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Philadelphia, Monday, September 10, 1917

AFTER THE WAR, WHAT?

THERE appeared in a recent advertisement by Gimbel Brothers the following editorial:

"AFTER THE WAR, WHAT?" That was the question asked a month ago. It is still unanawered.
What for Philadelphia?

What for Philadelphia manufacturers?
The answer, to be a real and valuable
answer, must be worked out on a basis answer, must be worked out on a basis of profit to the manufacturer and of satisfying returns to the capital that must be employed in making this a city that shall market its own goods.

Today, outside merchants cannot come be Philadelphia to buy textiles.

That is the plain, cold, deplorable fact. Fabrics made in Philadelphia travel this circuit our course even to reach the

is circuitous route even to reach the eives of Philadelphia stores—

Hauled from Philadelphia mill to freight cars; by rail to Jersey City; by lighter to New York; by team to ware-house; from warehouse to lighter; to train; to Philadelphia; to the store that m't really five miles from the mill. And he railroads are congested! The banks and bankers and the Manu-scturers' Club and the Bourse can

bange things. Nothing else, and no other

The waste to the nation, the useless axation of shipping facilities and the case of business to Philadelphia call aloud for a change. Philadelphia resembles a woodsman who gives his life to cutting and hauling logs for more progressive communities to work into large money

What is true of textiles is true of other

They have in Grand Rapids yearly a great furniture exhibition, to which report buyers from all the large stores of America and from some foreign countries. Furniture made in Grand Rapids is not the only furniture shown. Whoever makes good furniture of any ort, no matter where the place of manuacture, shows his samples in Grand That city has made itself the center of furniture standards. One does not have to go to New York to buy Grand Rapids furniture; he buys it to the best dvantage in Grand Rapids. Nor does any dealer in Grand Rapids, if he wants sell furniture made in Grand Rapids, have to buy it from a distributor in New Tork.. It is hauled from the factory direct

A new era in trade is dawning. Old highways are being deserted for new and more economical ones. Wasteful methods are being abandoned. Unnecessary cost in the handling of any product is justly regarded as an economic crime, because the needs of the consumer must be sup iled at the lowest possible cost consistent with reasonable profit. And no profit is reasonable if bad management and wasteful administration are computed as a er charge on the cost of production. A middleman's profit that adds to the ost of a Philadelphia product haulage to New York, storage there and haulage ck again, is the kind of middleman's profit that is an economic crime, and an mic crime in these days is a social

The holding of great fairs at strategic soints in France, where manufacturers and buyers for retailers meet, is a significant indication of the trend of modern year ago a similar textile exposition annually in this town. Philadelphia can be to the textile trade what Grand Rapids to the furniture trade. It was not expected that the suggestion would meet however, because the world has moved ward half a century in the last year, and the vision of men has correspondngly broadened. Let us assert our sumacy in textiles. Let us also by means begin inquiries at once to determine how best Philadelphia consumers shie production, whether by direct price ions or otherwise. Certainly the tition now so emphatically exposed ludes the possibility of our commeral interests sitting still and doing noth-

After the war, What?

REGISTRATION DAYS

days for registering something re tangible than "kicks" about the cost of living are upon us. News of the public schools have been ng and the children have shown ess apathy than the grown-ups any of whom are, as usual, "put-There are two more days h to qualify as a real, live citizen

. We have developed some fine asylums for people who will not use their minds, but none for people who will not use their votes, and Mr. Apathy walks

Some say, "But to get out a bigger vote would only mean a bigger gang vote." Let them not fool themselves The gang already votes every single citizen it can control—and then some.

THE "CARDINAL FEATURE"

N THE report submitted by Director Twining to City Councils under date of March 29, 1916, page 36, occurs the

An analysis of these and former recommendations shows that the "Taylor plans" really consist of four elements:

First. A comprehensive program of construction calling for the expenditure within the next three years of a sum estimated now to be in excess of \$63,500,000 for the construction of the so-called delivery loop and lines radiating from the center of the city into five outlying districts of the city.

