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HOW TO HAVE A WORLD'S FAIR

STOP calling it a Sesqui-Centennial. That word is too long and it is unwieldy. It presents no picture to the eye of the average mind. And it isn't even a pleasant-sounding word.

LIGHT SAVING A SUCCESS

IT IS not of record that daylight saving in this region has bankrupted the farmers, caused railroad accidents or destroyed the health of infants.

AN END OF THE KLUX

PEOPLE who talk angrily of an anti-Klux organization would wonder how time and money had been wasted by means to that method of reprisal.

WASHINGTON THE BAROMETER

THE general approval in the Assembly of the League of Nations is the idea of holding a conference to restrict the private manufacture of arms and the reluctance to set a date for the meeting reveal the marked dependence of any plan for stabilizing peace upon the policies of the United States.

UNESCAPABLE REFORM

PEOPLE insist on the most vivid characters in Insen's plays. "Don't do such things." Contractor-politicians may subconsciously echo this sentiment in Philadelphia on January 1, but facts will confound them.

eight Ward is in large part plainly fostered by the Combine, and its tactics have already proved embarrassing.

In the line of constructive practical reform, to say nothing of the factors of decency and fair play, the emancipation of the care of the streets from private contractor control must rank as a signal achievement in intelligent and straightforward municipal administration.

TODAY'S JOBS CONFERENCE REVEALS HOOVER IN ACTION

Fortunately the Secretary of Commerce is One Officeholder in Washington Who Keeps His Feet on the Ground and Not on a Desk

ALL that the professional glooms intend to say about the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments—that it can be no more than a series of gestures and a glare of talk and that it will get us nowhere—they are saying now about the national conference on unemployment which opens in Washington today.

At the jolly little tea-tables in the Peacock Alley at the fashionable hotels, where a thought or a political policy less than forty years old is darkly regarded as clear evidence of an unbalanced mind, and among the lounge lizards in the House and Senate Office Buildings, the unemployment conference is viewed as "merely another stunt of Hoover's."

Washington, you see, is not yet wholly reconciled to Hoover. It may never be reconciled to him.

Hoover is disconcerting to the old type of Washington mind because he loves to grapple with hard facts.

He doesn't run away from an unpleasant truth or tell the doorkeeper to ask it to call next year.

He has the courage to realize that there are in our modern life many problems so new and complex and peculiar to the time that they cannot be disposed of with a line from Washington's Farwell Address or an axiom from a state paper of Mr. McKinley.

Hoover, therefore, doesn't believe that you can revive industry by making speeches. He has brought to Washington an amazing variety of hard-thinking realists summoned from every avenue and byway of industrial America.

His conference may fail. But if it does it will be because the men who know most about business, finance and labor and who control all the economic forces of the country couldn't make it succeed when they sat down to face the problem of unemployment as a pressing national issue.

No assemblage ever gathered in Washington was quite so democratic in its general complexion as Hoover's jobs conference. It brings together extremes of the industrial system that hitherto have seemed as far apart as East and West.

The president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Mr. De Fries, will have a front seat. So will Mr. Gompers and a vice president of the Federation of Labor, Mr. Wall. Close by will be Thomas O'Connor, president of the Longshoremen's Union, and other big guns of the union world.

T. E. Edgerton, of Nashville, president of the National Manufacturers' Association, will be the leader of a powerful delegation representative of all the constructive industries. Charles M. Schwab will be there for the steel industry. The list of delegates includes practically every branch of the Government, every branch of business, including the farms and the banks and the railroads and the mines, to have an able and authoritative voice in the discussions.

Close at hand there will be an advisory board of specialists—men who know as much as one may learn in a lifetime of scientific study about industrial drift and opportunity and national needs.

Somewhere unobtrusively in the background will be the committee representing the National Engineering Council, which, under Hoover's direction, has been making the first really scientific survey of the American economic and industrial scene. They are supposed to have found out what is wrong with business and to have formulated a plan of repairs.

All these groups are naturally alien to Washington. They think as realists. Unlike the routiniers of political Washington, they are not deluded by the sound of their own voices. Their world is the world in and by which we live—not a world created out of ancient stump speeches and forgotten party platforms.

It was to be expected that the 4 o'clock tea-drinkers would lift their voices sadly to ask what the Hoover conference can do.

It ought to be able to do a great deal, though neither Hoover nor any of his delegates can wave a magic wand and bring business back to normal in a day. A lobby hanger would tell you that the slump in American business was due to hard times in Europe. Yet in ordinary times the United States exports only about one sixth of its industrial product. If all European markets were tightly sealed against us we should still be able to enjoy at least five-sixths of the normal return from industry.

