U. S. PLANS TO KEEP NAVY YARD PLANTS

No Suggestion Made of Scrapping Building Facilities. Needed for Repair Work

BRITISH PROPOSAL PUZZLE

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 17. — The British suggestion that each of the naval Powers retain at least one naval building yard capable of turning out one ship a year does not appear to be understood by American naval officers particularly familiar with construction problems.

There was no suggestion in the American limitation proposals that any yards be scrapped, and so far as navy yard facilities in this country are concerned, all will be needed in the maintenance and repair of the retained fleet.

At present the United States has several navy yards equipped to build capital ships. It has not been contemplated that it would be necessary under the reduction program to scrap the equipment of these shops and building docks. Some of the machinery would not be needed, of course, for repair work and would lie idle, but the bulk of the Government plants in each case would be constantly in use in keeping up the eighteen battleships to be retained by the United States.

Sound Repair Program

These ships, the newest in the navy, are in many cases now approaching the point where regular overhaul programs are necessary to keep them in first-class shape, and with the scrapping of the older ships that have been keeping the yards busy up to this time, officials feel that a sound repair program as to first-class craft can be adopted for the first time.

If the British suggestion, a wholly informal one as yet so far as known, has to do with providing means for insuring the advancement of naval engineering knowledge during the proposed ten-year holiday, there is no doubt that it will receive much approval among American naval officers. That aspect of the holiday proposal already has appealed to technical experts of the United States. They have assumed that this would be covered in the final form of the holiday agreement.

One thing that many officers hope will be possible under the limitation program is that the navy can be kept in better shape at all times than was possible with the larger fleets and extensive work on new programs.

This has to do, it is said, more with preparation of plans for vessels of all types than with the actual condition of the ships afloat. These are always in the best state of readiness it would be possible to keep them; but with technical personnel released by the reduction of the navy from other tasks, it is hoped that plans for all sorts of auxiliaries which would be needed in war on a thoroughly matured scale and these vessels not be, as was the case in 1917-1918, the product of hurried planning.

The question involved is one of keeping a sufficient technical force at work during the naval holiday to round out and revise the plans constantly.

French Suggest Plan to Aid China

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Nine, or the full Conference go directly to work with it parceling out branches of the task to any more subcommittees than are absolutely essential.

Find Two Issues Separable

With today's meeting, the Far-Eastern discussions and those relating to armament reduction began to follow entirely independent pathways, and there was a growing impression that sooner or later all the interested nations would come around to the view that the fortunes of the two are not inseparably linked.

The United States from the first has felt that solution of the Far-East questions would be a great aid in preserving peace, but the American delegates apparently do not feel that the armament program need be a failure if the Far-Eastern discussions fall short of an agreement.

That is a subject which few delegates will discuss without the greatest reserve, but the moves of all the Powers thus far have indicated a unanimous intention to go as far as possible with the armament plans without making them in any way dependent on an agreement as to the Far East.

In fact, in some quarters it is felt that with an independent armament agreement an accomplished fact, and with the Powers even tacitly agreed as to the broadest principles to be pursued in the Pacific and the Orient, further treaties or specific understandings as to the details of the Far-Eastern situation may be rendered unnecessary.

If a way can be worked out to awaken China to a sense of her national strength and to assure her of the sympathetic interest of all the Powers in her effort toward national development, some of the delegates believe the real purpose of the discussions here will have been accomplished.

British Tackle Problem

"Functioning vigorously" was the term used by British delegates today in describing the activities of the committee appointed by them to consider the proposals made by China.

The subject of mandated islands is understood to have been particularly subjected to a close study in view of a reference by Secretary Hughes yesterday to the matter.

Naturally, the Australian and New Zealand and members of the British delegation are deeply interested in this because of the suggestion in some quarters that Japan was preparing to offer to make concessions in the direction of opening to general trade without discrimination the former German-owned islands in the Pacific north of the equator allotted to her under the Versailles treaty, providing the British would do the same for those islands south of the equator which had fallen to their share.

