# Evening Bublic Tedger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, PRESIDENT Charles H. Ludington, Vice President; John C. ertin, Secretary and Treasurer; Philip S. Collins, in B. Williams, John J. Spurgeop, Directors.

EDITORIAL BOARD: CIRUS H. K. CURTIS, Chairman JOHN C. MARTIN . . . General Business Manager Published daily at Public Lebona Building.
Independence Square, Philadelphia
ATLANTIC CITY Press Union Building
New York 364 Medison Ave.
DETROIT 701 Ford Building
To Lauis 1008 Fullerton Building
Buicago. 1302 Tribune Building

NEWS BUREAUS:

to the carrier.

By mail to points outside of Philadelphia, in the United States, Canada, or United States possessions, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month. Six (50) deliars per year, payable in advance. To all foreign countries one (51) deliar a month, Norice—Subscr.bers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

BELL, 1000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000

Address all communications to Evening Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia. Member of the Associated Press

THE ISSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively en-tied to the use of for republication of all news smatches credited to it or not otherwise credited this paper, and also the local news published All rights of republication of special dispatches

Philadelphia, Tuerday, August 31, 1920

## A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA

Things on which the people expect the new administration to concentrate its attention:
The Delaware river bridge.
A drydock hig enough to accommodate the largest ships.
Development of the rapid transit system.
A convention half.
A building for the Free Livrary.
An Art Museum.
Enlargement of the water supply.
Homes to accommodate the population.

#### MR. HAYS'S STATEMENT

THAIRMAN WILL HAYS'S statement concerning the Republican campaign fund before the Senate investigators was clear cut and straightforward. Its candor and completeness will convince all but blind partisans of the Democratic party. It disposes very effectually of Mr. Cox's foolish

Mr. Hays's counter charges that the Democrats are raising a much larger fund and that the liquor interests are involved undoubtedly will engage the attention of the Senate committee. Until the truth or falsity of them can be determined by supporting evidence, fair-minded people will prefer to reserve judgment.

Already the reconvened sessions of the committee have served a good purpose. They should continue until every scrap of evidence bearing on either the Republican or Democratic drives for contributions can be examined and weighed in the light of the publicity that beats upon its proceedings.

Before they are ended, it is a fair guess that politicians of high and low degree in both parties will learn new lessons in the virtue of conducting the presidential campaign with decency and respect for the truth. The boomerang is already on the re-

#### AUTO SAFETY AND SENSE

OF COURSE, if the regulations regarding automobile traffic were made prohibitory the police department could point with pride to the security of the city streets. We should be as free from motor accidents as Venice. Superintendent Mills may be dreaming of

some such relief to shattered nerves when he contemplates, as he is reported to be doing, the promulgation of a rule forbidding persons from riding in the front seats with drivers of automobiles.

Such an edict if enforced would be an effective way of ridding the town of virtually all of its two-passenger cars. Riding alone is almost as much fun as occupying two seats at the theatre.

As it is, motoring in Philadelphia is rather more a necessity than a recreation. Narrow streets are the root of the difficulty and many of the restrictions, though vexing, are warranted because of peculiar physical conditions. The one-way traffic rules are warranted in many instances and have on

the whole worked well. But the multiplication of restrictions is not an engaging prospect. Public safety. which naturally is a paramount issue, can be maintained without an invasion of the social rights of auto owners and drivers.

It is to be honed that Superintendent Mills has been doing nothing more harmful than giving a free rein to his fancy.

#### TARDINESS IN SMYTH'S OFFICE TO SAY the least, it is regrettable that the law department should hamper the work

City Solicitor Smyth's department is the only branch of the city government which

has not yet supplied the classifiers with the necessary data as a basis for the proposed standardization. Mr. Sizeth's chief clerk explains that vacations have interfered with co-operation between the law department and the corp of experts engaged by the Civil Service Commission. But the city solicitor's office is not unique

among city offices in enjoying varations. The chilef clerk also says that the classifiers have been tardy in sending the classification cards. To all this, the manager for the classifiers intimates that the real cause of delay has been a certain remissness from the beginning on the part of the law de-

The classifiers, therefore frankly express the fear that they may not be able to include recommendations concerning the law department in the final report to City Council. which must be made by September 15. A desire to forward the work of standardization would not permit the classifiers to be hampered either by a lack of data or by pressure of time.

