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SPROUL'S TRIBUTE

GOVERNOR SPROUL'S handsome indorsement of the anniidacy of uniford Pinchot does him credit. He favored Attorney General Alter at the primaries, but be does not permit himself to be blinded to the splendid qualifications of the successful candidate.

Indeed, it was because of those qualifications that Governor Spreul selected Mr. Pinchot to serve as the head of one of the State Government, Since Mr. Pinchet began his campaign he has displayed political ability of the highest order. As the Governor remarks, he " "has won many friends and unified ins party by the thoroughness of his campaign and the unfailing co-operation with and support of his colleagues on the ticket and the regularly nominated local Republican candidates throughout the State.'

The lukewarmness of the friends of the candidate for the nomination whom Mr. Pinchot defeated has disappeared, and it be now admitted that he will poll the full party vote and that it is likely that he will gun ahead of the other men on the ticket.

The Governor's indersement was, of course, expected, but it might have been perfunctory instead of by the warmly culodatic statement which he has issued.

WILL THE STATES SUBMIT?

TF THE States expect to preserve such powers as still remain to them it is important that they bestir themselves to resist further encroachment on their prerogatives. It is announced from Washington that an attempt is to be made to empower Congress tax the income from State and municipal bonds. These are now exempt from Federal taxation, for it is generally admitted that the income-tax amendment to the Constltution permitting Congress to levy taxes on sncomes "from whatever source derived" was not intended to authorize it to interfere in any way with the bond-issuing power of the States and their subdivisions.

It is argued in Washington that the ex-Setence of a great mass of securities exempt from the Federal income tax deprives inthe capital which it reduces the revenues of the Federal Govcoment.

The assumption that industry is deprived of the capital that it needs because men with money to invest buy the tax-free securities is gratuitous. When there was no ax on incomes the municipalities and the States had no difficulty in floating bonds. Indeed, the amount of the subscriptions for a loan was then many times the amount of bonds offe ed. At the same time, private industries which could give good security were also able to get all the money they

Many private corporations favor the planof taxing municipal and State bonds, hecause they wish to get cheaper meney and the States and the municipalities have to pay a high price for it.

But the objection to the plan goes deeper

than the price of money or than the size of the Federal revenues. It is an invasion of the control of the States over their own Snances. It would increase the rate of Interest that the States would have to pay and would thus be an indirect Federal tax upon the States themselves.

CENTRAL AMERICA ASSENTS

CO-OPERATION of the five Central American republica in any enterprise is sufficiently rare to lend almost spechal sigthe coming conference in Washington, Nicarague is the last of the quinter to reply Savorably to the State Department's pre-Uminary Impury, which means that formal Such prospects of harmony suggest little to considerable numbers of citizens of the United States, whose nations of the uneasy region lying between Mexico and Panama have long been dim and confused, but in Central America itself complete unity of purpose is a novelty with a strong surges-

ton of the infraculous.

Every possible permutation, combination grouping or alignment of these republies has been made at some time or other in their checkered history. The sescuiled intelor which collapsed about a year age was much more nominal than real. Nicaragus was no

party to it, and indications of allegiance by Salvador were none too convincing.

Unquestionably one of the main causes of disruption has been the social, economic. political, and geographical disparity of the

states. For some years previous to the days of Tinoco, Costa Rich prided herself spon the sobriety and solidity of her Government in contrast to her immediate seighbors, all but wrecked by revolutions. Guatemala, the largest of the republics. was, until the last attempt at union, in-

ed to regard federative proposals with Honduras has been severely andicapped by the lack of trans-contitransportation facilities such as Sustemala has enjoyed for several years. d, indeed, the former republic, with its ed Comparatively sparse population, has regarded a possible burden upon algamation programs.
On the other hand, Salvador is thickly

d. its soil is well cultivated and, dedevastation by earthquakes, the little on, the only one of the five states withat seacoasts on each ocean, has been rather

The above are but a few of the marked between the Central American seinctions, the proportion of white be large in Costa Rica, while na-

dominate in Guatemala, Salvador and Hon-

Many Negroes are to be found along the Caribbean shores of Nicaragua, while Indians and inhabitants of Spanish descent prevail on the Pacific slope, between which and the northeastern half of the country

there is little communication.