The American viewpoint is that the open door should prevail for all of these islands.

Secretary Hughes called a meeting of the American delegates for this afternoon. The purpose of the meeting was not announced, but it was understood to be for discussion of the plans of delegation heads for dealing with Pacific and Far Eastern questions.

The Chinese principles, at least so far as they stand for actual practice of the open-door policy and for abolishment of "spheres of influence" in the Far East, are declared on the highest authority to have the support of Great Britain.

Japan Fears for Treaty

Japan would subscribe to many of the points presented by China, her spokesmen stated, but other points raised doubtful questions which might be answered only after mature consideration. Chief among the latter they regarded the proposal that the Powers conclude no treaties affecting China without consulting her, the Japanese considering that this might directly affect the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

It was declared to be the British view, however, that the alliance was not directly involved in the Chinese proposal, although it may later be drawn into the discussions. As directly affecting their individual national interests, the Japanese also appear to attach great importance to the proposal that all existing commitments relating to China should be "examined with a view to determining their scope and validity."

The Chinese proposal was favorably commented upon by both the French and Italian delegations as forming a suitable basis for discussion of the whole Far Eastern question, although lacking definiteness except as to principle.

Would Avert Antagonism

As many public sessions as possible are desired by the Japanese in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions, members of the Japanese delegation declared yesterday. They added the Japanese would welcome open discussions, because they wanted the world to examine Japanese policies in the orient.

It was intimated that Japan would like to adhere to her attitude voiced in Tokio a few months ago, that questions affecting particular states be left, so far as possible, to direct settlement between those states, and that no efforts be made to discuss the past in connection with the general examination of the situation in the Orient.

Japan stood ready, it was insisted by her spokesmen, to admit her faults, but if the Conference were to plunge into history, as to Japan or other Powers, she feels it would prove endless and probably stir up ill feeling.

Japanese say they are willing to work for a real open door in China which would include all parts of that country, even Tibet and Mongolia, as well as Manchuria, in which Japan considers she has special interests. It appears desirable to the Japanese to fix some plan which would avoid conflict of interests, especially with the United States, at the same time insuring the territorial integrity and internal development of China.

That may mean, in the opinion of responsible Japanese, a written understanding, although not an alliance, between the United States, Great Britain and Japan concerning the Far East as a substitute for the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

BRITISH DELEGATES MAP NAVAL POLICY

Washington, Nov. 17.—(By A. P.)—Three or four days must elapse before the British committee which is considering the subject of naval armaments will be able to conclude its work. This committee, which is headed by Arthur J. Balfour, chief of the British delegation, and includes all the British delegates, is working hard in daily sessions with the assistance of a number of the naval experts upon the American proposal.

The committee is one of the most important bodies connected with the Conference, for upon it has been placed the responsibility of actually deciding the naval policy of the British Empire.

The delegation has taken notice of the newspaper discussions of the relative merits of battleships and submarines, having particularly in mind the American proposal of making the greatest sacrifice in capital ships rather than submarines.

Regarding the point that has been made in favor of the American plan, that of favoring submarines rather than expensive battleships, weaker nations may be placed on a plane of equality as such means of defense will be within their financial resources, it is explained in authoritative quarters that the British object decidedly to any plan that would tend to cheapen wars, and thereby render them more likely to occur.

The British are represented as feeling that the Conference is not apt to abolish capital ships because they are expensive, but rather with the noble purpose of avoiding war. A submarine which may be cheaper, they hold, will not accomplish the object in view. It was declared with significant emphasis that this subject is bound to loom large in the discussions, not only of the Conference but in the press of the world.

Japan Must Show Hand in Next Move

Continued from Page One

of compromise can be arranged between the two great Oriental Powers rather than to impose any ideal settlement of American origin upon the Far East.