Second. A financial plan—using the

Second. A financial plan—using the city's credit upon which to borrow funds for construction and drawing upon the city's general and tax revenues for payment of annual deficits in interest and indicates. king-fund requirements.

Third. The preparation and execution of a lease of this system to an operating company, which it is expected will be the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. The lines recommended are designed with that end in view, with the idea of operating the surface lines and the city-built lines as a merged system, and providing for a free interchange between the systems at all points of in-

Fourth. A medification of the "1907 contract" with a view of eliminating the eight-cent exchange tickets, which have been in use since 1895, and the substitu-tion therefor of practically a universal system of free transfers on a five-cent fare. This last element may be considered to be somewhat dependent on, or a factor in, the third element, and is fully discussed in the 1915 report of this department.

It is unfortunate that in the minds of many people this last element, the ques-tion of transfers, exchanges and fare revision, is the cardinal feature of the "Taylor plans." The purpose of this report is to suggest what are logical improvements in certain features of the first and second elements, namely, the construction and financial programs, but not to discuss the third and fourth elements excepting in so far as they may be involved in the modification of the construction and financial programs.

Director Twining himself, since taking office, has been a consistent advocate of higher fares. Elsewhere in the aforesaid report he took the view that the full cost of the service should be paid by the

The important point, however, is that not only "many people" but virtually all citizens considered the question of transfers, exchanges and fare revision to be a "cardinal feature" of the Taylor plans. They would not have indorsed them otherwise. By what right, then, do the proponents of the present lease take the ground that they are authorized to negotiate a lease based on a repudiation of this "cardinal feature"?

SWEDEN ON THE BLACK LIST

accused of a crime against international honor which in the years to come may prove almost as hard to forgive as the offenses of the Germans. Denunciation of Berlin's duplicity is laid squarely at the door of an irresponsible autocracy: but there is no such excuse as that in the case of the Swedes, who control their own Government. It is difficult to imagine a more dismal treachery than that of a neutral Government using its embassy's cipher code to direct a belligerent's mili tary and naval movements.

The only course the Swedes can take to regain the world's confidence is the imate repudiation of their Cahinet.

PARLIAMENTARY REVOLUTION

KARL KRAMERZ, Czech leader in the Hungarian Parliament and traitor to Teutonism, was sentenced to death two years ago. But it was expedient to pardon him, because otherwise the Bohemians would have risen in revolt. He was sentenced to jail for fifteen years. But still the Hapsburg throne kept tottering. wherefore he is now released, amid the plaudits of his followers. So it is in Germany, too. Speeches that would have meant death two years ago are now commonplaces in the Reichstag. All that these parliamentarians need is practice at free speech and a little courage, Presently they should be ready to take a "Tennis-court Oath," like that of the French Revolution, when the deputies refused to adjourn till they had a new con-

Revolutions do not always start among the peoples. Two of them started in parliaments, the French Revolution and the English revolt against Charles I. which originated in the defiance which the people's representatives handed to their Erzberger, Scheidemann and others of the Reichstag may not get up the courage to follow suit, but you never can tell. Revolutionists are always slow about making up their minds, even the bravest of them. If this were not so we would have revolutions every day.

The people cannot be expected to know much about intent; they can only

No doubt the politicians want the borrowing capacity of the city materially increased "for strategic reasons."

The Germans told it to the Sweden and the Swedes told it to the Germans in Berlin, and now Argentina will tell it

It is a pity that while the leaders are at peace the factions should fight. Besides, if the city were not absolutely satiated with good order, the police would not have time to take part in such trivial affairs as factional rows.

Herr Ballin, head of the Hamburg American Line, is "in bad" with the Kaiser for criticizing the Government Big Business has all along been favorable to Kaiserism, but even it loses heart when it can be neither big nor business.