Railways, lateral and transverse, would undoubtedly solve some of Central America's most vexatious problems, but without administrative union of Governments transportation improvements must be retarded.

The conference called for December 4 contains, however, the promise of neighborly co-operation upon a new structure of friendship, sponsored by the United States. The road to genuine federal union is still beset with difficulties, but the initial step toward an ideal has assuredly been taken. It is no small achievement to have won the pledges of Guntemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica to an-"present" at rollcall.

PRESTIGE OF OLD PENN TOO MUCH FOR A. B. HART

Some Reflections Upon the Parochialism of a Harvard Professor and His Very Exclusive List of "National" Universities

A LBEIT BUSHNELL HART, who teaches in Harvard University, has prepared a little list of American colleges which he deems worthy of "national" distinction. The grouping excludes the University of Pennsylvania, and the omission has not unnaturally provoked the amazement of the students, alumni and, indeed, ail friends of a great and venerable justituion of higher learning.

Dr. Hart, a Pennsylvanian born, but a graduate of the institution where he now holds the chair of American history, has inevitably included Harvard, as she deserves. to be, within the charmed circle, and has condescended to name Yale, Cornell, Columbin. Michigan and Chicago as her peers in influence upon the life of the country in adequacy of curricula and breadth and diffusion of student body.

In what myopic way, in what spirit of parechial perversity was such a narrow ranking devised? As a survey of American collegiate enterprise, the list is absurdly warped, warranting the indignation which it has aroused and the resentment of a fair-minded persons.

Some years before Dr. Hart was born a ertain youth who had found New England ancongenial to his aspiring temperament struck out for other fields, and evidently found that of Pennsylvania attractive. At any rate he passed, with a few excursions. the remainder of his life in Philadelphia, and in the course of time became the most conspicuous of the founders of an institution now hearing the name of the University of Pennsylvania.

Massachusetts-there she stands-has her Hart, also her Harvard; Pennsylvania, in a dual sense, has her Franklin. The compensations of history are simple enough as soon as perceived.

As a historian Dr. Hart has probable heard something of Benjamin Franklin. though the latter did desert Boston. History, however, is susceptible of varied interpretations, and if Dr. Hart is content to regard Franklin, Importation though he was as a local figure, it is unlikely that any person will seek to rob him of claims to such a discovery.

But that point need not, at this day, be pressed. In the interests of history, which Dr. Hart has made his life work, it may be useful to inquire into the qualifications for metional collegiate distinction.

The University of Pennsylvania, which, according to the implication of the Harvard professor, is parochial and circumscribed in character and influence, numbered last year more than 12,000 students, drawn from every State in the Union and the District of Columbia and from forty-four foreign countries. This, in Dr. Hart's view, regional institution not only conducts coursein virtually every branch of art, letters and science, but its reputation for superiority in certain lines is all but universally as knowledged. The proviso is inserted in deference to Dr. Hart.

Mere boasting is at best an understans performance, but not the severest home critic of Pennsylvania can reasonably assert that this community has ever been guilty of smagness with respect to its great institution of higher learning.
There is a tendency even to be application

for its equipment in, for instance, such fields as architecture, represented by one of the foremost schools of the globe; for the authoritative and viscously administered departments of medicine, law, dentistry, chemistry and engineering to say nothing

of the arts, classes and "humanities."
On the banks of the Euparates and Togris the University is known for its epochmaking archeological expeditions, and word of them has somehow tiltered fato the British gions and institutions are far from Back Bay, so perhaps Dr. Hart is in some degree

Philadelphians cannot be expected to be brogging perpetually about their University are more than to be forever talking of its illustrious founder or refter ting the fact that there were more sand of Penn in the Continental Congress than members from

any other college in the land. In one sense Dr. Hurt is right. The University is not local enough to be national. It has passed that stage en route

to the international area. It may be invidious and unkind to suggest that this may be one of the reasons why Pennsylvania is omitted from Dr. Hart's list of the nationally elite.

