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A WET DAY AT HARRISBURG

Philadelphia, Wednesday, March 21, 1621

THE Martin dry bill, which was killed by a close vote in the House at Harrisburg esterday, was intended to close all saloonin the state or bring them under suspicion through the repeal of the Brooks highlicense law. It represented an effort of the drys to relieve the state of the necessity of granting licenses which encourage violation of a federal law and even provide a sort of protection for violators. But, because of a familiar error of the more zealous advocates of prohibition, the bill began to die simost as soon as it saw the light.

At the first reading it was seen to repre sent the point of view of extremists and to suggest departures from the rules of common rights that always will be intolerable to most people. This was because of the "search-and-seizure clause," which was greatly modified as consideration of the measure proceeded. The drys were under a disadvantage from the start, however. because they insisted on fighting for a clause which gave their whole bill a bad name They sought to give police and the federal enforcement officers authority to invade suspected places without search warrants. Had se bill been passed in its original form even private homes would not have been safe from

invasion and search. should have been apparent to the friends of prohibition that the search andseizure clause could not live. Yet it was retained for a time in the Martin bill and provided endless ammunition for the wet forces. Moreover, it offended a good many conservative drys, who see no reason why the state should set up an enforcement code for more rigorous than any suggested by federal interpretation of the Volstend act. The closeness of the vote in the House makes

appear that the Brooks law repealer ight have gone irough if it had not had ch a bad start. Excessive zeal has again efeated its own purpose. For the present the state will continue to ssue licenses and take rather heavy taxes

from saloons which, according to reports from observers in the revenue department, ould not even pay expenses if they were operated in strict accordance with the federal dry laws. The police powers of the state and Its municipalities will not be comto ald commenced officers in the real on Barleycorn.

THE WET STREETS NUISANCE

THE Bureau of Highways promises relief I from the annoyances of wet streets in central Philadelphia in the morning rush bours by reference to a rule.

This order calls for the flushing of Broad street from Vine to South in the morning in winter and in the evening in summer. After April 15 regulations of which the Women's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animais and motor traffic interests in general complain will temporarily

But why should they be operate at all? There is no excuse, not even that of a standendangering and incommoding traffic at a time when it is heaviest. There should

EASTER WEEK

RECENTLY, in this column, we endea voted to demonstrate that the dressreform movement and morals erusades are not by any means new or due to novel conditions. Cautionsly we quoted from th writings of Isainh-writings that are not so well known as they ought to be among the rising generation. The prophet did not arrive his words when he set out to rend a lesson, big and little colleges.

Bolshevists or disturbers of public equanimity. The experiment may, perhaps, be | university with an endowment of \$5,000,000

that are supposed to be amversal in Paster week that Durah was thinking when lov-

Is not this the tast that I have chosen-to losse the bands of wackedness to undo the beavy burdens and to let the oppressed go-free and that we break every oke? Is it not to deal the bread to the nungry and that their bring the poor who are cost out to the house; when thou seem the naked that thou cover him? Then shall thy light break forth like the instraing !

The country has been through a season moods of penttence. There has been some abstinence from theatres and dances and -unless we have grown less virtuous than we were a few years ago.

UNITED AGAINST THE PUBLIC!

AT THE very beginning of what has come to be known as "the period of reconstruction" the newspaper reading public in this country was puzzled by faint and fleeting evidences of a new phenomenon in the field of industry. In the course of wage hearings and price luvestigations there wer frequent inexplicable references to new and secret agreements between trades union representatives and employing groups formed to restrict production and maintain high prices and high wages in the coal fields.