It appears that the Kaiser's efforts decade ago to begin a war with Russia on his side are praised in Germany as an evidence of his foresight. We suppose he had Americans invent the airplane and the submarine for similar reasons of pre-

BENEDICT XV A GREAT STATESMAN IN SUPREME TEST, MANY BELIEVE

Pontiff's Training in International Affairs Exceptional—Expected to Hold Unswervingly to True Middle Course

By EDWARD J. GALBALLY

news dispatches from Rome, is tired to the point of exhaustion from his hard striving to bring back peace to the nations at war. This human touch is apt to remind us that the voice that speaks from the Chair of Peter is that of a living personality still, and not of a dead traditional force, call it the Vatican, or Rome, or the Holy See, or by any of the other impersonal terms one sees so often used to denote the spiritual head of the Catholic

Church. War was raging all over Europe during those days in the beginning of September. 1914, when the Cardinals met in conclave for the election of a successor to Pope Plus X. Fifty-seven of the sixty-three members of the Sacred College managed to get to Rome in time for the election. They represented all nations and were assembled in the very heart of embattled Europe to choose the spiritual leader of the 200,000,-000 members of what has been called the greatest democracy in the universe. Both sides of the belligerents had guaranteed safe-conduct of the members of this august body. The Italian Government took every precaution for their safety.

Never was conclave held under such ragic circumstances. Armageddon, dreaded for a generation, was come, and the destinies of the greatest society on earth whose millions of members are to be reckoned among the citizens and soldiers of every country, so that brother now was arrayed against brother in grim battle for gations. their respective causes, were to be placed in the keeping of a new guide. After three days of the utmost seclusion and anxious deliberation these select internationals announced to the waiting world that their choice had fallen upon Cardinal James della Chiesa, Archbishop of Bologna.

He was to be the war Pope, for amid the awful upheaval of affairs at that time the fifty-seven Cardinal electors, thoroughly cognizant of the various national interests at stake, would naturally lean in their choice of the sovereign pontiff to one who besides his other qualifications, was known to them to be a man versed in international questions and highly trained in the large affairs of State. Accordingly, they singled out for the Fisherman's throne Pope Benedict XV.

Cardinal della Chiesa's name had been hardly mentioned among those whom the newspapers had picked as likely to succeed Plux X. He was and still remains little known to the English-speaking world. For that very reason his recent tender of peace terms to the rulers of the countries at war labored under a certain handicap. Of course, the mediation of the Pope of Rome. no matter what his individuality or known characteristics and ability, carries with it nternational prestige and commands serious and benevolent consideration in every

and above the strong and widespread influence that resides in the papacy itself, by reason of its recognized principles and high achievements, there is the attraction that is felt toward the personality of this or that particular pontiff. If Leo XIII, for example, had addressed the message of peace to the warring nations his words would have rung around the world more compellingly than did the forceful utterance of Pope Benedict XV, for all men knew and

They recognized in that venerable preinte not only the great churchman, but also the seasoned scholar and the statesman of wide vision and courage. It is no wonder that non-Catholics as well as Catholics, appreciating Leo's personal merits for his high office, should have been all the more willing to listen with deep respect to his pronouncements. These had not only the hallmark of the Vatican's moral authority. but as well the impress of Leo's personality and intellectual force. In the same way, too, Pope Pius X was

known of all men. His traits and charac teristics, according to the flock of anecdotes that kept appearing in the papers con cerning him, stamped him as a man of benign charm above everything else. In many ways he was very different from his predecessor. Whereas Leo XIII was a patrician by birth, Plus X was a lowly peasant. Leo, from the beginning to the end of his career, was engaged in the grand affairs of State, in his capacity of ecclesiastical agent at the various chancelleries of the Continent. Plus X, on the other hand, was the country curate, the parish priest, the bishop of a diocese and later archbishop, but busy always with pastoral functions; until, to his own surprise, and the world's likewise, he was ele vated to the papal throne. Thus, Leo XIII challenged the admiration of the world for his brilliant intellectual endowments mainly, while his successor's chief appeal to the good will of men lay in his transparent honesty and goodness of heart.