Graduates, students and all friends of the University of Pennsylvania have no personal quarrel with the Harvard professor. Many of his freely expressed views on international affairs have been those of an isolationist. He is running true to form in the land where the mists sometimes hang heavy over the Charles.

JOINING THE HAGUE COURT

TT OUGHT not to be difficult for the I League of Nations to come to an agree-ment with the United States regarding its representation on the Permanent Court of International Justice. Negotiations to that end are now in progress.

All that the League covenant provides is that the Council shall submit to the members of the League a plan for the establishment of such a court, which "court shall be comof such a court, which "court shall be colla-petent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it."

In accordance with this provides, a con-

stitution for the court was prepared and adopted. That constitution provides that the members of the court shall be nominated by The Hague Tribunal and shall be elected by the Council and Assembly of the League. The nominations are to be made by the national groups in The Hague Tribunal, but the nominees may be of any nationality, Under this arrangement Belgium named

John Bassett Moore, who was later elected. Now it is understood that President Harding and Secretary Hughes wish to bring about some arrangement by which the representative of the United States on the court may be chosen directly by the Sovernment of the United States. In order to accomplish this it will be necessary for the League to amend the constitution of the court.

It can be successfully argued that The Hague Tribunal was never intended to act as a nominating body, and it can also be argued that an international court should be composed of men suggested in the first place by the nations which agree to submit their disputes to it.

If the Administration does not ask for anything more than that the American Government be allowed to make its own nominations there does not appear to be any valid defection. But if the Administration asks that its nominee shall by virtue of his nomination become a member of the court another issue is raised. The size of the court must se limited if it is not to become an unwieldy body. If it is to be of limited size then there must be some authority commissioned to elect the judges. That authority is now the Council and the Assembly of the League. Still further, the covenant of the Lengue is the body of international law which the

court must enforce.

Some extremists might wish to diverce the court from the Lengue, but if this were done it would lose much of its prestige arising from the fact that it is the judicial tribunal backed by the moral support of more than forty nations leagued together in the interest of international peace. The simplest way out of the anomalous

position in which the United States fluis itself would be for it to join the Lengue.

THE CAMPAIGN TO DATE

ONE would have to be a mighty eptimist to feel that the political campaign throughout the country is drawing to anything like a dignified or reassuring end "large issues" that properly ought to engage the attention of the Nation-matters of trade and economic relationships, foreign policy and the innumerable important issues dlied with that all-important question, domostic finances, taxes and even the tariffseem to be showed under by a multitude of mall, spiteful and distracting local issues a almost every part of the United States.

The condition that confronts candidates in Kansas, for example, where religious and racial controversies of an extremely bitter ort evershadow all others, is duplicated in Texas, Georgia and, to some degree, in Oregon. It is inconspicuously present in ther localities.

In Pennsylvania the smaller party manigers aren't paying much attention to the really important questions of administrative heavy and policy advanced by Mr. Pinchet and Mr. McSparran. It is true that the State as a whole is actively concerned about he prospect of a long-delayed clean-up of Harrisburg and seems quietly determined to arry it through. Particularly in rural areas he revolt against the old-time gang method f government is sincere and energetic.