The American market is not absorbing the normal American output.

High railway rates have restricted farm shipments and closed avenues of temporary employment that once were open to hundreds of thousands of men at this time of the year.

The continuing demand of labor for war wages and of some business men for war profits have been largely responsible for the temporary depression. The banks have been shy with their money. Strikes and lockouts put prices up and high prices caused other strikes and lockouts.

Enormous funds available for public and private work have been kept in the banks because a small squad of utterly conscienceless profiteers for a time controlled the national supply of building material and sent prices to the skies.

Business is improving of itself. But its improvement can be hastened by scientific co-operation among the people whose energy, initiative and resources are the vital

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

University Professors as Business Administrators—Wide Interests and One Enthusiasm Keynote to Success

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

UNIVERSITY professors were the last men in the world one would have supposed could make their mark as brilliant business administrators and captains of industry. Yet their work during the war, fine from the point of view of patriotism and humanitarianism, but it was technically remarkable both as to the handling of men and of supplies and also for its wit and clear perspective.

And they loved their work, and neither the danger nor the hardships involved have dimmed the enthusiasm and interest it had for them.

If their students have changed and become restless and exacting, or restless and indifferent, the masters themselves have changed still more. They are not ready to settle down into the routine of a life of them, like Bakewell, of Yale, have taken on political activities with their class routine; some, like Trowbridge, of Princeton, have had the war work in the trenches and in Washington and in France as commissionaires or representatives of national and international committees; others, like Slaughter, of the University of Wisconsin, after triumphant Red-Cross work in Venice, have come home to write as well as teach; or, like Tait Mackenzie, of the University of Virginia, have turned artists. I doubt if before the war there were more than a few English Army of Occupation Prof. Edward Reed, the philologist, would have felt himself impelled to preach a lay sermon to a summer congress of his countrymen, but he did it the other day in his hearing with a fervor and finish that marked him as something more even than a great teacher of English.

The truth is these men, who have been trained to teach in a certain atmosphere of prepared listeners, these autocrats of the classrooms, on finding themselves suddenly placed in positions where money and power were to a degree unredeemed by even the high captains of finance a dozen years ago, far from losing the poise of their former circumscribed existence, have not only retained but have actually kept their balance, turned their cultivated power of scientific observation to account and profited by the experience of those who have not done so.

They found classes and want and a sort of stamped helplessness; they were met by an unorganized or worse still, a disorganized system of transportation, a breakdown of communications and a lot of red tape.

Everywhere they were told the thing could not be done; the plan was good but impossible; the food though desperately needed, was not to be procured. Patiently they got leave to try; unceasingly they pressed the workableness of the venture; cleverly and audaciously they took a chance here and there, and in a few places they were met by the knot of red tape. With the most imaginative pity they arranged their resources so that the morale of hope should be kept up in the hearts of the men who were to be the backbone of the venture.

Humorous and witty, they were not a bit less kindhearted than the American "no-son-of-a-bitch" methods of the grave prostration of the local authorities. They based so little indeed, they talked so appreciatively in France, and in Italy of what had been done in a military way by the allied armies—that for a long time the men who were to be the backbone of the venture were not to be surprised by the self-possession was not guessed. This was notably true with the army men. And during the entire experience they listened and they learned and made unobtrusive reports to headquarters, most of which have been read, let alone used, with the utmost care.

And then they came back to find the war over done with a vengeance. They found their war talk and experience and their like old wives' tales than news. So, bottled up, they have gone back to their classrooms and laboratories and study tables with tremendous interest to work off, if not on their unwilling classes, then on something else.

Having tasted of the fruit of energetic practical action, these men rarely if ever leave a successor of their own family.

Town Replenishment

"These men come to the city from the country towns, and the country towns in turn are replenished from the farms and from the workshop. The farm and workshop are the sources of the brains of the country at large."

"In a small town, for instance, the leaders of the community establish themselves in business, but there is not enough for the head of the family and more one son or daughter. The others must strike out for themselves, and the ambitious ones always do so. They go to the big city."

"Their places in the small town are taken by the farmer boy or the country mechanic. Then the man who comes to the big city, as I have said, literally burns himself out as he achieves success in his all right; it is evolution, it is natural."

"Now, if the people on the farm are not in hygienic surroundings, in cheerful, happy homes, there is no hope for the United States. Give the farmer healthy, happy surroundings and he has an incentive to stay on the farm. If you do not, it will mean degradation for the entire race."

