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Philadelphia, Saturday, January 21, 1922

THE BEST FAIR OR NONE

ENTIRELY in keeping with the legiti-World's Fair of 1926 is the financial impetus accorded the project by Council. The pledge of \$5,000,000 in the resolution of the municipal body lends the stamp of practical authenticity to the undertaking and, by force of example, should prove an

Incentive to aid by the State and national Legislatures. Councilman Develin's charge of extravagance is unconvincing. If the exposition is worth holding at all it is worth developing on the most splendid and generous scale. A tuppenny, picayune, third-rate affair would constitute a reflection upon the epochal event to be symbolized and a blot upon the dignity, resourcefulness and enterprise of this community.

The time to question the propriety of giving an international show and of accepting all the burdens and responsibilities which it will entail has passed. It was noticeable, however, that opponents of the

The success of the Centennial has been psychologically influential, and it was but natural that the thoughts of the majority of Philadelphians should turn toward repeating the venture upon a grander and even more comprehensive scale.

Public sentiment in the carly seventies was far from tepid concerning the opportunity for self-expression afforded by the centenary of American independence. Have civic pride and patriotic consciousness been vitinted in the last forty-six years of progress? It would be absurd and untrue to ellege such degeneracy.

The quintessence of pull-backism is the expression of fears that the fair will be a blesome expense, that it will be a poor thing and a grievous waste of energies.

Obviously it would be ridiculous to support any enterprise directed toward such a goal. Skepticism is notoriously unproductive, and should the doubters gain ascendancy in the undertaking a fiasco would be Fortunately, circumstances are working in

precisely the opposite channel.

The realistic enthusiasm of Council Mr. Develin being the sole protestant-is encouraging. But more needful even than the initial expenditure so liberally pledged is popular fairb in the fitness of an ambitious program. Money will be found available as the right sort of public conviction is intensified.

It cannot be over-emphasized that the city is not planning a burden to itself, but founding a structure that should be of material advantage to a great urban community. In addition, or perhaps it should be said in the primary category, are the spiritual and historic aspects of the fair "thout which the indictment, "vain show,"

it be more plausible.

CRIME WAVES

TN AN unusually broad and lucid survey of the causes to which the increase of crimes of violence is attributed. Governor Miller, of New York, takes pains to emphasize the after-effects upon undisciplined minds of the intensive training in the use of frearms which was part of our general preparation for war on a vast scale. It is impossible not to recognize the logic of his assertion that much of the informal and disastrous gunplay of the last few years has been due partly to a new familiarity of reckless youth with firearms. The wonder is that there has not been more shooting.

Most of the men in the American Arms benefited by the restraining and disciplining effects of a general education and life in well-ordered circle of society. But it is also true that many youths, without any prior disciplinary training, were drilled in the scientific use of fiveness. Throw such men back into what appears to be a jobless and unfriendly environment and put guns within easy reach of them, and trouble is pretty sure to result sooner or later.

The Negro, Luther Boddy, who was caught in this city after killing two New York detectives and started on his way to the electric chair the other day, was an example of a man with a child's mind who knew virtually nothing but how to shoot All that is to be said about the doctrine of large-scale militarism need not be put in the form of pleas for the conservation of

HARK FROM THE TOMB

THE back-wash from the greatest hour in From the wilderness of Northern Oneber comes word of an isolated, extraved Falting of a humble igloo and the discovery therein of papers and instruments formerly the property of the once redoubtable Dr. Fred-

erick A. Cook. It was a venturesome Harvard graduate who encountered the specimen of Arctihumanity and is now in possession of some interesting and late-arriving bits of Pevidence." The Eskimo, who it appears palled with Cook as a guide in 1909, the year he didn't find the Pole, was separated from the main body of the expedition in a bliz

To what use he put the sexiant is not recorded. Possibly his employer would have welcomed it when the outraged Pears and the inquisitive scientists became so un

The notebook asserts that latitude 80, one degree short of the Pole, was attained That was something. What was an im aginary line or two among friends?

