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Philadelphia, Saturday, April 29, 1922

## LET SPROUL ANSWER

THE question of Gifford Pinchot's place of

residence has been raised by the friends of George E. Alter.

They should ask Governor Sproul, who appointed Mr. Pinchot as Forestry Commissloner and who also named him as a member of the important commission to revise the State Constitution. If the Governor had been in doubt concerning Pinchot's qualification as a Pennsylvanian he would never have thought of thus honoring him.

It has been charged also that Mr. Pinchot asked for and received a big increase in the appropriation for the Forestry Department. Mr. Pinchot admits that he received this appropriation.

The Governor appointed . m to conserve the forests of the Commonwealth. Money was needed to carry out the plans. The Governor signed the bill making the appropriation.

It also has been said that Mr. Pinchot had his salary increased from \$5000 to \$8000 a year. Mr. Pinchot admits it, and says he could just as easily have had his salary increased to \$12,000, the amount which Mr. Alter receives.

The Governor signed the bill increasing the salary. But Mr. Pinchot, in order to set the assistance of capable men in carrying on the work of his department, added out of his own pocket to the salaries paid by the State a total sum in excess of his own Increased salary.

Mr. Alter's friends are hard put to "get comething" on Mr. Pinchot if this is all they can say. They seem to forget that Governor Sproul is one of Alter's chief backers.

#### **RECKLESS DISCRIMINATION**

IN WARNING President Harding not to venture upon the decrepit excursion mer Island Queen, the Government inpectors at Cincinnati evinced a fitting rechief Executive: Official solicitude appears, however, to

have been of the selective variety. If the **President's** life was deemed jeopardized by

mate decision in this country has not been reached. In any case the American pen-chant for organization, completious in busi-ness and what are termed practical affairs, is increasingly manifested in the arts. Cer-tainly if discriminating regard for beauty and refinement of popular taste can be fos-tered by campaigning, in which no little fertility of invention is engaged, energetic spokesmen will be richly repaid for their effort.

row Morning, Has Come to the

Cities to Stay

FARMERS fought-and are still fighting, for that matter-against the principle

represented in daylight-saving ordinances such as those which will become effective in

Philadelphia and other Eastern cities and

neighboring regions at 2 o'clock tomorrow

But the tired business man is really tired

a large part of the time. So is the tired

business woman and the tired business

child. That is why every American city

of any considerable size has come to view

the longer summer day as nothing more or

less than another manifestation of the pro-

gressive thinking which tends steadily

toward a better general order of community

Daylight-saving ordinances are properly

regarded by the people in the cities as one

with better factory laws, better school laws

and laws devised to relieve all workers from

such economic stresses as appear destructive

In Philadelphia alone thousands of men

of all ages from offices, shops and factories

will be deep in the new game of twilight

baseball with the beginning of next week.

The games of what have become known as

the Twilight Leagues suggest what is, per-

haps, the most significant movement ever

It was the longer summer day rather than

any foresight of sports promoters in and out

of colleges that brought the crowds from

bleachers and sidelines and grandstands into

actual participation in baseball, tennis, golf

and other outdoor games. The criticism of

American systems of sports has been that no

one got any benefit from the most popular

games but the specialist and the profes-

sional. Now, with the advent of the longer

days, the crowds which used to be content

with purely vocal exercise are being split up

Yet they do not include the multitudes of

men and women and children who find physi-

cal benefit and numberless opportunities for

random recreation in an extra hour of light

and fresh air after the day's work. The

longer summer day has been a blessing of

The coming of daylight and the coming of

dew are signs by which the farmer must

regulate his labor routine. The animals will

not change their habits. The earth's proc-

esses will not change and the farmer has to

reckon with them or lose. So the rule which

gives an added hour of daylight to the cities

usually means an added hour of labor for

crops first were sheltered for the night and

into hundreds of units-to play.

sorts to all cities.

especially to dairymen.

morning.

existence.

to health and spirit.

begun in amateur sports.

contributions from the taxable income. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue had ruled that contributions to the Roosevelt Memorial Association might be deducted from taxable income. Now, the Roosevelt Association is founded to perpetuate the memory of Roosevelt and

to propagate his ideas. The Wilson Foundation is established in order to bring about the adoption of the Wilson ideas, to ADDED HEALTH AND HAPPINESS award prizes to citizens who have done WITH A CHANGE OF THE CLOCK something for their country and to provide scholarships in universities for worthy stu-Daylight Saving, Which Begins Tomordents.

cent ruling that those who have made con-tributions to the Woodrow Wilson Founda-tion may not deduct the amount of their

The Roosevelt Association is classified as an educational institution by Commissioner Blair and the Wilson Foundation as a civic institution. The law exempts contributions to education from tax, but it does not ex-

empt contributions to civic purposes. So far as we can see, the Wilson Founda-tion is just as really educational as the Roosevelt Association, and contributions to it come in the same class as contributions to the Roosevelt funds.