The country heard a great deal about that sort of thing at the time when Governor Allen, of Kansas, was persuading the Legislature of his state to establish what later became known as an industrial court. was plain, in some instances, that the leadof some of the miners' unions were no more eager than the coal barons themselves permit anything like a thorough probe into price-fixing system maintained by coal McCain has found that lobbies representing ne of the miners' organizations fought

sidetrack the move to permit a state survey of coal mining and coal prices in wholesale

and retail markets. It would be idle and even unfair to suggest that the rank and file of coal miners are in a secret alliance with the operators. But it is easily possible to understand why some of the aggressive and astate representatives of the mine workers' organizations have found working agreements with

the bosses in some ways desirable. So long as the retail costs of coal can be advanced at regular intervals the producers will not be unwilling to pass a little of the oot along to the miners in the form of wage nereases,

To maintain exorbitant rates the coal supply must be restricted at the mines or in the distributing system. That cannot be done without the knowledge and perhaps even the co-operation of some of the union If the miners feel that they cannot live without wage increases, it is not natural to suppose that they will always balk at such a unified purpose with the bosses.

The Glass bill was successfully buried without debate. Mr. Glass said when he presented the bill that coal may go to \$20 \$25 a ton next winter.

The public had no lobby at Harrisburg. The Legislature is supposed to do for it what unions and lobbles do for miners and mine owners. It did nothing.

SEPARATING EDUCATION FROM MONEY RAISING

With General Wood as Head of the University of Pennsylvania a Notable Administrative Experiment Will Begin

THE nomination of General Leonard Wood as "head of the University of Pennsylvania." to be voted on at the April meeting the trustees, indicates a purpose to attempt to solve the complicated and perplexing problem of University administration. In most of the universities of the country

the president is both an educational and a business administrative officer. There are few men, however, who combine in themselves the technical qualifications of a great educator and a great business administrator. The kind of mind that finds satisfaction in considering the details of business adminstration is different from that which is occupied with the intellectual problems connected with the administration of the scholastic affairs of a university.

For this reason university trustees have had difficulty in finding a man to fill the presidency. The scholars fitted for the educat anal functions have in many instances been unwilling to take on themselves the business responsibilities which the trustees have wished them to shoulder. In many instances the scholar, when elected to a presidency, has insisted that he should not be croubled with financial problems.

Harvard University is probably the one ent privately endowed university which has sived the problem now receiving the arrenion of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania. It is governed by a board of overseers, which corresponds loosely to the board of trustees of other universities amin in addition it has a corporation, known

the president and fellows, in which the business administration is centered. fellows have frequent meetings. They look after the financial affairs and relieve the president of a large mass of detail which the presidents of other universities have to consider. This system works well. It leaves the president free to concentrate his attention on the scholastic functions of his office: that is, on the administration of his trust as the director of the educational policy.

The University of Pennsylvania is govrned by a board of trustees. This board ins elected a provost in the past and it has looked to him to bear a large part of the financial burden. Provest Pepper used to make frequent trips to Harrisburg to persunds the Legislature to make an approprintion big enough to cover the deficit beween the proceeds of the endowment and the annual expenditures. He had to deal and dieker with the politicians, much to his

Provest Smith during his term was also a frequent visitor to the state capital during the sessions of the Legislature. He could be seen in private confubs with the leaderalmost every week until the biennial approprintion was agreed upon and passed by both enjoyed this part of his work have a peculiar notion about the things which please a cholar and a scientific specialist. But as lobbying in Harrisburg every two years was part of his job, Dr. Smith did his lobbying with such good grace as he could muster.

apparent purpose of the trusteeto make General Wood the business executive of the University and to make Acting Provost Penniman the educational executive. and thus to relieve the educational depart ment of the institution from all contact with he financial department.

There is not a college president in the country who will disapprove such a plan-Its working out will be watched with acute interest in Princeton and Yale and Lafayetterand Lenigh and Haverford and Swarthmore and Bryn Mawr and Williams and Amberst and Colgate, and in all the other

If there is to be efficient auministration there must be a division of luber. \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000 is a big bust-Of the obligations of the human spirit, of the need and worth of sherifice, the notional agreed deal to say. It was of moses solves with the details of the minimistration of the institution, the situation which prevails in almost all big universities would talked to those who would listen about peni- | no no so acute as it now is. But the trustees temes and self-deniat. -nife the burden upon the president, not of "Ye fast," said he. Toy strike and schare their own board, but the man whom the -hift the burden upon the president, not of and to strike with the last of wichedness. I have elected to preside over all the activities of the institution. Harvard, as niready

Indicated, is a notable exception.