It is unfortunate that this particular office, of all offices under the law, was not among the first to help in the standardization movement.

#### REGISTRARS AND THE SEXES

TIME doubts that are expressed over the availability of women as registrars appear to be grounded more in the embarrass. ment resulting from a rush of political novelties than in any consistent interpretation of

Commissioner Fell is inclined to think that the rule requiring registrars to have lived for a year within the division from which they are appointed temporarily renders a woman ineligible, since, as she has not been an elector for a year, she has in the technical sense not "lived" in the district prior to the ratification of the suffrage

Such reasoning may be questioned: such a reading of the law can be justified. then what becomes of a woman's right of vote in the coming election? The statutes insist that she shall have lived in the state for a year. By strict analogy her voting privilege is shadowed by the fact that she nes not dwelt in the commonwealth for twelve months in the capacity of elector.

Such a quibbling deduction, however, will

seems to be little sanction for its operation

in the other. The registration commissioners are not compelled to appoint women to serve as registrars. The right of option in this matter exists and it is likely that it will be exercised to prevent an already difficult situ-

ation from becoming still more complicated. The assessors and the registrars will have their hands full this week. Experienced officials are needed. The appointment of the 370 new registrars had perhaps best be drawn from the sex that has had practical political training. But it is certainly twisting what seems to be the clear intent of the law to imply that the regulations stand in the way of women appointees.

As a matter of fact, when all the technical machinery is adjusted excellent results may be expected from women registrars. At present however, members of the newly enfranchised sex can afford to be patient. They have a number of important acts to perform. Care should be taken today and tomorrow to see that their names have been placed upon the assessors' lists. On both days the assessors will sit in the division polling quarters. Thursday is the first registration day. The women will be kept fairly busy complying with the formalities. By the time another year rolls around it may prove a desirable thing to balance the sexes in the posts of the registration officials.

#### COAL IN THE GROUND, **BUT CELLARS ARE EMPTY**

is There Not Skill Enough Somewhere to Get It Out When Needed at a Price That is Not Extortionate?

TT WILL be gratifying to every believer in responsible government that President Wilson has not been influenced in his course by the threat of a strike by the anthracite

Representatives of the miners adopted a resolution in Wilkes-Barre last Sunday demanding that the President approve the minority report of the Anthracite Commission and announcing that unless he approved it on or before Wednesday of this week they would stop work.

The minority report was made by the labor representative on the commission. It recommended an increase of 27 per cent or more in the pay of the miners.

The majority report recommended an increase of 20 per cent for contract miners and 17 per cent for company miners, with a minimum of 52½ cents an hour.

The majority report which the President approved, in addition to recommending an increase in wages, rejected the demands of the miners for the closed shop and the checkoff system and approved a two year contract. It was made in pursuance of an agreement between the miners and the operators to submit their disagreement to arbitration. The miners cannot refuse to abide by the findings of the commission without discrediting themselves in the minds of every believer in the principle of keeping faith.

If the threatened strike should take place it will not have the sympathy of the public. There ought to be good sense enough among the miners to induce them to reconsider their rash threat of Sunday and stay on their jobs, especially as the wage award is retroactive to April 1, the date when the last wage agreement expired.

The award will add \$85,000,000 a year to the wages received by the miners. The commission anticipated that this would be used as a pretext for increasing the price of coal to the consumers, because the report definitely declared that the award "offers no justification for any advance, but on the other hand is consistent with a decline in This is because the award, in addition to granting an increase in wages, makes such modifications in the conditions of work as ought to increase the productivity of the labor.

day would be intolerable. The householders who have been buying their winter's supply are discovering that they must pay nearly \$15 a ton for it. This is more than the war-time price and double the price that prevailed five or six years ago. The difference between it and the price paid at the mines is excessive. The mine price has increased only about 60 per cent, according to the figures prepared by the Anthracite Bureau of Information. But the consumer is paying an increase of 100 per cent over the

It is difficult to escape the conclusion that some one somewhere along the line is profiteering at the expense of the public. An official inquiry into the subject might disclose the guilty and hold them up to public condemnation if not to civil or criminal prosecution under the Lever act.