But there is nothing new in this sort of ruling, as every business man knows. He has made out his income tax return in accordance with definite rulings received from Washington only to find when his return is filed that the rulings have been reversed and he must make out a new return. He hastens to do this in the hope that he can file it before a third ruling is made.

# THE CONTACION OF PROGRESS

TMPORTUNED upon one occasion to suggest improvement upon the dispensations of providence, Robert G. Ingersoll declared that if omnipotent he would make health contagious instead of disease. The answer was unquestionably clever. Nevertheless there could be drawn from it the implication that error travels in inverse ratio to right. That this conjectured rule is not invariable is a fact which skepticism recoils from recognizing. Progress is sometimes contagious as well as retrogression.

Take, for instance, the subject of the Frankford Elevated, long so wearlsome and so veratious. That issue is no sooner disposed of by the agreement forecasting the operation of the line next autumn than a kindred theme equally the despair of a patient public is promptly revived.

One touch of progress is indeed inspiriting. The delegation of business men from northeastern section who yesterday called the Mayor's attention to the oftdeferred project of adequate transportation on the Roosevelt Boulevard have obviously been aroused by the new order.

They have Mr. Moore's assurance that municipal attention will soon be turned to a general development of the transit sysem. In few sections of the city are new lines more seriously needed than in the spacious region of which the Boulevard is a main artery.

The thoroughfare should be served either by motorbuses or trolleys. The trackless system with which the transit company has been experimenting for some time might, it would seem, be used to excellent advantage

here. To the farmer it is another and a different But even the laying of rails would not necessarily deface this splendid avenue, matter. Changing and conflicting time with its abundance of roadways. schedules do work hardship to farmers, and

It is high time to do away with the nonsense that the principal streets of the city should remain deserts, so far as transit conveniences are concerned. The Boulevard is sufficiently roomy to provide important transportation service for the general public, and when this is furnished a vast section of town will be opened for legitimate growth.

Would the idea have been forcibly revived without the L settlement? It is ex-tremely unlikely. What has already auspiciously happened may be reasonably ascribed to the contagion of progress.

# "ANYTHING TO BEAT GRANT"

A Famous Political Slogan Recalled. Grant and a Third Term-Memories of Den Cameron, Quay, James McManes and David H. Lano

By GEORGE NOX MCCAIN

A NYTHING to beat Grant." A How many white-haired and doddering voters of today recall that bitter slogan? In all the columns of eulogistic biography of U. S. Grant that have been published during the last week, I have seen only one brief reference to this war cry of the eightles.

And yet it was once the rancorous, unrelenting partisan cry of a political faction that hated the "Hero of Appomattox." The word "Stalwarts" to designate a faction had its birth then. Its counterpart today is found in the term

"bitter-enders." "bitter-enders." The famous "306." immortalized in Re-publican history and linked with the name of General Grant, have in this city all passed away with one exception. The medal that really commemorated Grant's political Appomattox has become

tarnishe David H. Lane is the sole survivor of that noted band in Philadelphia.

IT IS a story of partisan fidelity well worth repeating today. The episodes connected with it paved the way for the martyrdom of a President and the exile of a brilliant but irreconcliable Senator. Senator. They were James A. Garfield, of Ohio,

and Roscoe Conkling, of New York. It tore the Republican Party into frag-ments for a time in the country. Hatreds were engendered that were ex-tinguished only by death.

Its circumstances, although he was not responsible for their inception or ultimate trend, cast a shadow over the name of Ulysses S. Grant. And yet in its way it accomplished great

good. "Third termism," as applied to the presi-dency of the United States, received a blow that it is believed has prostrated it for all

time. Briefly, this is the almost forgotten story of the famous campaign of "Anything to beat Grant."

