# Evening Public-Tedger

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Philadelphia. Wednesday, Lebrasia 2, 1921.

### SPEEDING THE BRIDGE BILL

MAYOR MOORE takes a sound position AVI in orging that the Delaware bridge legislation proving in your ess he made can formable with the proved helds no bill so frame! would be required the marte of tolls and other dend-, the control of which should properly be left to the special

The Edge net, which has already passed the Senate, is simply an enabling measure The Darrow measure, representing Pennsylvania interests, empowers the state to levy tells, but it's language can hardly be interpreted as making such a tax mandatory.

Nevertheless, chronic obstructionists have lamented the tolls clause and have exaggerated its meaning. To avoid the collection of such argument material, however is mivisible that the net when passed should meroit express the sanction of Congress in a matter involving inter-tate

There are industions that namber the House nor the Senate 1, in any was disposed to oppose the bridge. Members of the inter state and foreign commerce committees were sympathetic auditors of the Mayor rester day when he emphasized the need of th bridge and the obvious and growing in adequary of the ferries as a truffic link between two great communicalities. His pie ture of the case was a plain statement of conditions which are archaic in the extreme

### THE DUTY OF PENN TRUSTEES

IT IS sincerely to be kepted the report on the polley of the I niversity of Pennsyl cauin, whatever may be its contents is cold

More than a year has been decided by a special committee to the preparation of an analysis of present conditions and means of remedy. The board of trusters has discussed the findings, but without reaching a final decision. Caution is often a good thing, but there are times when a specific declaration of purpose is needed for progress.

The faculty, favoring the incorporation of the institution in a new state plan of higher education, is in conflict with the alumni organization, which arges the inauguration of a financial descripted believes that private aid is the pinet sairable for co-Hef provided the growth of the University be restricted.

So long as the trusters with action fac-tional differences are likely to increase A clear statement of policy will do much to clear the air and compose disputes.

Loyalty to the University is contain to war and were haled into court their friends

tative program, even though this embraces I me, of the people. Itehs himself invisted on compromises a nich the medium? many not be his right to ay whatever pleased him wholly satisfying to the extrement, in singer Riv Delle was not convicted morely be-

# TRANSIT INVERSION

he indispensable produce to progress in any however, is made questionable by the --- I - severpeplicated case of transition

as yet failed to come to an unique enough go to be stream in private to his friends has not e subject of the leave and particularly with place. have been solicited and the J. G. Brill Company bas made the lawest offer 15 accepted the dedicates are to begin in Jule The cars, to rost a total of \$571,570, will Market street its

negetiations better a time out and the company have been in the street out in an intervior of our or that you serve. If the 'd - ..., of he vertally pleted and the volting one in the same -omething definite - - tie-

Even such a back handed there every ledicement to smile the legal some con-

### EBB TIDE IN SUILDING

sary of Bign uses made that they greater than that I nore same tinged in same month of the sear. The Richest of Building Institution figures are \$2,550,700. for the former and and \$1 121 has for-

extinated that you to proceed address to an a rear are nowledged as an in the the area of the area. the growing position in the second result with the result of the second results of the s medy houring conditions by legs listed ceedingly trying.

Until actual building is adjusted on a manuto the needs of the colonian or have our idvise, suggest and promise on part affection matters, but the cruy of the ones will recommed to no other treatment than that turn then by actual winds on new halomerique to the number of thousands:

# SAFETY FIRST

Some of the venture in the inspectation for disarmation are constituting to innergies to persuade the government to it lare an experimental monal herotra for an months. Their hope is tight ! will inspite James and Britain on a inflar course

No argument could be more time to be nere dangeron. No country in the digital have been showing some good assumptihe world to arrest sents, let great our tosurselves and to does not seem to be not suf-

This country fought on principle and tional House of Representatives, he has spurned any suggestion of neavy indemnities. been a candidate for the United States Sen.
This was an example that Engineers and

Asiatics seem thus far unwilling or unable

The United States will cheerfully stop building warships when the other nations agree to do the same thing. Meanwhile, any plan that would confuse and seriously interrupt building programs now under way and set us back six months or a year in a race which others are running with all their

might would be most undesirable. Americans want to stop the competition. Other nations know that we want to stop it. They know that we will stop if they agree to stop. We have said so. If they will not join in a unified movement for gradual refuction of naval armaments the deduction must be plain to every one. They do not

### DEBS. BERGER AND THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH IN AMERICA

Wilson's Refusal to Release Debs and the Supreme Court's Order for a New Trial for Berger Unsettle No Foundations

THE time may come when the men and women convicted of so-called political ffenses growing out of the war will be paroned or released on parele. This is likely because in times of popular excitement the adgment of men is warped. Evidence which would not satisfy a jury under normal conditions will be accepted as convincing proof of guilt when the newsed is charged with interference with those things which the people seek to accomplish.