But the average man in the street and he average woman, the people who make up otball crowds and the undences in the theatres and at baseball games, seem either no busy or too limbitually negligent to give erious thought to matters of fundamenta editical importance. If they have fixed pintens of a sorr likely to inspire definite action on Election Day they relate to the " of probabilion. Since both Pinenet and MeSharran are coradvanting of 'dry' law enforcement-the Detroctatic candidate has been deliberately soft penaling his comments on this general question—the public is content to be non-committed. Its aid lethergy has deepened, al'ears and confusion mingle in New Jersey polities at the moment, and no prophet of other party would be willing to stake much of his own money on the result of the notice issues of a sort unknown in the East and created out of the revolt of organized agricultural opinion against both old-time parties cloud election prospects. In New Jersey, where the liquor question rests for a good many people on an economic basis represented by great senshore-resort properties. the "wets" and "drys" are in a life-and-death struggle and neither they nor the State's political leaders have time to think of any of the major requirements of national and State administration.

If any one is to help the Nation out of the economic and trade difficulties created by the war it will not be New Jersey. The olk in Jersey stand inscinnted by the silent fury of the conflict between Governor Edwards and Mr. Frelinghuysen for Frelinghuysen's United States Senate seat. The friends of Mr. Edwards, who insist that their man will make a startling show of power on Election Day, are merely hoping that multitudes of Republicans will turn to Democrats at the polls because of the Governor's almost plons devotion to a lightwine-and-beer program. The Demograts of New Jersey know how

smoothly the bipartisan system of dodge and barter can be played. They have practiced it often enough. It has never been easy to forecast and election result in tersey because of the secret alliances made in emergencies between leaders of the two parties. Party managers of the past have thought nothing about swinging their voting legions secretly against men whose campaigns they were busily directing. The most notable example of this sort

of underground politics was provided during Woodrow Wilson's campaign for the governor-hip of the State. Big Jim Nugent, then Remocratic State Chairman, with Sen-ator Smith, the financial angel of the party found that they had picked a man dangerous to their plans and their own personal ambitions. Mr. Nugent continued as the seemingly enthusiastic director of the Wilson enupaign. But it was known to all party leaders that orders had gone out from some where to the Democratic under-besses to "knife the professor." It was only because Mr. Wilson could make himself understood to the people and talk to them over the heads

of the bosses that he wasn't submerged. It is clear on the face of current news from Jersey that the old bipartisan machinery is again being oiled up. The friends of Governor Edwards confidently believe that counties like Atlantic, normally Republican and, therefore, theoretically give their man a heavy vote because he is

Why Worry? When the Railroad Labor Board says the principle of the living wage will drive the country to communistic ruin, it allows its fears to warp its judg-ment. There is no cause for excitement. The principle of the living wage can never be applied because there are no two of its be applied because there are no two of its advorates who can ever agree as to what it is; and if by chance they did agree, what they agreed upon today might have no weight tomorrow; for today's luxuries may castly be tomorrow's necessities. The law of supply and demand is applying the principle of the living wage far more effectively than any rule arbitrarily set down by the past, present or future.

WHY GOVERNOR DICK?

Judge Orlady Asks a Pertinent Question and Gets an Answer-A Man Who Was Ahead of His Time. Great Rug Expert Is Dead

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN TUDGE GEORGE B. ORLADY, President Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, is a former officer of the National Guard.

He was known over the State as Major Orlady, "the tall oak of the middle moun-tain," when Governor Hastings appointed him to the then newly created Superior

To this day Judge Orlady keeps in elbow with matters pertaining to the

Guard.

It was this continuing interest which led him to make an inquiry recently, which stirred the curiosity of even the imperturbable Thomas Lynch Montgomery, librarian of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

The Judge, with the perseverance which has always characterized him in good works, finally got his answer to the desired question, which was:

"Why Governor Dick?"

It was Mr. Montgomery who solved the

It was Mr. Montgomery who solved the

THERE isn't a National Guardsman who I has camped at Mount Gretna within thirty years who does not know or remember "Governor Dick."

It's the knoll that stands out so conspicucusly at the great camp ground. It's a distinguishing landmark.

Who so called nobody seemed to know.

