

Greater Foreign Trade—Greater Prosperity For American Factories and their Workers



CONFRONTED with a crisis, the American Colonies, one hundred and forty-six years ago, sent their representatives to the City of Philadelphia to discuss their problems and find the way out of their difficulties. How successfully they solved the problems of their day has made a chapter of history that has been the hope and inspiration of the entire world.

Today—in the spring of 1922—these Thirteen Colonies, grown to forty-eight States, are face to face with another crisis, and their representatives in the commercial and industrial world are again going to Philadelphia to discuss their problems and find their solution. Not a city, a village or a farming district in the United States but has felt the depressing effect of the business conditions of the last year, and will, therefore, be keenly interested in the results of these forthcoming meetings.

The Ninth National Foreign

Trade Convention will meet in Philadelphia, May 19th, 11th and 12th. In this great gathering lies the potential hope of a revival of prosperity.

The Problem and the Solution
Here is the situation. The United States is today the creditor nation of the world. Foreign countries owe us literally billions of dollars. To begin liquidating this indebtedness these nations must revive their own industries and re-establish at least a minimum of prosperity among their own people. To do these things they need raw materials, machinery and manufactured goods. The United States is both willing and capable of supplying all these needs. To do so would absorb twenty per cent surplus of our production capacity in excess of our domestic consumption. This excess of American mills and factories, farms and mines must be marketed abroad if unemployment



of American plants and workers is to end. In the American business primer of today, Foreign Trade is simply another name for Domestic Prosperity.

The one objective of the Ninth National Foreign Trade Convention is to clear the road for the industrial and business revival. Cold facts, not theories, will be dealt with by the hard-headed, practical, forward-looking business men who will compose the Convention. It will be a gathering of the Nation's leaders in industry, business, commerce and finance, every man an expert in his line. They will concentrate on one basic point—"Greater Prosperity Through Greater Foreign Trade."

Trade Adviser Service

These Convention leaders are men of the widest experience in every phase of foreign trade, men who have the very latest and most complete data regarding foreign trade in all of its many phases, both from the viewpoint of Amer-

ican manufacturer and producer, and from the viewpoint of the consumers of our products in foreign lands.

There will be speeches, discussions, conferences, graphic charts, exhibits, etc., touching on and clarifying every conceivable angle of foreign trade. No matter what question is raised, there will be some one ready to answer that question and supply any supplementary data necessary to help the business man solve his particular problem.

One of the most important features of the Convention will be the Trade Adviser Service, which in itself will make attendance at the Convention well worth the while of any business man.

One hundred practical men, selected because of their peculiar fitness and experience, are being called in from all parts of the United States and foreign countries to conduct this Trade Adviser Service. They may be consulted at any time by any delegate, on any

question or problem related to foreign trade, and no request for information will be left unanswered. This is the first time the Convention has been called in a city on the Atlantic seaboard, and Philadelphia was selected as the central as well as the distributing point for the greatest industrial section of the country. Aside from its historical interest, Philadelphia, as a huge industrial center and the second largest port in the United States, is well worth study by the manufacturer or business man interested in foreign trade.

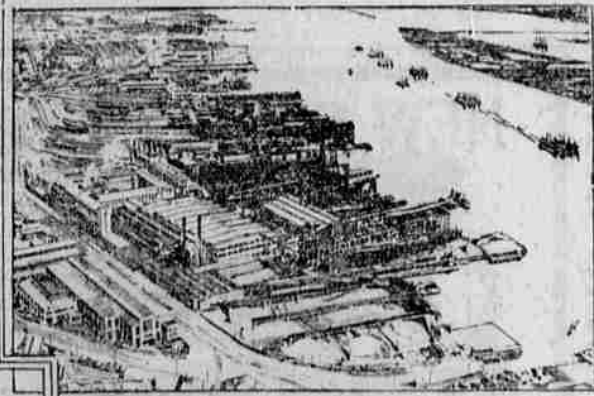
Philadelphia as a Port

Philadelphia possesses advantages both as a transcontinental terminus and as a shipping point, and one of the features of the Convention will be a tour of the harbor during which the modern piers and up-to-date methods of handling water-borne traffic will be pointed out. Special attention will be de-

voted to the new municipal plans, and the city's transportation and terminal advantages will also be stressed.

The visiting delegates will also be keenly interested in Philadelphia's manifold industries. Located in the city are thousands of plants of all kinds, many of whose names and products are known the world around. These concerns have had long and varied and successful experiences in foreign trade. Officials and executives of these concerns will be in constant attendance at the Convention sessions. Their great plants will be open for the inspection of the delegates.

This Ninth National Foreign Trade Convention in Philadelphia in May promises to be the most outstanding and important commercial and industrial gathering of the year. On its success depends to a very large degree the future prosperity of virtually every employer and every worker in the country.



At top—Sky line of Philadelphia's business center
On left—Upper Delaware and river front
On right—View of Port of Philadelphia, showing the many up-to-date piers and shipping facilities
In center—Independence Hall



Coast-to-Coast



Martin Gister, 17, has started on a bike trip from Atlantic City to the Pacific Coast. Even with a puncture or two he expects to make this trip in two months.

Accused



Edward T. Mercer, 21, sailor of Norfolk, Va., is under arrest at Baltimore following the finding of the mutilated body of his wife, Ruth, 20, in Chesapeake Bay at Ocean View. Mercer says he can establish his innocence and that he has not been in Ocean View for three years.