"It happened, you know, in Rome and in Assyria and other ancient monarchies that were agricultural nations. They became corrupt from top to bottom and they fell. If the top only is corrupt the nation can exist, but if the bottom becomes corrupt also that nation falls."

"So we are making the farm a good place to live on. State and national welfare agencies are co-operating in doing it. This is the farmer's health, happy surroundings, and he has an incentive to stay on the farm. If you do not, it will mean degradation for the entire race."

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BORAH, THE ISOLATED

THE simon-pure, all-wool, narrow-gauge, never-say-die political specimens of irreconcilability in the matter of making peace treaties have shrunk into the person of a single individual, William E. Borah, of Idaho.

Mr. Borah in effect challenges to combat any Senator venturing to deny that Mr. Harding's tentative plan "to engage under the existing treaty"—of Versailles—has taken definite shape in the new parts lately negotiated with Germany and what remains of Austria and Hungary.

As a matter of fact, the gentleman from Idaho is logical upon this point, and it is amusing to note the mental contortions of his former confederate, Hiram Johnson, endeavoring to convince himself that these treaties, which refer to a long array of articles in the Versailles covenant for details, are tantamount to a repudiation of that document.

It is too late, however, much too late, to speak of inconsistencies. The Senate, with the exception of one member, is at last recognizing the claims of common sense.

The German Treaty, with its categorical reliance upon the Versailles achievement, is headed for early passage. President Harding and Secretary Hughes have theoretically emancipated the United States from European concerns, at the same time practically recognizing the only machinery enabling us to adjust our relations with the world.

It is evident that the ideologies of another treaty fight will not be repeated on any formidable scale. Eventual Democratic support of the treaties is expected—accompanied, perhaps, with a final plea for entrance into the League of Nations, which will, under present conditions, go unheeded.

The new harmony cannot fail to be a heartfelt relief to a public utterly sick of obstructionism for its own miserable sake. Mr. Harding's mood is apparently identical, since he is even disposed to acquiescence in the grave proposals of the Senate.

Two amendments attached to the favorable report upon the treaty by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Henry Cabot Lodge, author of a similar reservation included among his treaty-crushing broadside of fifteen amendments proposed in November, 1919, is the spokesman for this course.

The "pride" is safeguarded by a resolution requiring the passage of an act of Congress to validate the participation of the United States in committees and commissions created under the Versailles Treaty and, consequently, senatorial confirmation of such committees as may be chosen by the President.

In a contest between the Chief Executive and Congress, such a curtailment of his powers might conceivably be paralyzing effect. But Mr. Harding is on excellent terms with the National Legislature and the Senate will be the faintest possibility that the nominations will be turned down.

The reservation offered by Senator Pomerehne and approved by the committee, the words "United States" shall be construed to mean the United States and its nationals.

The other recommendation is illustrative of the Senate's fee feeling for shades of difference in its most sacred, the positions of Philander C. Knox. According to the reservation offered by Senator Pomerehne and approved by the committee, the words "United States" shall be construed to mean the United States and its nationals.

"When I use a word," remarks a character in "Through the Looking Glass," "it means just what I choose it to mean—nothing more nor less." Oh, very well, it is possibly the mental comment of the State Department.

It will be necessary, of course, for Germany, Austria and Hungary to sanction these amendments if the treaties are to be successful. But since the treaties are entirely domestic in significance and the second chiefly concerns the niceties of language, no opposition is foreshadowed.

The isolation of Mr. Borah, the sole dissenter in the Foreign Relations Committee, is definite, but it can scarcely be called surprising. For since he is beginning to look as though a nation which engages in a foreign war must eventually concern itself with some of its foreign consequences.

THE HOME BREW WAR

WET and dry extremists in the Senate are largely responsible for a state of almost hopeless confusion that is growing in the national prohibition enforcement office.

If the drys have their way, any house in which a citizen makes home brew may be raided without a warrant. If the wets in the Senate have their way it will be possible for professional bootleggers to transport strong liquors in automobiles or otherwise without fear of interference.

Meanwhile, A. F. Slater, speaking for the State enforcement organization in Pennsylvania, announces that he and his men have been flabbergasted by the most recent order from Washington, in which all home-brew and home-brewers are ones more formally outlawed. Only a short time ago a semi-official edict from the Federal prohibition headquarters made it appear that every citizen had a right to keep 200 gallons of wine without any fear of violating the law.

The conflict of orders and purposes at prohibition enforcement headquarters in Washington continues because the chiefs of the bureau do not know what is expected of them. They will not know until the Senate by acting in one way or another on the Anti-Brew Bill permits the enforcement officials to behave like reasonable men.