Judge Orlady's question and the answer from patient research by the librarian of the

Historical Society have solved the problem.
This hill, that has looked down upon
Pennsylvania armies in blue and khaki as ey swung off by company and regiment to ting music for three wars, has its identity established at last.
Here is what Librarian Montgomery has to say:

"MR. A. D. SMITH, who used to be the superintendent of the Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad, tells me that the knoll had no name until the narrow-gauge road was built, and that Robert Coleman, the proprietor of the land at that time, named the knoll 'Governor Dick' in honor of Governor Dick, of Ohio, who was a personal friend of his.

"Governor Dick was much interested in the National Guard, and as a member of Congress introduced the measure known as the 'Dick bill,' which was the first successful legislation passed by Congress in an effort to unite the National Guard and the regular army into one army of the United States.
"The Adjutant General approves of this

The time of the naming was somewhere between 1885 and 1890. Colonel Finney, of Harrisburg, says that he remembers it as far back as '85, ''Colonel David Lewis, of Philadelphia, has the same impression, but Smith thinks it was a little later than this time.''

And that settles it! THE Rev. Charles J. Williams, of Norristown, is dead. He was a kindly, courteous, cultured

gentleman, bread-minded and courageous in his liberality of view.

He was one of the greatest Oriental rug experts and collectors, if not the greatest, in the United States.

His collection of benutiful, rare and period rugs is one of the costliest, largest and most

complete in this country. The Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York has some of his rarest pieces. One of the rarest treasures of memory that I possess was an hour I spent with Mr. Williams in the South Kensington Mu-

seum, London, some years ago.

We stood in front of the splendid Ardebil carpet, the most beautiful specimen of Ori-ental rag weaving in the world, 300 years old, while he pointed out the wonders of this work wrought by the hands of a slave for the glory of God and the honor of

Mohammed. The carpet which hangs on the museum wall measures 34 feet by 17 feet 6 inches, and contains 380 hand-tied knots to the square inch. making over 32,500,000 knots

the entire carpet, Practically all of the rugs in Mr. Wil-

liams' almost priceless collection were pur-chased during trips to Europe, accompanied by Mrs. Williams, who survives him.

hefore his time.
Frederick Jackel was one of the leading lawyers of Blair County forty years ago.
He was law partner of Justice John Dean went on the Supreme bench, and succeeded to the practice. It was an odd coincidence that Justice

Dean was crippled—he wore a wooden leg-and his partner Jackel was also a wounded Frederick Jackel was a lover of the soil.

He had the finest orchards in all the fertile uplands at the base of the Alleghanies For seventeen years he was a member of the State Board of Agriculture, representing

Blair County in that organization. Here's what an Altoona friend sends concerning this lawyer-pomologist, who was widely known in the Central Pennsylvania

66 TREDERICK JAEKEL was a young I'man with a vision.
"He saw great possibilities in the soil of Blake County. Securing a tract of land he planned a

great fruit farm.
People generally made fun of his plans. His fruit farm became a great joke, but he went ahead, and the very things that he adated then are now being adopted at growers and so-called specialists. Frederick Jackel lived at least a quarter. century, and possibly more, ahead of

time. Around the storm side of his orchards danted long rows of evergreen trees as ind brenks. That, too, was houghed at as frenk, but it is noticed that farmers and perioriturists are coming to that idea now, for such men as Frederick Jackel demon-

rated its wisdom.
"His plan was to make his trees bear mit close to the ground, so that it could easily reached, instead of having to use ing extension ladders to get at it.

The cutting out of the center of the

"The cutting out of the center of the tree so that all the fruit would have access to heat and light was another hobby.
"He was a man far ahead of his day,
"He was a bound of the mountain may be and on the slopes of the mountain may be

knowledge.
"His orchards, or rather the orchards that he planted then, are now producing abundant crops where others have failed.

The large orchard is the only one of the older orchards in this part of the country that shows methods of pruning that are in this latter day being adopted by fruit Frederick Jackel died in 1908.

T H. ZERBY, of the Pottsville Daily Reo publican, last week celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his assuming the responsible

anniversary of his assuming the responsible duties of a newspaper editor.