There are business questions before the I niversity of Pennsylvania which require the concentrated attention of an efficient administrator. The material equipment of the institution is too small for the demands made upon it. There is no assembly hall large energh to accommodate a quarter of the students. There is no adequate chined many departments are too small for th number of students taking the courses given downers is so small that an annual appro-priation from the state of half a million

dollars is needed to cover the expenditures,

If the business affairs of the institution are to be put on a business basis, and a arrangements are to be made for its expansion to meet the growing demands upon it. ome one must give about all his time to the natter. Committees have been appointed the General Alumni Association and by the board of trustees to arrange a drive for are additional endowment of \$10,000,000, he minimum amount needed. This work annot be properly organized without cor entration of responsibility for general direcion in the hands of one man or of a single seneral committee. Although the commit ees were appointed many months ago, nothing has been done for the rather obvious cason that every one has been waiting to we what some one else was going to d

With the election of General Wood as head of the University, which seems to be agreed upon, the delay in taking up the purely business questions is likely to come to an end.

Then the hands of the scholastic authorities of the University will be freed. The provest can give his whole attention to

pelled to make bargains, express or im plied, with any one for funds with which the salaries of the professors are to be paid. He can assure the various faculties that they are absolutely free to pursue truth in what-ever direction it may lead them and to proclaim without fear the result of their investigations.

And what is of almost equal importance, he can also assure to the professors salaries as large as those paid in institutions of a similar size, and thus hold the first-class men already here and attract young men of ability with the prospect of rising to a full professorship at adequate pay. The University has lost many of its best professors in recent years because it could not pay them as much as is paid at Columbia or Yale or Chicago. But there is wealth enough in Penusylvania to provide all that is needed to enable the University to attract to its faculty the best educational ability in the country and to keep it here.

But mere money will not keep it. There will have to be that absolute freedom which possible only when the teaching force feels that its sole function is to teach to the best of its capacity, with thought only of its responsibility for imparting to the students such measure of truth as it has mastered itself.

What relation the imminent election of General Wood has to the relation of the University to the state government is still matter of conjecture.

No action has been taken by the trustees on the question of future policy, save as it relates to internal administration. But the decision to elect a business administrator seems to indicate that the trustees are inclined to make an attempt to solve their own financial problems without asking the state to take the whole burden off their

COMMON SENSE ABOUT RUSSIA

IN THE presence of the obvious, Herbert Hoover's courage continues to be refreshing. From the secretary of commerce omes a statement concerning trade with Russia that is so plain and simple, so in accord with what are, at least in theory, the ordinary dictates of common sense, that the most amateurish economist should long ago have grasped them.

But the public acquired during the war and its aftermath a taste for mysteries. One must be a privileged character to be received as a spokesman for the common-And even when a Herbert Hoover, commanding respect on a record of solid chievement, appears, the tendency is to eek for the cryptic in what is essentially plain and self-evident. In a way this is fortunate for Mr. Hoover, for thereby he gains a hearing even when he is merely restating what any one of us should have gumption enough to discover for ourselves. The gist of his review of the Russian trade ituation is that healthy economic relations are impossible unless Muscovy has something to exchange with us. As that country is without many of the bare necessities for itself and production is at a standstill, there is nothing left to barter except the confis-

cated stores of gold, platinum and jewels, title to which is seriously clouded. When this bargaining material is exhausted-"this parcel of gold," Mr. Hoover ealls it-sconomic stability will be exclu sively dependent on the return of industrial and agricultural production. Such a resumption is foreseen as impossible under the Holshevist regime.

The general position taken in Mr. Hoover's sulletin is that of the Department of State under Mr. Colby. Mr. Hughes has said nothing on the subject, but it is inconceivable that his present view should differ from that of a fellow enbinet officer who has so fully and convincingly explained the case.

