655.

"In 1919 the average Philadelphia textile worker received a yearly wage

of \$934. Prices of necessities had risen with such rapidity in the meantime, however, that in 1919 the living wage level had reached \$1808. The textile worker in 1919, therefore, received \$890 less than he needed to keep his family in health and decency. The protection afforded the Philadelphia textile worker against squalor and disease in 1919 was less by \$327 than it had been in 1915.

1920 Figures Not Available

"The year just closed has proven even more disastrous for the Philadelphia textile workers. Without any lowering of the wage scale the amount of wages actually received by the workers has already been substantially reduced in the industry. The almost complete shutdown of the local mills during the last three to four months has forced the 1920 wage level down to an extent that is breeding desperation among the majority of textile workers. There is more hardship and suffering among the workers today than there has been for the last ten years.

"Complete wage statistics for 1920 are not yet available. Investigation among textile workers, however, indicates that the average wage for 1920 will approximate \$900—or about one-half of the living wage standard for that year. In 1915 the margin between the actual and the living wage was but \$542. Now it has been increased to \$1088.

"During the five-year period of 1915 to 1919 inclusive the mill owners piled up net profits that amounted to half a billion dollars. In this prosperity the workers were denied all participation. Instead, the owners pocketed among themselves some \$148,255,200 and gave each worker \$792, or about \$15 a week.

"The possible average wage increase allowing for a 6 per cent return on investment for the five-year period, is as follows: 1915, \$397; 1916, \$1238; 1917, \$1581; 1918, \$2459, and 1919, \$2058. The five-year total is \$7730. A deep feeling exists among the masses of textile workers that if the mill owners failed to share with them the blessings of prosperity the mill owners have no right to force them to shoulder the burden of hard times.

"Any reduction in wage scales at this time would be obviously a disaster to these 60,000 workers. It would bring thousands of families face to face with extreme undernourishment, lack of sufficient clothing and evictions from their homes. Wage scale reductions, furthermore, cannot be justified on the basis of a decline in the cost of living. Until the workers in any industry receive a living

wage there is no justification for wage reductions. The cost of living would have to fall 68 per cent to make the present average wage adequate to maintain a worker's family in health and decency."

Disagreed in Lawrence
In Lawrence, Mass., according to word received today, the textile workers are disagreed as to the proper course to take in face of the announced cut in wages.

The American Woolen Co. and other big mills in Lawrence have announced a 22 1/2 per cent cut. The United Textile Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have decided against a strike. They made the statement, however, that "when the time is ripe the United Textile Workers of America, backed by the American Federation of Labor, will seek restoration of the 22 1/2 per cent in wages stolen from us through the manipulation of the employers."

The Amalgamated Textile Workers of America, which favors the "one union" idea, has left to its locals in and about Lawrence the choice of striking or accepting the reduction. The union will give full support, however, to any

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What Every Woman Knows!

Every woman who has baked Bread, or even the toothsome biscuit, knows that an even heat is the thing to be desired above all others. Regular, even heat will cure deficiencies in mixing and kneading and Electricity is the only medium to effect this thoroughly. Therefore, try Meenehan's Electrically-baked Bread tonight. And Every Woman's Husband will note the difference!

MEENEHAN'S Electric Bakeries
18 South 52d Street 14 S. 60th St.
2604 Germantown Ave. 4009 Market St.
1433 South St.

Thresher Bros.

"The Specialty Silk Store"
1322 Chestnut St.

Annual January Clearance Sale

SILKS, SPOOL SILKS, GEORGETTE CREPE, TRICOULETTES, FIBER SPORT SILKS, PLAIN AND FANCY, VELVETS, VELVETEENS, BLOUSES AND SILK PETTICOATS.

This sale has always been the most important of the whole year, and will be found by far more important than any we have ever held before on account of the foremost silk manufacturers having been forced to liquidate their stocks of staple silks at a less price than they could be reproduced, even at the lowest price raw silk has reached in its tumble from \$18.00 to \$6.00 per pound, also, on account of the stringency in the money market and curtailment of credit by the banks, for several weeks we have been making large purchases of regular, staple silk for spot cash, some of the makes are a household word throughout Penna. We have been requested by the manufacturers not to mention their names in print. The values are here and only a few of the many are quoted below on account of the high-cost of printers' ink.