LIGHT FROM SENATOR WATSON

QUAND economies need not necessarily be unintelligible to the layman. This fact is suggestively illustrated by Senator Watson, of Indiana, in his reflections upon the sales tax.

"Take care of production," he urges, "and consumption will take care of itself. That is fundamental."

It is, indeed, Congressional reluctance to face the sales-tax question frankly is puzzling when considered in connection with the enormous and basic burdens of the present system.

The taxes will be harassed and perpetual method discovered before the invention of a new tax is popular. But that there are degrees of hardship in varying plans of governmental levies is indisputable.

"When you place a burden upon production, as our present system of taxation does," maintains the converted Mr. Watson, "you automatically decrease consumption."

The lucidity of such reasoning is likely to grow more and more convincing as Congress becomes enmeshed in its efforts to slick real taxation reform on a same and comprehensible scale.

The Evanston police are searching for a Southern Indiana student believed to be the victim of lynchings. University authorities are investigating a case which was followed by the rescue of a student from a pit on the lake shore front to which he was lashed as the waves washed over him. The lynchings, it may be presumed, are taking a course in homicide.

Some Lessons War Teaches

The Balkan States are getting together to adopt a uniform currency and a binding customs union. There is a lesson here not only for the Balkans, but for the rest of the world. National self-determination is a sickly and a helpless critic until he has the support of his fellows in an economic union.

OVER-RIPE

REVISIT



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. J. M. BALDY On Farm Life

UNLESS farm life is made more hygienic, more attractive, there is no hope for the United States," according to Dr. J. M. Baldy, the Commissioner of the new Public Welfare Department of the State.

"I am not pessimistic about the future," he said, "because these very things are now being done for farm life, and that is one of the greatest functions of a State welfare department."

"That is the interesting feature of it—they burn themselves out. They seldom leave any one their own family to succeed them, and rarely if ever one of the third generation. There was no one to succeed John G. Johnson, or Gross and Agnew in the medical profession. These men rarely if ever leave a successor of their own family."

HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

GEORGE B. CHRISTIAN, JR., secretary to the President, tells a story of a member of a golf club who sometimes insisted on his rights to play despite the fact that he might have more cheer aboard than other players thought it wise to pilot over the course.

One day this individual teetered about the tee for a while and then slammed the ball one of the nightiest wallops on record. It landed on and near the hole, but that luck which seems to hover about the acts of the inebriate, leaped upon its proper green, slowed down, gilded quietly on toward the hole, circled it gracefully on the high side, and landed to the pull of gravity and dropped in.

"It is in the hole, sir," the caddy exclaimed. "What's that?" inquired the inebriate. "Well, what went into the hole," he was again told. "Zut! you've said the man of the master stroke. 'Well, get me my niblick.'"

Now that the Philippine question is again to the fore it is interesting to go back with Representative Henry Allen Cooper, scholar statesman from Wisconsin, into those days, twenty years ago, when our policy toward those islands was just taking shape.

Mr. Cooper as chairman of the House Committee on the Philippines, believed that the island should be given a degree of self government, an elective Assembly, for instance. There was hardly a friend for this proposal in either house. The Filipinos were denounced as savages incapable of civilized living.

Mr. Cooper was borne down by the weight of opinion against him. One night he paused in front of a bookstore. There before him was a volume entitled "An English" written by Jose Rizal, a Filipino. He went in and bought it.

As a part of the preface to this book there was a note by the author, written on the eve of his execution by the Spaniards. It was a classic that has few superiors in any language. It was as dramatic as Lucret's oration.

When Mr. Cooper made his speech for his measure creating a Filipino Assembly he told the story of Jose Rizal and read the poem he had written on the eve of death and hidden in his lap.

Jose Rizal, through the power of his poem won a measure of self-government for his people.

Surgeon General M. W. Ireland went to France with that first detachment that grouped itself around General John J. Pershing for the trip. The chief of the Medical Corps of the army is a dominant, masterful, strong-famed sort of man. So I was interested when he interjected into our conversation his measure of "The General of the Armies of the United States."

"General Pershing," he said, "is a born king among men. Wherever he might be sent, were it down on the frontier of Arizona or over in New York's East Side, he would stand out, would separate himself from other men, would be observed above all others. Physically he is flawless. Temperamentally he is the perfect soldier. An expedient of being always perfectly natural and straightforward, he simplifies the problems of every post to which he comes."

SHORT CUTS

The South street bridge has gone west.

Again we see the gridiron line-up line up on the first page gridiron.