Unjuestionably the once much decorated ctor had a tough time of it. Rewards noked easy, even perhaps deserved. Cook episode will remain one of the addities

of the century. At present the rush principal in the fundacy in a extinct that the old gale of

scarcely be re-echoed. He remains a be-wildering adventurer, perhaps not entirely an object of antipathy. Possibly there would have been a mite of sympathy for Cook, a certain tolerant respect for his struggles, had it not been for that wreath at the solemn dinner given him by the deuded University of Copenhagen.

When the sense of humor confronts pomposity there is small doubt of the victor. That gigantic floral tribute was irresistibly droll surplusage.

A PRETTY CHEERLESS WEEK IN THE WORLD'S AFFAIRS

The Mad Scramble for Special Privilege is Being Renewed in Europe and in the United States

F IT be true that the darkness is always most intense just before dawn, the world at large ought to be happy and brightly expectant at this moment. For even to the eye of the confirmed optimist the skies seem pretty black. About the only really cheerful news that found its way into print this week told of the invention by the Rotary Club in this city of the Speechless Dinner. That is something to rejoice over, even if it doesn't compensate for the dreariness of the general outlook.

French politicians led by Poincare-or leading him?-and kicking violently at the hornet nests of Europe, and seemingly determined to wreck any scheme that may be devised for the peace and safety of the white man's world, are a depressing spectucle, particularly from the viewpoint of Washington. Congress has been hoping against hope to get enough from our foreign loans to pay a general soldiers' bonus. Our chances of getting either principal or interest from the great European war loans derease in exact ratio with the success of the Old World political adventurers who are striving openly to bring about new conflicts of interests or arms in Europe and elsewhere.

"Possibilities of international co-operation were never more remote than they are now," said Mr. Gilbert in his Washington dispatch of yesterday. The Genoa Conference, which was to have been to the present economic war of the world what a peace conference is to a war of the older-fashioned sort, may have to be abandoned. If it is abandoned there must be economic chaos in Europe and a terrible and disorderly scuffle for spoils that may lead to almost any sort of fresh disaster.

Meanwhile, Mr. Hoover seems to be coninced that a strike of the bituminous miners in this country is almost inevitable. Hoover is not by disposition a possimist. Because he talks like one in this instance makes what he has to say all the more significant.

What can Washington do to avert such a strike? What can the public do? No one knows because it isn't fashionable to think about these things in advance. Here, anparently, is a new burden of responsibility for the President's shoulders and a new occasion for direct Executive action or anpeal. But why should the President have to tell normal-minded Americans that a strike is wrong, that it can accomplish nothing but infinite harm?

The cause of most of the assorted troubles which afflict the times is pretty clearly discernible. The fault lies not so much with Governments as with the average man. who, in Europe and in America, retuses stubbornly to pay any attention to public affairs and trusts himself wholly to Providence and the politicians. Every one knows that the coal business is out of joint, but few people complain intelligently or interest themselves in the correction of abuses which are open and flagraut.

A coal strike at this time would instantly reverse the present downward tendency of living costs. It would retard the processes of industrial revival. It would work new confusion on the gailroad. The miners' unions and the mine owners are n n war not so much for money as for absolute control of the coal industry and the coal supply Retween them they are managing to convince the country that by one method or another the people through their Government will have to rule over both of them.

The sorded scramble for class advantage that is making wreckage of the hones of Europe is being applicated in the United States. If the miners' unions want to boss the country by mass action to cut off the fuel supply they can point for justification to the farmers, who are attempting to boss the country through a Senate bloc and special representation on the Federal Reserve Board. Labor and the farmers are playing a game that capital taught them.

In the uproof of the general serimmage t is difficult to hear the occusional voice that is raised to warm envilgation and to urge upon it a more honorable concern for the rules of justice and a wiser regard for un-hanging moral truin-Force and violence and intrigue can never

be substituted for philosophy in the affairs of antions or in the system of relationships maintained between powerful and specially interested groups. Mr. Harding has said this, time ofter time. Mr. Hughes said it et the opening of the Distributent Conferones. Honzey, who knows the world he lives in better than not other individual in Washington, has grown hourse saying it. Mr. Wilson said it and was crushed because he accompted to live according to the rules. he enutriased.