In the fewest words, that is the impression the world formed of the immediate predecessors of Pope Benedict XV, who, however, is unknown to the generality of men, for their attention during the three years of his pontificate has been absorbed with thoughts of war. And so the world does not yet appreciate his personal aptitude and the long experience in international transactions that has equipped him for the role a man in his position is called

on to play in these troublous days. When we consider Pope Benedict's antecedents, however, and his training in the arena of world interests and political history, not to mention the superior considers. tions of his merits in churchmanship, we see the wisdom of the Cardinals' choice in calling him to the helm in such a stormy sea. It is of passing interest to note that genealogists find that in the veins of the Pope's family runs both Frankish and English blood; that he himself is Italian through a long line of forebears, and that he descends from a stock which has given both its Dukes to Brabant and its Emperors to Austria. In view of all this cosnopolitanism, and not forgetting his presidency of a vast international and supernational institution, one may fairly expect him to hold the scales of justice pretty venly balanced between nation and n

DOPE BENEDICT XV. according to the | 1854, and received his early education in the same city. He was originally intended for the bar, and in 1875 took his doctor's degree in both civil and canon law. His two brothers hold high rank in the royal Italian navy, the elder being Vice Admiral Glovanni Antonio, and the other, Giulio. retired captain. When the future Pope decided to dedicate himself to the service of the Church, he took up his ecclesiastical

TOG LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1917

cational foundations in Rome. Later he made a brilliant course of astics, the world-renowned training school XIII, when that Pontiff summoned him to Rome to be his Secretary of State.

At this same time the young monsigner was also brought back to Rome by his own chief, who thought so highly of his intellectual gifts that he had the young man appointed Under Secretary of State. It was a rare acknowledgment of his ability. From 1902 to 1907 Monsignor della Chiesa was also canon of the Basilics of the Vatican and member of man; Roman congre-

he was elected Pope.

with great dignity."

the hearts of his clergy and people by his ready sympathy with the poor and suffer ing, by his judicial fairness and by his constant and perpetual wish to improve

If these features are not generally known to us for his recommendation, it is because the regular channels of information have been blocked by the war and its compelling interests and travelers have not seen going to and from Rome as in the piping times of peace.

Not Working in the Dark served by the picked intellect and trained diplomatists of the world-wide society he rules. His agents are accredited to the courts and Government circles of the various nations, and with the exception of Italy, France and the United States, every nation has its official representative in the diplomatic corps connected with the Holy See. With such direct avenues of information it is to be expected that Pope Benedict is not in the dark about the inner mind of the rulers of the nations at war, that he is in somewhat intimate touch with the actual conditions in the various countries, and knows the temper of the peoples. their attitudes toward peace or toward the continuation of the war.

Some publicists believe that Benedict XV is the greatest statesman who has occupied the see of Peter for generations. They have not hesitated to pronounce his peac terms as the most important diplomatic event of the war thus far. Be that as it may, it is proper to add that the critics who sagaciously pooh-pooh and dismiss his message as untimely and impractical are as suming airs that make them very ridiculous. There are some others who see the dictation of the Central Powers in the Pope's letter, while still others profess to see the fine hand of the Entente Allies. It is pretty good evidence that the Pope is swayed by neither side, but keeps the true middle course and will keep it throughout the peace negotiation.

LATEST REQUIREMENT

"Continentals" is the nickname suggested n a New York newspaper for the American oldiers now in France, but it will never lo. The American headline writers will



Union Men Seek Political Representation-Comment on Current Topics

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Organized labor in the United States has proved its worth. The action of the American Alliance of Labor and Democracy demonstrated the basic loyalty and patriotism of the workingmen of this country affiliated with the American Federation of

Naturally we labor men feel that such n attitude of mind entitles us to the friendship, support, co-operation and appreciation of the other forces which constitute the foundations of this Government.

