U. S. RECORDS LOST IN MARKET ST. FIRE

Thirty-nine Overcome and Hurt, Women Rescued at Ordnance Building Blaze

TAKE POWDER TO SAFETY

Nineteen firemen were overcome by smoke, twenty others slightly affected or injured, and eight women were rescued at a fire which caused heavy loss at the United States Ordnance Departments' building, 1710-1712 Market street. A quantity of gunpowder was rushed from the place.

The blaze, which started at 7 o'clock last night, tied up surface trolley service for three hours and attracted a crowd estimated at 30,000 persons.

Several rescues were made at the risk of life and one fireman was drawn through an opening in the sidewalk by men who formed a human chain.

The firemen fought for hours, handicapped by smoke which rolled from the basement, where the blaze started. To get at the fire holes were cut in the sidewalk, through which lines of hose were run and firemen used a battering ram to knock a hole through a twenty-inch brick wall to permit them to direct streams into the furnace-like basement.

Much gunpowder was salvaged, being speedily but carefully handled by the firemen. It was a blaze offering moving-picture possibilities. Firemen, overcome by smoke, persisted in returning to duty, only to be overcome a second time. Spectators were drenched and traffic interfered with. The loss has not been estimated.

Women Cleaners Saved

Throughout the five-floor building eight women cleaners were at work and were led from the place. They were Mrs. Katharine Devine, Mrs. Anna Dyer, Mrs. Jennie Mastrom, Mrs. France Gilbert, Mrs. Mary Wright, Mrs. Mattie Burke, Mrs. Anna Toner and Mrs. Frances Gilbert.

When Charles Zugg, a military guard, discovered the fire he ran to the street and sent in an alarm, then rushed into the building to aid Captain William Kirk, United States Quartermasters Corps, to get the women out. Both Kirk and Zugg were affected by the smoke after several entries into the burning building.

Lieutenant Michael Dowling, of Truck Company No. 5, was struck over the right eye with a battering ram by another fireman while they were breaking a hole through the east wall. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

Hoseman George Kinkton, of Engine Company No. 24, was the fireman rescued by the human chain. He was fighting the fire in the basement, when another fireman, chopping his way through a partition, accidentally struck him over the head with his ax, inflicting a serious wound. Kinkton fell to the floor unconscious, and the fireman who injured him was overcome by smoke. Seven firemen formed a human chain, holding hands in the blinding smoke until their leader stumbled over the injured fireman.

Schuck and James Enter Death Cells

Continued from Page One

and nudging the rib of Jack Goldberg, a pickpocket to whom he was manacled.

The party was in charge of Acting Sheriff Ulysses Ford, who had secured in advance three seats in the smoking car.

"Believe me, this is a great life if you don't weaken," continued Schuck. "and although Prosecutor Wolverton is trying to weaken me, I'll fool him yet."

"Nobody Home," Says James

James manacled to Bart Schellenger, who has been his night guard since the day of his arrest, was seated directly behind Schuck and appeared amused at the apparent jollity of Schuck. Touching his head, James said: "Nobody home." Then James was asked if he cared to say anything before the door of the death house closed behind him.

"Why certainly," he replied, "I am glad to unburden myself.

"I don't know just where to begin. You see, it appears to be a nightmare. When I look back and think, and you know I have had plenty of time to think, I cannot figure how I ever engaged in such dastardly deed.

"Dave Paul was a kindly old fellow. He and I were good friends and I say before my God that I never meant to harm a hair of his head. I did, however, and I must pay the price, even though that price be my own life.

"I am willing to die, but I do think if I am spared the death chair that I will in some way be able to make amends for the misery I have caused. I hope I may get my sentence commuted to life imprisonment, but I won't pay baby if I don't. I have reasoned the whole matter out and believe I should be punished.

Mary "Spilled the Beans"

"I think those who have followed my trial will be interested to know my thoughts, and here they are:

"There was a gentlemen's agreement between Schuck and myself to cover for each other. We had agreed on our stories. We had rehearsed them so often that I knew them by heart. I told Schuck to make no confidants, but to keep a still tongue unless he had to talk to the authorities and that then he knew the story to tell them.

"I cautioned him not to say a word to Mary McGarvey, but he did.

"She spilled the beans.

"For five long weeks I withstood the most trying third degree at the hands of the prosecuting authorities of Camden and Burlington counties. There wasn't an hour of the day or night during those five weeks that I was not quizzed and threatened in an effort to get me to tell. I didn't tell and I never would have told even though they had tied me up by my thumbs if Schuck hadn't double-crossed me."