Recense these men and others like them unter been unable to convince the majoraties would affairs age in a continuing turmed from which there seems to be no escape,

So the speechless dinner seems to be about the only cheering thing in sight. Some people will believe that it ought to ! be most sordly applicates by folk who have bud to listen to after-dinner speeche. That is a wrong view. No one will be mare recoved by the prespect of specialess dinners him the tempte who have had to make the peeche. Sow they will be able to cut in eace. They are through, let us hope, with the cold chills, the siekening nuclety and the fever and ladigestion that they have had to suffer because of the suspense (central by cold-blooded tourtmaster-

THE STAMP OF NATIONALITY

THE dramatic high lights of tiberated I treland are by no means dimmed as the Free State assumes actual form and pressure. The evacuation of Dublin Custle. once a grim memorial of British nutbority. is no sooner effected than an almost equally significant index of nationality is mani fested in native control of the Postoffice This institution has already passed under Free State administration, and its director

cosmic laughter which descended on him can I is no less a patriot than J. J. Walsh. To this official, who was sentenced to death in Dublin in 1916, but eventually favored with commutation of sentence, will fall the task of sponsoring an issue of the new stamps of his native land.

Philately is among the most illuminating interpreters of history and historical changes. It has been said that, contemplating in the early days of the war an invasion of Switzerland, because of "military necessity," the painstaking Germans were fully equipped with an informative stamp The fates so willed that these should constitute a suppressed edition. Collectors would prize them were they pro-

The sanction for the new Irish issue is of another complexion, consequent upon the accession of self-respect accruing to two seif-governing nations on the ratification of a pact of progress. Ireland's own stamps will not be rare.

They will joyously proclaim a step forward that is a public and universal gain for civilization. It is to be hoped they will be tastefully designed and admirably typical of the great event which they symbolize

McCONNELL'S SUCCESSOR

IT WOULD be interesting to know what Senator Pepper thinks of the task now assigned to him of recommending a Federal Prohibition Director for Pennsylvania. now that McConnell is out. Certainly he realizes, as all sensible men must, that political fitness has nothing to do with the ability of a man to enforce the "dry"

Part of the trouble that has grown out of the Volatend act-perhaps most of it-is due unquestionably to the unwritten law which makes it necessary for the responsible officials in Washington to choose their most important representatives from the relatively small company of the politically qualified. It is beginning to seem doubtful whether Volsteadism will ever work successfully until the men who have to sustain it as a working principle are permitted to select their own workers without consulting with any representative of any political party or faction. It is fair to assume that Mr. Pepper would gladly leave the selection of a State Prohibition Director to Mr. Haynes. But tradition is tradition.

Senator Crow leans toward a Pittsburgh druggist for the office. Without knowing anything about the Pittsburgh druggist, one feels that Mr. Crow is running true to form Mr. Pepper is disposed to throw his influence to Representative John T. Davis, of Blairsville, a veteran of the anti-saloon movement, a valiant "dry," an ex-elergy-man and a Y. M. C. A. worker. Davis probably would work earnestly at the difficult job he sceke.

But it is necessary to admit that what the country needs in public offices are not zealors and partisans, but public-spirited and efficient men with a respect for law and the rights and privileges which the law i supposed to guarantee equally to all citi

SADLER'S MONUMENT

T EWIS S, SADLER was a type of public Pennsylvania could ill afford to spare. The late Highway Commissioner had conspicuous administrative capacity and zeal for

Since his appointment by Governor Sproul in 1919 Mr. Sadler effected something like a revolution in road planning and construction in a State once a byword for its neglect of highway transit facilities. though much work in line with Mr. Sadler's ideals remains to be done. Pennsylvania has already become one of the good-road States

The netive part which he took in the construction of the Lincoln Highway is an enduring memorial to his energies, and numercuis other instances of reforms effected under his administration could be cited. His early passing at the age of forty-six will be deplored even by those denied acquaintance with an engaging personality.

SHORT CUTS

The brindle is penned at Harrisburg. but what about the black?

Beidleman may be held in on his rus for Governor by a check-rela-

Beath appears to have been holding a

pat hand in the Pennsylvania political Drizzle and arap, drizzle and drlp

Has anyhody interviewed the City Statistician on the arrival of the speechless banquet?

your step as you walk or you surely

The Joint Bridge Commission yesterday accepted a brick with the fervent hope that a bouquet will be due later.

feonoclasts are busy preparing for the builders at the bridge site, before they raise, say they. "We must raze

The Crow-Baker-Vare candidate for Governor may be slated next week. Time may also have a sponge in pickle.