TN 1880, at the close of President Hayes' L term, the Republican Party had presi-dential timber to burn. General Grant, after the close of his sec-

ond term, had started on a tour of the world. It was the most remarkable triumph ever accorded—up to that time—a human being by the nations and Governments of the world

began at Philadelphia and ended at

It began at Philadelphia and ended at Philadelphia. With the triumphs of this globe-encir-cling ovation still fresh, Senator Roscoe Conkling, of New York, and a group of his friends seized upon General Grant as their candidate for the presidency. It would have been Grant's third term

as President had he been nominated and elected.

Conkling, brilliant, vindictive, uncon-trollable and an unapproachable orator, hated James G. Blaine. Blaine was a potential candidate for the

Blaine was a potential candidate for the presidency. Grant was the most popular, and thus the most available, man then before the public. It was not that Conkling loved Grant, but that he hated Blaine. General Grant was not aware of the sen-timent being worked up quietly by Conkling until he returned from his world tour, and it has generally heen conceded that Grant it has generally been conceded that Grant did not greatly desire to become a candidate. Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, was Conkling's side partner in the scheme from its inception.

Quay was then forty-seven years of age. On Business Conditions After the Fair THE importance of laying business plans

MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY was at this time Secretary of the Commonwealth.

was Don Cameron's principal lieutenant, for he was delegate-at-large to the Convention of 1880, in which the "306" made their dramatic but futile stand.

Chamber of Commerce. "The business history of every city in great fair has been held." said



# If the Conference were being held in the Aisne instead of Genoa, France's par-tion would be better understood.

There may be occasion for mild inter laps ahead of the straw hat this season. One needs to be a persistent optimist to see peace and good will permanently us-stituted in Ireland for rifles and machine When guns. If they can't use that non-aggressian pact at Genoa why not ship it to Dubint Perhaps the Irish won't be able to use it

SHORT CUTS

There is a joyousness in the thousant that the Frankford L has been robbed

Even with all the cards on the ta a wild deuce at Genoa sometimes robs Big Four of potency.

grossing the attention of some of the lead-ing business men of the city, according to Ernest T. Trigg, former president of the

**FULL AGAIN** 

I (HIC) DEFY

MISHTER VOLSTHEAD!

a great exposition is usually precipitous— even more so than the advance up to the high point. This is due to the let-down of

anywhere with it. "History shows that the falling off after

"Nothing definite has yet been done to meet the situation which I have outlined,

but the sooner we start the better results we shall get. The Industrial Relations Committee of the Chamber of Commerce will

take up the whole matter just as soon as we

find out with whom we shall have to work.

**Profiting by Experience** 

"The Sesqui-Centennial will be a great

and handle the situation with vision.

to avoid in Philadelphia.

Know Best

vate enterprises go it alone, thinking only of the selfish side, we cannot hope to get

business caused by the instantaneous re-turn to the normal population of the city and the fact that the community greatly over-built and over-supplied for normal conditions, because of the great temporary increase in its population. W this temporary population returns to permanent homes some method must be found to absorb this material without producing unfortunate business conditions. That is the great problem which now lies before us.

either.

traveling on the ancient craft, by what process of reasoning were the lives of hun-dreds of citizens of less elevated station considered to be safeguarded?

The Island Queen was notoriously antiquated. Yet the inspectors, confiding enough to the most distinguished personage and his circle in the Grant memorial exercises, appear to have preserved silence in other quarters.

It is little short of a miracle that hundreds of persons were not killed or injured for life when the deck of the old unriverworthy vessel collapsed. It is a great good fortune that the President was not caught n the accident.

It is a disgrace and an outrage that what was known concerning the condition of the boat was not frankly set forth by the inspectors with an emphatic ban against her use. The inspection authorities are under a serious obligation to explain why they permitted a potential deathtrap to be employed in the flotilla.

#### "IF NOT, WHY NOT?"

STF TO do were as easy as to know what were good to do, chapels had been churches and poor men's cottages princes' palaces." Also pneumatic mail services in Philadelphia had been restored long ere this. Concerning the need of the tubes, unwarrantably abandoned under the Burleson regime, there is no question whatever, Hints that the present Administration would restore the service have been abundant. So far as can be learned, nothing has been done. In a letter addressed to Postmaster Work. Emil Albrecht, representing a joint committee of the Philadelphia Trade Bodies, retraces the old ground and reiterates the old appeal.