"When they entered the vermin-ridden cell in the Mt. Holly jail and told me I had better come clean because Schuck had told all, I couldn't believe it and I would not believe it until Detective Parker told me that Mary McGarvey had given the clue that resulted in turning us up.

Planned to Make Amends

"Right here I want to say that if I had managed to outwit the authorities it was my intention to make amends as far as possible. I firmly believe that I could have made amends of some kind to pay at least in part for the murder. There are any number of little things I could have done, but what's the use of prattling about that now? I'm here, I'm guilty and I'm going to take my medicine like a man.

No Malice Against Schuck

"We got it, and when I say 'we,' I mean 'we,' because I want it known that it was a 'we' combination. I hold no malice against Schuck despite the fact that he is trying to make people believe that I played a lone hand in the killing of Dave Paul. We are in the same boat now, just as we were when we started out to rob Paul, and I guess we'll be in the same boat to the end. My story that we were bent on robbery only is true. We never meant to harm Dave Paul. We thought it would be easy to rob him in view of his old age, but he surprised us with the fight he put up and the thought, the crazy thought came within me and cried, 'Get the money. Kill him if you have to, but get the money.' Believe me when I say it wasn't Frank James in his own self James in the power of the devil.

"I hate to leave Camden and I wish I was aboard a train bound for Brooklawn to go home to wife and boy instead of en route to my cage in the death house. I have no complaint to make. Every one was good to me during my long stay in the county jail. However, I am sorry they wouldn't allow my old school teacher in to see me when she called yesterday. I am glad to know that I still have a few friends and if they allow me I will write from the death house and express my appreciation of the many kindnesses that they have shown me and my family.

James and Schuck were given their convict garb last night and today their heads were shaved. From now on they will live within thirty feet of the electric chair, which is in the next room.

SOLD FOR $35 IN NEW YORK

"THE DEAD CHRIST," BY CARRACCI

One of the 150 paintings of the Wilstach collection which Pasquale Farina, an artist, charges were disposed of by the Fairmount Park Commission in New York at ridiculously low figures. He contends this work is worth $5000. Prof. Farina criticizes the commission for sending the paintings to Manhattan and charges waste of funds in the transaction

"My Hands Not Stained by Paul's Blood"—Schuck

"I enter the death house tonight an innocent man. They haven't a thing on me and they well know it. In the shadow of the electric chair I declare myself innocent of the death of David S. Paul. My story on the stand was the truth and if I have to die tonight I could make my peace with my Maker happy in the knowledge that my hands are not stained with the blood of David S. Paul. However, I am firm in my belief that justice will triumph and I will be given a new trial and acquitted."
—Raymond W. Schuck.

MRS. SCHUCK LOOKS TO BABY'S FUTURE

Mrs. Frances Schuck, wife of Raymond W. Schuck, left her home in Camden today for rest and seclusion, so that she may recover sufficient health and strength to go to work for herself and her son.

Pale and thin, after the long ordeal, which ended in her husband's conviction, she plainly showed the ravages which worry and suspense have made in her health.

She went early this morning from her home at 1139 Liberty street, to the home of her mother, Mrs. Mary Wachter, at Gloucester, where little Raymond, her son, has been staying recently. She had a pleasant hour with the boy, then kissed him good-by and left for a destination which she would not disclose.

"I want to get away from all the unhappy atmosphererc of the trial," she explained. "I want to go where people will not know me; where I will not be associated constantly with the unhappy days through which I have just passed.

"I had planned to go to work Monday. I didn't feel quite able for it, though, and I thought the wisest thing would be to rest. I simply must make a home for my baby—though he will always have a good home, if he needs it, here with his grandmother."

Mrs. Schuck looked affectionately at her mother and the child, who was playing about the room, innocent of understanding of his father's approaching fate and his mother's sorrow.

"I went to see my husband yesterday," said Mrs. Schuck, reverting to the topic which is dearest to her. "My poor Ray! He gave me what little money he had and his watch and chain. He told me to keep the watch until our boy is big enough to wear it.

"I talked to James a few minutes. He said he and my husband both had good wives and did not appreciate them."

Mrs. John W. James, mother of Frank James, told of her unhappiness over her boy's plight as she sat in the parlor of the family home at 488 Newton avenue, Camden, while her son was speeding toward the "Death House."