The Chicago Dental Society plans to reques crime by pulling teeth. Something in that direction may be done by having them put in the laws.

Rather curious, is it not, that th seem to disagree with the views Harvard's president on the importance of football? Yes, as you surmise, it is not.

the final draft of the naval treaty is said to be in deference to Japonese sensitive libastration, seemingly, of the inferiority complex.

Miss Elsie Hill, suffrage picketer, is to become the wife of Prof. Levitt tor must we say be becomes her husband?), but will keep her own name. That is to say, her ather's name. Is there no way of escaping

Premier Poincare, we learn from Paris departed has taken a firm stand on the right of France to reparations from But that, it seems to us. never been questioned. The doubt has been Now that we have learned that all

Doige paul for that pearl neckhere was \$825,000, and not the \$1,500,000 preciously reported our interest is considerable diminished. It is a mere baga-

When our purior Senator declared he found in the important body to which he had been appointed plack, purpose and attateration a promuse, wherein the sepalace might readly prophery that Pep of Promeslyania would give the P's of

dispatch, is a one-step that suddenly schooles to a waitz and then again to a trot; and right in the middle of the for cot all the dancers join hands and facing each other in two lines proceed to shimmy. seems to us that the dance lacks action and diversity; seems to defer too much to dignity and poise. Think how much livelier it could be made if, after the lines were the end couples proceeded to play leap frog up the center and wound up with a banch of handsprings and somersaults!

THE STATE IS PREPARED

Adjutant General Beary Ready to Cope With Fire, Flood or Disaster. General Lewis' Tribute-One Man Who Was Forced Into Office

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

A DJUTANT GENERAL FRANK D. BEARY stated a curious fact and, incidentally, proposed a question the other day. They are interesting in view of the present outbreak of influenza in England and France.

"Are you aware that during the influenza epidemic in the fall and winter of 1918 more people died in Pennsylvania of the plague than all the battle-killed American soldiers in the World War?" Then he went on:

Then he went on:

"The total number of American troops killed outright in battle in Europe during the war was slightly in excess of 48,000. The total number of influenza deaths in this State was something over 50,000."

General Beary emphasized, as others since have done, the fact that the people did not

at the time appreciate the full horror and extent of the influenza plague.

"We were in the midst of war," he said.
"All our national and individual efforts were

centered in winning. Under the circumstances the deadly influenza was merely a passing incident.
"As a matter of fact, it was the most disastrous visitation of death this State and the country at large has ever experienced. "It was a veritable plague."

GENERAL BEARY'S experience with the pestilence and the story of the Halifax disaster were responsible for important changes in the State's military establishment. The people are vitally interested in these changes, or precautions rather, which have never fully been set forth. Lack of rapid and efficient transportation

and the necessity of immediate supplies of food, shelter, medicine and surgical appliances were sorely apparent in the Halifax

The inadequacy of Pennsylvania's prepareduess during the influenza epidemic or plague was equally evident. There was inadequate auto transporta-

The lack of instant readiness of surgical and medical supplies, largely the result of the war, was emphasized. It was this experience that caused General Beary to begin the work that has put

Pennsylvania squarely to the front in this Every minute of the day or night now the State is equipped ready to answer any emergency call in fire, flood or disaster. Nine high-powered massive trucks with high-powered massive trucks with

the readiness of the Philadelphia Fire De-partment stand waiting. At the State Arsenal in Harrisburg and n State depots elsewhere are hundreds of wall, shelter and mess tents. They can be used as hospitals or dwellings

EVERY conceivable necessity in case of calamity is available.

There are stretchers, surgical instruments and bandages, anesthetics and antiseptics.