- | 4th Floor | Silks | 4th Floor |
|--|--|--|
| 35-inch Black Taffeta and Satin Messaline; an exceptional value for the price. Former prices \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50 & \$3.50 a yard. January Sale price \$1.15, \$1.55 & \$2.50 a yard | 35-inch Black Satin, suitable for waists, dresses and etc. Former price \$2.95 a yard. January Sale price \$1.95 a yard | 40-inch Satin Charmeuse and Meteora in a full line of street and evening shades, including Ivory and Black. Former price \$3.25 a yard. January Sale price \$2.10 a yard |
| 32-inch Striped Tub Silks, in a large assortment of new designs and colorings; qualities most desirable for waists, dresses, men's shirts and pajamas. Former prices, \$1.45, \$3.25 and \$4.95 a yard. January Sale price 95c, \$1.65 & \$2.95 a yard | 40-inch Printed Foulards, in dress and lining designs and colorings; some are water-spot proof. Former price \$3.25 a yard. January Sale price \$1.95 a yard | 36-inch Satin Printed Lining Silks, in the wanted color combinations; a good wearing fabric for coat linings and etc. Former price \$2.15 a yard. January Sale price \$1.55 a yard |
| 40-inch Georgette Crepe, in a complete line of street and evening shades, including Ivory and black. Former price, \$1.95 a yard. January Sale Price \$1.10 a yard | 36-inch White Washable Habutai Silk, made in Japan and will launder perfectly. Former prices, \$1.25, \$2.00 and \$2.95 a yard. January 68c \$1.10 & \$1.85 a yard | 36-inch Heavy Lining Satin Brocades, pure silk, in rich new designs and colorings. Former prices \$4.25 to \$10.50. January Sale price \$2.95 to \$7.95 a yard |
| 36-inch Black Oriental and Imperial Waterproof India Silks. Former prices, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00 a yard. January Clearance Sale Price 95c, \$1.10 & \$1.35 a yard | 35-inch Chiffon Taffetas, in a full line of street and evening shades; plenty of navy. Former price, \$2.95 a yard. January Clearance Sale Price \$1.95 a yard | 36-inch Tricolettes, in plain and fancy effects; some are in the fine Jersey weaves, in a full line of colors (a related shipment just arrived); qualities that sold out so rapidly last week; the correct materials for waists, dresses, sweaters and etc. Our former price \$3.65 a yard. January Clearance Sale price \$1.45 a yard |

Spool Silks
Thresher Bros. Spool Silk, guaranteed 100 yards; full in weight and as good as any brand on the market at 20c. January Clearance Sale price 14c a spool
Thresher Bros. large spool Sewing Silk, in black and white. Our former price \$1.45 a spool. January Clearance Sale price 95c a spool

- | 3rd Floor | Blouses | Underskirts | 3rd Floor |
|--|---|--|---|
| Lingerie and semitailored models of voile and batiste. Former price \$5.95. January Sale price \$2.95 | Handsome voile and batiste waists, embroidered and lace-trimmed models. Former prices up to \$8.95. January Sale price \$4.95 | Cotton Broadcloth Top Underskirts, with changeable silk taffeta flounce in two attractive models, also all-black. Our former price, \$3.95. January Sale price \$1.95 | A limited quantity of Changeable Taffeta and Messaline Petticoats, including black, made in two attractive models. Our former price, \$4.95. January Sale price \$2.75 |
| Odd lot of Georgette Crepe Silk Waists, hand embroidered and beaded models, in flesh, white and suit shades; also striped tub silk waists (lot limited). Former prices from \$6.95 to \$12.95. January Sale price \$4.95 | Georgette Crepe Waists, hand embroidered models, flesh and white, also suit shades. Former price up to \$16.95. January Sale price \$7.95 | Chiffon Taffeta and Changeable Satin Messaline Silk Petticoats made in our own workrooms from our silks (generous widths). Former price, \$8.95. January Sale price \$4.50 | Extra heavy quality of all-silk Jersey Skirts, made with accordion-pleated flounces, diamond insets of contrasting colors, a most attractive model. Former price, \$8.95. January Sale price \$5.95 |

NOTE—Owing to the extremely low prices that obtain, all sales must be positively for cash. No C. O. D.'s, reservations, refunds or exchanges. We will endeavor to fill all mail orders in the order that they are received, providing cash accompanies the order, and in case merchandise is closed out before your order reaches us, your remittance will immediately be returned. On account of the tremendous rush of business in a sale of this magnitude kindly allow a little more time in the filling of mail orders.

None equal our assortments, however large in other lines.

THRESHER BUILDING
1322 Chestnut Street
Boston Stores, 19 and 15 Temple Place
Through to 41 West Street

No trouble to show goods whether you wish to purchase now or not.

A Tin "Limerick."

A PROPERTY owner named Myers
Last year lost three houses by fires.
Said he, "It's a sin! I see Smith's roofs are tin;
I must ask him what roofer he hires."

Said Smith, "There's one sure roofing rule
For the wayfarer man, though a fool:
Ask what brand they put in;
If it's NU-DURA-TIN
With that roofer you're safe—that's my rule."

(Any property owner who accepts and makes good use of the wisdom in the above "limerick" will win something bigger than a new paper price.)

THE METAL CLIN OF PHILA.
510 ARCH STREET

STANDARDIZED NU-DURA-TIN ROOFING

IF THEY WON'T WORK WE REPAIR THEM
Satisfaction Guaranteed
Clothing Wringers, Carpet Suckers
Washing Machines, Vacuum Cleaners
E. G. FORD CO.
181 N. 9th St. Phila., Pa.

Are You Waiting to Buy a House Because the Price Seems High?
If you know the price at which the house could be duplicated at current real estate prices you would have an agreement that it is hard to refuse.

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