Some of the penalties imposed two or three years ago will seem excessive in three or Those suffering under them can be released then without doing violence to the feelings of any one - released not bemuse they were innocent, but because they have been punished enough.

But in considering this matter it should be bept in mind that the purpolament of those she did their best to interfere with the war claus of the United States have been few and ild in comparison with the punishment of similar offenders in England and France. So far as the records have been made publie, we did not shoot a single spy. Yet the country was full of German agents and German sympathizers. We departed some of them and others we sent in prison along with those who, professing allegiance to this government, did their best to undermine the date of the government to carry the war to a successful conclusion. Considering the provocation, we should be surprised at our

That President Wilson does not think the time has come to release all so called po-litical prisoners is indicated by his refusal to release Engene V. Debs on the recommen dution of Attorney General Palmer. The ecommendation of Mr. Palmer was based on the findings of a special board which is considering all convictions under the espionage The reasons for the conclusion of the board have not been made public, but it is likely that the board did not find that Deba as being punished for his opinions alone.

A deliberate attempt line been made to reate the impression that a censorship on hought was everyised during the war. Some systement mulitinians, it is true, did their best to exercise such a consership and to induce the Legislatures to pass laws which would enable the courts to throw a man into jail because what he thought did not please the rest of us. But these efforts in the main

Freedom of thought and speech are guaranteed by the fundamental laws. The provisions of the bill of rights in the constitution of this state are typical. The seconth section of that document provides that "the free communication of thoughts and opinis one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the whose of that liberty."

The laws providing penalties for slander and for libel cover the abuse of the liberty sepents and to print what one wills about

the teaching staff or the melet, or goods, are a cause of no amulous. He was charged with specific acts, including the attempt to enuse insular dination, disloyalty and muting DHILADELITHANS and other averge | nor forces and with attempting to observe mortals have been tempted to helper that I the restricting and enlistment service of I nited States. And on sufficient evidence work is a clear understanding of terms by the was controlled by a pury of citizens. The the interested parties. This couple out, I have States Supreme Court contribed the

gut of Debs to hold the views lo Although the city and the P. R. T. says a provides not denied. His right to exstioned. It was not until he arereference to the control and operation of the abolic hall and sought to influence mention Frankford anymed, lads on the cars to be an accordance with his views that he hand the liberty of free speech and was be responsible for his acts

> 1 ... Jame Supreme Court which sustained conviction of Debs bac just everyded the viction of Victor Berger for similar of uses, not because Berger is innocent, but cause of a legal technicality. Borger was tried before Judg Landis.

I mange, who was bitter in his genuncia-

per of the Germans during the war. His

sinsel asked that he be tried before an other judge, and filed an affidavit charging Judge Landie with prejudee against their It seeins that there is a law world covides tout when such an attolical is filed e sudge argains) whom it is directed quest are line to see all distilled families to enger, in the ones and instered on going on with it. The Supreme Court, he far as the legal the tot the case to represent the therein deduced that there should be a new tiad

before another make If Judge Landis pro-sided importisty and made a correct interbilliness of regoverien before another mileare casonable errain. But the warned are of Reigne's united to indicated by his mark that the Supreme Court decision is the start of the first blacks for one in the street of the Supports Cours to ad-

have a n rebuler to Judge Lauring. card main line regently are good as alger of , 000 a year from the busefull managers to no us "chief justice of bay bail" II within with the discharge of his judicial unctions to accept this outside employment man with a fine sense of the fitness of ing would have resigned from the beam covering on his new under to he. But of my de of other name.

security in the legistre-ones in the tangeton of his Jodgment and agent agent agent to fair a tank it is a gent to

The action of the cost of the parties who are been standing as the strong limiting . Improving to make the strong of the transport the Off energies and an in police of the section in white Halls outs the parties. He bound in a member enreed as greatly in the estern or confidence of the critizens. He has been made

blame for whatever wrongs there may be. Indeed, he might do well to ponder the reply of Gilbert Chesterton to the woman, in the Bellevue-Stratford ballroom who asked him what is the weakest point in modern civilization. The brilliant British journalist said

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT he thought it would be best for each of us to regard himself as the weakest point. Have Been Encouraged meaning thereby that if the individual was all right the civilization would be all right.