Medical stores, foods, hed clothing, everything conceivable that might be needed, can

"Within an hour after we get word in Harrisburg of any great calamity or disaster our trucks, fully manned and loaded with supplies, can be on the read." said General

to know this. appreciate what real efficiency in our nilli-tary establishment means outside the matter of arms and ammunition, drill and dress

his personal friend and enthusiastic follower After the Sonator's death Mr. Lewis began After the someton some way in which to exof the Senator's friendship this point we glauce backward

For Dunbar, during all these years, was in charge of the offices. He was a combination stenographer and office manager

In military terms, he was liaison office These were practically all persons from out setween Senator Pencose and the politicians of town who would probably not whom he wished to sec. Sam Dunbar began as a messenger boy in

was fifteen years old. On the recommendation of W. R. Andrews, State chairman and private secretary to Senator Penrose, he was taken over

The Senator took a fancy to the lad and sent him to a Philadelphia business college and paid for his tuition.

After his graduation he took charge of

CAMUEL S. LEWIS, as he rose to com-O manding position in York County polltics, had frequent occasion to meet Sam

He knew the confidence that Penrose reosed in him. Besides, Dunbar's courtesy to Lim personally made a lasting impression.

Unfortunately, the Senator had made no provision for Mr. Dunbar, and the closing of the Philadelphia offices left him, with his extensive knowledge of men and politics, without a situation Auditor General Lewis is going to supply m with one. It is his tribute to the dead

Senator Sam Duabar will be one of General Lewis' own appointees in the Mercantile Appraiser's offices in this city.

THE rarest phenomenon in Pennsylvania polities is a man who has to be forced Here permit me to introduce Mayor W.

Magee, of Pittsburgh. During his recent campaign Mr. Magee omisci to inaugurate certain reforms in he event of his election. Promises of reform are all right, but the most exasperating and difficult thing is to find the man who can do the reforming and has the confidence of the people that he is

The arrow in Pittsburgh's municipal ointed toward the Department Public Safety, the Bureaus of Police and Fire as needing the reform One man above all others Mayor Magee wanted for his Director of Public Safety. His name was George W. McCandless.

But Mr. McCandless didn't want the job. He is vict president of the great McConay-Torley Company and is interested in large charities, Meantime local leaders were clamoring for the place. They stood in line outside Mayor's room in the William Penn

But Mayor Magee bided his time. TILE selections for other places in his A Cabinet had been made all but that of Director of Public Safety-though they were not publicly namounced

Then almost the less day Mayor Magee sent for George W. McCandless When he appeared he led bim nway from his crowded room in the William Penn Hotel ad around the corner into another corrido There be literally backed him into a corand said; George, I want you for my Director of

Public Safety. You've got to take it. I don't care what you say, you've got to serve. "If you only take it for six months, And the manufacturer couldn't refuse. He Incidentally the cleaning out of the Pitts-

burgly police force has already begun.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

Know Best

attitude. Philadelphia is essentially a manufacturing city and some of the biggest

few business conventions which do not in

Philadelphia's great manufacturing plants.

Valuable Connections Formed

"Many valuable business connections have

resulted from these conventions, which, in

this particular, are worth to the city many

times what the visitors spend here. The men who attend these meetings do so now.

as I have pointed out, with the single pur-

pose of learning something about their line of work which will be of value to them. They see the plants wherein are made goods

in which they are interested, and in many

city many times what it costs in effort to

secure it and hold it. Atlantic City is one

of the most formidable competitors for con-

cially the case with conventions held in the

summer. Formerly, when the idea of a

was the most popular time for the holding of

conventions, but with the change in senti-

ment and to the real purposes of a conven-tion the time has also changed. New con-

paratively few real business conventions are

held in the summer, the late spring and the

are respectively the elect of one business

Many to Be Held in 1926

feel the Impetus of the Sesqui-Centennial in

1926 in the matter of conventions. Peac-tically every organization which holds an-

and conventions expressed its intention at

its last meeting of coming here during that

year for the double purpose of holding its

sessions and of seeing the Sesqui-Centen-

tional organizations, but to a number of

international ones as well. From the present

ontlook, it will be a great convention year

tinguished bodies in the world will hold their meetings here that year.