What the public would like to know i where the money goes.

How much of it does the miner get? That is, what is the labor cost of producing a ton of anthracite under average conditions?

How much goes to the operator to cover his overhead charges and what part of the sum he gets is clear profit? Does he earn 10 per cent or 100 per cent on his invest-What does it cost the railroads to move

a ton of coal and how much do they get for it? How big is the surplus left after paying all fixed charges? How much of a rake-off do the commis-

sion men get for the business of acting as intermediary between the operators and the retailers? They do not mine coal and they do not sell it to the consumers. Their chief business consists in keeping a set of books.

And lastly, what is the margin of profit between what the retailer pays and the price at which he sells? What does it cost him to handle a ton of coal from the time it is delivered to him in a freight car until he immps it into the cellar of the consumer?

If these facts could be discovered with any degree of accuracy then the public would know where the responsibility for \$15 coal is to be placed.

No one objects to a living wage for the miners and no one is opposed to a fair return on the capital invested in the mining

But the impression is widespread now, just as it has been for years, that some one s getting too much profit out of the necessity for artificial heat in the winter.

The issue has been confused with so many figures and percentages that no one outside of the coal industry knows the truth. Public sympathy has seldom been with the operators and never with the coal-carrying railroads. And there have been times when the miners have forfeited their right to popular support.

It is possible that a large part of the trouble lies in the wasteful organization of the coal industry. Mr. Hoover remarked a few months ago that no other great industry in the country was managed with less efficiency. We all know that the mines are obviously not hold in this case and there not worked continuously. We know that He always is.

the miners are idle so often that a minimum wage of fifty cents an hour is deceptive, for the net income for a year is not anywhere near so much as that wage would give to a

worker employed twelve months. The operators, however, have explained that they cannot run the mines at their full capacity when there is no demand for coal. They have no storage facilities, they say. They charge the railroads with failure to provide them with enough cars to carry the coal away as fast as it is mined But some of them have been charged by the Pennsylvania Railroad with bribing railroad employes to show favoritism in the allotment of cars. The public is aware that when they have expected a strike they have piled up vast quantities of coal to supply a certain de-

Instead of solving the coal problem, those connected with it seem to have devoted themselves to finding excuses for the existing

If no better way out can be found the public would welcome the appointment of a commission, with Mr. Hoover, or some other qualified expert, at its head, to study the whole question and make recommendations, the adoption of which would not only reduce the price of coal to the consumer, but would enable him to get it when he wants

At present, the small householder is finding it difficult if not impossible to get coal for his kitchen range, to say nothing of coal

to feed his furnace with next winter. With coal enough in the ground to supply the nation for hundreds of years it seems as if we ought to have ingenuity enough in the whole country, if not in Pennsylvania, where the anthracite beds lie, to find a way to get it out at fair prices as fast as needed.

#### LABOR IMPERIALISM?

THOSE who really hope to see economic justice done in the United States through the evolution of a better system of ethics among men who work and men who organize industries will prefer to believe that it is not the Federation of Labor that speaks in the astonishing document which, issued as a political guide book from labor headquarters, is clearly intended to swing all trades unions into the campaign on the side of Mr. Cox. This open order to the labor vote sounds more like the work of headlong leaders still intent upon reckless experiments with dangerous elements.

Let us suppose that the bankers of the ountry, in a solemn session, should take off their high hats and announce that all bankers ought to vote for a particular candidate. Suppose that these bankers were to "We are for this man because he always gave us what we asked for. He has a one hundred per cent record for efficiency in our service." The country would then have a right to believe that we are no longer democracy, no longer either same or just.