Great Britain, however, has negotiated a trade agreement with the Soviet Government, and tales are abroad that Lenine fears to have "become respectable" and that the Communist system is breaking up. Exactly vincingly described. It is easier to see in Mr. Lloyd George's sudden professions of e-onomie friendship a strategie political move to placate radical interests in England than the prospects of a large scale and permanent trade awakening.

International business is no more sinbilized by agreements on paper than governments are necessarily fortified by formal onstitutions. There must be substance behind each of such proceedings. Until prostored in Russia the development of trade with that untion is a mere fantast

Mr. Hoover, moreover, demolishes the flusion that the alleged blockade is the cause of the Russian failure to submit anything n exchange save gold and platinum, rated some quarters as stolen goods. the bean." he declares, "no probibition on trade for a long time so far as the intertunge of commodities is concerned. Trade is open in the Bultle states and Italy has leven trading in the south." Let the imposts from an impoverished nation erected u a false economic basis have been negli-

Characteristically However, h. plactical, idam, axiomatic is the implication in his statement that American fears of other naions superseding us in the competition for trade with Russia may be dismissed until some prospects of revived production are discernible. A condition precedent to the industrial revival is the overthrow of comtounism, and this cannot be brought about by a few vague and smiling phrases from Vicolai Lenine. This, of course, is merely the strictly com-

are reial view of a case and distinct from its significant moral aspects. Mr. Hoover does enter extensively into these, but his renagnance to the quack economic system in logue in Russia is as clear as his invigorat-

POKER AND RAILWAYS

EADERS of the railway labor novemen is have been openly asserting that General Atterbury has had complete control of the movement intended to bring about wage cuts imuitaneously on all American roads.

The fact seems to be that the general has inciely been the spokesman for institutions whose needs he fully understands, but the brotherhoods and their leaders are in no mood for temperate and impartial judgment They will be less inclined than ever to think fairly and calmly after a reading of testimony given before the Railway Labor Board, when General Atterbury said that railway men and the representatives of the management ought to sit down at a table and arrange their own affairs without interference from unions, "as in a game of

Men of action are naturally reticent and in a pinch they often find themselves at a loss for the right word. General Arrey bury's illustration was unhappy. Poker is a game of bluff in which the man with the est money has the advantage on his side. There are friendly games of noker in which the players sit down, count the chips, talk one thing and another and, in perfect amire fix the limit and establish rules supposedly favorable to every one concerned. That, apparently, was the sort of poker that the Pennsy's spokesiana was thinking But it was a slip that may be susceptibie of distortion in the mouths of unserupulone apparents of the roads.

Siberians have kindly thoughts toward Americans, and this is largely due, according to Warwick James Price, addressing a local club, to American chewing gum and moying pictures. Friendly relations having been thus established, we should promptly consider means toward trade extension, sider means toward trade extension. Just for a starter, we propose the swapping of

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Because Woman Is Mother of the Race She Must Open Her Ears to Vicious Facts So That She May Combat Them

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

GREAT deal has been said of late about A GREAT deal has been said of late about women serving on juries. The papers have given space to many verdicts on the subject and many judges interrupted the ordinary proceedings of their courts to excuse women from serving.

This "excusing" takes the form of announcing that what is about to follow is unfit for decent women's ears, or a suggestion

bouncing that what is about to follow is unfit for decent women's ears, or a suggestion from some court official that the women would rather be excused on the ground of business elsewhere, or a ruthless turning down of women in making up the panel by one or other of the opposing lawyers, or an "opinion" from the bench that women on a jury make the trial illegal.

The judges who excuse the women by announcing that no decent, women will care to remain where she will be obliged to hear the indecent and foul testimony about to be given in the case called for trial no doubt feel that in so doing they are maintaining

given in the case called for trial no doubt feel that in so doing they are maintaining the spotless purity of good women—a purity that is not supposed to be aware of the ex-istence of some forms of abnormal crime, or to be more than vaguely cognizant of the implications involved in technical names and phrases, or to have more than a conventional knowledge of the commencer force of interesting the

knowledge of the commoner forms of vice. And they are correct in supposing that most protected women are ignorant of the common terms for varieties of vice; are unaware of the details of the business involved in pandering to it, and are only vaguely conscious of the abnormalities, physical or mental, that are the exaggerated results of vice. And never from choice would a woman of this sort add to her knowledge on this bject except for one thing-to safeguard

It is not chance that has made women All their instincts really focus Which fact makes the following story of peculiar significance.

