

RUINS SHOW NO SIGN OF BEAUTY

Sesqui Glories of 1926 Erased But Bills Keep Them in Memory

Philadelphia—The glories that were the Sesqui-centennial and attracted millions here two years ago today are piles of broken plaster that appeal only to small boys wanting to play baseball.

Two years ago this month thousands of visitors came to Philadelphia each day to see the displays, exhibits and buildings which were to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in the little brick building in Independence Square.

Today none but a few of the lads of the neighborhood looking for a ball diamond, go to the former Sesqui-centennial grounds if they can help it. The buildings are razed but there remains the debris that has been left. At the edge of the cement floors are little piles of plaster that tell of the elaborate temporary structures.

Through the center runs a highway, bordered on either side with newly planted trees. Most of them are only two or three times as big as a man. Grass had grown waist high in many places.

In the distance is the Treasure Hunt, which delighted the youngsters who visited the exhibits two years ago. It looks more like a little bit of the Alps. Far off it appears a little ice covered mountain but close up one sees the rents in the covering and the bony woodwork sticking through.

The Persian building, which was one of the attractions of the exotic architecture, is a ruin with two of its four spires already tumbled to the ground and the other shaking perilously when the wind blows.

Away in the distance over the trees, grass and ruin which reminds one of the damages done by an earthquake and fire or by a cyclone rises the Philadelphia Navy yard with its ships, masts and huge derricks.

The municipal stadium, which was built during the Sesqui-centennial, is in use still but during a rain storm torrents of water pour through crevices and makes the interior almost as wet as the outside. When the sun shines, however, the stadium appears in bright colors.

But while the grounds themselves present a desolate picture, the purse of the city of Philadelphia, that paid the price, is still more sad for taxpayers. When the city council felt strong and rambunctious, the "city fathers" talked about the debts of the sesqui-centennial. One time they almost agreed the wreckers should rehabilitate the grounds. But they failed to agree.

Up on top of city hall the statue of William Penn looks the other way down Broad street and the Sesqui-centennial is at his back. But then he does not have to listen to bill collectors and he can turn his back to any disagreeable sight.

KEEPING THE RECORDS

From Terre Haute Tribune
The matter of restoring priceless documents in the possession of the government receives great consideration in Washington where an expert is employed who has been so occupied 22 years. He is William G. Walde, and he has an assistant who has worked in that capacity almost as long as Walde, William W. Maloney.

They are chiefly employed in the department of state, where most of the priceless documents are to be found. They restore invaluable historical documents that have lain on dusty shelves for decades and become soiled and in addition have been yellowed with age, which also with the air has rendered them very brittle.

Page by page the craftsmen piece together the fragments of documents and manuscripts, so that historians may unearth for future generations the wealth of historical data they relate. Among them are treaties between the United States and foreign nations and other state papers of great value. Just now the two men are engaged over correspondence more than a century old, bearing dates from 1791 to 1793.

Frequently there has been found among the letters the signature of Thomas Jefferson, signatures characterized by the bold stroke of George Washington, and other signatures which illustrate the delicate penmanship of James Madison. All are originals and have to do with the early history of the United States. No pains have been spared to save them.

The task is well worth while. Americans who have visited Paris, and who have visited the Quay d'Orsay or foreign office, are keenly interested in an opportunity to see the early treaties between this nation and France, all marvelously preserved, and all marvelously cherished by the French government.

Spreads Easily.
From Answers.
Thoughtful husband: Emily, is there any shopping you want done this morning?
His wife: Yes; you might buy a jar of that traffic jam I've been reading about.

Q. What colors can fish distinguish? B. C.
A. Bees and most fishes see only blue and yellow—also is black or white, or some shade partly black and partly white.

The Silver Lining.
From Life.
Chorus girl: I'm afraid my reputation is ruined.
Her lawyer: That's fine! Our fortunes are made.

Q. When was the first aerial mail delivery in the United States? L. R. T.
A. The postoffice department says that the first aerial mail delivery made in the United States took place in September, 1911, when the first bag of mail delivered to Minneapolis post office. Postmaster General F. H. Hitchcock sent the mail and E. L. Ovington, pilot, delivered it.