Borah continues to insist that his name should be accented on the first syllable.

Shall we now have neatness in the Post-office that has to date been un-Kemped?

It wasn't much of a vacation, but anyhow, the clocks had an hour of yesterday morning.

The way the boys hit the line at Franklin Field on Saturday convinced the onlookers that Penn was mightier than the sword.

Pete Herman's was a hard case in re Buff. And since one good rebuff deserves another, why wasn't the little scrapper named Johnny Buff?

It may be indeed as Mrs. Wannamaker hints that before women can bring about clean politics the polling places will have to be cleaned for them.

Let us be frank about it. When we urge our girls to dress modestly we mean conventionally. And women nowadays are making their own conventions.

Despite the date set, October 5, for the expiration of the ultimatum, perhaps the Poles and Russians are ardently saving up their war for Armistice Day.

Rather than pay Poland \$30,000,000 in gold, Russia is putting an army of 2,000,000 in the field. And just how long will \$30,000,000 keep them there?

Boys who throw stones through school windows cost the Board of Education \$9000 last year. As the police are unable to cope with the evil, this is obviously a case for the Boy Scouts.

A veteran of the World War applied for and was given a night's lodging at the Frankford police station Friday night. Here is one soldier who without doubt would prefer a job to a bonus.

Effort is being made to have German dolls taxed in the Forney bank so that American doll makers will have a fair chance in competition. Here appears to be an infant industry well worth fostering.

I believe I might grow more or less excited about the fact that Johnny Buff has defeated Herman, remarked Demosthenes McGinnis, if I had ever heard of either gentleman before. What are they, chess players?

After reading of the dispute between Lord Leverhulme and Sir William Orpen, the artist who painted his portrait, we don't seem to be able to get our minds clear on the point. We can't decide whether his lordship wishes to buy the canvas by the square foot or the King head.

Senator King characterizes the appointment of a Governor General of Utah by President Harding as pure politics. Is that supposed to be a roast? Is objection raised to qualities that justify the adjective? Is the purification of politics the iridescent dream of all reformers?

The Senate Tax Bill fills eighty-four pages of solid print. Entirely apart from other more important considerations that speak in its favor, think what a saving of print paper would have been effected if a general sales tax bill had been substituted for the present mass of details.

The dumping of German goods in Belgium is submerging Belgian industry. In paying its debt to the Belgians Germany is continuing further outrages. Repeatedly Europe will have a few new principles in political economy—or, rather, a few old principles that have been overlooked.

Jugo-Slavian contention that she cannot be accused of encroaching on Albanian territory because Albanian boundaries haven't been determined and promulgated by the Council of Ambassadors is somewhat weakened by the fact that Albania, though a victim of the war, was never a participant. Just when did she sacrifice her right to her old-time boundaries?

There was recently arrested in Atlantic City an alleged pickpocket with six fingers on each hand. Before hastily arriving at the conclusion that he was peculiarly gifted in the business, pause a moment to consider what a success he might have been as a pianist or a picker of chords on the banjo or ukulele. But that last thought suggests the possibility that it was perhaps some of his fellow men that turned him to picking pockets.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

- 1. Who said "It is better to trust and be mistaken than to suspect and be mistaken?"
2. Where and what is the "Erebus"?
3. Who did South Webster have?
4. Distinguish between apocryph and perigee.
5. What is the selling in aviation parlance? Name three kinds of druses used in music.
6. Who are the chief characteristics of Renaissance architecture?
7. Name five distinguished military commanders who became Presidents of the United States.
8. In what year did the Treaty of Versailles take effect?
9. Differentiate between decay and desery.

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

- 1. Ernest L. Thayer wrote "Caazy at the Bar."
2. Three new nations, formerly composing part of the territory of the Russian Empire and recently admitted to the League of Nations are Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania.
3. Erebus is the Italian name of the city of Florence in Northern Italy.
4. Firenze is this worsted yarn for tapestry and embroidery.
5. System of contraction of the heart altering the rhythm of the heart, which is dilatation of the heart, with it forming the pulse.
6. Arthur Meighen is Premier of Canada. Rumelitz is a geographic term of varying significance. It has been used to denote the European (southern) part of the Balkan range, a part of Western Macedonia and Albania.
7. The Balkan States are getting together to adopt a uniform currency and a binding customs union. There is a lesson here not only for the Balkans, but for the rest of the world. National self-determination is a sickly and a helpless critic until he has the support of his fellows in an economic union.
8. A Dobbin is a pet name for Robert.
9. In painting "pieta" is a picture of Mary holding the dead body of Christ upon her lap.