THERE was lately in a nearby county a judge who felt a sudden shame and loath-that a group of women who were present in the court as observers, sent on a general mission of citizenship by the League of Women Voters, should hear the testimony involved in a case that was scheduled for that morning's session.

In urging them to leave the court, however, he used such technical language to describe the crime of which the plaintiff was accused that several of the women present did not comprehend his meaning, and, seeing a group of children brought in, made a point of staying, believing that if children were involved it was their duty to stand by and

ee justice done.

The children were examined in language no one could fail to understand, and yet words hardly describe the sheer horror of their testimony. The women had a sort of double pain of comprehending certain enor-mities for the first time and of learning it

from the lips of ruined little children. What further added to the hideous im ression of the hour was that the court was all of a low and vagrant crowd of idle men and boys, who were there for the purpose of finding amusement or at least a low pleasure out of the details of the testimony. pleasure out of the details of the testimony. For in warning the good women out of the court the judge had been at no pains to warn the idle crowd of men and youths to be gone.

The children too were not brought in separately, but listened to one another's stories, and had their memories dragged for the last detail, with all about them faces, curious and lustful, or intent on catching all they had to say. all they had to say.

It is not to be wondered at that present ly on a second intimation from the judge that they could leave, the women observers went out of the courtroom thankful to cut short the experience and desirous never to

ND then there came-to one of them, at A least-that night this natural revul-"As long as those children were there, it

was not a place from which women should be banished or even excused." She said to hersell: Whose was it to be there, if it was not mine?"
Her very goodness and leathing of the imagination-proof. Sothing thing made her imagination proof, Sothin of the evil there could harm her, and he being there put the whole miserable its shameful place so that all men of any worth, from the judge to the surjy door-keeper, hated the sin of it and the waste and degradation of it till they could hardly

go on with their parts.

So much for women on juries under the most trying of conditions.

THE judges who would put them out of I the court as being too pure and womanly to face the evil there would doubtless have put them out of the hospitals and forty-five years ago when they went there to learn to nurse the victims of vice and degraded habits. But no one challenges their duty to nurse these sick today. In a clinic with which I have something to do, the questions that were asked tho children in court have to be asked of children or of their mothers any day. The nurses and attendants catalogue them in scientific medical terms with kind, impassive faces, They are long accustomed to horrors They are long accustomed to horrors that have etched sears on mind and hodies and played irreparable have. They do not shrink from a knowledge of evil; they are intent only on the possibility of healing or at least alleviating. In order to core or com-fort they must have full knowledge, hence the long, painstaking examination, the pa-tient listening to facts.

No MATTER how wrong or how wronged the victim has been, he is no longer right or wrong; he is a patient to be examined, to be diagnosed, to be helped, per-And this attitude of the nurse toward

the patient is the only attitude good women or good men can have toward the victims of evil wherever they are found.

That woman was right. If the court was no place for her neither was it for men spec tators; if it was no place for spectators, neither was it a place for children to lister

TT SEEMS a strange thing that the depo-A sitions of minors could not be taken by doctors or nurses in such cases or at least away from a crowd, and read in court with Mr. Hoover's story of the French orphan who would not look up after the atrocities he had been compelled to witness has this confort he did look up at the end of the

