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Philadelphia, Thursday, April 21, 1921

ART AT CITY HALL

In IS rather startling to remember that a city like this, which already is in posresion of some very valuable collections of paintings and in a way to acquire other collections that are priceless, expects the Department of Public Works to look properly after these pictures.

The Department of Public Works is admireble in its way. But to ask the technical men of its staffs to care for great art collections is about like asking the police to do the work of chemical research in the Department of Health. There ought to be somebody at City Hall.

in Director Caven's department or out of fully qualified by knowledge and experience generally to appraise valuable paintings and to care for them and direct the work of their restoration.

NEXT WINTER'S COAL

THE Anthracite Bureau of Information. maintained by the coal operators, resorts that "barring unforeseen circum-stances like a winter of unusual severity ft can be predicted confidently that there will be no shortage of anthracite this year."

The production of a supply equal to the demand is, however, said to be dependent on the early purchase of coal by the consumers. If they do not order it the opera-

ters will not mine it, even though they know about what the demand will be The operators profess inability to mine large quantities in advance of orders. They they have no facilities for storing and that the coal must be loaded into the cars as it comes from the mines and be shipped

to its destination. It is wise for the householders to order this winter's supply early in the year so that the retail dealer may send his order to the mines. But if the producer of any other commodity were as certain as the coal eperators are that a fixed amount of their oduct would be consumed every year He would arrange to produce that amount and deliver it when it was ordered instead of following a hand-to-mouth policy.

THE MILLAR BILL ESCAPES

THE Harrisburg wrecking crew seems to the dust from its eyes the Miller bill, providing that the Public Service Commission shall have power to determine the reasonableness of rentals paid by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company to the underlying empanies, snapped spiritedly back into the State Renate

The measure, which has already passed te House, is altogether too lively to please those political and financial combinations which shudder at the thought of giving the public a square deal.

The Millar bill, specifically enlarging and defining the sphere of the commission's control over a vital public utility, was thought have been entombed. Is it possible that the bitter penalty of relaxed vigilance in Marrisburg is an access of new life for a measure framed without regard for special mterests?

THE REVISION PROGRAM

THERE is little doubt that the Governor will sign the bill providing for a constientional convention which has passed both houses of the Legislature.

encide whether they wish to have the conctitution revised. At the September primaries they will be called upon to vote on the question of calling a convention, and et the same time to nominate delegates to the convention. If the convention proposition is roted down the delegates will have nothing

The tank before the advocates of revision to convince the voters of its necessity. It is useless to deny that the number of persons with positive convictions on the abject is small. The average voter must be persuaded to take an interest in the matter and to vote on it when the oppor

Every one who knows anything about admits that the constitution is defective. It was drafted in 1873, since when there has been no revision. Many amendments have been adopted, it is true, but they have not aliminated the contradictions and they have ot brought the do ument up to the needs

d the present time. Arrangements have already been made for a statewide campaign in support of the revision program. It will begin as soon as

te Governor signs the measure

SENATORIAL RUBBER STAMPING CENATOR NORRIS has denounced Dumerous confreres who favored the treaty with Colombia to the extent of passing it yesterday as "rubber stamps of the White House." Somehow or other this phrase on senatorial lips lacks povelty.

Mr. Norris in particular has ming th mme tune before. Memory informs one that when the nation once "rubber-stamped" a presidential call to war in defense of American liberties the gentleman from Ne brasks protested

It is always interesting to observe condistancy, even when this involves obstructiculam on any and all occasions. There is not the alightest likelihood that the public is deluded concerning the Norris brand of statesmenship.

MR. BRYAN RISES TO SPEAK

PROHIBITION, said Mr. Bryan in I Washington, 'is now the settled policy of the country.' What he meant to say doubtless, was that probibition is the setpolicy of the government.

When you speak of the country you have naturally to think in terms of the people. The people would be far better if they cheerfully accepted as their own the policy suggested in the Volstend act. Even Mr.

Bryan, ingenuous as he is about many things, must know that they have not done this. How can they be convinced? How can they be made to understand what is best for them? In other words, how can prohibition be enforced and permanently

established? The tireless Nebraskan had a great deal to do with formulating the sentiment that at last took visible form in the Volstead law. Now that the law is on the books he cannot decently evade his share of the responsibility which it implies. Yet he talked for almost an hour in Washington without once suggesting a way in which the dry law of his dreams can be made to operate decently and efficiently.

