GREAT LAKES EXPOSITION OPENS

Cleveland's Fair Is Mammoth Spectacle Drama of Region's Progress; Built Around Romance of Iron and Steel Industries.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

PROBABLY four million persons will click through the turnstiles during the 100 days of the Great Lakes exposition which opened in Cleveland a few days ago. From the reports of the throngs of early visitors, they are destined to see a fascinating show, one which combines an exhilarating exploitation of the industrial and social progress of the Great Lakes region with colorful amusement features in the best tradition of world's fairs.

Yet the Cleveland show makes no pretense of being a World's fair. Rather, its makers wisely decided to confine it to the area indicated in the exposition's name. In such character it will be one of the largest fairs ever to be devoted principally to the resources of a particular portion of the earth's surface.

As the exposition began to take shape in Cleveland's front yard on the shore of Lake Erie, it became apparent that the only thing it was to lack in comparison with A Century of Progress exposition in Chicago in 1933 and 1934, admittedly the most successful of all expositions, was sheer bulk. Virtually all of the kinds of exhibits which fascinated nearly 40 million visitors at Chicago, as well as numerous added exhibits, will be found at Cleveland, but presented in far more concentrated form.

Perfect Setting for Expo.

For the vacationer or the week-end visitor this is certain to be welcomed in the light of a distinct advantage. It will save him many miles of weary walking, and it will enable him to take in the whole show in a minimum of time and without the annoyance of having to look at the same exhibit several times in different forms displayed by different sponsors. It will certainly enable him to get more for his money.

Cleveland concedes nothing to Chicago as a setting for an important exposition. The gates of the Great Lakes exposition are only two blocks from the Public Square, from which all transportation and activity in the city radiate. Railroad trains and buses come within five minutes' walk of the main entrance, while lake steamers, for which Cleveland is a principal port, dock in the heart of the fair.

Cleveland has a physical location for its fair which is perfect for the theme. On the one hand is the vast blue expanse of Lake Erie, unchanged over the decades since the first tiny boats of the early pioneers touched upon its shore. On the other hand rise the tall gray towers of the great city of a million souls which was incorporated just a hundred years ago and which grew out of the incomparable resources of the region into one of the world's important centers of iron and steel production, of shipping and manufactures.

The "expo" is unique in that it is built upon two levels, one of them in the heart of the Cleveland business district about the gigantic Auditorium, where the Republican National convention was held a few weeks ago, and the other on the lake front below.

This situation is going to furnish a pleasant surprise for visitors new to Cleveland who enter the fair through the main entrance, which is on the higher level. Looking past the main gate toward the lake, one does not see what lies below, except the water. After attending the exhibits on the higher level—which include some of the principal industrial ones and Radioland—he is likely to say to himself, "Well, it was a pretty good show," and then, reaching the crest of the hill, suddenly discover another wide panorama of more exhibits and amusement attractions than he ever dreamed of.

Fairyland of Light.

The visitor's first glimpse of the exposition should be at night, for here, it is claimed, is the best lighted fair the world has ever seen. This is natural, if not mandatory, from the fact that Cleveland is the center of the lighting industry, both research and practice, for the whole country.

Seven 70-foot pylons, slim, graceful shafts of light, guard the entrance. Throughout the grounds are decorative nautical structures bathed in stimulating light. Longitudinal louvres, in color, light the automotive building and the hall of progress. Behind the stage of the marine theater is a blazing Aurora Borealis of constantly moving, colored shafts of light. While there are no "dead spots" in the exposition illumination, there are likewise no overlighted buildings or areas to discomfort the eyes of fair-goers.

If there is one dominating theme of this exposition it is the "romance of iron and steel." An exhibit by that name shares the lakeside exhibition hall with the food exhibits; these and Radioland and the Court of Presidents make up the first of three sections into which the exposition is divided.

The iron and steel exhibit is a combination of models, dioramas and mammoth photographs after the manner of the renowned European museums. The visitor gets the opportunity of going, in effect, to the bowels of the earth via mine shafts, and watching unfold the story of the metals from the furnaces of prehistoric times to the present day. Modern mining is also shown, in motivated exhibits, as is the journey of the ore from the mine to the Great Lakes area. Blast furnaces, a foundry and bessemer converter will appear to be in actual operation. The exhibit is completed with a rolling mill and a modern steel laboratory.

