

THE WEATHER
Fair and colder tonight and Tuesday
with temperature falling to freezing by
morning; fresh northwest wind.

TEXTILE EMPLOYEES
ASK ONLY FOR PROOF
THAT PAY CUT IS FAIR

Eager to Arbitrate, Leaders Tell Sherman Rogers, Labor Expert

REDUCTION IN WAGES HELD UNWARRANTED

Officer Says Union Would Abide by Finding of Impartial Board

DECLARES OWNERS REFUSE Co-operation Sought, He Asserts, but It Must Not Be One-Sided

This is the first of a series of three articles on conditions in the textile industry in this city. The investigator and writer, Mr. Rogers, is a contributing editor of The Outlook, and a recognized authority on the relations of labor problems.

By SHERMAN ROGERS
THE EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER, recognizing the civic danger of continued unemployment in the textile industry of Philadelphia and desiring to give the facts concerning both employer and employe to the public without prejudice, asked me to come to Philadelphia to make an impartial survey of the industry. It was emphatically requested I should favor no side, but get at the facts, "let the chips fall where they may."

Philadelphia manufactures almost three times as much textile goods as its closest competitor, Lawrence, Mass.; more than three times as much as New York city, Paterson, N. J., Fall River or New Bedford, Mass., and nearly five times as much as Lowell, Mass.

The textile mills of Philadelphia employ 60,000 people. The workers of this industry form a population exceeding that of Dayton, O.; almost double the population of Trenton, more than double that of Troy, N. Y., and almost three times the population of Harrisburg. It is therefore obvious that a paralysis in this industry for any great length of time must necessarily affect every branch of social, industrial and financial life of Philadelphia.

At present 80 per cent of the workers in the textile industry of Philadelphia are out of work. Quite true, 20 per cent of those idle are voluntarily, but whether by force or voluntarily, the fact remains that 80 per cent of the bread-winners of Philadelphia's largest industry are idle.

Many Causes of Idleness
There are a great many reasons for this idleness, the main ones being lack of orders, chaotic condition of the retail trade throughout the United States, unfavorable competitive conditions in the South and refusal of thousands of people to buy textile goods so long as they believe that possibly the price will go lower. Last, but not least, 10,000 workers refuse to accept a wage reduction, believing it inconsistent with profits earned.

Philadelphia is not recovering as rapidly as other textile centers. Southern mills are running, in many instances, 90 per cent full-handed. In the New England centers there has been widespread unemployment, but they are recovering much more quickly than this city, although in no section is there any claim that normal conditions have been reached.

In Philadelphia at the present time there is more suspicion, distrust and lack of confidence between the textile manufacturers and the workers than in any other section of the country. Charges are hurled back and forth, and the worker and employer are growing farther apart instead of reaching a definite common understanding.

THE WORKERS' SIDE
I will take up the workers' side of the argument first. Twenty-five thousand of the 60,000 workers belong to the United Textile Workers' Union of America, the Amalgamated Textile Workers, the Wilton-Brussels Carpet Workers and several independent organizations. The United Textile Workers have the largest membership. The United Textile Workers of America belong to the American Federation of Labor. Most of the Philadelphia textile organizations are represented on the

Continued on Page Five, Column One

Today's Developments in National Capital

The emergency tariff bill was again tabled by the Senate. The Senate Judiciary committee voted to recall Secretary Houston's resignation for further examination in order to learn the facts.

Representative Welby, of Ohio, introduced impeachment proceedings against Federal Judge K. M. Landis, Chicago, as the result of the latter's acceptance of a \$12,500 position as the head of organized baseball.

SLAYER SUSPECT AND FAMILY



COMMITTEE OF 100 ASKS FAIR CHARTER

Citizens' Body Decides to Take First Formal Step to Get 1926 Exposition Here

OFFICERS ARE SELECTED
The committee of one hundred, meeting today in Mayor Moore's office, voted to incorporate the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition Association as the first important step toward a world's fair here in 1926 that will surpass anything of the kind ever given in this country.

Mayor Quizzes Holmes on Court
Wants to Know How Much of "Dream Palace" City Will Get for \$1,000,000

ASKS HIM SIX QUESTIONS
Mayor Moore drove straight to the heart of the \$1,000,000 "splendid ordinance" for the Municipal Court "dream palace" today in a letter to George F. Holmes, president of the board of county commissioners.