Closer contact brings about mutual undergendered between capital and labor, if sides develop patience enough to hear the aganda of each institution, a harmony could robably be established that would conduce to permanent stability in the operation of industry. Labor wants this understanding.

means much to labor. It means the saving of strife, money, time and of times violence. Labor is determined to get its standing in It wants its ideals and policies better understood. This move is partially expressed in the at-

tempt now being made by several promi-ment labor men to get elective positions in the magistracy and City Councils. These men are Magistrate William J. Tracy, up for re-election to the minor judiclary as labor's spokesman; Frank J. Schneider, international secretary-treasurer of the Elevator Constructors of America and Canada, of the Forty-third Ward, who aspires to a seat in Common Council; J. Wencesias Woller and Robert Smith, of the Thirty-third Ward, who likewise are battling to other the same chambers. There are many enter the same chambers. There are many others in the union movement out for a The voice of labor raised in the Legislature, City Councils, the minor judiciary and other pivot positions would be of inestimable value to the general understanding of

social, political and economic question As matters now stand, organized labor, the spokesman for workingmen in general, has little direct representation in the political arena. Let us rub shoulders a little more. Let us swap ideas. Let us get to see that the other fellow is not really s bad as hot impulse and quickened pas-ion betray us into believing. The EVENING LEDGER is a publication with high purpose and fair motives, and if it were to give publicity to such humble points of view perhaps some degree of mu-tual advantage could be obtained.

Organized capital and organized labor have done their bit in the part our country s playing in the world crisis, and sad would t be if after the war clouds vanish the old prejudices of our times were to be revived in the great camps of labor and capital.

Let us get together and reason out our difficulties.

FRANK McKOSKY,

Secretary Central Labor Union. Philadelphia, September 8.

A PLEA FOR PICKETING To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

is in marked contrast to some of the un-reasonable arraignments of the Woman's party made by other newspapers whose interest in woman suffrage has not terday's issue, "Picketing Should Stop. een a conspicuous virtue.
Suffragiats know that the Evening

Suffragiats know that the EVENING
LEDGER has always been friendly to
their cause and feel a deep debt of gratitude for its splendid support of their campaign. Because of your fairness in the
past, I ask the liberty to comment on
yesterday's editorial and to ask you to
reconsider the policy of the Woman's

party.
You say, "American and other women have won the right to suffrage." I ask, are they wrong to claim what they have won? Again, you say, "The right to sacrifice one's self in the nation's interest the right to yote." If the right confers the right to vote." If the right to vote has already been conferred upon women, should the Government withhold it? If it is true, as you say you believe it is, that woman suffrage is "an abso-

government in this Commonwealth," can

In referring to this week's arrest of thirteen women for carrying a banner which read. "Mr. President, it is unjust to deny women a voice in their Govern-ment when the Government conscripts their sons," you say, "It is humiliating to good citizens to see such a woman as Mary Winsor sentenced to a term in jail. Where is there a better citizen than she is, or one more interested in good government one more interested in good government and democracy? Jail is not the place for her." You are right. She and the other splendid women who have made a fear-less protest against injustice and who. for the sake of a principle, have suffered humiliation and imprisonment are just the type of human being that these trying

Finally, you say, "Surely, in an era so momentous as the present one, respect for authority is a virtue and not a crime." Do you mean that respect for authority, whether it be right or wrong, is a virtue? Might not the great mass of the German people justify their indorsement of the Prussian military regime through just such

logic as yours?
We of the Woman's party maintain that women have the right, under a democratic form of government, to as free an expression of opinion on public questions as have men. To deny them that right at any tim is a monstrous injustice; to deny it in time of war is an almost unthinkable wrong. To ask of woman every conceiv-able sacrifice; to demand that she give up the life that is dearer to her than her own; to say to her that her service in food conservation and in the varied fields of work that were formerly considered men's own is now an indispensable asset in the winning of the war, and then to humiliate her with the badge of disfranchisement, is a record that any Government should blush to face.