So long, however, as individuals like Debs and Berger insist on talking and acting in a way to incite others to disobedience of the laws they must expect to come in con flict with the laws made to protect the rights of the majority. That is, they must be held responsible for the abuse of their liberties.

### MURDER: WHOLESALE

TT 18 not too much to expect that the more I der trial in which eleven coal miners ar involved at Williamson, W. Va., and which is having a most difficult start because of a condition almost unparalleled in criminal records, will invite the concentrated attention of the whole country when finally it

gets under way. Hehind the trial and the crimes with which t is concerned is a civil population in a state of insurgency against mine owners and the law that they have invoked for the protecion of their property and their technical ights. It is complicated by feuds that have cen gathering force and bitterness for ouths. It is because a great part of the ublic in the Mingo-Williamson-Matewan oft-roal areas has made a common cause with the accused miners that a jury to officiate at the trial has been so difficult to

Naturally, it is interesting to survey the unses of the tumult and the various comolications that have grown and are growing The trouble began early last sumagents of the American Federa tion of Labor cutered the West Virginia dimminute fields to organize the miners. Most of the miners joined unions. Those who did so were immediately evicted from "company houses" - rented dwellings which were the only shelters available to the men and their families. They formed camp colonies and struck, and thereupon one of the big strike breaking organizations sent its forces to Mingo with many men "sworn in" as mine guards. There was friction which gradually induced violence. Eleven miners were shot and about seven of the detectives lost their lives in viots. Hatfield, a victim whose name appears oftenest in the reports of the trial proceedings, was assessinated because it was alleged by the miners that he gave information "to the enemy.

Consumers who have been paying from \$10 to \$18 a ten for bituminous con) will be interested to know that the mines in the Mingo region have been closed since last summer. Something much like civil war has raged for months in the soft-coal districts of West Virginia. The public, not the courts, will have to deelde in the end where

### MR. WILSON'S BOOK

SINCE the Peace Conference epded President Wilson has been the most ardentident Wilson has been the most ardently criticized man in the world. The pacifists blamed him for going into the war. The jingoes blarged him because he didn't go in as far as they would have liked—as far as Berlin, for example. The intellectuals have been loudly vocal with violent distrust be cause the bright visions of the early days of Versailles were not realized, and the rank and tile have becomed the mood of an-

In almost every book written about the conference autobiographers have managed in the last chapter to shift the blame for present confusions to the President. So have many journalists in America and

But Mr. Wilson, because of his office, has been compelled to silence and has been help less to defend binaself against any sort of open attack. People who, irrespective of party opinion or personal feeling, like to see fair play, will be glad to hear, therefore, that the President is assembling data for what will in all probability be the most important history of the Versuilles conference and the events that led up to it.

only to the Tag Four-to Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemencean and Orlando, Only these men know way certain major decisions were made and only they are qualified to tell who some seemingly unwise and inexplicable things were done. Neither the British premicr for Clemenceau has written a book since that time. Urlando has had a number of successors and he is not qualified to tell much of the later days of the conference. Mr. Wilson's lead should give the world its first clear view into the holy-of-holies where its fate was decided for the next hundred Sente ht least

# MORE OF BERGDOLL

NO MAN in his senses would think for a minute of taking the word of Grover Rergdoll in preference to that of any officer in the American army or any private for The slacker's charge that he might have bought his way out of a military prison he paying \$100,000 in bribes may herefore to discounted until it is proved by

What he never been explained, however, integened that two sergeants with good results and long experience in the grand re instructions to take their orders from Bergdoll's lawyer. The condition that made the slacker's escape possible would not possible unless usual military me had been completely ignored in

orders left. Mr. Coldoney as the and of the pri-oner who later band cornelly turned home to hunt his not of gold? I'ntil these quistions are at or of Secretary Baker will not be justified

## REGULATED HOTELS?

BELLAUSE some of the members of the in's Legislature bave not been receivone or two of the Harr, shing hotel of treatment they expect, a bill a state regulation of all hotels in made its appearance on the ca-

the line of reasoning our might accomon botel is a public utility and therefore to regulation by the Public Service But the variety of serviidered in hotels within this state would to regulation by the Public Service Concommission had time to some for a try a colossal experiment.