In spring when birdies sing, as Shakes

peare says, a young man's fancy lightly turns (to quote another pact) to thoughts of Nancy, and Nancy's turn to him. But Nancy's mother! Ah! She knows an urge, a lifting of the spirit, a craving for a high ideal that adolescence cannot grasp. Her swift imagination touches heights that poets cannot reach unless their wives are there to prompt them. Her soul aspires to purity and cleanliness that only come with labor. There is that within her that demands that what is here shall soon be there, and what is there be straight transferred to here. She dusts the universe and sweeps the stars. She scrubs philosophy and washes clean the calendar. She mops up error and rights all grievous wrongs. She cleans the colwebs grievous wrongs. She cleans the conwebs from a mind that's winterworn and clears the decks (which first she swabs and holy stones; for summer action. She heats the rugs of indolence which husbands oft enourage and flings unto the breeze on tant ened lines the raiment custom cherishes and foolish moths desire. Swift flies the time and every gentle breeze that wafts the scent of wakening earth to poet souls, and every opening bud, son-kissed and grateful, that looks upon the world and knows it to be good, is sending greetings to her; is telling her that work must soon begin. Yea, bo! She'll soon be on the job! Spring cleaning

The chief of police has issued an order forbidding the giving of prizes at private bridge parties at Marblehead, Mass. Mar-



bewildered eyes follow them in frightened

faces, went over the seas alone and un-guarded to nurse and comfort and saw sights

knives, blew smoke in our faces and hob-

nobbed with our daughters.
"What he, ladies! Coffee for Jake, here; more smokes for Tom!" How we

of the world is going out to be crucified, and

"Put Socrates Out of Business"

siness and is corrupting our children.

Dear parents, when you have taught your child the fear of the Lord, a few man-

ners and the difference between a liar and

tactful person, what can you do? "Respect for old age? Yes; if that is all

oy deserve. "But if it is 'the glory of white hairs.' the

Let us ask the youngsters to be generous

secause we are generous; to have restraint

makes social life more charming. I suppose a boy can be kicked into courtesy once or lwice, but it's a poor recipe for gentle man-

very much like ourselves; perhaps a little better. That is what we hope, what we

cant and what we are going to get, in spite

of all the societies for the prevention of

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. What is the distance between the Panama

what is the distance between the Panama canal and San Francisco?

What is the meaning of the term biotherape as applied to paintings?

What part of America was originally inhalited by the Lagrange.

is the present secretary of labor?

ause it is noble, and reserve because it

No, dear parents, our children are

beauty of youth will respond with its love.

"Popular music has put Socrates out of

poured the eigarettes into their hands

Those vulgar boys who ate with their

tey never can forget?

cigarette smoking.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

MRS. STANLEY ADDICKS On Popular Music

appeal.

'No, they are not vulgar; they are young, defiant, selfish and strong; they want adventure because they are romantic and danger because they are curious; and we who have lived fear for them because we love them and know the weary old world and its judgments. Only let's not get excited.

'Do you remember how, only a few short months ago, we took those vulgar boys to our hearts, caressed them with our eyes. THE influence popular music has on man-A ners and morals is discussed by Mrs. Stanley Addicks, a musician of ability and one of Philadelphia's most ardent lovers of music in its highest manifestations.

"There is quite a discussion going on in the women's clubs about the music our young our hearts, caressed them with our eyes, cooked for them with our own hands and called them young gods? And so they were.
"Do you remember how our young girls, our lovely daughters, with white, strained people buy." Mrs. Addicks said.

"They speak of music as being good or bad in the sense of ethical values; as if it had the power to express definite ideas of eril or show us the way of teach us the amenities of polite society And finally American parents are besough to waken to their responsibilities and teach alldren how to be refined and cultured Without the use of words, music canno express an evil thought; without the contortions of the body, music cannot portray an objectionable dance. It is the glory and emotion it evokes, though to many of us the profoundest expression of our souls, is in-capable of definition and has no concrete

"It was cat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow they will lie in a ditch in France.