THE "YOU TICKLE ME AND I'LL TICKLE YOU" POLICY

posing the Bill to Put the Support of State Charities on a Scientific Basis THE real objections of the opponents of Governor Sproul's plan to create a De-

Those Who Wish It to Continue Are Op-

partment of Public Welfare, embodied in Senator Woodward's bill, have not been It is charged that the bill is part of

plan to strengthen the Sproul political machine through the control over patronage and through the supervision of appropria-

Every member of the Legislature, however, knows that this charge is merely a pretext to excuse hostility to the measure and that the bill is objected to not because will strengthen the Governor, but be cause it will take from the legislators themselves one of the sources of their own political power.

A large proportion of the members of the General Assembly exert themselves every session to secure as much money as possible for the charitable institutions in their triets. They engage in log-rolling and vote for appropriations in one district for which they know there is not sufficient justification in order to secure votes for an appropriation for the institutions in their own The most expert log-roller gets the most money.

The purpose at the bottom of the Governor's plan is to put the appropriation of money for philanthropic and correctional purposes upon a scientific basis and thus to conserve the money of the state.

This end has not been and could not be accomplished under the present system. where supervision of such institutions is divided among the Board of Public Charities, the Committee on Lunacy and the Prison Labor Commission. These three bodies are abolished by the bill and their functions are taken over by an unsalaried Commission of Public Welfare, with a salaried commissioner as its executive officer.

This commission is to have supervision over all penal, reformatory and correctional institutions and all hospitals for the insane or for any other purpose, and all instituleptic persons and all institutions for the care of the deaf, inebriates or juvenile delinquents when these institutions receive state aid. And it is also to supervise all charitable institutions and all places where the insane are detained, whether these institutions receive state aid or not. It is to look after all the county prisons, hospitals and almshouses and all institutions to which dependent or neglected children may be committed and all baby farms. Further, it is to administer the mothers' assistance system and to manage the labor system of the penitentiaries and reformatories and to supervise the relief from conditions caused by mine-caves, by fire, by flood or other casualty which constitutes a menace to public welfare and safety.

The concentration of supervisory authority over these matters in one body is in line with the best modern practice. It tends to economy and to the application of the most advanced methods of relief for the persons confined in the institutions brought under uniform control. But the practical pusiness justification for the plan lies in its reform of the system of appropriating state money

Every institution seeking state aid is required to set forth Its needs to the department created by the bill. The commissioner is then to examine carefully into each request and to discover so far as possible its merits. Then he is to report to the General Assembly the result of his inquiry and to make his recommendations.

The intent of the bill is that these recommendations should constitute the officlal charitable and correctional budget for the two succeeding years. It is assumed that this budget would be prepared and the noney apportioned on the basis of the work done by the different institutions and not in the haphazard manner now prevailing. The per charities of a few influential poli ticians would then have to justify their existence and be content with such a propertion of the appropriation as the work they did entitled them to.

The measure ought to be welcomed by the politicians who think their political life s dependent on the amount of money they can get out of the state treasury for their districts. It will relieve them of the pressure now brought to bear on them because they can refer solicitors for funds directly to the Public Welfare Commission created expressly to guide the Legislature in the distribution of state money. And they can assure their constituents that every worthy institution will get as much money as the

state can afford. Only those who wish to play favorites can oppose the measure. It ought to be supported by every one who welcomes the bemerous commissions now managing various phases of the public business and the concentration of authority in as few hands as is consistent with efficiency.

FEMININE HUMOR

MOST men, accustomed as they have been in recent years to doubt their fitness for lordship, will read with gratification and relief Miss Agnes Repplier's assertion that they actually are monopolists of the peculiar wisdom that is manifest as a sense of humor. Certainly you see only half of life if you are unable to see a funny side to almost every affair of daily existence. Men are more tolerant and in some ways more charitable than women. Few of them ever really grow up or away from babits of irresponsibility which all boys have. They can loaf gracefully and with extreme pleas-Women cannot. Men can laugh at poor jokes which women would greet with a critically lifted eyebrow. They used to waste innumerable hours in bars talking the idlest nonsense, fraternizing with strangers, pledging everlasting fealty to one another, and they were seemingly content with the sound of their own volces and the more or less uncertain light of an occasional kindred spirit. No one ever could remember what the others said or any of the topics of their conversation. Boys flock in groups on street corners. Girls are too fastidiousthat is, too sensitive and unalytical-to do anything of the sort.