The day has not yet arrived when on should be called in to arrest a now an aliase stead are tough or one a on ore impolite. Hotel reform e in the course of time. Some se or heaten- will be quieted and o a will be mere tolerant of goest and ees may even come down

It is interesting to note that a Greenan export duty of 12 per cent, levied for the beneat of Germany's creditors, would make importantly for creditor nations further handlens for with a protective tarif a might make it impossible to a man and thus to pay her debts, to man If he table to tan and common the all se to it floor she be given the opportunity Between the four of the Aille- and the com-

The objection to Kentucky night riders is not that they burn tobacco, but that they burn in tead of in pipes

Our System of Education. Unsuited to the Negro, Has Made Him Ashamed Where He Should

### By SARAH D. LOWRIE

THE increase of the white population of Philadelphia since 1910 was 15.4 per cent, the increase in the colored population during the same period was a little more than 58 per cent; that is, there are 49,639 more colored persons now here than there were in

There are now in Philadelphia 1,988,313

There are now in Philadelphia 1.888,313 white persons, 1368 Chinese, Japanese and Indians and 134,008 colored.

A large section of the town south of Pine street and west of Broad street is so thickly settled by the African race that, politically speaking, they dominate two of the wards. There is another such section in West Philadelphia and a third north of Spring Garden street and west of Broad. At certain times of the day cars running south on Nineteenth street and east on Lombard street are almost monopolized by Negroes. In the precinct where I voted last November every one of the election officials but one was colored. This population, unlike the electioned families of thurty years ago, is of a very mixed race—quadroons, ectoroons and such present.

nixed race -quadroons, ectoreons and such nearly Caucasian types as scarcely to be distinguished except by the company they

ep. Nearly all the entering business of the city ervants, chorewomen, street cleaners, seam stresses, railroad porters and waiters are predominantly colored, and an appreciable number of colored chauffeurs and truckmen

are to be seen on the streets, and about every other teamster is a Negro.

The public schools up to a certain grade have a great sprinkling of them; in some of the elementary schools they are in the majority. They have built a very fine new theatre on Broad street and are about to build a first-

class hotel: a newspaper is published by them that has a large circulation, WHEN one considers that this race was a WHEN one considers that this race was a savage or at best a barbarous one a centery ago, and that it now competes with the immigrants from central Europe not unsuccessfully along many lines, one realizes that slavery up to a certain point could not have been a deteriorating factor in the status of the race, and that since the Civil War, bad as conditions are in some places and at some times for the African population, the race has progressed further in the comferts and securities and general hygiene of living in this country than if it had been left on its native coasts, where missionaries are having an uphill work converting it and traders a downhill work of exploiting it.

I have been more than once to Tuskegee and many times to Hampton and I have stayed at the schools in the so-called "Black Belt," and on the whole seen a good deal of the work of both church and philanthropic organizations toward educating the colored youth of the South and I have been truck

organizations toward educating the th of the South, and I have been struck even at Hampton, by the tendency there seems to be to ignore the difference between the cobored and the white type of mind and the comparatively few points of

If YOU had in your family a child who a maturally artistic, musical, expres-temperamental, mystical, and mother as naturally scientific, reserved, pains-gly diligent, and another who was en-ing voluble, cannily business like, you had give them the same education or ame start in life. You would be proud e differences and do all la your power ing them out.

Instead of making the African proud of his differences, our reloots, public and private, somehow have bade him ashamed. The things that he cannot do so well as the European races do naturally are made his goal, a goal which in many minds is so little understood that the product that the Negro mind turns out looks like a caricature, just as the white imitations of African melodies and folklore and dances and symbolism are caricatures of a far feebler type.