What is the objection to re-establishing the pneumatic deliveries? The cost is not prohibitive. The need for touching up the postal facilities of this city by a system which could soon be made operative is acute. Emil Albrecht, president of the Bourse, points out that the postal bill now pending in Congress contains no provision for the work.

In posing the question "If not, why he is voicing the sentiments of thounot?' sands of vexed and disappointed Philadelmbiens.

#### MUSIC FOR ALL

A NARRAY of concerts almost embarrassepecial offerings in the theatres and moving-picture houses, open-air band concerts and "sings" and organized meetings of enthusiasts will give form and pressure to the co-ordination of artistic and educational forces described as Music Week.

Beginning Monday and continuing for the following six days Philadelphians will be asked to focus their attention, lately directed to painting and sculpture, to the inspiration and stimulating worth of what has been called the youngest of the arts.

Song is, of course, as old as Apollo, but music in the modern cultural sense is of hardly more than four centuries' growth, the reasoned appreciation in America at cast is still newer.

ical taste and interest in musical protion have in Philadelphia an honorable and enlivening history. Within the last parter of a century the development of same activities in this city and the broadactivities in this city and the broadt their scope have been especially As an expression of such progress

mie Wesk may be accepted without the

Testing a population can be dragooned

II. Ta

when animals learned to return to cover only with the dusk and turn outward again with dawn.

But the farmer always has the benefits of clean air and outdoor labor.

These primal advantages he is disposed to view with the lack of appreciation which we always have for long-familiar things. He does not know what existence can be like for those who pass all their time indoors and see the sky or breathe fresh air only now and then. If he did he would understand why the cities always clamor for the longer summer day.

It is certain that the cities will never consent to see daylight saving ended. The tendency everywhere in heavily populated areas is toward its establishment as a national institution. Thus the daylight-saving season has been lengthened in Philadelphia this year. It will be four months long. New York will have a similar rule.

In the course of time, when a way can be found to adjust the system fairly to the farms or to reimburse the farmer for his added trouble, the question of the long summer day will be brought up again in Congress. But since Congress is always nervous in the presence of the farmer, a solution of the farmer's difficulty must first be found. It ought to be found, but only experience will lead to it. In the meantime, we shall have to be content with confusion in railroad time schedules.

#### THE FOLLY OF FEVERISH WORDS

THE so-called allied nations at Genoa are reported to be particularly anxious that their financial proposal to Russia shall not be proclaimed as an ultimatum.

The warning is timely. The disposition to over-dramatize international conclaves is widely prevalent. In the idiom of the day every difference of opinion becomes a crisis, every demagogic political speech an expression of governmental policy, every proposition from one nation to another an imperious mandate.

Whatever the merit of his intentions, Mr. Lloyd George does not help matters much by his apocalyptic verbiage. It is somewhat unnecessary to reiterate the fact that if the world does not have peace it will have war, and that the disruption of the Genoa conference would plunge Europe in gloom and dismay. Every one knows this, which is one of the vital reasons why the sessions for all their phases of excitement are still on.

Even the Russians, master linguists as they are, are contaminated by the general atmosphere of fever and delirium. In their excitement their expert translators failed to differentiate between the meaning in the debt proposals of "writing down" and "writing off." In consequence the Soviet representatives indignantly declined to consider this feature of the financial question in their rejoinder.

The emphasis of under-statement is distinctly in order. By recognizing its worth it may eventually be possible to distinguish an ultimatum from an appeal, a conflict of judgments from world rule.

### RULINGS WITHOUT REASON

IT is difficult to follow the mental processes of the internal revenue officers who make tax rulings. These men seem able to make nice distinctions which would escape the Take for purpose of illustration the re-

# NICK CARTER'S GRIP

"BACK !" B The command was punctuated with the sharp ping of a bullet that penetrated the first page of the newspaper the middleaged guy was reading. So close was the pistol that the paper caught fire, and through the jagged hole thus made there appeared the sharp, intellectual face of-"Nick Carter !

"The same !" As the voice rang out a smile spread over the face of the middle-aged guy and he extended his hand.

"Gee, Nick," he said, "you had me going for a minute. Put it there. But where do you get that 'Back' stuff ?'