Francisco. During the exposition held there

some years ago there was a very large num-

ber of conventions held by prominent inter-

national, national and State organizations

which served the double purpose of bene-

ever since been one of the great convention

Philadelphia will have an opportunity to

Comparisons Muscle Shouls scheme

ary. That's what was said of Galileo. But, on the other hand, it

is neither safe nor wise to compare him to

teuth a thousand merely think they have

discovered one and the misguided one ad-

vertises (or will accept martyrdom) in pre-cisely the same way. To keep an open mind

is the part of wisdom. To enthuse unduly

s to go off bull cocked and miss the mark

naval bases in the Philippines or at Guam is understandable. War may be, so to

is understandable. War may be, so to speak, unthinkable, but even though it

no more, at the most, than the parting with certain Pacific possessions many Americans

understandable is Great Britain's unwilling.

ness to make similar concessions concerning Singapore—unless counterbalanced by the fortifying of some island in the Pacific

south of the Equator. For England remem-bers Helgoland. And in the event of war

which we repeat is unlikely, since repeti-

eventuated lack of paval bases would

believe we are better without.

America's agreement not to develop

To one who discovers a hidde

ticke exactly the same position after the Sesqui-Centennial, and it is an opportunity

As a result, San Francisco has

One can't damn Ford's

by calling him a vision

But equally

fiting the city and bringing the org zations themselves prominently to the

tention of the immense crowds

of the country, and

which is too great to be missed.

Are Odious

"What this will ment to the city may

in Philadelphia and many of the most

estimated from the experience

This statement applies not only to ug-

fall being the most nepular

season and the opening of another

Alreads Philadelphia is

vacation obtained in the minds of

"Any successful convention is worth to a

cases a new business connection is made

ventions in the country, and this is

most of the convention visitors, the

"HAVE A HEART!"

with accompanying cots, camp chairs, tables nd utensils.

be requisitioned and forwarded as rapidly eks can be loaded.

It is well for the people of Pennsylvania It is worth while for them to know and

THE advantages of Philadelphia as a SAMUEL S. LEWIS. Auditor General. A convention city, both to the residents of the city and to those who attend the conventions from all parts of the country, are becoming more apparent each year in the larger number of conventions which are held here and the interest that is taken in them, according to Richard Austin, chairman of

At this point we glauce backward. For fifteen years, and up to the senior Senator's death, Samuel Dunbar's face was familiar to every State politician who called Trust Building

visited the city had it not been for the conventions which brought them as dele-State Republican headquarters in 1903, when gates or as spectators. number of conventions meet anuunily in is very great. Take, for one reason, I

oney value alone. At a recent meeting by onvention secretaries from more than thirty latter as his private messenger. ities it was estimated that the average exs 88.45. This sum does not include merchandise purchased in the the Senator's Philadelphia offices. That was amusements; it embraces only enses, food and miscellaneous daily expen-

litures Each Spends \$10 a Day

"If to this \$8.45 is added the money and in the stores of the convention city and other expenses which convention cisitors always incur, such as theatre attendance and entertainment, the expenditure would doubtless be average more than \$10 a day a person. As each convention visitor remained on an average of three days in the city, this means that every one of them spent at least \$30 here. Consequently, the quarter of a million convention visitors to Philadelphia spent more than \$7,000,000 among the business houses of the city last year. And this was all new, each business which otherwise would

not have come to the city. The other point of value to Philadelphia is the great and favorable publicity which the city receives from successful conventions, the visitors carrying stories of its facilities and conveniences to every part, of the

RICHARD L. AUSTIN

On Philadelphia as a Convention City

the Board of Directors of the Federal Re-

serve Board here, and treasurer of the

"The records of the Chamber of Com-

merce," said Mr. Austin, "show that during the year just closed there were 165 conventions held in Philadelphia, and that

nore than 250,000 persons attended them.

The value to any city of having a large

day of a convention

stores

humber of Commerce.