The easy going masculine mind responds readily to any invitation to a romp or a riot. Women have the appearance of thinking twice and viewing and measuring in a flash a whole series of possible future consequences before they accept an introduction or even offer ten to a friend. They are slow to like any one and quick with their disifies and prejudices. They are far more

critical of small things than men are and far more apt to take unimportant things seriously. Yet it will not do to assume that they have no humor. If they are careful it is, perhaps, because men are notoriously is, perhaps, because men are notoriously careless, and some one certainly has to be the steadying force in the social unit called bome. It has been said, that women will always hoard food and money. That is because instinct tells them that if they do not instinct tells the te somebody is very likely to go hungry or in want, since a man, living as he does in the moment, often will fling his money and his food broadcast and forget his own children. If women were without a sense of humor. if they were not able to laugh often at the men closest to them, they would be crying most of the time.

As professional humorists women do not shine so brightly as men do, and that may be because they have not had time to develop a habit of expression. There has been no feminine Dickens, no feminine Mark Twain, no feminine Hans Christian Andersen. But behind every great humorist you will perceive the work of a woman who in obscurity did her share to make the world laugh. She was the one who made the genius happy, who ordered his life for him. kept him from catching colds and dying before his time, collected his papers, picked up his scattered things and did all the hard and dull and thankless services without which the mind of her lord could not have glowed at all.

What time had she to be humorous and clever and irresponsible?

OPERA OUT OF BONDAGE

T'D ENJOY grand opera if I knew what I they were singing about." As in some circles it was considered cultured to sneer at this familiar confession, the proponents of lyric drame in English had anything but an easy time. Perhaps they overplayed their hand. Propagandists of all hues exhibit a tendency to de this.

In any event, the unintelligibility of grand opera to all save polygiots was generally regarded as permanent. Then came the war and the German tongue underwent the ban

of numerous other things Teutonic Peace, however, raised the old question concerning the devil's monopoly of the good tunes. It was seen fit to pursue one of his alleged manifestations around the stump and some engaging Wagnerian melodies were recaptured.

The offense, it was held, lay in the ver-biage, not the harmonies. And then, apologetically enough, the operas of "Tristan and Isolde" and "Lohengrin" appeared in lucid Anglo-Saxon. In their new linguistic dress Philadelphians have heard both of these works this season.

"Lobengrin" wound up the series at the Academy this week, and the audience followed the details of its action with the zest and genuine interest that is accorded a worthy new play. For opera in English is not in the least an outrage to the sensibilities, but a revelation of long-deferred common sense. Of course, there are old-fashioned librer-

tos in need of editing, but the task is not insuperable, and what has been done by Sigmund Spacth with the old, stilted translation of "Lohengrin" can be imitated in other lyric plays. English is not the most mellificous of

tongues, yet that it is singable was long ago proved in the Gilbert and Sullivan operettas and other similar works. Moreover, the German language can scarcely be called dulcet. The difficulty of obtaining artists to sing

in the vernacular has not existed for some time. Mr. Gatti-Casazza possesses plenty of stars in his organisation to whom the English tongue is native. Mme. Easton. Mr. Harrold and Mr. Whitehill showed with what lyric eloquence and clarity it could be voiced in the interesting Wagnerian performance given here on Tuesday night. Geraldine Farrar, Thomas Chalmers, Charles Hackett are also available, and Mary Garden and numerous others in the opposing camp. Caruso has mastered English and several of his compatriots on the operation stage have overcome its pitfalls.

Opera in English may the war was a liberalizing agent after all. Once out of bondage, the lyric drama stands an excellent chance of escaping also from exoticism.

The emergency which brought about this commendable reform has passed. There are rumors that "Die Walkuere" is to be revived next season and that it may be presented in German. This feature of the restoration might well be spared.

There is no valid reason for restoring the seals of mystery to grand opera. The glimpse of emancipation is altogether too delightful to be clouded.