"They were not vulgar. Beauty walked
among us once more. We lived exalted moments; heroic days. Hey, Mr. Homer!
Here is another chance for you: The youth
of the world is going out to be excepted, and It may be, none the less, the most real thing about us.
"Music cannot draw with the certainty of paint or speak of the verities in the grandeur "And now—we are worrying about their morals and forming societies to suppress of verse; it cannot house the poor or build temples of worship; it cannot thunder the judgments of outraged immanity against a

vain and frivolous world.
"It may, perhaps, do more than this; is may touch powers in us that are the very fount of our highest thinking; the eternal symbol of what we feel in our little jour neys into the infinite where words or sigh cannot follow. Now what is the matter chairman of music of the General Federation Women's Clubs, says:
"When one knows that in one of Chi cago's biggest and best high schools the stu

dents bought 2000 popular songs in oneappointed by the school found only forty which it considered fit for boys and girls to sing together, don't you think that some-thing should be done to waken American parents to their, responsibilities?' 'And she adds:
'In the Middle West, where I had been

"In the Middle West, where I and been giving talks in which I attacked the evil popular sougs, I said to the manager of a music shop that I hoped I had not hurt her husiness. She replied: "If I could help you in this campaign I would give up every thing in the world." She told me that 75 per cent of the papels hought trash and his had when they select for it. per cent of the pupils boucht trash and blushed when they asked for it."
"Now it seems incredible to me that there are 1850 bed.

are 1660 had popular songs in the world I went to the largest music publishing house in our city and unblushingly asked for the very worst songs they had for sale, and they gave me three that they considered not very The rest were songs from the musical those that were new this season. "I found them very charming, talented and with considerable harmonic inventiveness. Such comedies as 'O Boy,' 'Leave It to Jane,' 'O Look, 'Mary' and 'Irene' I consider among the control of the considerable to the considerable to the considerable to the considerable to the control of the considerable to the control of the considerable to the control of the control

consider superior to anything Sullivan evan wrote with the exception of The Mikado.

"The music is melodious and the words reflect the thoughts and ideas of the young boys and girls in a manner they understand

Trash Bought in All the Arts

"As to the pupils buying trash, most people buy trash in all the arts; that is, if we are comparing popular things with master pieces. And that is as true of one generation The reason is that culture is a far mor

difficult thing to attalu than we suppose, and aste is a matter of opinion. That some popular songs are vulgar I nit, but they are not specially harmful.

secause vulgarity is not immorality and refinement is not virtue. Did you ever reflect over the splendid qualities you discovered in some coarse soul and how very unpleasant our refined friend could be? There is an lement in human nature that we call char oter, and it is not dependent on any exter nal thing we know. "What do we mean by vulgarity? Is it the way a man eats or a woman laughs! Is it the griny figure of the miner going

lown to rescue his buddy from death? Is t the woman of thirty 'who makes wicked ightnings of her eyes'? Or the blase man forty who grasps at youth to despoil it of its flower?

"Perhaps it is the coung boys of forty or lifty and the old men of eighteen or twenty?

"None of these, you say. I know; it is that boy and girl who, check to check, in the cellicious glannour of youth and strange new emotions, whirl their wonderful young bodies around, in unreserved delight, to the been and thomp of the juzz best while our its flower?

SHORT CUTS

Pennsylvania legislators know that old King Coal is a persistent old soul.

Come to think of ir, the navy didn't hand Mr. Daniels any bouquets when he returned to private life.

Seventeen thousand pounds of soap have been sent to Soviet Russia. Must be expecting another clean-up.

It is humiliating to realize that any small organized group can have more influ-cuce with legislators than the people who elect them.

The weather sometimes has a soporific effect. On Sunday three tons of powder exploded near Wilmington and barely disturbed the Sabbath calm. Douglas Fairbanks has sprained his ankle and Charlie Chaplin has hurt his foo

on a nail. The movie walk in life appears to be beset with difficulties. One bit of comfort we may extract from existing conditions: Though times are admittedly hard, there is nothing so bad here

that you can't find something worse in any country in Europe. That we should all have a calm and judicial temperament is perhaps much to be desired; but it must be remembered that the only antidote for a wave of bysteria is

sometimes a wave of hysteria. To give joyousness to the Easter season the Great American Hen (or the Great American Cold Storage House) is providing eggs for thirty-five and forty cents a dozen. But we continue to prefer the candy eggs

But we continue to prefer the candy eggs laid by the Easter rabbit. If the five men captured in Rio de Janeiro are really responsible for the Wall street bomb explosion of last year, the populace will willingly accord the police all the exedit due them, the credit so long with-held, and will be disposed to pay interest.