Out Our Way



Restoration of Rubber Competition Shows Difficulty of Price Control

From Time.

"Every motor car would be headed for the scrap-heap; every loud-speaker would be silent; every telephone would 'go dead'; every electric light would go out. The gloveless surgeon would be unable to perform his life-saving operations. . . . Contemporary man could not get along. . . . Life would be devoid of half its conveniences and comforts. . . ."

Such was the alarming prophesy, last week, of able Dr. Julius Klein of the U. S. Department of Commerce. He was recalling the ancient and modern history of the commodity of rubber. Columbus, exploring the island of Hispaniola, was the first to see natives playing with balls which seemed to bound miraculously to Heaven. Three centuries later, Chemist Joseph Priestly advised his fellow Englishmen that the miraculous substance would erase pencil-markings, might well be called "rubber." It was only 100 years ago that a Scotchman named Mackintosh dissolved rubber in naphtha and perpetuated his name in an overcoat. And in 1839, U. S.-born Charles Goodyear dropped rubber (mixed with sulphur) on a hot stove and witnessed the first, accidental process of vulcanization.

Scholarly Dr. Klein knew that in 1926, rubber led the list of U. S. imports, that 1927 imports were valued at \$340,000,000. In vivid, effective phrases, he pictured civilization "suddenly and permanently" deprived of rubber.

Point was undeniably given Dr. Klein's prophesies by the occasion which prompted them. He spoke on the eve of the most important day the rubber industry has seen in six years. Fortunately, the day gave happy instead of dismal point to Dr. Klein's vision of a rubberless world. For on November 1, the six-year British experiment in restricting export of rubber from Malaya came to an abrupt and official end.

British historians, writing of the great post-war recovery, acclaiming the return to the gold standard and the rebuilding of the merchant marine, will deal briefly and reluctantly with the effort to control the rubber markets of the world. The experiment which began November 1, 1922, which ended last week, will be held an economic catastrophe. Hundreds of fortunes were drawn into the maelstrom of its collapse.

In conception, the plan appeared both simple and practical. Of the world's rubber supply, Great Britain in 1922 controlled about 67 per cent. British plantations in the East, principally in Malaya, produced in that year 300,000 tons. Dutch plantations, in Java and the East Indies, produced only 95,000 tons. Prices were low. In an attempt to boost prices, establish a monopoly, Great Britain undertook, by the Stevenson Restriction Act, to regulate exports from Malaya. The idea was to fix the price of crude rubber at between 30 and 40 cents a pound.

For a time, the restriction was brilliantly successful. Prices soared far above 40 cents, reached a high in 1925 of \$1.21 a pound and in that year averaged 73 cents. U. S. rubber users, tiremakers, were in a public panic. They pressed a campaign of conservation. They began to "reclaim" used rubber. They started a world-wide search for plantations where the U. S. might produce its own supply. They commissioned Thomas Elva Edison to study how to extract rubber from such plants as milkweed. And, in 1926, tiremakers formed the Rubber Pool to buy a great supply at between 35 and 41 cents a pound.

Before desperate U. S. remedies could be effective, the British plan had failed. England had not counted on the Dutch East Indies. Lured by phenomenal prices, both the Dutch themselves and the 000 tons. By 1928, Britain controlled only a little more than half (55 Javanese natives pushed production. Last year, they furnished 225-per cent.) of the world supply, could not possibly control world prices.

Doing More Playing.
From New York Post.
As late as 1872 a church school in this country expressed its attitude toward play in these words: "We prohibit play in the strongest terms. . . . The students shall rise at 5 o'clock summer and winter. Their recreation shall be gardening, walking, riding and bathing without doors, and the carpenter, joiner, cabinet maker's or turner's business within doors. . . . The students shall be indulged with nothing which the world calls play. Let this rule be observed with the strictest necessity; for those who play when they are young, will play when they are old."

How far we have departed from this view is shown by the fact that the Cathedral of St. John the Divine has a sports bay. It is shown also by the estimate that Americans spend the huge total of \$20,000,000,000 a year on recreation. This estimate, admittedly rough, is presented by Stuart Chase in a chapter on "Play" in a new book entitled "Whither Mankind," a collection of essays on various aspects of modern civilization.