The qualification of a presidential candidate cannot be judged by what he does for labor or for capital, for doctors or for lawyers, for the farmer or the industrial wageearner. If what the federation report says of Cox is true then Cox for reasons best known to himself has been a consistent upholder of special interests. And if a President is to be anything but a misfit in his office he should be a man who recognizes no class and grants no special privilege.

The Federation of Labor, which has been earning an enviable reputation for sanity, risks a good deal by putting a wreath on Cox. Cox, we are informed, gave labor what it wanted. He is not praised in this instance because he was just or fair-minded or courageous or wise. The federation does not accept him for any such reasons. It does not suggest that he is better qualified for the presidency than Mr. Harding or that he might do as much or m ponent for the country at large, "He always voted for our claims!" That is the nub of the argument.

So, because Mr. Cox always voted for the claims of unions and not because he is good or able or just, the federation would give him to the United States for the presi-

We do not know what claims Mr. Cox voted for so consistently as the friend of the working man. But he is credited with voting "right" in all cases. Now, though we have always been ready to admit the rightness of most of the claims advanced by he federation, we are not prepared to be lieve that any organization of men with exclusive purposes of its own to serve can be invariably right and invariably deserving of help and sympathy.

Those who know politics and the practice of politics will perceive that Cox has been no amateur at the game. But what happened to cause men like Mr. Gompers to permit their organization to become a tool of ob seekers? Is this the way in which the federation is to exert its influence for a better order of society?

The outlaw strikes in Brooklyn and on the New York docks and the attitude of the coal miners who tried without success to "hold a stop watch" on the President would make t appear that one of two things has hapsened. The conservatives in the federation despite all their boasts of influence, are losing power or else they have drifted into the imperial mood to go out for spoils as other imperialists have been doing for centurieswithout any lasting happiness or enduring

The president of the Allied Teach-Council says the new superintendent schools should be an able executive an educational specialist; should b o wise that all his recommendations would o necepted without question; should be diplomatist and should have personal mag-netism and should be capable of harmonizing all the interests in education. But man could easily get a bigger job than the school board has at its disposal, world is looking for him to show it way out of its present troubles, but has not

With all due respect to those who he lieve that the old-fashioned bathing suit is prudish, we are not prepared to believe that unripe tomatoes like those hurled the other day by the bungalow folk at Washington'. Crossing provided any intelligible answer to an indictment or any justification for an individual point of view. In other words tomatoes, when they are hurled, are not

because to histone epitaphs are becoming frivolous. Yet it was only logical to expect some such development in a time when professional humorists tend steadily and ertainly toward a gravity that might almost be called dull.

What would these young men, who like to give their best girls a rice in their run-abouts, do if Superintendent Mills's proposition that no one be allowed to sit in the same seat with the driver of a motorcar should be adopted? \_\_\_\_

his charges of a Republican corruption fund until the ides of November are here." But why does he plan to keep it up for ten days after he is to be defeated? Does he not know that the ides are November 13?

"Bolshevist offensive" is no novelty.

OIL ACROSS THE BORDER

Mexican Situation Still Insecure and Administration Continues to Fight Shy of Problem

IN SPITE of all the efforts of Secretary Daniels to guarantee an adequate supply of fuel oil and gasoline for navy use, the whole petroleum question remains unsettled, and every user of an automobile, a truck or a motorboat, to say nothing of the big shipping interests, with their off-burning vessels, is likely to feel the effects of the growing shortage.

Secretary Daniels, of course, has been interested only in the navy's supply. An. nouncement is now made that the problem on the Pacific coast has been solved, but what will now go to the navy must be taken from the general consumer and the general consumer himself has long been crying for

Ever since the start of the war American oil interests in Mexico have been trying to make the Wilson administration pay more attention to the great petroleum fields about Tampico. There is an almost unbellevable situation there. It presents the spectacle of district, financed and largely managed by Americans, capable with the wells alreads in operation of supplying every need of the navy and more besides, and yet being con-sistently avoided by the authorities at Washington.