As already set forth, Mr. Hughes is not asking the impossible in the Far East. Anything which removes the most acute sources of trouble in Asia and sets the same basis of future international co-operation there will be satisfactory to him.

And it is to be observed that the Chinese statement of yesterday represents the maximum of China's hopes. If something less is obtained from the Conference, China's delegates will be satisfied.

Call Chinese Vague

The chief fault the Japanese have to find with the Chinese statement is its vagueness and generality. The Japanese do not wish to find the Chinese interpreting their declared policy another way after the Japanese have put themselves on record as accepting it in substance as they interpret it.

The Chinese were undoubtedly vague because they were reluctant to take the floor first. Laying their cards on the table before the other cards were visible went against all the inclinations of Chinese diplomacy.

Japan, when she takes the floor, may also be a little vague and general, leaving details to be agreed upon in committee. That is the natural course in view of China's statement.

But the general outlines of Japan's position are pretty well known. She will affirm her adherence to the open door and equal trade opportunities for all. It is a large phrase of which all Powers have declared their support, in spite of what they have actually done in the past. And then, too, as Mr. Hughes remarked in committee yesterday, with the door open, Japan will be "on the threshold" of her retirement from Shantung and Siberia and her abandonment of the twenty-one demands are foreshadowed.

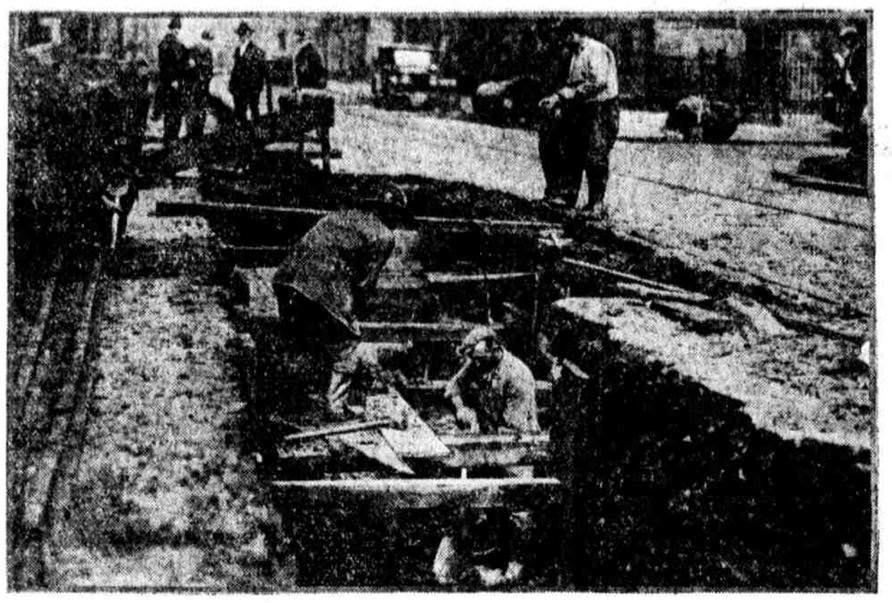
Will Want Some Understanding

She may say nothing about the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, but she will undoubtedly suggest some understanding or exchange of notes among the great Powers with regard to the Far East which will make that alliance superfluous.

The method of Mr. Hughes in making his dramatic statement of this country's position regarding naval disarmament becomes daily more apparent. He wanted to make this a laying the cards on the table Conference. It was not an easy thing to do. It was against all the traditions of international exchanges, in which cards have always been held close to the chest.

Mr. Hughes could bring about the reform only by doing something startling and unexpected. He laid his cards on the table in a manner that took every one's breath away. The other cards have begun to fall face up.