Fun for Radio Fans.

With the enormous popularity of the big name radio shows, it is easy to see why one of the most crowded spots is Radioland, into which the Public Auditorium has been converted for the present. Here the exposition throngs are invited to watch the broadcasts of their favorite stars in the flesh (they can even watch the rehearsals if they want to). During the period of the fair it is expected that, at one time or another, there will be present on the Radioland stage such celebrities as Paul Whiteman and his orchestra, Walter Winchell, Guy Lombardo, the Sinclair Minstrels, Kate Smith and the A. & P. Gypsies, Fibber McGee and Molly, Ed Wynn, Phil Baker, and Major Bowes and his amateurs.

The visitor reaches the second section of the exposition over a steel bridge which is named the Court of Presidents. The court is lined with concessions from which rise 16 large booths, each surmounted by a golden eagle. Each of these structures is dedicated to one of the 16 Presidents who was born in or elected from the Great Lakes region, and whose likeness is painted upon the side of the booth.

Dominating building of the second section of the fair is the great, round Cleveland municipal stadium, which seats 80,000 persons. In this area are most of the buildings erected by the exposition administration and, therefore, many of the largest exhibits.

Architects who designed these buildings describe their style as "simple, straightforward, and sincere." The exteriors are of simple line with a lavish use of varied color. Construction has been benefited by a million dollars worth of sound experience at A Century of Progress exposition, for all of it has been managed by Albert N. Gonsior, who was in charge of construction for the Chicago world's fair.

Gardens Delight Visitors.

One of the most lively spots of the grounds is the Marine theater, which is in the second area, for here, day and night, is presented a lavish fashion show, full of the glamorous girls that Broadway shouts about and performed to the accompaniment of gay music and gayer lights.

Between the stadium and the lake shore is the peaceful haven that visitors with aching feet welcome with delight—the horticultural gardens. There are three terraces on the unusual building in these gardens, and it assumes, somehow, the atmosphere of the forward deck of a great ocean liner. Its interior is devoted to the exhibition of transient flowers and the holding of floral contests of one sort or another. One of the features of the gardens which was attracting the most attention in the early days of the fair was the historical gardens—an 1836 garden, one of 1890, a 1929 garden, then examples of what not to do in a garden compared with what makes good taste in building a garden, and finally an exhibit of what might be the garden of the future. Like the horticultural gardens of A Century of Progress, these are the rendezvous of hundreds of vacationing lovers, enthralled by all the excitement, not to mention the moon over Lake Erie.

In the east section of the Fair are the automotive building, the hall of progress (whose principal exhibitors are the utilities and the manufacturers of appliances), and the giant amphitheater which houses a spectacular pageant of transportation called "Parade of the Years." This latter is a sort of 1935 edition of "Wings of a Century" from the Chicago fair and was written and directed by the same man as its predecessor, Edward A. Hungerford. All of the ancient locomotives, the great cast of hundreds of actors and actresses which thrilled millions in the "Wings of a Century" are here, but the show is embellished and improved and just as breathtaking to one who saw "Wings" as to a newcomer.

It is hardly possible within the limits of a short article to describe the hundreds of exhibits in detail, but here is a partial list of the exhibitors: the federal government, Westinghouse, General Electric, Ford, General Motors, Standard Oil, United States Steel, National Steel, Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, American Rolling Mills, Sherwin Williams, Swift, National Cash Register, Beechnut, White Motor company, Grasselli Chemical, Chase Brass & Copper, International Business Machines, International Nickel, Cleveland Cliffs Iron, Timken Roller Bearing, and Addressograph.

"Streets of the World."

The third area houses the amusements, and here there is good news for the seasoned fair visitor. If there was one fault of the Chicago fair in 1934, it was that there were too many foreign villages, and they were too far scattered. Visiting them entailed much walking and considerable expense, for there was an admission charge to each.

Cleveland has retained the admitted attraction of these foreign villages without their drawback by combining them all in one great amusement concession, the "Streets of the World."