'Oa the other hand, Philadelphia bas many and obvious advantages as a con-vention city. One of the greatest of these the wonderful historical buckground Independence Hall and the other places of interest associated with the early days of the Republic is almost essential to every young American-or every American of any age, so far

as that is concerned. 'Added to this are the many natural advantages of the city, as well as its enormous manufacturing establishments in almost every line, which make it neculiarly suitable as a place for the holding of business conventions. Then, it is an easy city to reach from any point in the United States "Philadelphia is now one of the great convention cities of the United States, and

scheduled for the present year, and negotiawell under way. Convention Attitude Changed

are fifty-eight conventions

"Out of every one hundred conventions held, fully seventy-five are business meetings. The other twenty five are either fraternal or associations banded together some purpose other than business. But it the business convention which is valuable

The attitude of the average convention visitor toward the convention which he is attending has changed very much in the last few years. Formerly it was considered more in the light of a vacation of a few days, with the business of the convention tself as more or less incidental. But this attitude no longer exists; the business men who attend conventions new do so purel as a matter of business, for they have found that they learn much that is exceedingly valuable to them to their lines of work from these meetings.

"Much that is of value to the city has accrued to Philadelphia from this changed What Do You Know?

QUIZ Who elects the Pope?
How many Popes have been Englishmen?
What is the original meaning of the
word See in the term Papal See?
What is the triforium of a church?
What is meant by the proscenium of a
theatre?
On what ticket was James Buchanan

6. On what ticket was James Buchanan elected to the presidency of the United

plants of the world are located here. Buriness men coming to a convention aware want to inspect the plants making their particular line of goods, and there are very what island was the Empress Josephine of France a native?
Who said "One touch of nature makes
the whole world kin"?
What is the largest island in the East clude a tour of inspection to one or more of

> What is the meaning of the French ex pression 'en massant'"

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Rowland Hill (1745-1899) propounded the question. Way should the devil have all the good tunes?"
The native name of Russania is Romania
The thosen people are the inhabitants of
Koren. The official name of the cour-

oven. The official name of the cour-y was changed in 1897 from Tai Han Choren, which is the term now used the Japanese who now possess that Phlebetomy is blood-letting, as a medical

The poetical testimons of Thomas Campbell, "Freedom shricked as Kos-ciusko fell," ireo languages spoken in South are Castlian in Castle, in the center, and as the national official language throughout the kingdom: Basque in the north, near the Bay of Biscay, and Catalan in Catalonia, in the northers, including the great city of Bar-

Blanctonnee, a dessert made of gelating and milk, is a name derived from the

brench, "blancaminge"; white food, literally, "white to eat."

Blague is brag, humbig, particularly applied to speech.
Gulfford Court House is the name of second battle fought in the American Revolu-tion, about five miles from Greens horough, Guilford County, North Caro-lim, on March 15, 1781. The Ameri-cans, under Greene, were defeated by the British, under Cornwallis. Cotho, Atropon and Lachesis were the names of the three Fates of Creek

mythology.

Today's Anniversaries 1816-France observed a day of mourning for Louis XVI. twenty-three years after his 1822. Ohio Legislature passed a measur

ereating a State Canal Board. 1824 - General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson, famous military leader of the Confederate States of America, born at Clarks burg, Va. Died at Guiney's Station, Va. 10, 1863

1801 - United States Senute passed an act to admit Kansas under the Wyandotte Con 1873-Richard J. Oglesby, Governor of Himois, was elected to the United States

1887-Henry M. Stanley left England fo Zanzibar to head an expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha. 1890-A statue of Queen Victoria was un

front of the houses of Parliament vetled in Cape Town. 1891—The Governor of Florida ordered

troops to Jacksonville to prevent the Corbett Mitchell prize fight. 1921-M. Briand received a vote of con fidence on his Germany indemnity policy. Today's Birthdays

Dr. James Henry Morgan, president of Dickinson College, born near Concord, Del., sixty-five years ago. Zelda Sears, a chorus giri who became necessful playwright, born at Brockway. Mich., forty-nine years ago James J. Storrow, noted New England

banker and tinnneier, born in Boston fifts eight years ago.

Frederick Madison Smith, former president of the Reorganized Church of Jeans thrist of Latter Day Saints, born at Plane Ill., forty-eight years ago. Changing Standards From the Louisville Courier-Journa

educational facilities a half a century age Athenses of the East, West, North and outh, now rest their pride upon census returns reflecting annexations of suburbs and upon the number of automobile license

Cities in America which boasted their

High Rate of Exchange

In a photographer's window; "Bring the

iton seems necessary) there is likelihood that America would be none the worse off for Great Beitaln's strength in that remote babies and get a large con free.