But he knew the moment he asked the question. It was back for him to the days when he hid "Nick Carter" in the leaves of his jogerfy book; back to the days when he hied to the attic or the barn to read the stirring adventures of his hero; back to the days of his boyhood along the "Do you remember?" road ; back to the land of romance where Nick Carter shared honors with Old Sleuth, Buffalo Bill, Jack Harkaway, Wolf Penniwell, Breeze McCloud, Wild Bill, Kit Carson, Deerfoot, Frank Nelson and the

rest. Back-wafted back by the terse account of the suicide of Frederick Van Rensselaer Dey, the man who for more than thirty years turned out story after story of the celebrated detective who ranged higher in the boyish minds of two generations than ever Sherlock Holmes could hope to.

Time was when staid maturity frowned down on dime novels. All kinds of crimes were laid to their doors. They made boys restless. They sent them tralling out West hunt Indians. They did all manner of things to irritate elderly respectability.

But the boys loved the paper backs, perhape loved them all the more because they were forbidden and had to be read secretly. And when the youngsters grew up it began to dawn upon them that there was nothing

very dreadful about the novels, anyhow. That in them virtue was always triumphant and vice was always punished. That they were chockfull of stirring adventure that never did a boy a pennyworth of harm.

Harm, say you? It is to laugh. If Stevenson hadn't soaked himself with dime novels he never would have been able to write "Treasure Island," the finest dime novel of them all. It is the merest chance that it proved to be literature and became respectable with admission to the most select circulating libraries.

And so the world owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Dey, a debt it only begins to realize now that he has laid down his pen.

He was the most prolific writer of his time. It is estimated that he wrote 40,000, -000 words. Forty million words and there there is instruction and reproof for some of a younger generation) not a mean or a nasty word among them.

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While the waters flood Impoverishing the Farms the Mississippi Valley, attention is directed to the destruction of life

and visible property; but not the least of the damage done by the floods is the washing away of the topsoil from formerly fer-tile farms and the consequently diminished crops when farming is renewed.

New York District At-

Publicity torney says newspaper publicity is equal to 2000 policemen in the prevention and suppression of crime. There is one thing to be said for his more or less vital statistics; Though the figures can be neither proved nor disputed, there is no question as to the truth of the point he driv, home.

Besides Conkling and Cameron there was General John A. ("Black Jack") Logan, afterward vice presidential candidate on the ticket with James G. Blaine, who helped in the work of gathering delegates to the Grant standards. The other candidates conspicuous for their

ability and following were John Sherman, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; Senator James G. Blaine, of Maine, and Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont. Edmunds was the choice of a group of

independents. Blaine had a large following in the West and friends scattered through every Eastern John Sherman was popular with the bank-

ing and financial interests. His candidacy was cared for by a quartet

of Ohio men, delegates-at-large, among whom were Governor Charles Foster and James A. Garfield. Sherman's friends afterward charged Foster with treachery by going over to Garfield early in the game.

THE third-term issue instantly became paramount.

Chicago was the scene of the National

Republican Convention of 1880, It opened on June 3 of that year. Conkling, fearing a bolt and an inde-pendent candidate, early in its sessions in-troduced a resolution pledging the delegates to accept and support the choice of the con-contion. It passed with but three discart.

to accept and support the choice of the con-vention. It passed with but three dissent-ing votes, 719 delegates being for it. The unit rule, which compelled every delegation to vote as a majority of dele-gates dictated, was abandoned. Nineteen New York delegates broke away

from Grant at once. Later they voted for Blaine

Don Cameron, as head of the Pennsylvania delegation, had equally hard luck holding his men.

sentiment of Pennsylvania was un-The mistakably for the brilliant and gifted Blaine.

Cameron, with the tactics of a ward boss aided by Quay and strongly backed by Chris, A. Magee, of Pittsburgh, tried to hold the delegation for Grant.

James McManes, of this city, notified Cameron that he would not support Grant. Like William H. Robertson, of New York, who defied Conkling, McManes, then a power in Philadelphia politics, defied Cameron.

These notable defections from two of the greatest States precipitated the memorable convention fight Conkling and Cameron were confident of

success even with this loss. As the balloting proceeded Grant's sup-

As the balloting proceeded Grant's sup-port fluctuated. On the first ballot he led, with Blaine a close second. They maintained this posi-tion for thirty-five ballots. On the thirty-fourth ballot Garfield, who had been receiving two votes, gained fifteen

That was the beginning of the end.