BIG WASHOUT BLOCKED TROLLEY TRAFFIC



It was necessary to reroute No. 33 cars running from Hunting Park to Front and Arch streets this morning because of the washout in Twenty-second street, caused by the heavy rain. Dirt washed onto the tracks, making them unsafe

Girl Causes Hint of Jury Tampering

Continued from Page One

Miller said to the jury. "That was not in good faith, and the fact that they were seen together is not in good faith. Talking on the part of Miss Forest about this case was unwise and probably thoughtless; it certainly was unwise for her to venture her own opinion on the case on trial. The Court wishes to say in behalf of Mr. Meyers that he quickly diverted the conversation into other channels, which was following out the instructions given him by the Court.

"I am not convinced that any damage was done, and I am far from convinced that any attempt was made to influence the jury. The District Attorney's office deserves commendation for the prompt manner in which it acted. If I were satisfied that an attempt had been made to tamper with a jury I would immediately order the withdrawal of a juror. The Court also has a word of commendation for Miss Cleaver, for the part that she took in this investigation."

Mr. High opened for the defense as soon as the motion to withdraw a juror had been disposed of. He based his plea for acquittal on the theory that the shooting had been accidental.

"No Element of Willfulness"

"There is nothing in the evidence," he said, "to prove that there was the element of willfulness in the shooting of this unfortunate young man by the defendant.

"The testimony before you tells of a scuffle, of blows, of wrestling for the possession of the pistol. The shot which killed Ralph was not fired murderously, but accidentally. This theory is borne out by the testimony of Dr. William Wadsworth, Coroner's physician of Philadelphia and recognized authority on gunshot wounds, who has testified the course of the bullet indicated the pistol was fired from an awkward position.

"I ask the jury not to set the brand of Cain upon the forehead of this innocent boy, not to say that he was the willful destroyer of his brother's life.

"I ask you to adjudge him guiltless, and not to pen him up within four walls, branded as a wanton slayer, to treasure forever after the memory in heart and brain that he is the convicted slayer of his brother, who was also his best friend."

As the attorney for the defense concluded, tears streamed from his eyes and down his cheeks. Many in the courtroom were moved to tears likewise, and the defendant held back his own emotions with difficulty.

Mr. Renninger, opening for the defense, took a stern tone.

"This is indeed a painful duty," he said, "but as the representative of the Commonwealth I must enact the role of prosecutor.

"At the outset, I must caution the jury to be guided solely by the evidence. If you acquit the defendant, you will not have done your full duty. If you acquit him, I believe you will live to regret it. You are sworn to try this case on the evidence alone.

"You cannot afford, as sworn men, to say: 'He looks like a nice young man—he appears to be in good circumstances—he never was in trouble before, so we'll let him go.' If you take this attitude, you will not be performing your full duty.

"It is only natural that the defendant's father should testify to help him. The Commonwealth has no fault to find with this.

"But the Commonwealth wants to impress upon you jurors that you have a hard case to judge, a hard duty to perform. You must decide whether the defendant, on the witness stand in his own behalf, told you the entire story. There are two sides to every story. In this case only one man lived to tell the tale. The lips that might have told the other side of the story are sealed in death.

"Did Norman tell you the truth? Or did he, while he was testifying, take refuge in lack of memory? You will recall that at critical points in the narrative he took refuge in a faulty memory.

"It would be a travesty on justice to set this man free. It would be giving a license to every one to shoot those who quarreled with them. You must consider this matter well. You must not allow human sympathy to run away with your better minds. Your duty is a solemn one.

"Confine yourself to the evidence and find this defendant guilty of the slaying of his brother."

PAVLOWA AGAIN SCORES

Famous Dancer Makes Final Appearance of Engagement

Anna Pavlowa made her final appearance of her engagement at the Academy of Music last night before an enthusiastic audience.

The first ballet, "Copellia," in which she took no part, showed some excellent toe dancing and a folk dance. Mlle. Hilda Butsova was the star in this number.

"The Fairy Doll," a ballet in one act and two scenes, was laid in a quaint old toy shop, where dolls when "wound up," would do fancy and unusual dancing. M. Karavaieff, who played a Harlequin doll, gave the impression he was strung on wire, so nimble and graceful he was. Pavlowa, as the fairy doll, had the feathery daintiness of a wisp of down. Assisted by Lauret Novikoff she danced in and out of the ballet with her usual charm.