Mrs. James was eager to know how her son had borne himself when Justice Katzenbach imposed sentence yesterday. She was gratified to hear that he had stood quietly before the judge's bench, and had answered courteously, thanking the judge when all was over.

"That's my Frank," the mother said proudly. "He's every inch a gentleman."

FIRES AT PATROLMAN

Motorist Makes Mysterious Attack and Escapes

Several shots were fired from an automobile at a patrolman while walking his beat on Snyder avenue near Eleventh street, early this morning.

Patrolman Herkowitz, of the Twelfth and Snyder avenue station, was decidedly surprised when one of the passengers in a touring car which passed him, going west on Snyder avenue, blazed away with a revolver. Berkowitz jumped for cover and drawing his own weapon, returned the fire.

The car was travelling at high speed, he says, and he does not think he hit any of the five passengers. He knows of no reason why he was picked out as a target for the mysterious motorist's bullets.

MOTHER GIVES UP OLD HOME TO AID DAUGHTER IN CHINA

Mrs. Nathan B. Heath, After Thirty Years in One Square, to Accompany Physician to Pekin—Sad at Parting From Present Associations

From the square in which she has lived for thirty years and the house which has been her home for more than twenty, Mrs. Nathan B. Heath, 1426 York street, sixty-three years old, is going Monday forever.

Mrs. Heath, a widow, is breaking up her home after forty years to go to China with her daughter, Dr. Frances J. Heath, who is a medical missionary and instructor in surgery and anatomy at the Women's Union Medical College in Pekin.

Three score years and more have failed to dim the light in the keen gray eyes of the gray-haired mother, who sails from San Francisco April 2 for the Far East. With her daughter, she is going to live in Pekin for at least three years.

"Are you really glad of this adventure at your age?" Mrs. Heath was asked.

"Oh, yes—I suppose I must be, or I wouldn't be going," she said quickly. "It isn't easy to do. But what else can I do? Frances wants me to come, and I can't live alone. Since Mr. Heath died in May, 1919, I have been very lonely, and I have rheumatism and there would have to be some one to look after me.

"I had kept the house until Frances came back from China. She had been away six years, and she was entitled to a place that she could call her home. But she wants to go back. She says Pekin is the most wonderful city in the world to live in. There are 3000 Americans there, you know.

"You see, Pekin is in the same latitude as Philadelphia," the white-haired mother went on to explain. "It is very much like our climate, and although it's a little colder in winter, it's drier than Philadelphia. The desert of Gobi isn't far away, and that makes it drier and really more agreeable than—than here."

Monday night they leave for Tarentum, Pa., where there will be a short visit with the only other living child, Mrs. E. R. Schneider. Then the trail for mother and daughter winds on out to the Golden Gate.

"My daughter says that medical science gets so far ahead in six years that she'll simply have to come back in three years," Mrs. Heath said. "She'll come back in three years, so that she can catch up on her science. And I'll come back, too. I don't expect that I'll want to die over there."

MRS. NATHAN B. HEATH

DR. FRANCES J. HEATH

Mrs. Heath is breaking up home after forty years to live in Pekin, China, with her daughter, Dr. Heath, who is an instructor at the Women's Union Medical College there. For twenty years Mrs. Heath has lived at 1426 York street and thirty years in the same square

Farina Hits Sales Of Wilstach Art

Continued from Page One

for resale, after the new owner had bought it for a mere $35."

Prof. Farina criticized the purchase by the Wilstach trustees of a painting of Mrs. Eden, by Sargent, the American portrait painter, for which, he said, $20,000 was paid. He said the portrait was a poor example of Sargent's work.

The Sargent painting, he continued, was sold by a New York dealer who was paid $17,000 in cash and was allowed to take ten paintings from the Wilstach collection whose aggregate value was estimated at $3000.

Ordered Paintings to New York

When Mr. Widener succeeded the late John G. Johnson as chairman of the Wilstach committee, Prof. Farina continued, the new chairman ordered the paintings requiring attention sent to M. Knoedler & Co., 556 Fifth avenue, New York; C. F. L. De Wild, 753 Fifth avenue, New York, and Beer Bros., 110 West Thirtieth street, New York.

"Furthermore," Prof. Farina said, "a large, magnificent landscape by Constable for which the late Samuel Gustine Thompson paid $10,000, was sent to London over a year ago, and no one knows why, or where it is located, or why it has not been returned or the price of $10,000 paid for it refunded."