The Grant following cast solidly 306 votes for their candidate and a third term. It was 306 to the end. Garfield received 390 votes in the stam-

nede, twenty-one more than were neces sary to his choice.

Chester A. Arthur was named by Conkling for Vice President.

BECAUSE of their remarkable stand Grant's 306 delegates came to be known as "The Old Guard." The Philadelphia delegates among the 306 were Adam Albright, David Mouat, William J. Pollock, William L. Smith, Thomas J. Powers and David H. Lane. Subscently a medal, in commensation

Subsequently a medal, in commemoration of their memorable stand and "glorious" defeat, was struck and given to each of the faithful.

Garneld, who became President, was as-sassinated by Guiteau the following year. Roscoe Conkling, in a fit of rage against Garfield, resigned from the Senate. He expected visidication in an immediate re-election. He never returned to public life.

which a Trigg, "shows that after the close of the exposition there is a decided let-down in siness. It seems to me that this might at least to a great extent, be obviated ose in charge of affairs planned ahead to this end. The trouble has been heretofore that no one has made it his business to try to avoid this 'slump' which has always followed a great exposition.

BY ERNEST T. TRIGG

beyond 1926 is a matter which is en-

#### Should Plan Ahead

"Therefore, I feel that it will be a mis-take not to lay plans at the present time beyond 1926. The usual experience of a fair city is that, beginning some time prior to the opening of the exposition, business takes a sharp upward curve, which lasts until the exposition is over, and then there is an almost equally sharp decline. This is bad for the business interests of the city in so many ways that it is not necessary to

enumerate them. "Now the thing to be accomplished in Philadelphia is for us to look ahead, not four years, but ten, and make our business plans now to carry us along until 1932 or, in other words, until all the temporary business ef-fects of the Sesqui-Centennial are over and we are again on a normal basis.

"To illustrate : Let us imagine an ascend ing line as illustrating the natural gain of business in the city beginning at 1922 and reaching the height in 1932 that the normal gain during that decade would attain. Now, when the Sesqui-Centennial comes, there will be a shooting upward of that line which may bring us to the 1932 level, or near it, within the period of a few years.

the period of a few years, "Our problem, therefore, is to bridge over the chasm between that unusual development and the 1932 point, so that there shall be no sharp decline with the result of a hard struggle to get back to the position we would have normally taken in 1932; in other words, to plan so as to keep that line on a level so that by 1932 we shall meet the ascending line as though there had been no exposition, or even better than that, to take advantage of the exposition so that by 1932 we shall have a higher position than we would have reached by normal business development.

#### How to Accomplish It

"The next step in the situation is to de-velop a plan which shall meet it by co-ordinating the various factors. In the first place, there will be a tremendous amount of construction work done in Philadelphis in the near future for the Sesqui-Centennial. Therefore, it would be sound business policy for all of us not to allow any work of this kind not immediately necessary to be done while the erection of the fair buildings is going on. The enormous amount of construction work incident to the fair will make a runaway market under any circum-stances, and the restriction of individual enterprise along these lines during this period will tend not only to stabilize that market, but will provide a vast amount of 10. Where is the Obi River? work after the fair is over and when this assistance will be very acceptable to gen-1. Caledonia is the classical, poetle name for Scotland. eral business conditions.

 for Scotland.
 James Watt was a British mechanical engineer, famous for his improvements on the steam cagine, which were so fundamental and important that they led to his being styled its inventor. His dates are 1736-1819.
 Muscle Shoals, on the Tennessee River. Ala., is the site of a huge nitrate plant of the World War period.
 Rome became the capital of United Italy in 1870. eral business conditions. "This plan will not be a difficult one to put through, provided we can get full co-operation, but without this co-operation it would be a hopeless undertaking. The State and city officials and representatives of pri-vate enterprises contemplating building on a large scale should get together and decide what shall and what shall not be done in these matters. The normal outcome of such a plan well conceived and well carried out would be that, at the close of the exposition, in 1870.
5. Percherons are strong and swift horses of a breed raised in Le Perche, a district of France.
6. General Clifford Pemberton, a Pennsylwould be that, at the close of the exposition, there would be an amount of work ready which would entirely counteract any weak-ening business effects that the sudden ces-sation of the immense activities of the Sesqui-Centennial might have.