THE things that the colored race do well A naturally have to do with color and dig-nity and expression and imagination and music and a sense of taste, a sense of style. They can be very gentle as well as very brutal. Their faithfulness and their casualness are different from the Angle-Saxon type, just as their carelessness and docility or of different blood.

reward of a Scotch maid of all who has been industrious all day might be reading "Pilgrim's Progress" with her "folittle colored until would be to squark out in the righest of high heels to dame, no doubt. Probably the quality of the work of the Scatch woman is better than that of the col-ored girl if cleaning is to the fore, but the lastend girl will win out if cooking is the job. Instead of laying the accent on the colored race's genius for cooking, the tendency is to lat the accent on the carclessness as dusters. In other words, we are continually missing to point with the African nature because it has our point. The consequence is, like ery other race that is had on sufferance that is ignored for its great qualities and disliked for its foolish ones, the colored race is not happy, is sometimes resentful for little reasons and apathetic and screetive for 2010 194

THE white papers print the accounts of I the lynching of colored men for alleged cks on white women in small print in an are paragraph. The colored papers print yaching in big type on the front page, the attack is left out entirely. And as like paper gives any space to the ordihave abiding doings of colored society, ab meetings, the entertainments, the orations, the parades and church festi-nal benefactions, and the colored paper is the each by the majority of the care. As a all the injustice of the whites to the icks gets very well mulied over by the icks and the sense of injustice is funned theirs and the sense of injustice is funned into a slow finne that only smolders, to be sure, but is there as another cause of unappiness. For to dislike people that you could admire, or rather too to love a people whom you could love, is curiously depressional actions. og, a sort of fiving tragedy

N ENGLISHMAN speaking of a Hamp A ten dinner once here in periodic good talth hereified both his white and colored arers by autouncing that the or the "colored question" was a races by intermarriage. 1: the races by intermatriage. It seemed to me then that he was only trying to no physi-cally what most of our schools attempt mean-tally, i. e., a blend of two incompatible torces into a mengrel negative. You might just as well emerce the art of Japan and China into the art of Itals. One

can affect the other, but not be the other, built we make our colored fellow citizens could of the things they can do better than the rest of the neither they nor we can be us mappy living in the same town as we were mappy to be

Congress fights shy of patting up money for aircraft for purposes of national defense. If it could be induced to appropriate the money for aircraft for the postoffice department of the Interior cfor forestry work) perhaps the same pair most would be served. One fouture of air traft provision not sufficient; (pressed ) that planes visually measure in war time

The Navy Department reports that bombing experiments conducted recently against the old bartleship Indiana have dem against the old partieship Indiana have dem-constrated the "improbability of a moreon battleship being either destroyed or put our of action" by nirplanes. These who foresem-battleships eventually superseded by niveraft will be state before accepting the statement conclusive. It may simply mean that his plane mark-manship is still in aged of de-

A dispatch from Washington states that in the international Association of Machinists is said to be seeking contract, from the Societ Government for agricultural machinery to be made in this country and exported to Russia. And we had grown to believe that there were no optimists in Washington. Washington.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

MADAME OLGA SAMAROFF On Tradition in Music Interpretation

THE advisability of not too closely ad A hering to tradition when the artist ba-passed the fledgling period is pointed out by Mme. Olga Samaroff (Mrs. Leopold Stokowski). "We are now on the eye of a wonderful

ten or fifteen years in music, said Mme. Samaroff, for composers and interpreters alike. It is therefore of great importance that we should think seriously at this of the delicate question. When should we depart from musical tradition?
"It seems to me that tradition is one of those things which is excellent if one uses

in a certain way, and deadly when one recomes its slave. Not to know the tradibecomes its slave. Not to know the tradi-tions concerning works of art which belong to another period is a lack which makes itself distinctly felt. I should like to compare a lack of knowledge of tradition with a lack of general cultifier.
"The mother of a young plants once told

me that she never allowed her daughter to listen to other artists for fear she would lose her individuality. An individuality so fragile that it could be lost by listening to others would scarcely have any great value. Reading books and thereby as-imilating the thoughts of other men on any subject doenot prevent as from having our own though On the contrary, it stimulates and de releps our thinking powers. But if tradi-tion were rigorously followed to its logical conclusion to the interpretation of music all artists would perform everything alike and Parting Point Hard to Define

The point where it is safe or advisable to depart from tradition is senirely to be defined. I should say that it is largely a question of strong and mature conviction. I think it strong and mature conviction. I think it was Oscar Wilde who aid that stupidity was the majorgivable sin. It seems to me that inecrity is the supreme artistic virtue. "If an artist has anything to say, and if he or she is going to have any real value as

he or she is going to have any real value as an interpreter, they must have and follow strong condictions. Take, for an example, the question of repeats in Beethoven's music. I have received letters from several students asking why I sometimes made repeats and sometimes did not. It is very simple. I make them where it seems to me the music demands them, and do not make them where it seems to me to be a morely perfunctory and it seems to me to be a morely prefunctory and conventional procedurg, without any real

"A logical recessity.