He celebrated his golden anniversary by adding a morning newspaper to the field of his journalistic activities.

This record, I think, places Mr. Zerby at the forefront as dean of the editorial pro-fession in the State.

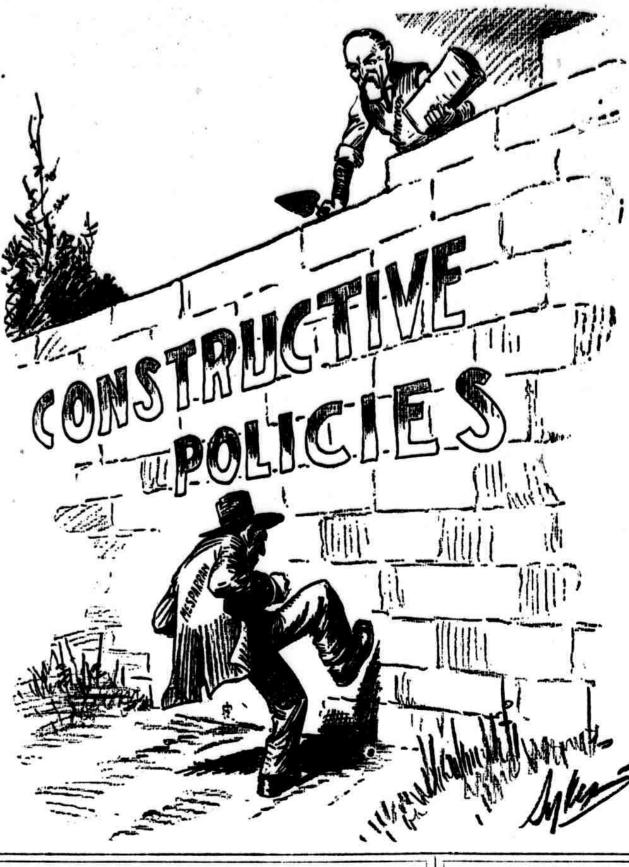
fession in the State.

He has come up out of the valley of trial, tribulation and hard work.

Like every other worth while head of a Like every other worth-while head of a daily newspaper, he has known every experience that approbation or condemnation can inject into his professional life.

He is, moreover, the wheel horse of the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association.

Not only Zerby, Sr., but Zerby, Jr., and all the newspaper Zerbys have their lares and penates fixed so firmly in Schuylkill County that no other gods of home or place can hope for a shrine within its boundaries. UNSHAKABLE



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

ROBERT J. NASH On Permanent Benefits of the Sesqui-Centennial

THAT the Sesqui-Centennial will have many features which will be incorpor-nted into the permanent life of Philadelphia to the great benefit of the municipality is the belief of Robert J. Nash, secretary of the Philadelphia Real Estate Board and vice Association.

"I can see in the Sesqui-Centennial," said Mr. Nash, "an enormous opportunity for the permanent benefiting of the City of Philadelphia, in that, if the present thoughts are carried out, there is an excellent chance to make Philadelphia one of the great tourist cities of the country, if not of the world, very much as Paris stands in this respect. We will have the chance to take a place not only as the workshop of the world, a position which is now universally conceded to us, but also as one of its great sightseeing places as well.

Many Buildings to Remain

"It must be remembered that many of the the must be remembered that many of the buildings now planned for the Sesqui-Centennial will be not only of artistically beautiful architecture, but will also be of lasting construction. They will be located practically in the very heart of the city and many of them on the new Parkway, which is the gateway to Fairmount Park. which is the gateway to Fairmount Park. the largest park in the world within the limits of a great city. "Philadelphia is no mean city; it has

many things in which it is not even ap-proached by a vast majority of our American cities, and the Sesqui-Centennial presents the one opportunity to awaken the citizens of our own municipality to a realization of the fact that ours is really the great city of the American Commonwealth. "I have repeatedly talked to numbers of

men and women who have traveled all over the world, and many of them have said that Philadelphia is their choice for a home That this was not said in the nature of an idle compliment is shown by the fact that a number of them have carried out this thought to its legitimate consummation by actually making this city their home.