To sum up the situation, we are eager to serve our country, but demand the right to serve as free women. Try, Mr. Editor, to put yourself in our place. Imagine, if you can, how disfranchisement would feel if you would not resent it with every fiber of your being, you are not worthy of the

CAROLINE KATZENSTEIN. Philadelphia, September 7.

PRAISE FOR CROSSER'S BILL To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-Congressman Moore's letter appear ing in your issue of September 5 gives a very fair and interesting account of the taxation problem—as it appears to the business men and farmers. Most of the complaints expressed in the

article are against the tax bill rather than the issuing of bonds; but neither the complainants nor the Congressman offer "any-thing else just as good"—for the raising of the necessary war revenue. My sympathies go out to these men. The

pulpit, the press and the promptings of their own patriotic hearts encouraged them to a higher production and they went forth their own patriotic hearts encouraged them to a higher production and they went forth into the "marts of trade" and the tilling of the soil, and now the Government steps in and takes from them a large portion of what they honestly believe belongs to them.

If these farmers and business men would stop complaining for a while and devote their spare time in doing something to remedy the conditions which afflict them, they would write hopeful and inspiring letters to Congressman Moore (a member of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress) urging him to use all his influence for the passage of Congressman Crosser's bill (H. R. No. 4024)—a bill to raise two billions of dollars annually by a 2 per cent tax on the land values of the nation. Should enough of such letters be received by Congressman Moore I feel were

Should enough of such letters be received by Congressman Moore I feel sure, judgins come intensely interested in its pas-

The passage of the bill would enrich the The passage of the bill would enrich the Government to the extent of two billions of deliars annually, without taxing a single person for being industrious and enterprising or for doing his patriotic bit; but, beyond and above even this much-to-be-desired result, it would mean that the Government was starting to collect the one and only fund which the Government has a just and moral right to collect—the rent of land. The business men and farmers can (if they will) put an ead to taxation methods which fine and hamper the industrious and reward the idd who demand a price for merely setting out of the way of industry; and they can do it now—or at least before this present Congress expires. Will they do lift OLLYER MOKNIGHT.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

Who is Dudley Field Malone? What continent is in both the Orient and the Occident?

3. "Balaklava" recalls a glorious military at

4. The words "Ich dien" are on the Prince of Wales's cont-of-arms. What do ther mean?

5. In what country are the provincial division known as cantons?

6. Name the European country which control the African regions known as Erites. Somailland and Tripoll. 7. Where is the Metropolitan Museum of Art?

8. Describe the status which crowns the describe of the Capitol at Washington.

0. What is bullion?

10. Name a republic in which citizens use of nobility. Answers to Saturday's Quiz

About three-fifths of the German popul is composed of Prussians.

Old regime" means literally "eld reis" more freely, "the old way of said things." He most frequently applied me-cific use is in reference to the old regime in France before the revolution of literal

Catholic archbishops reside in these cities Haltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnal, Dubuque, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Ne York, Portland, Ore; Philadelphis, H. Louis, St. Faul, San Francisco, Sania Pa-

7. The Lord Chanceller of England is Speaker of the House of Lords. 8. The census is taken every ten years; the first was in 1790.

9. The ancient athlete who far outjumped say modern in the broad jump evidently jumped down hill.

10. Xerres (pronounced zerks-cas) was the Persian monarch who tried to conquer Greek and whose invasion was repelled at Sale mis in 480 B. C.

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT

THE great public event of 1824 was the visit of Lafayette. On July 29 the Phile delphia Councils extended an invitation and began to make preparations. Brigadier Gen-eral Robert Patterson called a meeting of the officers of the First Brigade and an ex-

ensive military program was planned. Three days after Lafayette's arrival is New York, on August 13, there was a citizens' meeting in Philadelphia presided over by Thomas Leiper and a reception com-mittee was appointed. Persons in all businesses and trades adopted resolutions of welcome, and no one class or type of itizens was more prominent in this affair than any other. Mayor Watson issued a proclamation permitting an illumination of the city, and it was resolved to have a civic ball during the time that the great Marquis was a guest of the corporation Lafayette, who forty-seven years before had bled at the Brandywine and starved at Va bled at the Brandywine and starved at Valley Forge while the Philadelphia Torise
feasted the enemies of their country, was
to find a different city than was that of
Mischianza days. All those proud dames
who had thought to marry their daughters
to redcoat officers were in their graves, and
many of the fair daughters were dead, too,
or in their old age. But the friend of Washington was still alive, though he must have
felt somewhat like a revengeful ghost come
to visit the scene of his old enemies reveils.