At the top of our recreational activities Mr. Chase puts pleasure motoring; estimated annual cost, five billion dollars. Next comes entertaining, which includes visiting night clubs and road houses; estimated annual cost, three billion dollars. Vacations and travel combined tie with candy, chewing gum and hard and soft drinks at two billion dollars a year. We must say that is stretching the term "play" until it cracks.

A point of importance not touched upon by Mr. Chase is the evident increase of play among groupings. Within the present generation there has been a revolution in this matter, not a little of the credit for which must be given to the game of golf. From the older cities of the eastern seaboard this game, not many years ago regarded as an aristocratic

50 Years Hence
From Answers.
"And these old pieces of furniture are heirlooms, I presume."
"Yes, indeed. My grandfather paid the first installments on them, and we've kept up the payments ever since."

Q. How many millions are there in a billion? C. F. A.
A. The word billion is variously interpreted in different countries. In America and France, a billion is 1,000,000,000, while in England and Germany it is 1,000,000,000,000.

sport, has penetrated to the towns and villages of the newest parts of the country. Helping it along and helped along by it is the Saturday half holiday, which is steadily becoming a national institution.

Baldwin on Wesley

From Time.
A hypothetical and immortalized Charles Darwin; and it seemed that a no less remarkable ape—a spiritual ape—might perform the same service for Stanley Baldwin, His Majesty's prime minister.

The ape leaped into fame and being when Mr. Baldwin said, in the course of a public address:

"War shows us that our descent has not been only from the ape. It is also from the tiger. The tiger must be not merely apprehended but eliminated if the state is to survive. The ape in us has come through history with spiritual power. The tiger has not. That is a difference worth remembering!"

While shocked or gleeful Britons were pondering these surely memorable words, good Squire Baldwin made further philosophic utterance, last week, at the 150th anniversary services in "The Little Church on City Road," famed London nucleus of some 106,000 Methodist churches which now dot the Globe.

The prime minister, grandson of a Methodist pastor, said of John Wesley. In America 10 per cent of us:

"Wesley's supreme legacy was his conception of practical religion for the ordinary man and woman. I believe that you cannot understand America unless you understand Wesley. In America ten per cent of the people are Methodists. To Wesley Christianity was primarily a way of life."
Methodists know that in the standard edition of Wesley's Journal he wrote about himself that, as a young man "I had no notion of inward holiness" but lived "habitually and for the most part very contentedly in some or other known sin." Later, honest, forthright John Wesley became a High Church Episcopalian clergyman. Finally espousing Methodism. At the apex of his potency, Pastor Wesley traveled some 5,000 miles a year, preaching and founding Methodist churches.

Life-Saving Serums.

From Time.
September is past with its yearly threat of an infantile paralysis epidemic. But winter comes on with its certainty of pneumonia.

Doctors kept this year's infantile paralysis incidence low because they have recognized the early signs of the disease and used serums to prevent the paralysis. Best serum comes from convalescents. It is difficult to get, and scarce. Massachusetts, where the Harvard Infantile Paralysis commission had three doctors traveling around the state to inject the serum into spines, seems to have done the best preventive work this year.

Doctors hope to keep pneumonia low this year. Their best advice is to guard against common colds. If colds develop, the patient should rest in bed and eat nourishing foods. If pneumonia develops, alert doctors this year have a new serum to use. Old ones required three injections to cure. The new one, announced last week by Dr. William Hallock Park of New York City's health department, the man who has done so much bacteriological work to prevent disease, requires but two injections. Its supply so far is scant. Not until December will there be enough for New York City's 10,000 doctors to use.

From Tid-Bits.
Doctor—About nine patients out of ten don't live through this operation. Is there anything I can do for you before we begin?
Dusky patient—Yessah, G' mah hat.

Grandpa's Turn
From Tid-Bits.
Old man: I never see a blush on a girl's face now. In my day it was different.
Flapper: Oh, granddad, what did you say to them?

Q. Are good manners inherent or acquired? D. W. D.
A. John Erskine in "What Education Means to Me" says: "All good manners have something historic in them; they are not natural; they are a performance, and the best inspiration toward acquiring them is a fine desire to be agreeable to other."