Our fellow countrymen have been ruth-lessly robbed, murdered and maltreated down there with impunity and great glee on the part of the "greasers"; the Stars and Stripes have been openly insulted in the streets; the Mexican rabble has been permitted to parade with big banners urging the public to all forms of violence against Americans-and the government at Wash. ington has done practically nothing.

Nowhere in the world is the Wilson administration so heartily despised as along the banks of the Panuco and Tamesi rivers and on down the coast as far as Vera Cruz.

It has been made very evident, in the opinions of these men, that they need expect no support from the present authorities at Washington because these authorities are seeking to avoid becoming embroiled in a Mexican quarrel.

VET this stretch of Mexican coast coun-Y try is the petroleum marvel of the day. Before the war, the average shipments of oil from the Panuco river were 4,000,000 bar-rels a month. When we got into the fracas, tank ships were, for some mysterious reason, diverted from this run in spite of the urgent need of oil, and the shipments fell to about 3,000,000 barrels monthly.

Yet the wells, which were at that time in operation, were capable of supplying over 1,000,000 barrels a day.

Since then other wells have "come in." the great operation at Port Lobos has been put through and the potential production of the district cannot be far short of a mil. lion and a half barrels every day of the year. But the shipping situation is such that the wells cannot be allowed to flow at full capacity. There is probably not a valve in the whole Mexican oil country that is more than quarter way opened. The oil could not be shipped and there are not suffi-

cient storage facilities.

These wells cannot be entirely closed. Mexican oil comes through at such a tre-mendous pressure that, when the Casiano No. 7, for instance, was shut off, geysers of oil spouted up out of the soil for a distance of 100 yards about. This well, by the way, is one of the show wells of the dis. trict. It "came in" in September, 1910, with a pressure said to have been 280 pounds to the square inch. It has been flowing 23,000 barrels a day ever since, only partly opened, and the pressure has not only partly opened, and the state of the diminished a pound. Over \$1,000,000 was spent before this well was completed, but it has paid for itself many times over. capacity is probably in excess of 65,000

During the time it has been opened. Casiano No. 7 has, it is claimed. more oil than any other well in the world Another great Mexican spouter, but a vornger one, is the Cerro Azul, with capacity of no less than 280,000 barrels of oil daily-a flow which has not, of course, ever been fully utilized.

The Potrero del Llano is another great gusher capable of supplying 33,000 barrels a day when fully opened.

TN THE old days oil tankers used to run into the Panuco river and take on half a cargo. Then, being as deep as the shallowriver channel allowed, they took tank harges down the coast into the protected waters behind Lobos island, and finished londing there. It was an excellent harbor, but, of course, this method was slow and costly Later the Panuco channel was dredged doon enough to permit tankers to go all the way up to the last company dock and the Lobos island anchorage was abandoned.

New wells brought in farther south, how ever, again attracted attention to this good bit of deep water, and the big island ject was put through, carrying the oil by immense pipe lines from the wells to the coast and creating a city where before had been only the scrub sand plants of the

Still further south, at Trxpan, there another oil port which is ready for greater development. Here the tank ships have to lie off about two miles from shore and make fast to two mooring buoys, but in such a way that the hawsers can be immediately slipped if one of the characteristic sudden Mexican northers comes up.

Once moored they pick up another buoy which is fast to the pipe line, the hose is connected, a whistle is blown and the station on shore commences to pump.

troleum and probably as much more not yet tapped, there really should be no reason for the United States navy to worry about its fuel. All the Americans down there ask is enough ships and a decent prospect of not being murdered without a hance to fight back or, at least, to arrange for their widows to get some compensation, This chance to fight back is their princi-pal desire. Every American Jackie who

gets shore leave in Tampico is warned that the slightest sign of trouble will mean the permanent withdrawal of all shore leave for everybody. Consequently, no American has been allowed to fight, no matter how bitterly he may be insulted. And the Mexicans have learned to love the sport of baiting the gringoes, for they know they are safe in doing so. The result is a deeply rooted contempt for