Gives List of Sales

Prof. Farina compiled a list of many of the paintings sold in New York, showing the artist, the subject, the size, the purchaser and the price paid.

The list follows:

Beroud, Louis—Rubens Gallery in Museum of Louvre, 72¾x70¾. C. A. Pope, $100.
Berrettini, Pietro—A Prophet, 15½x21. H. L. Beach, $4; A Prophet, 15¾x21¾. H. L. Beach, $4; A Prophet, 15½x21. H. L. Beach, $4.
Blanchard, Laurent — Minerva and the Muses, 26¾x38¾. C. A. Pope, $12.50.
Boggio, Emile—Ploughing, 80¾x126¾. Pope, $110.
Cantarini, Simone—The Last Judgment, 21x11¾. Ehrich Galleries, $6.
Carracci, Annibale—The Dead Christ, 59½x59¾. C. E. Merrow, $35.
Cerquozzi, Michelangelo—Adoration of the Wise Men, 17x21. C. E. Merrow, $6.
Cesaro, Giuseppe—St. John, 13¾x16¾. Dr. C. Feldenheimer, $17.
Conca, Sebastiano—St. Camille, 27¾x19. Arlington Galleries, $12.
Corrado, Giainto—Adoration of the Virgin, 25¾x19¾. Pope, $10.
Cree—Faith and Time, 26¾x19¾. H. L. Beach, $7.
Dauchez, Andre—Under the Oak Tree, 43x63½. Pope, $30.
Flamarel, Berthelet—Worship, 47½x59½. Otto Bernet, $40.
French School—St. Sebastian, 20¾x10¾. A. B. Polterton, $7.50; portrait of Christopher de Lignville, 14x50. Otto Bernet, $135.
Frisnit, Emile—A Nude Young Woman, 30x25. B. Vose, $87.
Gardier, Raoul de—The Yachting Party, 59x98. Pope, $76.
Garrido, Leandro Ramon—Art Critic, 40x30¾. Ehrich Galleries, $10.
Giordano, Luca—Sibyl for Ceiling, 25¾x15¾. T. E. Baker, $1.50.
Granet, Louis—Meditation, 24¾x39¾. Alfred Benson, $15.
Guercino, I—Christ in Glory, 25¾x15¾. Pope, $12.
Guigney, Gustave Alfred—Moonlight, 48¾x56¾. Chester, $80.
Heffhauer, Charles—A Flemish Rising, 82¾x127½. Pope, $120.
Italian School—Apparition of Christ, 19x14. Merrow, $3; Assumption of St. Louis, 36¾x20¾. Ehrich Galleries, $12; biblical subject, 19¾x25¾. Potterton, $1.50. For Doctors of the Church, 35¾x16¾. Arlington Galleries, $4.
Jouvenet, Jean—Abraham Sacrificing Isaac, 36¾x17¾. Ehrich Galleries, $10.
Knoller, Sir Godfrey—Portrait, 24¾x20¾. H. L. Beach, $25.
Lagrenee, Louis Jean Francis—Nymph and Satyrs, 90¾x118¾. Otto Bernet, $200.
Lamps, Johann Baptist Von — Death of Achilles, 18¾x24. H. C. Nochlike, $5.
Lanfranco, Giovanni — Assumption of the Virgin, 39¾x29¾. S. J. Travis, $ 50.
Le Brun, Charles—Study of a Ceiling in the Palace of Versailles, 36¾x27¾. T. E. Baker, $7.50.
Le Moyne, Francois—Assumption of the Virgin, 23¾x20¾. Pope, $22.50.
Le Sueur, Eustache—Monks Doing Penance, 16¾x24. Miss Taft, $6; Monks Doing Penance, 17x24¾. Miss Taft, $6.
Locatelli, Andrea—Abraham Driving Forth Hagar and Ishmael, 17¾x24¾. Merrow, $5.
MacCamer, Robert Lee — The Habitues, 49¾x63¾. Beach, $70.
Manerod, Bartolommeo—The Education of the Virgin, 18¾x26¾. Arlington Galleries, $5.
Maratti, Cavaliere—Adoration of the Virgin, 14¾x11¾. J. J. Gation, $5.
Mazzuoia, Girolamo—Virgin, St. Anthony and St. Gennaro, 28¾x15¾. Pope, $10.
Moro, Sir Antonio—Portrait of a Nobleman, 40¾x30¾. Bernet, $80.
Neapolitan School—The Madonna and Child, 32¾x27¾. Bernet, $70.
Picard, Louis—The Violet Girl, 32x25¾. Pope, $32.50.
Piedmontese School—St. Onofrio, 21¾x19¾. Pope, $7.
Pomphin, Antoine—Sunset on the Loire, 49½x70. T. F. Cooney, $85.
Preti, Mattia—Cain and Abel, 15¾x10¾. Bernet, $15.
Renard, Emile—Breakfast of the Orphans on the Day of Their First Communion, 78¾x67¾. Mr. Chester, $150.
Revel-Cordier, Jules—Night in Cancale, 34¾x18. Beach, $10.
Ricci, Marco—Glorification of St. Anthony, 24¾x19¾. Ehrich Galleries, $7.
Rischetti, Daniele—Study of Descent From the Cross, 39x29¾. Pope, $10.
Rodar, Marcel — The Trio, 18x22¾. Mr. Chester, $47.50.
Rossano, Jacpo, the elder—Ecce Homo, 38½x31, sold to Charles A. Pope, $12.50; The Buffeting of Christ, 34¾x47. D. J. Devine, $7.
Rossetti, Marco Antonio—The Ascension of Christ, 28x17¾. Charles A. Pope, $7.
Rastieu, Alfred—Portrait of a Sculptor, 78¾x59¾. Charles A. Pope, $29.
Tellanger-Adhemar, Paul—Boats, 32¾x46¾. Otto Bernet, agent, $105.
Beraud, Jean—The Adieus, 26x21¾. Alfred Burton, $27.50.