"It would simply mean holding in reserve all the work which it is not immediately all the work of the second of released in the manner which seems to be for the best business interests of the city between that time and 1932.

#### Co-operation Absolutely Necessary

tra without action, and the source of the source "The plan seems to me to be perfectly feasible provided we can get the co-opera-tion necessary and co-ordinate the various

Just in a little while, remarked is Smiling Optimist, we'll be going around wondering when this hot weather is going to end.

We learn from Detroit that Hear drives a Ford. The fact occasions us a surprise. We always suspected he could ford a Henry.

"We should profit by the experience of other cities which have had great expositions Now that the creator of Nick Carter be "passed over" he ought to be able to impar-something of importance to the creator of There have been cities in the past where the business reaction after a big fair has more than offset any temporary financial advantage that the fair has given them. This we want Sherlock Holmes.

blare than a bleat.

Five million Armenian rubles for a de-lar. The facts of European currency have outdistanced the flights of fancy of the prefessional humorists.

opportunity for the city in a vast number of ways, and we should take full advantage of all of them. As I see it, we have simply to use some foresight and common sense There are those who declare that in Internal Revenue Department ruling con-cerning the Woodrow Wilson Foundation making such preparations as seem to be the best permanent business interests of the city after the fair has closed, to retain NN B permanently all the exposition will bring

Do you suppose that the ghost seven for tall with one eye white and one red which is alleged to have chased a Jersey City man "And we can do it. Philadelphia is one of the great cities of the world, and we have here the brains, the money and the resources to take care of the whole problem and solve it to the best advantage if we will only all for forty blocks is a rum runner? work together on it."

Earthquake shock has destroyed a num-ber of exhibits at the Peace Exposition in Tokio. Mother Earth may sometimes ex-hibit patience, but she knows no peace. What Do You Know?

"Don't worry," Viscount Astor says is effect to husbands of political lader. "Politics isn't half so bad as bridge for "em." All right, old top, we'll take your 1. Who was Ivan the Terrible and when

word for it.

......

ier nose.

match may be arranged.

her third deck to collapse?

In swift overriding a physical loss

From Anderson, S. C., comes the stor of a vicious squirrel that chewed the sa and the finger of a motorman. If some other correspondent can dig up a violent rabbit s

The President, we learn, was warn against taking the Ohio River trip on the steamship Island Queen because of her con-dition. Why, in the circumstances, the pu-lic would like to know, was the boat pri-mitted to carry a crowd sufficient to can be third dock to callow?

Nature Faking We gather from the New York Journal an account of phenomenation of the result of a sub-carthquake, witnessed by the officers of united States supply ship Prometheus are also also well was unusually high inter-ground swell was unusually high inter-centered on "thousands of porcupian-which for two hours continued to frantically in the air. We presume the supplementation of the second states are an account of the second states and the second states are an account of the second states are also be an account of the second states are an account of the second states are an account of the second states are acc

which for two hours. We presume t quills were aching to write an account their adventures. And we pause to re as to the nature of the supplies on the ship and whether or not she happen this instance to be Prometheus unboard

QUIZ

Who was ivan the Terrible and when did he live?
 Why is the hymn tune "Old Hundredth" so called?
 What Federal general of the American Civil War was known as "Old Re-liable"?

a What is the opening form of address for the Prince of Wales?
b Where was the most celebrated library of the ancient world?
c What is an ensure?

A blind and deaf girl in Chicago is bas She overcomes handicaps. How d'ye suppose She hears through her fingers and sees with

 What is an emeute?
 How many members are in the President's Cabinet?
 What is helium?
 Who designed the National Capitol at Washington and Capitol at Washington and Capitol at Capito There is wisdom in the President advocacy of more playgrounds for do children. The quality of a man's work h frequently largely determined by the quality of his play as a child.

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

vanian born, who fought on the South-ern side of the Civil War and sur-rendered Vicksburg to Grant, was of

Quaker stock. seph Priestley was the first scientist to isolate oxygen. He was born a Ene-land in 1733 and died in Pennsylvania in 1801

composition on a sacred theme, per-formed by soloists, chorus and orches-tra without action, scenery or stage

An oratorio is a semisframatic musical

Who designed? Washington?

Quaker stoel