felt somewhat like a revengeful ghost come to visit the scene of his old enemies' revels. On September 26 the First City Troop went to Morrisville, where the Governor delivered an address of welcome to the visitor, who was then escorted to Frankford by the troop. They slept that night at the arsenal. The people of Frankford were very much disappointed because the party arrived when it was too light for the prepared illumination and yet too dark for a pared illumination and yet too dark for a good view of the procession. Larayette vis-ited the village next morning and was re-ceived by Isaac Worrell, town clerk, and the whole enthusiastic population, as every

States District Court. On reaching the State House there were impressive cermonies, and Lafayette was then escorted to his headquarters at the Franklin House on the corner of Walnut street and Washington Square. In Independence Hall he received the State Society of the Cincinnation September 29. Major William Jackson delivering an address. The children of the public schools were received next day in Independence Square, and in the afterness the Marquie was the guest of the Marquie was the guest of the

TEREST SERVICE

"LEMME IN!"

studies at the Collegio Pontificio Capranica,

SWEDEN #

one of the most famous and venerable edustudies at the Academy of Noble Ecclesifor the clergy who conduct the international concerns of the universal Catholic Church. He was ordained priest on May 28, 1878, and in 1883 Leo XIII named him Privy Chamberlain, with the title of moneignor. In 1887 he was appointed Secretary to the Nuncio at Madrid, Cardinal Rampolia, who was well known as the right hand of Leo

Meantime Pope Lee had gone to his reward, and Pope Plus X had begun to call on the services of the distinguished preiate. When it was proposed to send him as nuncio, or papal ambassador, to Vienna. Mgr. della Chiesa begged the Pope to let him remain a simple prelate. Plus X, however, could not lose thus so valuable an agent, and when the bishopric of Bologna fell vacant, the monsigner became archbishop of that important and difficult see in 1907. Seven years later he was made cardinal, and within the next three months

Shortly after Pope Benedict's election his personal characteristics were described by writer in the Westminster Gazette, who Pope's acquaintance some twenty-three years ago and afterward had many conversations with him when he was secretary to Cardinal Rampolla. After pointing out that the College of Cardinals had made a choice "entirely in accordance with its best and most honorable traditions," the writer said that Cardinal Rampolla placed in him "implicit confidence and evidently regarded his judgment as absolutely sound and reliable." The present Pope is described as "dark-complexioned, with a firm mouth, square forehead, keen, lustrous brown eyes which miss nothing, about the ordinary standard in height and moves and walks

There is nothing slipshed about him in style or dress or work. He is first and foremost a thoughtful and highly gifted man of affairs, without prejudices, but a man who knows his own mind. His marvelous memory and rare gift of sifting chaff from grain, his charm of manner and melodious voice, his powers of literary expression and of marshaling facts and arranging them in order of relative value have always impressed those who have had like of vulgar display or publicity, a love of art and music, a genuine simplicity of life, a devotion to the interests and work of the Church which is untiring. He is a keen student of human nature and a constructive statesman of power. During his six years of work at Bologna he won

the social conditions of his flock.

Back of his own brilliant capacity for affairs and his scholarship and exceptional apprenticeship under Leo XIII and Cardinal Rampolla, it is well to note how he is

do. The American headline writers will kill that suggestion before it gets well started. Think of their difficulty in crowding a word like "continental" in big type in one newspaper column! And no nickname can live and be adopted unless it is approved by the writers on the American