Roman School

Roman School—Lot and His Daughters, 9x12¾. C. E. Morrow, $4; St. Matthew, 31¾x15¾. J. Devine, $3; St. Mark, 11¾x15¾.
J. Devine, $3; St. Luke, 11¾x15¾. J. Devine, $3; St. John, 11¾x16. J. Devine, $3.
Roset Granger, Edouard—Curiosity, 27¾x21¾. Pope, $15.
Rustici, Santiago—The Garden, 32¾x24. Withdrawn from sale.
Sacchi, Andrea, Saint Praying, 24½x18¾. Pope, $5.
School of David—Mythological Subject, 19¾x14¾. T. E. Baker, $5.
School of Ferrara—Christ and the Doctors, 19x13¾. Joseph Biandini, $4.
School of Seville—The Nativity, 19½x24¾. Frank Resske, $3.
School of Tiepolo—Study for a Ceiling, 38¾x29¾. J. J. Gation, $10.
School of Tintoretto—Allegory, 24¾x41. Pope, $12.
Sirani, Elizabeth—The Holy Family, 21¾x15¾. Mr. Chester, $32.
Sirani, Giovanni Andrea—14x18¾. R. T. Phifer, $10.
Sollimene, Francesco—Adoration of the Virgin, 28¾x15¾. C. Guglielmetti, $11.
Spanish School—Adoration of the Virgin, 32¾x25¾. Ehrich Gall, $15; Portrait of Alessino III, 80¾x47¾. Bernet, $180.
Thulen, William Haslam—Interior with Figures, 27¾x23¾. Pope, $15.
Tiarini, Alessandro—The Massacre, 24x29. J. J. Gation $4.
Tiepolo, Giovanni Battista—Banqueting Scene, 93¾x28¾. Bernet $260.
Trevisani, Francesco Cavaliere—Petry, 16x9¾, 10. Feldenheimer, $5.
Venetian Individuals in the Life of Christ, 12 panels, 41¾x29¾. Bernet $60 each.
Vecel, Simon—Glorification of a Saint, 13¾x25¾. Baker, $7.50.
Walden, Lionel—Fishing in the Roadstead, 68¾x94¾. Charles A. Pope, $30.

"The other paintings, and it has not been possible to verify the price paid for each of them, were most of them sent to South America, in Buenos Ayres, they state," said Prof. Farina. "This fact alone should suffice to convince the public that the weeding-out process took place at special request of traders, and was not due to the unworthiness of their artistic or historical character and value.

Good Intentions Not Sufficient

"The city authorities should exonerate from the burden of heavy responsibilities, several of the too-willing, self-sacrificing, very high 'spirit-heated' public citizen to prevent the many shameful blunders they commit at the expense of the good name of our community, of the taxpayers, causing humiliation and discredit to this city of ours. Good intentions are not always sufficient to fulfill intelligently civic duties."