The divertissements were unusual and very well done. Pavlowa danced her famous "Swan," in which she again scored a big hit.

Roper Raps Waste in Municipal Court

Continued from Page One

and with fifteen Judges handling transactions amounting to $49,533,184.16, is $175,700.

"The Orphans' Court, with five Judges handling matters involving decedents' estates running into millions of dollars each year, is run for $58,850, while the Quarter Sessions Court, which has general criminal jurisdiction in the county with few exceptions, is operating at a cost of $116,950.

"In short, it costs Philadelphia $351,500 to operate the Courts of Common Pleas, Orphans Court and Quarter Sessions Court, while the Municipal Court, with a very limited civil and criminal jurisdiction and its domestic relations and children's cases and other frills, cost $923,462.

Analyzes Payroll Figures

"The office of the probation officer of the Court of Quarter Sessions is conducted by a chief probation officer at $3000; one woman assistant at $2200 and one male assistant at $2000. This probation officer and his assistants attend to the work of fifteen Common Pleas Judges and ten or twelve-out-of-town Judges and in the last two years has handled 633 adult male cases and 250 adult female cases, and having entire jurisdiction over three courts.

"The Municipal Court has divided the same kind of work into what are called the male and female divisions. In the female division their report for 1919 shows sixty-five cases were handled during the year. The latest figures I have show that the women's criminal division is composed of eight employes, while the men's criminal division, which handled 330 cases for 1919, has twelve employes—in both instances the majority being so-called probation officers.

"This comparison shows that the probation officer of the Court of Quarter Sessions handles in actual fact as many, if not more, probation cases than both the male and female divisions of the Municipal Court and does the same work with three employes for which the Municipal Court requires twenty.

"The Municipal Court requires thirteen criers and assistant criers while the Court of Common Pleas with its vast amount of business only needs ten. The Municipal Court requires eight interpreters at $2500 a year while the Common Pleas, Orphans' and Quarter Sessions courts combined only use five at the same figure.

Extra Janitor for Brown

"The tipstaves in the Municipal Court number forty-one while the tipstaves in the Common Pleas Courts number thirty-nine with many more courtrooms and cases to handle. The Municipal Court has asked for twenty-one janitors which is at the rate of two janitors a judge, with an extra one for the president judge for good measure.

"The Municipal Court payroll shows ninety stenographers divided as follows: Eleven at $4000; one at $2000; eight at $1500; four at $1350; fifty-nine at $1200; two at $1020, and five at $1000.

"In the Common Pleas Court there are only fourteen stenographers at $4000. In the Orphans' Court there are five at $3000, or a total of nineteen, against ninety for the Municipal Court. Each judge of the Orphans' Court, however, has a clerk and stenographer at $3000 to do confidential work.

Thinks Salaries Unlawful

"The Municipal Court is asking for one chief clerk at $4000; four clerks at $4000; one clerk and messenger at $1350; two clerks and messenger at $1200; one clerk and messenger at $1020; one clerk at $1800; nine at $1500; seven at $1350; thirty-one at $1200; seven at $1020; thirteen at $1000; five at $900; one at $840 and three at $720—a total of eighty-nine.

"I seriously question whether some of these salaries are not unlawful. Section IX of the act of July 12, 1913, establishing the court, as amended by the act of June 15, 1915, provides that the president judge shall appoint a chief probation officer, whose salary shall not exceed $5000, and such additional officers and employes as he may determine, at salaries not to exceed $2500.

"The Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas is made the clerk of the civil side of the Municipal Court, while the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions has the same jurisdiction in criminal business.

"It would seem to me that the $4000 clerks and the $2750 criers are drawing salaries in excess of $2500, contrary to the clear mandate of the Legislature. Council is showing a most commendable spirit in its broad-gauge way of handling the budget and in its efforts to cut down the tax rate.