The Exhibition Buildings

"As I have said, the present plans in tion buildings as permanent structures, adding to the wealth of the city in fine build-ings. In addition to the Art Gallery, the ings. In addition to the Art Gallery, the new library building and one to be de-voted to the exhibition of engineering and voted to the exhibition of engineering and manufacturing science, the plan of the Sesqui-Centennial, as I understand it, is to incornorate all the permanent buildings on the Parkway with the purely exhibition buildings, and herein Philadelphia has an advantage for a great exposition never before enjoyed by any great city. And it is a thing which should not be overlooked not its value underestimated. nor its value underestimated.

"Then, too, it will be the first world's exposition which has ever been given in the heart of a great city. At Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco and other cities which have had great expositions in the past, the grounds given over to the exposition were at some distance from the city proper, the distance in some cases being considerable. This, too, is an advantage which will be inestimable.
"Still another enormous advantage which

has not been possessed by other fair cities of the past is the fact of the marvelous setting which lies ready made for the fair. It is not a setting constructed by man, but is one of nature's own making, and nothing could be finer for the purpose than the Parkway as the boulevard, and the banks of the Schuylkill at its end. Other cities in the past had to make artificial lakes and other beauty spots, but we have them ready to our hands made by nature herself. Philadelphia is today the custodian of "Philadelphia is today the custodian of the Nation's most treasured heirlooms in In-dependence Hall, the Liberty Bell, Car-penters' Hall, the Betsy Ross House, the grave of Benjamin Franklin and the site of the drawing up of the Declaration of Inthe drawing up of the Licelaration of In-dependence, as well as the place in which it was signed and made effective. And these are only a few of the national treasures which the city holds in trust for the whole

mercial and economic development of the country since these things came into exis-tence. It would give a national impetus to our schools of higher education, because here they would have all the results of the re-search and the experimentation which have gone on since the country began that mar-velous career in commerce and industry which was not to story until the which was not to stop until the summit knowledged us as the leader. This combinafurther attract vacation travelers from all

over the country. "The apathetic attitude of many of our citizens toward their own city should change, and, I believe, that the Sesqui-Centennial will do more to correct this than any other one thing which could happen.

Philadelphia Logical Place

"The agitation for the Sesqui-Centennial The agitation for the Sesqui-Unitennial has now been going on for several years, and Philadelphia, as a corporation, is practically committed to the project. The world is looking to Philadelphia to go ahead with the Sesqui-Centennial, and it is a matter of the city's hones to go cheef with it. the city's honor to go ahead with it.
"When the idea was first suggested every

one was wildly enthusiastic over the plan, and now at this late day some of us find that it will work something of a hardship on our business and are opposing the plan because of this personally selfish angle. "Every one will agree that the 150th an-

Every one will agree that the 150th anniversary of the independence of our country makes it obligatory that there should
be a fitting celebration, and what celebration could be more fitting than a world's
exposition? It will emphasize the fact that
a nation conceived in chaos leads the world
in health, wealth and happiness after a
lapse of only a century and a half.

"And where is there are located."

"And where is there so logical a place in the United States to hold a celebration commemorating this great event as in the city where the Nation was born?

"It seems to me, as it seems to a great many other people, that the City of Phil-adelphia really owes this to the rest of the United States, and having solicited and ceived the opportunity to go ahead with its plans, it would be in a sorry plight before the rest of the country and the world at large if, at this late day, it were to go what practically amounts to its pledged word.

What Do You Know?

1. What distinguished diplomatist gave his name to a pudding?
2. What was formerly meant by sending a person to Botany Bay?
3. Where was the first State police in the United States organized?
4. To what country does the Island of Cyprus belong?
5. When did the Crusades begin?
6. What is the highest number of ships that ever passed through the Panama Canal in a month?
7. What is meant by processing the state of the panama Canal in a month?