In his answer to Prof. Farina's criticisms, Mr. Price said:

"The trustees have the right to sell any paintings bought with trust funds. The pictures sold in New York city were sold at public sale, which was extensively advertised.

"The paintings 'weeded out' by the committee were inferior pictures, and in some instances the prices received for them at public sale were more than they were worth. The other pictures sold were sold for what they were worth.

Trustees of the Public

"The trustees of the Wilstach collection have the right, in the public interest, to improve the collection by taking out inferior pictures and buying better ones. The committee members are not trustees of canvas and paint; they are trustees for the public, for whose enjoyment the paintings were left to the city.

"But Mr. Farina's statement is ancient history. He has a grievance against the committee and has made the same statement several times before. The committee has no desire to enter a controversy with him."

When Mr. Price's attention was called to Prof. Farina's reference to "The Dead Christ" he said:

"If he thinks it is worth at least $5000, why didn't he buy it for $35 himself and make a lot of money?"

Major Thomas S. Martin, secretary of the Fairmount Park Commission, when told of the artist's criticism of the Wilstach committee, remarked:

"Let him talk; this is a free country."

He added that the committee of trustees had a legal right to dispose of any paintings acquired with money of the Wilstach trust fund. The committee does not have the right, he said, to sell any of the paintings in the original collection. None of the original paintings have been sold, he asserted.

Sidney W. Keith, a member of the Fairmount Park Commission and of the Wilstach committee, declared many details of the fund had been looked after by Mr. Widener. He said he preferred not to comment on Mr. Farina's statement in the absence of Mr. Widener, adding, "I am sure that everything has been handled properly."

Education Board Autocracy Is Hit

Continued from Page One

public business much more expeditiously. It is less liable to shift the burden and responsibility. It cannot so easily divide itself up into small committees and it works more efficiently and intelligently, as a committee of the whole.

"The board members at all times are usurping the functions of the superintendent, and constantly interfering with the system. Glance for a moment through the rules and regulations of the school board, and you will find under the head 'Duties of the Superintendent of Schools,' the delegation of certain duties and obligations of the superintendent, but always, there is present the limitation **subject to the by-laws and directions of the school board.**"

"Already in Politics"

"It has been said the bill is objectionable because it will put the board into politics. My answer is that the board already is in politics. My further answer is that even if it would be more so in politics, it could not function any worse than it does at present.

"If no other good can come of the elective system of the School Board than to relieve our judges from the burden of extra judicial appointment, the experiment will be well worth while. To remove from our board of judges the appointment, extra judicial in character, will surely restore to them the respect which, less than a generation ago, they received, but during the past few years have lost.

"Those of you who fear the elective feature must not forget that women now vote; that women are naturally interested in the subject of education; that they are closer to the child, and therefore closer to the school.

"It must be noted that two of the present members of the Board of Education hold office of valuable political preferment. The source of preferment singularly enough comes from the same source as their appointment as members of the Board of Education, namely, the board of judges, and while there is no apparent political trading because of this combination, there can be no doubt that the arrangement makes such trading possible.

Dissatisfaction Is General

State Representative Franklin Spencer Edmonds, presiding, said, with regard to proposed changes:

"During the present session of the Legislature none of the activities of government has been the subject of more discussion in the conferences of the Philadelphia members than the public school system. Three bills have been introduced, each affecting the entire structure of the school system, and each proposing changes radically different from the others.

"These three bills have one point in common, they all bear evidence to dissatisfaction with the lack of popular control over the schools which exists at the present time. They result from the criticism that the present method is not democratic, that no authority should impose taxes except the direct representatives of the people, and that the control of the schools ought to be brought closer to the people.

"They suggest also an interesting inquiry into the past. It is notable that Philadelphia, in the 103 years since this city was created "the First School district of Pennsylvania," has never had a central school board directly elected by the people.

Public Hearings Planned

"The question before the people of Philadelphia today is: Are we willing to have an elective board with all of the consequent difficulties which popular election necessitates, in order to secure a school system directly responding to the popular will?

"On this question legislators will doubtless vote in accordance with the expressed wish of their constituents. It is even planned to hold a public hearing of the legislative committee considering these bills in Philadelphia so as to give every interest a chance to be heard.

"It is time, therefore, that every one who has the welfare of the public schools at heart should give serious thought to this question, and when they have reached conclusions, see that those conclusions reach their legislators."