Modern Radio Facilities May Shorten Presidential Fight

From Omaha World-Herald.

The radio has made our national politics national in fact, rather than provincial or sectional. The important speeches are heard in every section of the country at the same time and by all classes of people. The point of delivery makes little difference. What is said to an audience in Omaha is heard in Boston, in San Francisco, and in millions of city, village and rural homes all the way between. The speaker talks literally to the nation. He does not have to go to 50 or 100 points to make the same speech over and over again. A single speech serves the same purpose. Nor can any candidate make a sectional appeal in one part of the country without its being heard instantly in every other section. He cannot change the slant of his appeal when he penetrates another section. He must be consistent, throughout, and national minded.

Why, under these circumstances, must we any longer undergo the quadrennial agony of four and five months' campaigns. Dr. Albert Shaw, of the Reviews of Reviews, says we need not. Our national conventions, he suggests, should be held in September instead of June. After a few addresses by the candidates, on nationwide hookups, and a few others by eminent leaders on both sides, the country will understand what the issues are, be educated as to the merits of the opposing sides, and be ready to vote. "Let it be remembered," he says, "that each convention this year nominated its candidate on the first ballot, after serious preliminary consideration within the party councils; and the country was ready to vote on a month's notice."

It seems that Dr. Shaw is right about it. A month with the radio is equal to six months of the old-fashioned campaigning. A six weeks' campaign rather than a sixteen weeks' campaign would mean a net saving of 10 weeks of valuable time and energy to devote to other purposes. There would still be ample time for newspapers and periodicals to put into print all there was to say, and ample time, too, for the voters to ponder the issues and reach a conclusion. Senator Norris' great Omaha speech, made only nine days before the election, had had its fullest possible effect on every citizen before the time came to vote.

In future campaigns there will be little call for any but the ablest speakers. It will be increasingly harder to collect crowds for local meetings. The people will sit comfortably in their homes, as so many of them have done this year, to hear the candidate and their most famous champions, to study what the newspapers and reviews have to offer, and to conclude the discussion in the quiet of the family circle. And political interest, instead of diminishing, will mount. It will be an informed and educated electorate that goes to the polls.

The radio has become something more than a playing, a means of entertainment. It is developing into one of the most powerful factors in our educational, social and political life.

ORIENTAL RUG WEAVERS BUSY

Report by Vice Consul Julius C. Holmes, Smyrna.

Through the ages the making of rugs has served as an outlet for the artistic tendencies of the Turkish people. Beautifully designed rugs and carpets have comprised one of the principal contributions of the orient to the world's art.

The methods of manufacture have changed very little since the days of the Seljuk sultans (1001 to 1299 A. D.). Rug making has remained a cottage industry and the art of weaving has been handed down from mother to daughter through generations.

The products are now marketed by large organizations which supervise the manufacture and collect the rugs from the weavers, and coal tar dyes have replaced the vegetable dyes formerly used. Otherwise, the industrial revolution has not affected carpet making in Turkey.

From the time of the declaration of war by Turkey in 1914 until the cessation of hostilities between Turkey and Greece, in October, 1922, carpet and rug manufacture in Turkey was practically at a standstill. After the capture and burning of Smyrna this region experienced economic chaos and carpet weaving was abandoned. It was only at great expense and with infinite patience that producers were able to revive the industry, which was severely handicapped by the loss of Greek and Armenian workmen.

Because of higher prices, present production almost equals in value the pre-war output, although it is considerably smaller in quantity. Producers are confident that they will be able to overcome the difficulties occasioned by the war and the exodus of Greek and Armenian workmen and to meet successfully the competition of the newly established rug industry in Greece. They do admit, however, that the finer grades of carpets, which were formerly made in Turkey, are now being manufactured almost exclusively in Greece.

Although Smyrna is the center of the Turkish carpet industry, very few rugs are made in the city. Rug weaving has remained a cottage industry. The large producers have built up a special type of organization with head offices in Smyrna, from which the business is managed and the carpets are assembled and prepared for export. At present there are seven large concerns (four Turkish, two British and one American), engaged in the production and distribution of Turkish carpets and rugs. Practically all manufacturers follow the same methods.