Good Field for Economy

"The payroll of the Municipal Court is certainly a fertile field for retrenching. I have no hesitancy in saying that any business man can take this court and operate it from garret to cellar at a saving of more than $300,000, without considering the elimination of at least one-half of the item of $490,000 which is taken from the City Treasury and handed to certain institutions merely because some one is too lazy to do a little work.

"Half a million dollars in the gross can be saved in the operation of the Municipal Court, and this would go a great way toward making a big reduction in reality in the tax rate."

Mr. Roper is having prepared mimeographed questionnaires, which will be submitted Monday at the next budget session to Municipal Court officials who appear before Council.

Council last night tentatively approved the $1,000,000 payroll of the Municipal Court, subject to further questioning by Councilman Roper and Develin.

Lenient Toward Brown

The Combine Councilmen were not inclined to slash the Court's request, even though Judge Brown in September deserted the Combine camp. Use of the pruning knife by Council would cut from the Court payroll clusters of Combine henchmen who have not been disturbed by the canny Judge.

In keeping with their "economy" program, however, the Combine members frowned a little over some of the Court's requests. They cut $67,510 from the Court's item for supplies and maintenance.

ORCHESTRA PLAYS FOR STETSON HOSPITAL FUND

Good Concert at Stetson Auditorium With Two Soloists

The Philadelphia Orchestra, under the leadership of Dr. Thaddeus Rich, gave its thirteenth annual concert for the benefit of the Stetson Hospital last evening at the Stetson Auditorium, Montgomery avenue below Fifth street, before the usual large and enthusiastic audience.

The program which Dr. Rich selected was interesting and well balanced. It began with the tuneful overture "Euryanthe" of Weber, and the other orchestral pieces were four numbers from Delibes' ballet, "Sylvia," the "Valse Triste" of Sibelius, Amani's "Orientale" arranged for orchestra by Dr. Rich, Massenet's "Neapolitan Scenes" and Wotan's Farewell and the fire music from "Die Walkure." The Orchestra played in its usual excellent style.

Two soloists were presented on the program, John Barclay, an English baritone, who has just come to this country, and Miss Mina Dolores, of this city, who is familiar to Philadelphia concert-goers. Mr. Barclay sang the prologue from "I Pagliacci," always a good test of the voice and artistic capabilities of a baritone, and showed a fine voice which has apparently been cultivated to the utmost.

Miss Dolores sang "Pace, Pace, Mio Dio," from "La Forza del Destino," and deepened the favorable impression which her work has already made upon local audiences. She was in good voice and not only sang with admirable tonal quality, but carried out the spirit of the number, which is a trying one for any soprano. The audience was large and a goodly sum was realized for the hospital. It was one of the most successful of the thirteen concerts which the Orchestra has yet given for the institution.

MARTIN LISAN RECITAL

Young Pianist Makes Good Impression in Difficult Program

Martin Lisan, a young pianist of this city gave his first recital of the season at Witherspoon Hall last evening before a larger audience than usually greets a performer of his years. He selected a trying program, embracing as its principal numbers the symphonic etudes of Schumann, the B flat minor sonata of Chopin and the Sampanella of Liszt. Other and shorter numbers were Schubert's Impromptu in B flat, Mozart's Turkish March, and pieces by Debussy, Albaniz and Tschaikowsky.

Mr. Lisan has a most promising talent for the piano. His execution is good, his tone excellent and his manner of playing sincere and unaffected. In interpretation, he is a little inclined to oversentimentilize, especially in the slower movements and phrases and his playing would be improved by the cultivation of a more delicate pianissimo, but these are matters which age and experience will correct. The slow movement of the Chopin sonata, the famous Funeral March, was taken at a much faster tempo than it is usually played, a pace which at times threatened the solemnity of the first and concluding sections of the movement. His best work of the evening was done in the scherzo of the sonata, the E flat waltz of Chopin and the Turkish March of Mozart. The recitalist was most cordially received by the large audience.