Biddle Bible Workers to Meet

C. E. Webb, managing director of the Drexel Biddle Bible classes of the railroads and also a Pennsylvania state director, and Mrs. Webb have issued invitations for a meeting of the Drexel Biddle workers at their home, 5359 Yocum street, this evening. Important matters will be discussed. Among the speakers will be the Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins, chairman and chaplain of the Drexel Biddle Bible Classes; Major A. J. Drexel Biddle, founder and president; R. E. P. Howe, chief director; the Rev. Dr. Laumaster, evangelist, and others.

Pat. June 18, 1912. No splash or drip. No sink complete without them. Positive shut-off saves water. Ask your plumber for SavPl's Swan-neck faucets.

THOS. SAVILL'S SONS
1310 WALLACE STREET

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR MONDAY

Millinery from Paris

Fair Token of the Spring, Arrives To Give Its Inimitable Charm To The Spring Opening Exposition

The Paris millinery so carefully selected, has arrived fresh as a May morning and abounding in surprises—so many clever novelties, so many daring innovations, so many departures from the usual ways of Hats.

Some are original present-day creations, unlike the Hats of any other time or country, others are of the Victorian days of the sixties, of the Empire or of the *Directoire*, and one from Maria-Guy inspired by still earlier times forecasts the Charlotte Corday mode for summer.

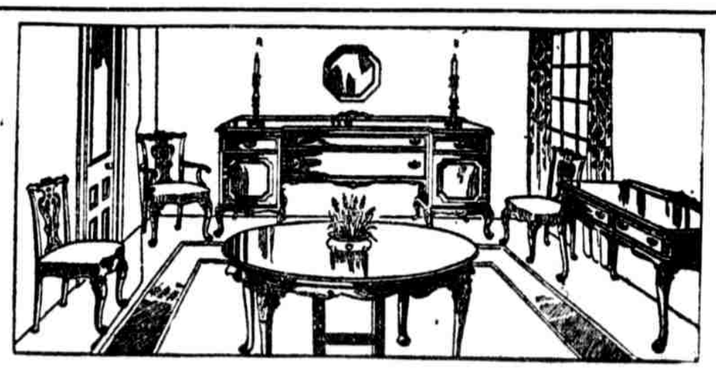
A Hat from Madeleine's assumes the airs of a *senorita* by means of the Spanish comb effect; Jeanne Lanvin introduces a very Oriental Turban with a very Occidental scarf, and the creations of Caroline Reboux rival a Gainsborough or a Reynolds.

In fact, each of these Milliners seems to have developed an entirely different idea, much to the charm and distinction of Spring Millinery.

Lewis	*Suzanne Talbot*	*Saget*
Caroline Reboux	*Louison*	*Madeleine's*
Maria-Guy	*Marie Louise*	*Marie and Annie*
Jeanne Lanvin	*Marie-Edmee*	*J. Evelume Varon*
Hermance	*Vimont*	*Vasselin-Villetard*

These Hats in the original, shown in this country for the first time, have previously furnished inspiration, by cable and direct messengers, for the—

Exquisite Spring Hats from New York and Many by Our Own Clever Milliners Shown for the First Time Monday



Monday the Last Day of the Great February Furniture Sale!

THE LAST day of the February Sale of Furniture will be one of the very greatest days since the first day of the month. We may say that with assurance because it has been our experience in former February Sales, and with greater certainty now because the values are relatively greater.

We have a splendidly varied assortment for the last day of the Sale—Bedroom Suits, Dining-room Suits, Upholstered Living-room and Library Suits, and hundreds of single pieces. Our entire stock is in the Sale—the greater part at ONE-THIRD REDUCTION and the remainder at ONE-HALF REDUCTION. But the wonderful feature for the LAST DAY is the large SPECIAL SECTION in the East Store filled with—

Odd Suits and Pieces at Half Price and Less!

In this special section will be found a varied collection of Furniture for every room in the home—suits and pieces of which there are no duplicates in stock. These were marked at these extreme reductions for Clover Day, and, as there is but one more business day in the month, we have decided to allow the Clover Day price-tags to remain—which means that all the Furniture in this section that is marked at 33 1-3 per cent. reduction on the regular ticket is NOW HALF PRICE, and all that is stamped for 50 per cent. reduction is now LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

A Wonderful Opportunity for Saving.

Strawbridge & Clothier—Third Floor