7. What is meant by proroguing Parisa-ment? 8. Who were the belligerents in the Battle of Culloden, and when and where was it fought?

9. Who wrote "The Legend of the Centuries"?

10. What is anthropomorphism?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. The seven hills of Rome are the Palatine, the Esquiline, the Aventine, the Capitoline, the Quirinal, Viminal and Celian.

2. Uniformed police were first organized in the United States in New York City about 1850.

3. Members of the House of Representatives of the United States are elected every two years.

of the United States are elected every two years.

4. Saturn is the second largest planet of the solar system.

5. The language of Tunis is Arabic, although French is largely spoken in the principal cities.

6. The Sephardim are Spanish or Portugues Jews or their descendants.

7. Septangular and heptagonal both mean seven-sided. The former word is from the Latin, the latter from the Greek.

8. Sagamore is an old title of an American Indian chief, probably inferior to a sachem.

9. The Roman Emperor Commodus, proud of his physical strength, occasionally exhibited himself in gladiatorial combate in the Colesseum.

Phillips Monis was the wife of Christo-

SHORT CUTS

Already the turkey begins to look about him with a preoccupied air.

Nowadays to say a woman is dressed to kill is to drive men to cover. Democratic tobacco users to Candidate McSparran: "Say it ain't so, John; say it

Everybody appears to have a solution for the New Brunswick mystery; that is, everybody but the authorities.

Our system of education may not be all that it should be, but the last assuredly taught the young idea how to

Kermit Roosevelt says there are many close ties between the Brazilians and ourselves. Yes. Kermit, we're nuts on cach

nsked to restore mince pie to its pre-Volstead standing. Hurry up, Judge! Make it snappy! There are 700 diamonds in the diadem

Federal Judge in Chicago has been

the ex-Kaiser has ordered for his bride. This will be joyous news to those he has impoverished. Leghorn pullet owned by a Woodland, Wash., man hid 335 eggs in 364 days, breaking all records. This should entitle

her to a lay-off. There have been instances before that of Devon to indicate that cake that come anonymously through the mail is a good

cake to let alone.

A man votes as his conscience or pocketbook dictates, either or both; but sometimes he hears neither and good a-hunting on Election Day. Medical certificates are to be demanded

of couples wishing to be married in Episcopal churches in Chicago. Cupid follows John Barleycorn in the queue at the doctor's When you are inclined to be pessimistic

results; and you may pick your 50 after To consume the present white potate crop every person in the United States will have to eat forty-eight pounds more this year than last. Busy times ahead for the fish cake and hot-dog market.

do not forget that at least 50 per cent of the political prophets have the right dope on

There is nothing startling in the decrease of deposits in the postal savings banks. It simply means that 2 per cent on savings isn't so attractive as 4 per cent

There is no cause for gloom in the fact that there are ninety-six school buildings in the city over fifty years old; the sad fact is that they should be decrepit and unhealthy and, therefore, dangerous. 'em rejuvenation or give 'em death!

Successful New York consulting engineer has given up a lucrative practice to teach in the University of Michigan at 4 comparatively low salary. It will probably annoy such a man if his pupils care more

for athletics than for their studies. Two Wellesley girls have resigned rather than be chided for smoking cigarettes. Not the first little girls (or little boys, either) who have imagined themselves doing some thing brave or clever when they were simply doing something silly.

Five Brooklyn lawyers have incorpor ated themselves as voluntary public defenders in cases where defendants cannot afford A in cases where defendants cannot afford A lawyer. The need of something of the kind has been repeatedly urged. Here we have demonstration that the way to get anything done is to go ahead and do it. done is to go nhead and do it.

CONSCIENCE Now every Johnny gets his gun According to his habit And thinks it is the best of fun To go and shoot a rabbit.

I'd guy the hunters some, but I Am rather fond of rabbit pie, D. McGINNET