Here, all for one admission, it is possible to visit replicas of famed scenes in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Germany, Italy, Ireland, Hungary, England and other countries. Among the sights are the bazaar at Krakow, the cathedral of St. Mary's with its broken trumpet call, an old-fashioned German photographic studio, the Hunyade castle and parliament buildings at Budapest, the Orava castle of Czechoslovakia, a continental type Italian movie house, and Dickens' Old Curiosity Shop. In each of the nationality sections there is free entertainment by national groups in native costumes.

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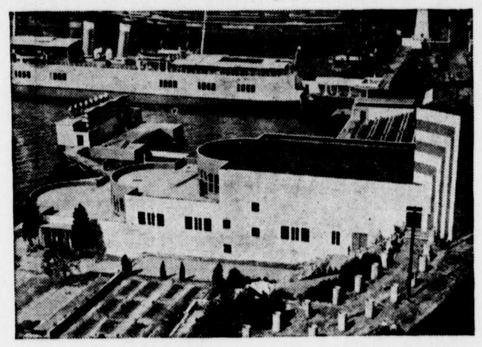
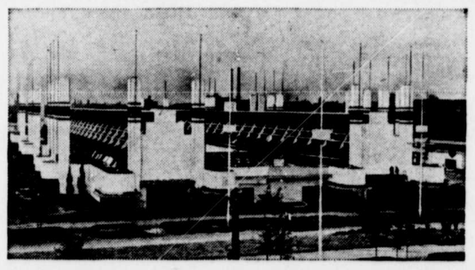
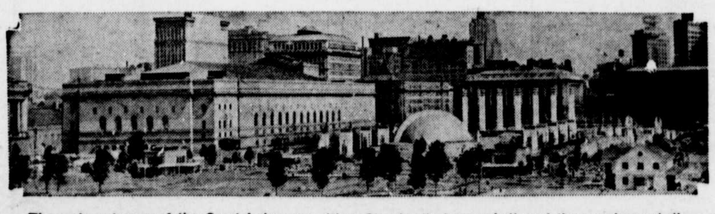


The magnificent Horticultural Gardens on the lakefront in Cleveland.



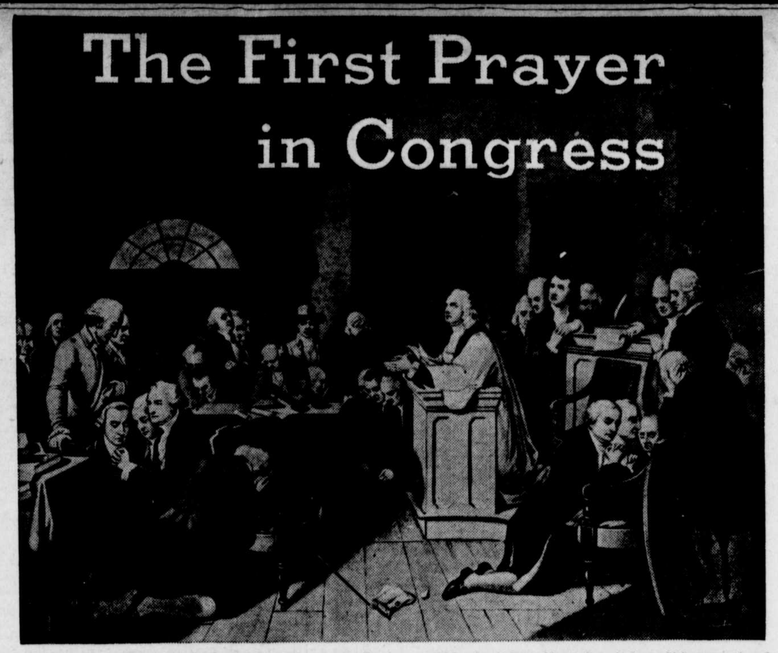
In the automotive building are some of the principal exhibits.



The main entrance of the Great Lakes exposition, Cleveland's famous hall, and the symphony shell.

A corner of St. Mary's cathedral of Krakow, Poland, in the "Streets of the World."