"A logical criticism of this standpoint would be that Beethoven must larve known better than I where he wanted repeats. I am more than willing to aimit this, and yet I cannot belo following by own convictions in this matter. Although Bethoven was essentially independent and even iconoclastic. he was at times concentional, and may hav even marked repeats either through a bu of his day or for the reason that owing to the newgest of his bilton he felt it was necessary to have the main portions of his works re-peated so that the listener would really an-"This necessity, of course, falls many in

our day, when the Berthocen down seems perfectly clear to us. For in-times, in listen ing once to a performance of the 'Appassion ata' somata by a great planist, which I thor oughly admired, my enthusiasm was considerably dumpered by his making the peneat in the last movement. Just as the work had attnived a great sweep and we mostifably approaching a competting climax, to saddenly tuened accound and did it all over again. Or course, his cloing this was perfectly correct, but to me the sweep was lost and when the climax was reached it was no longer com-

## Repeats Are Inadvisable

"It seems to me that repeats are parried-larly madvisable in fact, almost impossible in music of great emotional eloquence. Imagine an eloquent orator in the net of making the revelation of a great idea to his listener. Would it not have a chilling effec-if he suddenly stopped just before arriving at the supreme moment of his discours and repeated that part of it which had led up to the climas? Of course, this is only no r-onal opinion-

"In preparing the series of sonatas which The preparing the series of somalus which is the property completed in Philadelphia and am now giving in New York, I not only devoted much time and thought to the study of the works themselves, but read everything I could be usy hands on concerning Beethoven. It was my good ferture even to procure some rare books now out of print and citical riviess of performances of his

his own time.
The result of this research work is that I craffize that musical history is very much like political bistory in a full of diversities of opinion, apparently even diversities of facts, and absolutely contradictory asser-tions. In fact, in its own sphere it made ma-constantly think of the world upheaval we have just been through. I did not find any-where any indication of a positive, unswerv-ing line to be followed as an infullible guide.

'The metronome markings of Beetheven's sonains, for instance vary in different editions. Beethoven himself, at a performance of the Ninth Symphony, said: 'Away with the metronome. Those who understand my music will find the right tempo, and the others cannot be below the property of the second of the country of the second of the country of the second of the sec others cannot be helped even by a metro-nome. Czerny, who studied the later sonatas with Beethoven and gave performances of them during his lifetime, has put metronome markings on some works, notably the Hammerklavier somata, opus 106, which great Beethoven authorities of later days have utterly rejected.

COME ON, BRE'R GROUNDHOG, LET'S GET AN EARLY START

# What Von Bulow Says

"As Von Bulow remarks in his notes on the squata, opus 106, the fast tempo indiated by Czerny from the first movement might have been caused by the light action and lack of sonority of the instruments of his day, but if used on our modern concert grands would rob the movement of its grandiese sweep and impressive power. These are concrete instances of the fallible quality of the indication handed down to us by such men as Czeray and Von Bulow, and I can only reconstructed. enly repeat what I said at my last Beethover

"Tradition is a necessity for the student. It must and should be known and given to the pupil by every good feacher, but the artist, after baying made himself master of the situation. situation by a profound study of work and its traditions, should follow his real artistic convictions, which, whether bad or good, will at least have the force and

## KEATS (1821-1921)

WHEN sometimes on a moony night Uve

A street-lamp, seen my doubled shadow noticed how much darker, clearer cast, The full toosa poured her silhouette of me

toningest son, to save us, Beauty

Just so of spirits. Beauty's silver light Limns with a purer ray, and tenderer, too; den's clumes gestures, to unearthly sight. Surpass the shapes they show by human On this brave world, where few such meteors

He suffered and descended into hell— And comforts still the ardent and the young. Drunken of moonlight, dazed by draughts of

Dizzy with sines, his mortal fever ran; His internice a moon etchanted erg. Not free from folls - for he, too, was man, And new and here, a boundred year- away

ers topiess towers shadow golden he coung then sil, tooked in a cheap cate, Perfectly bapts talking about - Christopher Mucley in the Bookman,

## What Do You Know?

When was the finest constained defeat sus-tained in the open field by any army as the American Civil Way.

Who was Theodore Thomas?