If in Wilmington you buy strictly fresh eggs you are liable to find them hard-boiled. This is because Sussex county farmers who raise expensive chickens and do not wish ors to batch out the eggs dip the hen fruit into boiling water before shipment. Later on the dealer finds himself in hot water provided by his customer.

The man of distinction in the borough of Tavistock, N. J., which has a popula-tion of twenty and the right to elect burgess. members of council, tax collector, assessor and patrolmen, is the man who holds no office. We don't know that there is any such individual in Tayistock. We simply venture the opinion that if there is distinc-

England's new "tin" coins are said to be turning blue because of the booze with which they come in contact on the bars. It seems a joyous way of turning a nickel into a greenback. But, on the other hand, though because many make coins area, and though booke may make coins green and noses red and lives rose color, the only permanent hue it imparts is the blueness that comes with the disordered stomuch and the

One of the most exciting and delightful of modern sports has received a setback. Fishing for hooch in the Delaware river is being discouraged by customs inspectors. Some excellent catches have been made re-cently in the neighborhood of liners. A lin would be baited with a few greenbacks and the fisherman would invariably land a bottle of choice vintage. But it's all over now. The season is closed.

Senator Edge says Congress would prefer to avoid the question of nullifying the ruling of Attorney General Palmer permit-ting the unlimited manufacture of beer for medicinal purposes. We incline to the belief that the senator has the right dope-The average congressman would prefer not to commit himself on any question under the sun concerning which there is more than one opinion-wherein the congressman is not unlike the vast majority of his fellows, who cheerfully sidestep responsibility whenever

A woman correspondent of the New York Times, deploring the fact that money lent to foreign countries too frequently goes into war vessels, suggests that Uncle Sam lend his money dollar for dollar to match reductions made by foreign countries in their more constitutions. army and navy appropriations. The more they reduce the more they can borrow. The plan sounds good. One may readily conceive that if it were rigidly followed the time would soon come when they would not have to borrow at all. Is it not unfortunate that to borrow at all. Is it not unfortunate that life and government are not run on such simple and common sense lines? It might easily lead to further simplicity. As thinss are now, there are European statesmen who would consider the plan simple to the point of foolishness. So warped may a man, by

Who was Simon Bolivar? What is the meaning of the initials A. U. C. applied to dates in Roman history? Why is a rabbit called a bunny? What is the corona of the sun? What is the largest completely landlocked 10. What is a duenna?

was Simon Bolivar

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Albany is the capital of New York. The "Hans Breitmann Ballads" were written by Charles Godfrey Leland, an American writer and publiclet, who flourished in the latter half of the last

attary. They were written in a sort Pennsylvania Dutch dialect. en Chamberlain is the British chanof Pennsylvania Dutch dialect.

Austen Chamberlain is the British chanchellor of the exchequer, the principal
financial officer of the British cabinet.

The former kaiser of Germany is living
in Holland under the name of Count

in Holland under the name of Count Hohenzollern, drypoint etening is one in which the needle records the lines of the picture directly on the plate instead of follow-ing the usual procedure of engraving the olerure on a prepared coating and the picture on a prepared coating and eating in the lines with acids.

eating in the lines with acids.
The "Jupiter" symphony was composed by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.
Alliteration is a literary device of beginning successive or related words with the same sound. Anglo-Saxon poetry was based on an elaborate alliterative system or initial rhyme instead of the terminal or end rhymes of later English poetry. An example of alliteration is Swinburne's "The lilies and languors of virtue, the roses and raptures of vice."

nd Poincare was the war president "State subvention" is a governmental state subvention is a governmental subsidy granted to some enterprise. Abroad opera houses and theatres are often subsidized by the state. In this country mail ships have received fedcral subventions.
heodore Roosevelt and Wooffew Wilson are two Presidents of the United
States who attained notability as his-