The First Prayer in Congress



In September, 1774, the first Continental Congress met and offered up a petition for divine guidance through days which were ominously turbulent. The four kneeling figures in the left foreground are, from left to right, Patrick Henry, Va.; John Rutledge, S. C.; George Washington, Va., and Peyton Randolph, Va. Directly to the left and standing are Samuel and John Adams of Massachusetts. The Congress said in reference to the Intolerable Acts that "no obedience is due from this province." And "whereas our enemies have flattered themselves that they shall make an easy prey of this numerous, brave and hardy people," those "who are qualified" are urged "to acquaint themselves with the art of war as soon as possible, and do for that purpose appear under arms at least once a week." Its drawing up of "The Association" to forbid the import of British goods after December 1, 1774, and the export of American goods to Great Britain, Ireland and the West Indies after September 10, 1775, aroused severe opposition but it has been called "virtually the beginning of the federal union."

What Made July 4 Our Greatest Day

JULY 2, in the year 1776, fell on a Tuesday. The Continental Congress, then in convention in Philadelphia, opened its session at 9 a. m. in Independence hall. The record of that day's business, as set forth in the Journal of the Continental Congress, is brief and lacking in many details, observes Hal Borland in the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Several letters, including one from General Washington, were read and disposed of, that of Washington being "referred to the board of war and ordnance." Then the Journal says:

"The congress resumed the consideration of the resolution agreed to by and reported from the committee of the whole; and the same being read, was agreed to as follows:

"Resolved, That these United Colonies are, and, of right, ought to be, Free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them, and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.

"Agreeable to the order of the day, the congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole; the president resumed the chair. Mr. Harrison reported, that the committee have had under consideration the declaration to them referred; but, not having had time to go through, desired leave to sit again.

"Resolved, That this Congress will, tomorrow, again resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take into their further consideration the declaration of independence."

A few minutes later the session adjourned until "9 o'clock to Morrow."

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THIS resolution, agreed to many years ago, had been presented to the Congress for action on the seventh day of the June preceding, almost a month before. It was drawn up and presented by Richard Henry Lee, pursuant to a resolution of the Virginia house of burgesses adopted on May 15, the same year. It was seconded, when presented to the Congress, by John Adams, on behalf of the Massachusetts delegation. Consideration, however, was deferred until the following day, when it was referred to the committee of the whole. Postponed again on the eighth, which was a Saturday, on the tenth of June a committee was appointed "to prepare a declaration to the effect of the said first resolution." That committee was composed of Thomas Jefferson, chairman; John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Robert R. Livingston and Roger Sherman.

This committee brought in its report on June 28, with the first draft of the declaration. It was read and ordered to lie on the table. That was a Friday. The Congress adjourned that day until the following Monday, July 1.

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THEN came July 2, with the passage of the resolution presented on the seventh of June by Mr. Lee, but still without agreement on the text of the declaration itself. July 3 saw a similarly fruitless discussion. But on Thursday morning July 4, differences had been smoothed out. The Journal, in its entry for that day, records:

"Agreeable to the order of the day, the Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into their farther consideration, the declaration. The president resumed the chair. Mr. Harrison reported that the committee of the whole Congress have agreed to a Declaration, which he delivered in. The Declaration being again read, was agreed to."

The text of the declaration as agreed to finally was substantially as Jefferson had prepared it.

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THE Declaration received the votes of all the Colonies except New York, whose delegates were not then authorized to commit themselves on the matter. A short time later they were so authorized and also sanctioned it. At the July 4 session, after agreement to the Declaration, the Congress ordered that it be printed and copies sent to the various Colonial Assemblies and to the commanding officers of the Continental troops and that it be proclaimed "in each of the United States, and at the head of the army." It was signed the same day by John Hancock, as president of the Congress. The other signatures, however, were not inscribed on the original text. That text was copied on parchment, and on August 2 the formality of signing took place. Fifty-three signed that day; three signed later in the year. Of the fifty-six signers, seven were not members of the Congress on July 4 when the Declaration was agreed to, and of those who were present on that historic day, seven never signed the document.

The Declaration was first proclaimed in public on July 8, when it was read by John Nixon from the platform built in Independence Square in 1769.