America and Americans throughout the whole oil district. The peons openly houst that any Mexican soldier can whip any three Americans-barring the Texans. They have wholesome respect for Texans. sneer at the ordinary gringo. They do not realize that the Philadelphia Boy Scouts could go down there and clean up their dirty, pajama-clad little "army" if given

## RETREAT

AGARDEN filled with briar and yellow

A rose,
Pale lavender and drooping jessamine,
An arbor where the honeysuckle grows,
the vellow sunflaven A corner where the yellow sunflowers

cottage with small windows open wide To catch the whisper of the quiet day, A little wood beyond, where branches hide A river, singing all along its way. All these are mine-and here the noonday

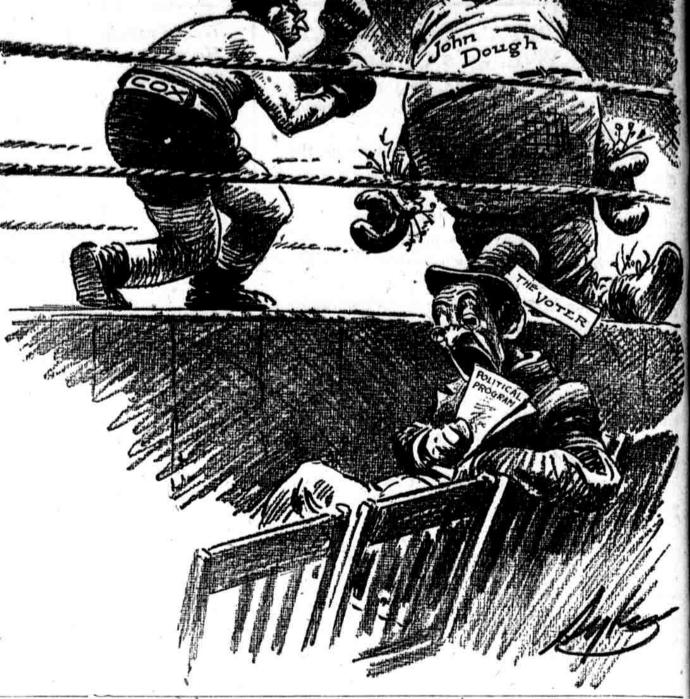
With pensive beauty all the garden fills.

And after sunset, when the day is done,

The wind blows softly from the cloudy

hills.

And all the leaves are lifted in the vale, long music of the nightingale - Dorothy Roberts, in the New Witness



"SOME SCRAP!"

# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

CONSTANTIN VON STERNBERG On the Influence of Jazz

TAZZ is not only one of the most pernicious influences in our music and musical life, but it also spreads its blighting effect to the very woof and fiber of our social, moral, ethical and esthetic fabric, in the opinion of Constantin von Sternberg, planist, composer and an active writer on musical mat-

"We have always had jazz or its equivasaid Mr. von Sternberg. time or another in our history we have some counterpart of this vulgarity in our music. One time it may have been 'The Arkansas Traveler' or its equivalent, then we had ragtime, now we have jazz, "Probably jazz in its present form will

pass in the near future, but something else will take its place. The trouble is a fundamental one and until good music is more universally regarded as a paramount factor in our everyday life we shall continue to "The problem of jazz or its equivalent is a baffling one. Not only has it undermined this country in regard to the musical taste

of its people, but it has recently extended its

baneful influence to the European countries.

Englind, France and Germany in particular have fallen victims to the craze. am not so sure of, and Russia is a splendid bulwark against this invasion. 'Japan has too much of the innate artist in its ordinary people to succumb to this musical virus and the other Asiatic countries don't make so much difference. They have

little music to spoil. I unhesitatingly lay the onus for our the men of the country. The cave man still exists in music, with his innate prejudice that it is a family a subject to the country. musical decadence, as shown in jazz, that it is a feminine subject only and not to be taken seriously by his sex.