Who said the was the field stemannered firear of the constant of the or car a

4. When did the terrible car biquates in Mession, Sicily, occup;

Or what state is Talbahasses the capital;
What is the Talbahasses the capital; When did Emanuel Swedenheiz hve? Where is the Sudan, Swedenheiz hve?

Who was Lob! in northern methology? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The Pulish Carlament is a died in Septi Margaret of Margary blacking was a 1803-1811.

A cord of wood of classical size is four-feel high, for a new work and eight feet

feed high, four first were conducted to the long

4. The Simplion thints a moder the Alpe is two Ne and a balk order one

5. Hadron a Rev Conspany is correct.

6. Hendrandt Marke was a subset American portrait majors as each meetrality of Lame works the day as a fact meetrality of Lame works. He day as a 1.8 two farmers of majors are the first meet frage, the modern of majors are the farmers of majors at the first the farmers of majors in the first the farmer than a second or the farmers of majors in the majors in the farmers of majors.

9. Two thousand is expressed to forming numerica by MM.

10 A materillus is a loose, long upper gar-

# SHORT CUTS

If the legless bandit had also been without arms he would not, perhaps, have broken

Bergdoll says he is still an American, flatters blinself. He was never an American. Kemal Pasha appears to be successfully

Of course there's not more than a shadow of cyldence that the groundhog is really a weather prophet.

negotiating the path from Anathema to

Shall we abolish the inevitable? asks Mr. Chesterton. Well, there are income tax dodgers who have tried it. Justice McReynolds has at least demon-ted that he himself is no amorphous

Perhaps the bandits are hustling to get their crimes committed before the law is changed to permit severer penaltics.

dummy unspotted by human emotions.

It is remotely possible that when Major Moore met Schator Penrese something more than the Delaware bridge was discussed. The whole state will sympathize with

the desire of Senator Daix that words should be spelled correctly in a bill dealing with the Board of Education. It may be accepted as a straight tip that the bellboy and the hat-check bandit will retain their taking ways though the bill reg-playing hotels should chance to pass the

If Germany doesn't know how she going to pay her debts France can tell her. France learned how in 1870 and 1871, Which one reason why France has little sympaths

for advocates of a soft peace.

The Deliware Senate has passed a bill making the penulty for highway robbert forty lashes on the bare back, twenty years imprisonment and \$500 fine. There seems here a sincere effort to discourage

the righteousness of his incarceration. but because, now that the stress of war is past, perhaps justice may wisely be tempered Marse Henry Watterson, now sojourning in Galveston, Tex., has lost none of his acility in concealing his thoughts in quaint and recherche phrases and in reaching his goal by indirection. 'To bell with probibi

Sooner or later, it may be. Debs will be pardoned; not because there is doubt as

he writes. As a result of the Milner service at complan, six cent fares and penny transfers have supersided seven cent fares and two cent transfers in Toledo. The motto of the orvice at cost plan appears to be "A penny aveil is a penny yearned.

By the time the problem of continuous supplyment, recently discussed by the Taylor Society in the Engineers' Society, has been solved, the desirability of continuous an employment will be seriously considered by some of those continuously employed.

the railroad labor board a few valuable

though shopworn naxims are here pre-sented, to wit: "Look before you leap."
"He who hesitates is lost," "More baste less speed," and "Delays are daugerous." Forts 1500 years from now our states their two years from now our sinces their and historians will be able to speak at their tatively concerning the wisdom or unwisdom of suggested reparations and in demnities from Germany. At the present time judgment is transmeled by "ifs" and

Ever and anon Germany nets as though Ever and amon Germany nets as though she believed she won the war; and if A system of reparations is adopted that en-ables her to get on her feet, while France consine impoverished, it may be, since the impoverishment of France was what she set

out to accomplish, her belief will be justified May not the ribald surmise that if the Supreme Court should happen to be tire tored with prejudice against federal judge who allow themselves to become tinetured with prejudice there is remote possibility that a recent ruling adverse to an eminent jurist and baseball expert may, as it were be considered not wholly free, so to speak prejudice we all unite in deploring if you get what we mean?

The Figure Covernment, before 202 gesting that the Nobel peace prize by awarded to the American Red Cross, doubt noted the fact that there is preceded such action, the Institute of Integral for such action, the Institute of International Law and the Laternational Red Cronot Geneva both baving been recipients. And nobody, it may be added, could spend the money more wisely and generously than the organization now tentatively put forward.