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THE Declaration was not adopted by the Continental Congress until almost fifteen months after the War for Independence started with the engagements at Concord and Lexington. They occurred on April 19, 1775. In fact, seven important battles of that war had been fought before the resolution of independence introduced by Mr. Lee was agreed to. They were, besides Concord and Lexington, Ticonderoga, on May 10; Bunker Hill, on June 17; Montreal, on November 13; Quebec, on December 31, all in 1775, and Fort Moultrie, on June 28, 1773. George Washington had been commander-in-chief—though he was termed a general—of the Continental forces since June 15, 1775. At the time of the Declaration, Washington was in the field and had been for more than a year. On the day it was formally adopted he he was in New York, preparing for what was to be the Battle of Long Island.

Despite the deliberate action of the Congress, however, there had been demands for a declaration of independence months before that July day in 1776. There was the Macklenberg Declaration, passed on May 20, 1775. And on April 22, 1776, the freeholders of Cumberland county, Virginia, called for similar action by the Virginia convention itself, which met on May 6 and moved for the declaration which Richard Henry Lee presented to the Congress the following month.

DISPLAYING THE FLAG

THE flag code states that when the flag is displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right, i. e., to the observer's left. Under the heading "Cautions," the code reads: "Do not use the flag as drapery in any form whatever. Use bunting of blue, white and red."

Where Old Glory Was First Flown

IN June, 1777, a committee having been appointed by congress to confer with General Washington concerning a design for a national flag, it reported in favor of one containing thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, and a blue field adorned with thirteen white stars. This was adopted June 14, and the design was carried to the upholstering shop of Mrs. Ross, No. 239 Arch street, Philadelphia, where the first national flag was made.

The original design required six-pointed stars, but, upon Mrs. Ross' suggestion that five-pointed stars would be more symmetrical, the pattern was changed. This lady was afterward given the position of manufacturer of government flags, which occupation upon her death was retained by her children.

The claim is well established, states a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, that a flag of this design of stars and stripes was first hoisted at Fort Stanwix, called Fort Schuyler at the time, near the present city of Rome, N. Y., on August 3, 1777. It was first under fire three days later in the battle of Oriskany.

By act of congress January 13, 1794, the design of the flag was changed so as to incorporate fifteen stripes and fifteen stars, after the admission of Vermont and Kentucky, and one star was to be added for every subsequent state admitted. This, however, was repealed in 1818, when the original number of stripes was established, the stars continuing to increase as new states were admitted.

Liberty Bell Cast in England and Sent Here in 1752, Writer Recalls

FEW people know that the Liberty Bell, beloved symbol of an early struggle by the American subjects with their monarch, George III, was cast in England and shipped over here in the fall of 1752, states a writer in Pathfinder Magazine.

A famous bell founder of his time, Thomas Lester, received an order for a bell from Isaac Norris, chairman of a committee on the building of the new state house in Philadelphia. The bell was finished and loaded on the good ship Myrtilla with a Captain Budden at the helm.

It was set up in the state house yard, on its arrival in America, but as Norris wrote later, "it was cracked by a stroke of the clapper without any other violence." There was nothing to do but return the bell to England for recasting. It so happened that at the last moment Captain Budden could not take the bell for the return voyage. He had a full cargo already. That is what started the bell on its American career.

There were "two ingenious workmen," Pass and Stow of Philadelphia, who offered to tackle the job of remolding the Liberty Bell. Their mold was made "in a masterly manner," more copper was added to the broken bits of the bell to overcome brittleness, and it came out a fine looking specimen. Its tone, however, was not so very pleasant. The two "ingenious workmen" were the butt of many a Philadelphian's jokes.

Meanwhile arrangements had been made with Lester to take back the material and cast another bell from it with a small additional payment, but before the ship commissioned to return it to him could arrive, the two American bell founders, offended by their countrymen's taunts, had perfected a second mold.

Again the result was not satisfactory, and again Norris wrote to Lester to order another bell, and promised the material from the first would be returned later. This second bell from the mother country came in 1754, and to the credit of the Americans there was found to be no appreciable difference in sound between the two. It was decided to keep both of them, the American one being hung in the state house steeple.

This bell, bearing the inscription "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the Land unto all the Inhabitants Thereof," rang out the message of liberty, but it wasn't on July 4, 1776, that we celebrate now; it was July 8 when the formel proclamation was made A year later it rang out again to commemorate the first anniversary of the proclamation.