Coatesville Man Has Smallpox

Coatesville, Pa., Nov. 17.—A case of smallpox was discovered here today. The victim is Curtis Reever, thirty-five years old, who makes his home with the family of Marshal Boyd, Second and Chestnut streets, in the business district. Dr. Joseph Seatiergood, of West Chester, representing the State Health Department, made the final diagnosis and ordered Reever removed to an improvised pest house on the outskirts of the city. Steps were taken to vaccinate all persons residing near the Boyd home.

MUST NOT BLOCK ARMS PLAN, IS CRY

British Newspaper Demands That No Step Be Taken to Frustrate Proposals

LONDON MUCH INTERESTED

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 17. — Nothing must stand in the way of ratification of the American proposals for limitation of the navies of the United State, Great Britain and Japan, declares the Daily Telegraph this morning in an editorial on the Washington Conference.

The newspaper welcomes the reported decision that no understanding will be finally approved until the naval status of France and Italy is settled, "providing this does not menace the agreement between the major navies, for nothing must intervene to prevent scaling of the great compact Secretary Huges has outlined."

The Daily Telegraph also is convinced that the world would approve the abolition of submarines, but doubts whether this is practicable, and further thinks that the Conference cannot ignore the wishes of countries with small navies regarding undersea craft.

Comments on the various proposals at the Conference and reports of the proceedings appear in all the morning newspapers, which manifest sustained interest in the progress reported.

The Times says it is very encouraging to hear authoritative Japanese voices in Washington suggest that Japan may withdraw from Shantung if England does likewise in Wei-Wai-Wei. The newspaper thinks that the Conference thus far has done extraordinarily well, particularly in revealing how deep and intimate is the agreement between the United States and Great Britain on the larger principles which dominate both.

The Morning Post declares that the suggested modification of the details of the American proposals does not imply the slightest reflection upon the generosity or candor of those proposals. It supports as obviously sensible and business like Mr. Balfour's suggestion that the replacement of warships be gradual and continuous, instead of abruptly periodical, and, while approving his proposal further to restrict the use of submarines, doubts whether it would be observed in practice.

A plan to meet the submarine difficulty by extending the limit of territorial waters and proclaiming the waters outside an international sea is presented by the Daily Chronicle. Under this plan the Powers would engage themselves to treat the use of submarines against merchant ships in this international idea as an act of war against themselves. The newspaper thinks that the United States might waive her traditional objection to foreign alliances in favor of a treaty embodying such a scheme.

Reformers Failed To Back Up Protest

Continued from Page One

moral cowardice, but through carelessness and indifference—which is equally fatal.

It is useless to hope for any different results in future elections until this condition is changed.

Combine politicians and contractors will continue to boss the city. They deserve to, for the people have voluntarily surrendered the reins of municipal government into their hands.

Must Take Their Medicine

They have carte blanche to go the limit. They can ride the people to death if they so elect. The people want that sort of thing. They should have it—they have it already in a measure.

All of the above assertions are true. They can be proved with mathematical accuracy. They are demonstrated by official records.

A leading Councilman of the minority, a high-minded citizen who has been a witness to, and a victim of the high-binder tactics of organization leaders in his efforts to protect the tax payers' interests, said:

"What can we do?"—meaning the good government minority in Council.

"Judging by the returns of last week the people want the Combine to rule. They are in favor of contractor government. They want to see great municipal projects held up, street cleaning plans hampered, and necessary improvements retarded.

"And yet if those of us in Council who are fighting against these things were to turn in with the gang as they have, we would be politically and socially ostracized by them."

Yet this man still has abiding faith in the people. He believes that in the end they will awaken from their sloth and indifference. Others of the minority in Council express the same view.

Fear Belated Awakening

They also coincide in the opinion that the awakening may come too late.

Before any permanent reform in municipal affairs can take place as a result of their tardy action, millions of dollars may be squandered—just as millions have been squandered in the past.