ROYALTY BURIED IN BERLIN

NO RECENT spectacle in Europe appealed so variously to the ordinary imagination as the funeral of the former German empress in Berlin. As was expected, all the remaining available properties of royalty were gathered hurriedly by the millrarists, the junkers and the reactionaries for a spectacle intended obviously to revive in the people the old mood and to recreate the old spell under which Germany gave itself unquestioningly to the Hohenzollerns and doom.

Some one brought from biding the purple funeral cloth of royalty. Flags flew and silver belmets, glittering in the sunlight, bore streamers of black crepe. Uniforms blazed in a way that, in other days, would have moved the sentimental Berliners simultaneously to pride and tears. The old crowd turned out with about 30,000 mourn-

terrible and colorful tradition. It was clear from the first that the funeral of the ex-empress would be made the basis of renewed Hohenzollern propaganda. Through it the junkers hoped to excite first pity and then general sympathy for the absent Wilhelm. But the crowds, worn and disillusioned, looked on without emotion and turned away before the spec-

The correspondent who wrote that the royalists of Germany buried their last hopes with the body of their former empress put a great deal of truth into a few words.

WHEN "MAY" IS MADE "SHALL"

IT IS, of course, within the power of the Legislature to nullify the charter under which the city government of Philadelphia is now operated. Buch a performance, however, is much too crude to appeal to the well-known fine Florentine instincts of the Vare organization. The setack directed by Max Aron in

bill introduced in the State Senate subtly proposes a mere change of a few auxiliary verbs in the charter wording. "Shall" is to be substituted for "may" in the provision authorizing the advertising for bids for street-cleaning work by contract, if voted for by a majority of Council.

Under this arrangement the municipal street-cleaning program could be rather effectively crippled. It is not inconceivable that the world's once largest contractor for removing ashes, refuse and garbage would The charter amendment suggested is so

deftly phrased, and with such exquisite regard for the arts of a Talleyrand or a Machiavelli, that it seems almost a shame to speak of it harshly and with candor. Surely some of the amenities of high statecraft ought to be preserved.

FOLKS AND FANCIES

Glasgow as the Miners' Chief Counsel. Henry Kirke Porter's Lifework. Miss Grundy and the Anti-Suffragists-Judge Thompson's Dilemma

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN WILLIAM ANDERSON GLASGOW, JR., of this city, succeeds the new secretary of state, Charles E. Hughes, as chief counsel to the United Mine Workers

of America.

of America.

Mr. Glasgow is a widely known member of the bar of Philadelphia. He has been practicing here since 1904, prior to which he practiced in Boanoke, Va.

He was chief counsel to Herbert Hoover, national food administrator, during the war, with headquarters in Washington.

The particular atmidiance that attaches

The particular significance that attaches of the selection of Mr. Glasgow as chief of the legal department of the United Mine the legal department of the Children lawyer Workers is that he is a corporation lawyer of high attainments.

His work, however, has been largely upon constructive lines in the way of compelling great corporations to observe the law. In this he has been matched successfully against some of the brightest minds in the country. His most prominent work was his handling of the calebrated Parasilance. His most prominent work was his handling of the celebrated Pennsylvania Railroad coal cases some years ago, in which he qualified as an expert both in mining and railroad law and their relation to the common law.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, himself an exceedingly able, conservative man, knew his business when he hit upon Mr. Glasgow to succeed Charles E. Hughes.

WHEN Henry Kirke Porter, of Pitts-burgh, died the early part of last week, that city lost one of its finest citizens and the state one of its most progressive men. Yet Kirke Porter, as he was popularly known, did not have a state reputation of the same extent as some other men who have been less closely identified with its

manufacturing interests.

For fifty-four years he was one of Pitta-burgh's leading manufacturers, philanthro-pists and civic reformers, and withal a consistent Christian gentleman.

He wore eyeglasses and Burnsidean whiskers, was of an active, nervous temperament and spoke with a slight Yankee I think his partiality for the side-whiskers was due to his army experience, when that style of hirsute decoration was in vogue during the Civil War. General A. E. Burn-

de set the style.

Mr. Porter's religious activities assumed the form of Sunday school work, in which he was an enthusiast.