Our Flag in Foreign Waters

The flag of the United States, the Stars and Stripes, was first seen and saluted in foreign waters, at Quiberon, France, on February 14, 1778. It was flown from the peak of the U. S. S. Ranger, commanded by John Paul Jones.

Just a Little Smile

TOO MANY VAR'ETIES

The case before the court had been going on for many days and concerned a claim that involved wearisome technicalities. Things were not improved when the counsel made a speech of unnecessary length. He said:

"Then, my lord, comes the question of bags; they might have been full bags or half-full bags; or again, my lord, they might have been empty bags."

"Or," interrupted the sorely-tried judge, "they might have been wind-bags."—Montreal Star.

SLOW COLLECTIONS

"I'm sick and tired of running after you with this bill."

"Try walking, old chap."

Maybe It'll Work

Rastus was sent to the general store. "My boss," he said to the clerk, "wants a pane o' glass nine by 'leven."

"Haven't got none that size. Rastus," said the joking clerk, "but will a 'leven by nine pane do?"

"I'll try 'er," replied Rastus. "Maybe if we slip her in sideways nobody'll notice it."—Atlanta Constitution.

Living Up to the Ad

Irate Employer—See here, you young Rip Van Winkle, I hired you only yesterday, and I believe you've been asleep ever since.

Sleepy Joe—That's what I thought you wished, sir. Here's your advertisement. "Wanted, an office boy, not over sixteen, must sleep on premises."—Stray Stories Magazine.

Poor Pa

Mrs. Peck—Now, Henry, what are you thinking about? I can always tell when you have some thought that you are trying to conceal from me. Out with it!

Henry—I was just wondering what the Mormons could see in polygamy.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Your Taste Will Tell

"Can any little boy," asked the new teacher, "tell me the difference between a lake and an ocean?"

"I can," replied Edward, whose wisdom had been learned from experience. "Lakes are much pleasanter to swallow when you fall in."—Royal Arcanum Bulletin.

She Was Observant

Aunt Helen—I think you are too big to play with boys.

Small Niece—Why I'm not as big as you are and I even saw you kiss a boy last night.

GOOD JUDGMENT

Sunday School Teacher—Do you love your enemies, Jimmy?

Jimmy—I try to, when they are bigger than I am.

Superstition

"Are you opposed to vivisection?"

"No," answered the professor. "But I cling to old superstition enough to believe that when a dog howls it may be unlucky for the reputation of respectable science."

No Sale

First Shopper—Why, hello! You seem to be busy.

Second Shopper—Yes, I'm trying to get something for my husband.

First Shopper—Had any offers yet?

Cruel Treatment

"Hello! Is this the Humane society?"

"Yes."

"Well, something ought to be done about scratching those horses at the race tracks."—The Rail.

But Not the Bill

"And the vacation resort overlooked a lake?"

"Yes, and it overlooked comfortable beds, good food and everything else besides."

Fair Enough

Motorist—I'll give you 50 cents for this hen I've killed.

Farmer—You'd better make it a dollar. I've got a rooster that thought a lot of that hen and the shock might kill him, too.

Poor Marksmanship

Mr. O'Brien—Shure an OI miss that old cuspidore that wuz there be th' door.

Mrs. O'Brien—Ye's missed it befure. That's why it's gone.

After Offspring Numbered 50 Ex-Slave Sort of Lost Count

Edward Henry was born a slave at Culpepper, Ga., in 1784, one year after the United States became a separate and independent nation.

He was eighty when, with all other slaves, he received his freedom in the year 1864, and after that he lived for thirty-six years, dying in 1901 at the age of 116. He had five wives, marrying the last when he was just over eighty, and by her he had thirteen children. In all, his children numbered either fifty-nine or sixty. He never could remember exactly which was the correct figure!

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Be Sure They Properly Cleanse the Blood
YOUR kidneys are constantly filtering waste matter from the blood stream. But kidneys sometimes lag in their work—do not act as nature intended—fail to remove impurities that poison the system when retained.
Then you may suffer nagging backache, dizziness, scanty or too frequent urination, getting up at night, puffiness under the eyes; feel nervous, miserable—all upset.
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