The producer obtains orders for a certain quantity of a given quality of carpet to be made according to an approved design, which may have been prepared by the purchaser of which may have been submitted by the manufacturer. All producers maintain agents in the various weaving centers to supervise the weaving.

When an order has been received at the Smyrna office the necessary designs, weaving specifications, properly dyed wool yarn and cotton or wool warp or weft are sent to the agent in the interior. All of the materials are delivered to the weaver's home, where the loom (sometimes owned by the weaver and in other cases by the producer) is set up and warp of the carpet placed by a "skilled workman called a 'mounter.' The weaver then begins work, following the design and specifications supplied by the producer, whose representative calls from time to time to inspect the work and often to make advances of money to the weaver for her work. When the carpet is finished it is carried to the depot of the

Story 50 Years Hence.
Frederick Palmer in Scribner's.
Haig was far from a hero to the British public. He would not pose as a figure for propaganda's stuffing and gliding. But Haig was Haig, after all an embodiment of the poise and pluck, the "back to the wall" stubbornness and the great permanent qualities which the British like to think are pre-eminently their own.

Four years of stalling did not habituate him to the defense. When the opening came he was quick to action in the offensive which followed by his success of August, 1918, by storming the Hindenburg line.

agent, who counts the number of stitches and places the weaver's earnings to her credit. The carpet is then sent to the main assembly plant where the pile is clipped and the rugs are washed by a special process. At the assembly depot the carpets again are measured, clipped once more, cleaned and packed into bales for export.

The names designating types of carpets and rugs, such as Sparta, Couchak and Bergam, are indicative of the construction of the carpet rather than of a particular design. Certain patterns, however, have become identified with special kinds of carpets and are seldom used for other varieties. Copies of designs in antique Turkish rugs or of Persian and Chinese carpets are frequently made, but every rug producer of any consequence maintains a staff to create original designs and to modify older patterns. Miniature designs to show the figures and color combinations are made in watercolor and from these patterns weaving guides or "millimetriques" are fashioned, which show on a scale the number of knots of each color required to the square millimeter of carpet. The weaver places the millimetrique on the loom and follows it in weaving the carpet.

As previously stated, the time honored and traditional art of carpet weaving is passed from mother to daughter and from those daughters to their girls. At a very early age girls begin to help the older women and by the time they are 12 to 15 years old have acquired extrordinary skill in weaving. Usually from two to four weavers are employed on one carpet loom and one or two on a small rug loom. The weavers sit on a low bench in front of the loom and are equipped with a millimetric yarn dyed in various colors, a short sharp knife, clipping shears and a heavy toothed instrument, resembling a currycomb. The weft is placed in the carpet by the weaver, each bit of yarn being passed twice around the strand of warp and of the knots of yarn follows the design. Another person, usually an apprentice, beats the knotted yarn and weft together with the toothed instrument and a third clips the pile to an even length.

Weavers work from sunrise to sunset, or from five to six hours in winter and from nine to 10 hours per day in summer. Expert weavers have turned out 10,000 stitches a day, but the average is from 6,000 to 8,000. The amount of carpet that can be produced in a day by a weaver depends to a great extent on the number of knots per square inch, which vary in the different types of carpets. Four average weavers working on one loom will produce a high grade Sparta carpet 22 ples square (a ples equals 25.6 inches or 71 yards) in six or eight weeks. A medium grade carpet will be woven by the same person in four weeks and a low grade carpet in 15 days.

The average weaver earns about \$1.25 a day. The labor cost per square ples ranges from 81 cents to 51 cents.

Q. If a parachute fails to open when a man jumps from an airplane, does he die before striking the ground? V. R.
A. The idea that a man falling through the air from a great height loses consciousness before he lands has been proved to be a fallacy. It has been found that persons falling maintain full control of their faculties until they come into contact with some solid object.

Protests from London, lest his temerity—reversing the old complaint against him—insure too heavy losses, reached him after the victory was won by moderate losses.

His calm was well in control of highly sensitized nerves; and it was the strain of this, although no mark of it showed on his face, which brought his death.

Nothing so became his method as its climax in placing all his own memoranda in the archives of the British museum, not to be published for 50 years. So, dispassionately, he left his place in history to the time when hopefully history can be dispassionately written.