And the tax payers pay the bill. Every penny of wasted millions is taken from the pockets of the property holders, large downtown property holders as well as the small home-owners in the Northeast and Southwest of the city.

At end one of the line it ranges from $10 to $40 a year loss to the little fellow, up to $2500 to $15,000 per annum to the big fellow or the corporations of which he is a part.

There are other ways of looking at it. Here are a few concrete examples:

The United Gas Improvement Company is furnishing an inferior grade of gas to its consumers, that is not in accordance with its contract with the city. It has been doing this for a year.

And the Gas-User Suffers

Every owner of a domestic gas range, or a one-burner stove in a tenement, is paying cold cash for this. Every housekeeper with a quarter-in-the-slot meter contributes spot cash for something he does not get every time a coin is dropped.

Yet the chances are this same individual would walk two blocks to save a dime on a purchase of pork, or a measure of vegetables.

The populace pays a seven-cent street car fare and yet the service is inferior to what it was when a nickel was the charge. Cars have been rerouted or taken off. Junction points have been changed to the inconvenience of millions. The valuation of P. R. T. property is overdue a year. An adequate adjustment of trolley fare awaits this action. But nothing is done.

The city has been saved hundreds of thousands of dollars by taking over a part of its street cleaning and rubbish collection. It will undertake the cleaning of the entire city January 1. The contractor combine has succeeded in blocking every effort to make this new work a success. Yet every penny lost by this, almost criminal, action must come out of the taxpayers' pocket.

How About Sinking Fund?

There is a Sinking Fund Commission charged with the duty of managing the funded debt of Philadelphia. It has millions in assets that can be converted, thereby saving fresh appropriations by City Council.

For every $1,000,000 thus utilized the taxpayers' assessment is reduced five cents. It is estimated that $5,000,000 is available. This would mean a reduction of twenty-five cents in assessments or $10 to the owner of a $4000 home.

The major element of the population of Philadelphia pay no property tax. Yet they are affected in a more direct and painful way. They are the poorer classes, and are largely the constituents of the contract-combination leaders.

Thousands of them are unemployed. Some are in want of the necessities of life. Four or five investigators of the Department of Welfare are allotted to the entire city to investigate these cases.

A handful of investigators to a whole city.

Pathos Overshadows Farce

The situation would be farcical if it were not so pathetic. Yet the bosses refuse half a dozen additional investigators to help these people. Council hands out thousands of dollars for banquets and parades, but withholds hundreds that the poor and suffering among their constituents may be located and helped.

The indifferent voters, the church and club members, the members of women's organizations, and men and women who refuse to register or to vote afterward at the primaries, are responsible.

They hold the remedy in their hands but are too careless or indifferent to apply it.

There may be indignant protests that these assumptions are false. That my statements are untrue.

Well, we shall see!

In a succeeding article I shall demonstrate they are facts. Official facts too!

Cigarmakers Accept Wage Cut

Hartford, Nov. 17. — The Cigarmakers' Union of this city last night announced that it has agreed to a voluntary reduction in wages effective next Monday. It was said that the reduction will average about 10 per cent.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY SPECIAL

1 lb. L'AIGLON CHOCOLATES
Cream, Nut and Fruit Centers
12 Varieties

BOTH FOR $1.00

1 lb. ASSORTED FUDGE
Vanilla, Walnut, Black Walnut, Chocolate

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ONLY

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FURS!
BAY SEAL COATS
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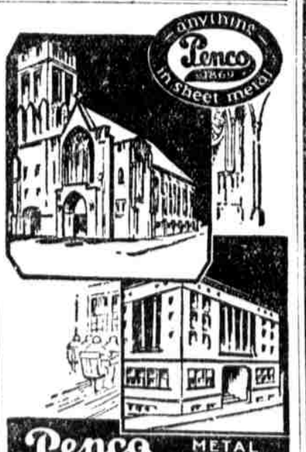

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