Why Not? Asks Woman
Would Apply Psychological Test to Selecting President

SULPHUR SHIP MISSING
Flash Seen at Sea February 2 May Have Marked Death of 42 Men

DISASTER SHIP GETS TOW
American Freighter Wauwatosa Being Taken to Bermuda Port

"MY HUSBAND IS INNOCENT," SAYS MRS. SCHUCK AT TRIAL

Wife of Defendant in Paul Murder Case Believes in His "Goodness" and "Will Be Faithful to Him Always"

Can a Woman Give "FIFTY-FIFTY"
Half her time to her work and half to her husband while he goes on honeymoon expenses?

Hazel Devo Batchelor TODAY ON THE WOMAN'S PAGE

CHOR SINGER LOSES COAT
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RAILROAD LABOR BOARD ANNULS ERIE WAGE CUT
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GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Feb. 14.—A contract for the construction of a number of modern lighthouses along the Ecuadorian coast has been signed by the government and an English firm.

FRIEND OF SCHUCKS HEADS JURY TRYING SON AS A MURDERER

Five Talesmen Accepted at Morning Session in David Paul Death Case

"FIT AS BENNY LEONARD," SAYS PRISONER AT TRIAL

Jurors Chosen to Try Schuck in Paul Murder

No. 1—Jacob Hill, fifty years old, farmer, River road, Ponsauken township, Hill is the foreman.

No. 2—John H. Sibley, forty, railroad clerk, 576 Line street, Camden, Pennsacola township.

No. 3—Charles Meyers, sixty, painter, of Ponsauken township.

No. 4—Benjamin Hoffman, forty-five, real estate dealer, 1323 Broadway, Camden.

No. 5—William P. Fowler, sixty-two, manager in Philadelphia department store, Westmont.

Five jurors were chosen at the morning session of the trial of Raymond W. Schuck, former Camden telephone company manager, for the murder of David S. Paul, Camden bank messenger, Schuck was the alleged accomplice of Frank J. James, already convicted.

Supreme Court Justice Katzenbach, of Trenton, is hearing the case in the Camden courthouse. Twenty-five talesmen were examined to obtain the five men who form the nucleus of the Schuck jury.

The foreman of the jury, Jacob Hill, owner of a big farm in Ponsauken township, admitted he knew both of Schuck's parents and had known them all his life.

Another talesman accepted, Benjamin Hoffman, juror No. 4, admitted that he believed he knew the defendant's stepmother, but denied he knew the entire proceeding of Schuck's trial by his attorney and boyfriend friend, James R. Carrow, because no women were present on the jury panel.

Protest at Women's Absence
The same objection was made in the trial of James, overruled by the court, and a woman allowed. The identical procedure was followed at Schuck's trial today, except that the lengthy argument of the James trial was dispensed with.

Mr. Carrow announced that he would submit a brief and asked that the testimony of the sheriff and jury commissioners describing the method of selecting the jury venire in the James case be transcribed to the records of the present trial.

Toward the end of the morning session, which adjourned for an hour's recess at 12:25 o'clock, Mrs. Schuck, one of the spectators, at her husband's trial, became a little faint for a moment and was forced to ask for a glass of water. This was brought her quietly and she was soon all right again, the proceedings not having been interrupted.

H. E. J. was the sixth name called when the examination of the venire began.

Both Sides Satisfied
Hill, answering Prosecutor Weyer's question, said he had known Schuck's father and mother since his childhood, but was willing to serve as a juror. He declared he had no prejudice against capital punishment and agreed to be guided by the evidence in rendering his verdict.

The only question asked the juror by Mr. Carrow was whether the venireman would give a fair and impartial verdict. When the venireman was sworn, Mr. Carrow indicated that he was satisfied.

"Then you have no challenge?" asked Justice Katzenbach. Mr. Weyer, for Schuck, his head and Mr. Carrow answered "No." The juror accordingly was sworn and took his seat in the box as foreman.

The first man called for service on the venire was Thomas Clark, a suggester of Westmont. He was challenged for cause because he had deposed and unalterable views on capital punishment.

Thieves Get \$200 in Drug Store
Thieves broke into the drug store of Glick & Cohen, at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Lombard streets, early yesterday morning and escaped with \$200. They smashed a lock on a rear door. The money was obtained from a strongbox in the front part of the store.