## Women Have Better Taste

"Women for the most part want and strive for the best in music, but they are compelled to sacrifice their desires to the wishes of the men. For instance, the young girl entertains several young men in her She plays an air by Schumann or Beethoven number for her guests. 'That's all right, but don't you think it's a little heavy?' one or more of the young men says. Can't you play us something livelier?

"Now in this group one of the young men may be her potential husband. young woman loves her music, but she does not want to offend and drive away a welcome suitor. They have not that thing in common, but there must be harmony. So she makes the sacrifice and plays something unworthy, that more nearly pleases his uneducated musical palate.

"She later gets even with him when she marries him. She then has more power than she formerly had. She has landed her husband, so she asserts herself a little more. Then the young man escorts her to the opera or to an orchestral concert or to some other musical function. But he does it now to please her, not because he 'As a striking proof of what I have been saying, I have in my musical schools 11-0

pupils. Of this numb men, the rest are girls. Of this number, tifty are young "The average father is anxious to see his children better educated than himself in everything except music. He considers it a thing of frills and usually sends his girls, if any one. When he does send them, he wants to hear the music he likes and understands, not the uplifting and en-nobling kind which the teacher would have

his pupil master. That, to the average man, is 'highbrow stuff' "And the result is that he often interferes with the work of the teacher, directly or in-directly, to suit his desires or limited knowledge of the subject.

#### Musicians Broadminded The hope for a better influence to curb

the jazz tendency rests in the more ex-tensive education musically of the boy. There is an impression that musicians are in favor of musical training and against all other forms of education. That is entirely wrong. Most of the greatest artists of our time are men of broad culture and education, practical men, well-informed men, widely read and that me well-informed men of world.

the world.
"Paderewski, as we his place as a national in Poland. Josef Hofn of the greatest artists it but he is a man of many parts. Mr. Hof-mann is a keen and deep philosopher, an engineer of ability, a very able biologist, but

those who are earning a living at itstoday. "He builds his own automobiles, repair almost any kind of machinery, he is a general handy man. He is a first-class electrician and an inventor. His latest in-vention is an automobile shock absorber, which will soon be placed on the market. "There are other broadly cultured and

he is also a better mechanic than most of

all-around practical men among musicians without number. "So if the average father and mother learn to realize that their boy will not become an effeminate or visionary or incapable young man by a musical trainpreferably in some instrument, they will have gone a long way toward overcoming this ancient prejudice and removing the

chief obstacle in the way of having a better national music. "Jazz appeals to the shallow minded and the unthinking, the lazy and the shiftless, because it requires no attention. It comes you whether you will have it or not. If you miss any of it, it doesn't matter; there is no loss,

"Here is the direct connection between jazz and national bad manners. It is aggressive. It is not content to have itself heard and take its chances. It forces itself on one. The bad-mannered man works on the same principle. He pays no attention to conversation, to the wishes of others, even to their rights. He not only does that, but he actually forces his bad manners on other

## Jazz Leads to Worse Things

"Jazz has not only spread its bad influ-ence around the world, but it has ascended spirally upward from our so-called lower classes until it has reached our so-called better classes.

"Good music requires attention. Good things as a rule do not come to one. must go to them. The reverse is true of the bad thing. The rose that blooms on the bush must be sought to be obtained. If limburger cheese were on a bush, this effort would not be necessary. It would pursue one as far as its influence on the olfactory organs could be felt. "But jazz goes further. It has an effect

on the ethics of people. Much that is unethical arises from a tendency to be careless, to be maccurate. It is but a step from that to lying and other forms of bad ethics. When one studies music and learns to be careful of the value of every note to an eighth and a quarter and a sixteenth they are not so likely to offend.