Gloucester Man Wins Lim'rick Prize

Mr. Brierley said he knew he was going to be the winner today. He offered to bet his nephew that he'd be after him with that ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR check. His completed lim'rick is—

LIMERICK NO. 49
Said a boastful young fellow named Chase, "I know I can king be of space; I will learn aviation And startle the nation"— He was "mist" in a cloud we can't trace.

There's Another Limpin' Lim'rick Today— See Page 2



JOHN BRIERLEY 212 Brown Street Gloucester, N. J.

FIND \$20,000 DRUGS STRIKES IN HAND, IN VAULT OF BANK MAYOR DECLARES

Federal Agents Discover Kensington Situation Serious, but Police Are in Control.

HAS BIG CASH ACCOUNT CAN'T ACT ON RUMORS

Mayor Moore issued the following statement today concerning strike disturbances and the way the police are handling them:

"If the people who send anonymous statements to the Mayor's office or to the newspapers would only be courageous enough to come forward and make affidavits supporting their allegations, we would be able to prevent many abuses which it is now difficult to reach.

"For instance, if the member of the citizens' committee who called upon the Mayor concerning the longshoremen's strike would back up his statement by an affidavit or a willingness to present an outburst or a willing police officer or any other land or mariner, we would be able to arrest the culprit and bring him promptly up to the courts or remove the accused official.

"At no time during the longshoremen's strike was the situation beyond control, except as neither the state constabulary, the United States army or navy nor the city police, acting in a blow, or the shooting a pistol far away from the center of activity.

"In the taxicab strike we had many reports of outrages and for a time, until the Mayor ordered it, a policeman was put upon every taxicab to protect the driver and the company. The Mayor took the officers away from the individual cabs because it is not the city's business to run a private business or any individual or corporate concern.

No Need of State Police
"At no time during this strike was there any need for calling in the state constabulary or appealing to the Governor. Only excited minds, or persons directly interested had any such notion. The president of the taxicab company did say something to the Mayor about knowing who the men were who committed bomb outrages, but as to this, a letter directed by me to the district attorney, the director of public safety, as well as to the president of the taxicab company will fully explain the situation. We had rumors but no affidavits.

"As to the Kensington situation (the strike at Cramp's), that is serious, but it is not beyond police control. The director of public safety has orders to send all men needed into the district, but we have endeavored to ally, rather than to increase, the excitement.

"As to managerial oversight, one difficulty is that misstatements are dependent upon votes and sometimes it is difficult to distinguish between employees and employers. To have the ordinary arrests made by policemen confirmed, in the case of Cramp's, the police force has been vigilant and courageous, and has exercised an unusual degree of forbearance. The director of public safety has charge of the situation, and until he reports to me that he is unable to

Owner Arrives Too Late
A few minutes after Oyer and the other agents had left the trust company building with the fifty parcels of narcotics found in the box Prozanek hurriedly entered the bank with an attorney.

The alleged dealer demanded that the trust company officials turn over to him the entire contents of the safe deposit box. He was informed that government agents had taken all the contents on the authority of a court order.

Joseph E. Kelly, a deputy collector of internal revenue, also went to the trust company to check up on Prozanek's bank balance there. Mr. Kelly said that if a search shows that Prozanek failed to make a proper income return he will be prosecuted for defrauding the government in addition to the other charges pending against him.

Gave \$25,000 Bail
Prozanek is to be arraigned tomorrow before United States Commissioner Long in the Federal Building. After his arrest he was taken to the city jail.

\$31,000 IN DRUGS SEIZED IN RAIDS HERE
Two rooms, said to have been occupied by Morris Prozanek, of Provan, alleged "drug magnate," were raided by police yesterday and drugs worth \$31,000 seized. One room was in Duane street near Twenty-fifth, where \$30,000 worth was found; the other, at Fifteenth and Walnut streets, where \$1000 worth was found. Prozanek's hearing was continued at the request of agents until they complete their investigation. They found keys of a dozen safe-deposit boxes in the rooms and believe additional quantities of drugs are hidden in them.

ECUADOR TO BUILD LIGHTHOUSES ON COAST
GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Feb. 14.—A contract for the construction of a number of modern lighthouses along the Ecuadorian coast has been signed by the government and an English firm.