"There is a direct connection between jazz and bad morals. The life of jazz or any of such music outside of its discords is rhythm. Rhythm is the nearest thing it common with animals that we have. Jazz then affects the motor senses, which are our most animal ones. "Just to the extent that jazz is vulgar, just to that extent will our movements be

and syncopated and to just that extent will your movements be awkward and suggestive and even indecent. This is quite apart from the standpoint of its effect on the ear. "Music is the thing above all others that strikes closest to the soul. Clergymen teachers and speakers can use their utmost eloquence, but they can never hope by use of words to strike the feelings with the same force nor as deeply as music.

affected. Music then is the controling ele-

ment in the dance. Have your music vulgar

# Plenty of Good Music

"To make itself felt we must create among the people a musical consciousness. must get beyond the mere ear-tickling music and have something more substantial, something that lifts one up to a higher plane than that reached by the mere appeal to the organ of sound. "I do not mean that music should neces

sarily be 'high brow.' We have a great deal of music which is being written today that is musically sound and fine and yet within the grasp of every one, the type of the music that is written for parlor consump-"Among our small classics take 'Dixie, which will the best music that has

ith the best music that has the inane 'Honfe, Sweet asses with the worst. It that saves. Our prima t make the same concession girls do to their men." SHORT CUTS

The effect of Kelly single sculls was indeed deadening. It is no news that Samuel Compers

The situation: Hard coal miners, hard coal operators, hard coal and a soft, "sold"

This is the time when folk return home to rest and recover from the effects of their vacations.

The trouble with all charges, as Mr. Cox may in time come to realize, is that they are inherently costly. Mr. Gompers's mind is just about as open to new impressions as that of any who has for years voted the

We all envy Magistrate Price, who got a chance to fine a trolley-car conductor who got into a row with a passenger whom he had told to "step lively." Doctor Furbush's warning against ills

inherited from vacation seems to be some-what in the suspicious spirit of "Every-Why all this speculation about the way women are going to vote? Does not every husband know that his wife will follow his

example at the polls? Don't all speak at That man who dropped dead after he had ordered his meal in a restaurant was a little premature. If he had waited until he got his check there might have been some

excuse for him. The next thing we know the antis will be saying the newly enfranchised women cannot vote because they have not been residents of the state for a year since the constitutional amendment was adopted.

A ship was steered into New York harbor by wireless. Now, if her cargo could be put aboard by radio impulses the news would have a practical meaning for ship-pers who are in a way to be ruined by outlaw strikes.

You will observe, of course, that new and marvelously efficient safety appliances, guar-anteed to put a certain stop to the slaughter at railroad grade crossings, are being in-stalled in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. You can see the Camden bridge going up,

What Do You Know?

Name thirteen monarchies in Europe. 1. Name thirteen monarcanes in Suroje.
2. Name ten republics in Euroje.
3. Is a naturalized American citizen eligible to the presidency?
4. What is a policy of "laissez faire"?
5. How should the phrase be pronounced?
6. Of what state is Charleston the capital?
7. How many degrees equal a great circle?
8. What is a syrinx?

What is a syrinx? What cabinet officer served under Mc-

Kinley, Roosevelt and Taft?

10. When is the "entente cordiale," that is national national the particularly intimate national friendship of France and England, said to have been established?

# Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. The name gypsy is derived from the earlier "Gipcyan" for Egyptian. When the gypsies appeared in England in the early sixteenth century they were supposed to have come from Egypt.

2. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was published ten years before the opening of the Civil War. Mrs. Stowe's propaganda novel began to appear as a sertal in the Washington National Era in 1851. The work was published in book form in 1852.

in 1852.

3. Two possessions of the United States.
Alaska and Hawaii, have the territorial form of government.

4. Jenny Lind, the famous singer, was a Swede by birth. She was born in Stockholm in 1820, and died in England in 1887.

5. The line 'Lord, what followers in the states.

5. The line "Lord, what fools these mortals be "'s is spoken by Puck in shake-speare's comedy "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

6. Halloween falls on October 31.

7. General Grant was elected President from Illinois.

8. Sydney and Melbourne are the two largest

8. Sydney and Melbourne are the two cities in Australia.
9. A petit jury is a jury of twelve men to try a cause and decide finally as to the facts in dispute. It is thus distinguished from a grand jury, which required to hold private inquests as indict offenders.
10. The apse of a church is the semicircular or polygonal recess, and the decide recess.