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Four Garment Valued at \$600 Stolen During Church Service

SLAYER SUSPECT MAY LIVE
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OHIO CONGRESSMAN CALLS ON HOUSE TO IMPEACH LANDIS

Jurist's Acceptance of Position of Baseball Arbitrator Cause of Moyer

MISDEMEANORS AND HIGH CRIMES, SPECIFIC CHARGES

By the Associated Press
Washington, Feb. 14.—Impeachment proceedings against Federal Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, of Chicago, were inaugurated this morning in the House of Representatives by Representative

Wetly, Democrat, Ohio. Judge Landis was charged with "high crimes and misdemeanors" in connection with his acceptance of the position of supreme arbitrator of baseball at a salary of \$42,500 a year. His pay as a federal judge is \$7500 a year.

Mr. Wetly did not introduce a resolution proposing impeachment, as is the usual procedure in such matters. Instead he arose to "a question of high personal privilege" and announced that he "impeached" the judge.

Without debate the charges, on Mr. Landis' motion, were referred to the Judiciary committee for investigation and report. There were a few scattering noes.

In presenting his case Representative Wetly said the District of Columbia Supreme Court had entered a judgment of \$240,000 against the American and National Baseball Leagues and the individual sixteen clubs composing those organizations "for having violated the Sherman anti-trust law." He also said a grand jury at Chicago had indicted ten baseball players on charges of "throwing" the 1919 world series, and added:

"After the baseball associations were found guilty under our laws of being a trust, and while the fine of \$240,000 was still pending, the clubs rushed into Judge Landis' court and for an additional salary of \$42,500 he became 'arbiter of a trust which was declared illegal and at their request remained on the federal bench.

Case in Supreme Court
"This case is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States. What will hinder each member of this court from accepting a like sum from these baseball associations? If Judge Landis can lawfully accept an additional fee, then every other federal judge in the land can enter the employ of those who violate the laws. The question for Congress to settle is: Can a federal judge accept a subsidy to perform judicial duties?"

"Judge Landis has done a great deal of good, but he is not to retain confidence and respect as a judge if he must divorce himself from the despoils of illegal combinations.

"I want to keep the baseball sport clean, so the game will continue to support it. But you cannot maintain the sport when you permit the players to throw the game and the baseball magnates to buy their way into the game. On March 3, 1917, the Sixty-fifth Congress passed an act which in part provides that:

"No government official or employe shall receive any salary in connection with his services as such official or employe from any source other than the government of the United States."

"The judge representative then outlined his charges and concluded with this statement: "Wherefore, the said Kenesaw M. Landis was and is guilty of misdemeanor in such a judge, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office."

Five Charges Made
Impeachment was proposed by Mr. Wetly on the basis of five specific charges as follows:

"First, for neglecting his official duties for another gainful occupation not authorized by law; second, for using his office as district judge of the United States to settle disputes which might come into his court, as provided by the laws of the United States.

"Third, for lobbying before the Legislatures of the several states of the Union to procure the passage of state laws to prevent gambling in baseball; fourth, for accepting the position as chief arbitrator of the disputes in baseball associations, at a salary of \$42,500 per annum, while attempting to discharge the duties of a district judge of the United States, which tends to nullify the effect of the judgment of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and of baseball gambling indictments pending in the criminal courts of Cook county, Illinois.

"Fifth, for influencing the national sport of baseball by permitting the use of his office as district judge of the United States, because the impression will prevail that gambling and other illegal acts in baseball will not be punished in the open forum as other cases."

There is little likelihood of action by the Judiciary committee on the Wetly charges.

RAILROAD LABOR BOARD ANNULS ERIE WAGE CUT
Reductions Held Illegal Without Consent of Both Parties

Chicago, Feb. 14.—(By A. P.)—Representative Wetly today announced that the Erie Railroad was suspended today by the federal railroad labor board pending a hearing.

The board announced that no wage reductions or changes in working conditions could become effective except by agreement between the railroad and its employees until the board had an opportunity to pass upon the case. The hearing was set for February 23.

The case was presented ten days ago by representatives of the employees. The petition alleged that the road had reduced the basic wage of track workers to thirty cents an hour. The previous rates were fifty cents for forty-one and one-half cents an hour.