NEWSPAPER statement proclaims that A NEWSPAPER statement proclaims that the death of H. K. Porter completes a coincidental trio of deaths of three great Pittsburghers—Andrew Carnegie, John A. Brashear and H. K. Porter, whose birthdays fell upon the same day.

It is an error in so far as it relates to Mr. Carnegie.

It is an error in so far as it relates to Mr. Carnegie.

John A. Brashear, scientist, and H. K. Porter, manufacturer, were born on the same day and year, November 24, 1840.

Andrew Carnegie was born on November 25 three years earlier, in 1837.

There, however, the comparison ends, Andrew Carnegie and John A. Brashear were agnostics as to religious belief. H. K. Porter not only believed in but supported, with the utmost liberality as to financial aid, the doctrines of evangelical Christianity. In the business world he was a manufacturer of narrow-gauge and light locomotores. turer of narrow-gauge and light locomo-tives, and it is a safe venture to say that the product of his mills and factories is to be found in practically every country Mr. Porter, who was of New Hampshire

hirth, originally intended to become a Bap-tist clergyman. He pursued a course in theology at Rochester Theological Seminary after graduating from Brown.

He was for nearly half a century a member of the board of trustees of Crozer The-

ber of the board of trustees of Crozer Theological Seminary near Chester, and was a
member of the board of trustees of George
Washington University at Washington.
His list of religious corporate responsibilities embraced everything from president
of the American Baptist Home Missionary
Society to member of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A.

The wide range of his usefulness also included his election to the Fifty-eighth Con-

gress from Pittsburgh. RE we down-hearted? NO! A If this old slogan of world-war days is not the battlecry of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, it

It is not only not down-hearted, but it is today as defiant, active, aggressive and un-dismayed as it was before the nineteenth amendment went over the top.

Its platform is a modified states' rights

Its cardinal principle is that equal suffrage by United States constitutional amendment

impairs the very life of the republic.
It demands local self-government to the extent that the citizens of the individual state should determine whether or not they desire the extension of the suffrage

MISS MARGARET R. GRUNDY, of Bristol, is acretary of the national sociation.
She is the only representative of eastern

Pennsylvania on the official board, though Pennsylvania on the omeial board, though Pittsburgh is represented by a vice president and a member of the board of directors. She is a sister of Joseph R. Grundy, the militant head of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association.

Miss Grundy is every whit as persistent and clever a fighter for what she believes is right as her distinguished brother, as the two outstanding present purposes of the ssociation demonstrate, via

To expose the glant lobby of radical women now in Washington, and to impress upon the American people the fact that opposition to women suffrage is not a dead issue—is not even a side issue—but is the most persuasive of all issues of the post-war period. The association has two big lawsuits under way challenging the validity of the nine-

teenth amendment Who is there that can or dare say that women cannot fight?

UDGE J. WHITAKER THOMPSON, of the United States District Court, has had pretty convincing evidence of the persistent contempt of trial juries for the law

By the same token, these same jurymen nly disregarded the explicit instructions openly disregarded the explicit instructions of the bench, which is a thing unheard of in the procedure of United States courts. Worse still, out of a dozen cases verdicts were returned in every case of a character to demonstrate the sympathy of the jury with

the derendant.

They, all of them, were cases involving violations in some form of the Volstead act.

Two sidelights on probibition are of addiional interest

A prominent prohibitionist told me that
the drastic features of the Anti-Saloon
League bill, which was defeated in Herrisburg last week, were placed there by the
inelstence of the radical element in the A citizen of western Pennsylvania, who knows the land and the people, brings me the information that there are more moon-

been in the last forty years. In explaining its refusal to make fur-ther comment on the Yap situation, the Japanese Government refers to the "mutual understanding" with the United States regarding such reticence. Oriental courtesy

shine distilleries in operation along the Laurel and the Blue Ridges in Westmore-

land and Somerset countles than there have

Philadelphians are eager to make the sesquicentennial a pronounced success just soon as they can twist their tongues

There are several of the opposition senators who are inclined to hall Colombia with anything but delight.





why I associate the light of science and art with religion. Whatever there is for man in the future, knowledge of it can only be gained through discovery. If we broaden

and deepen human experience we shall broaden and deepen man's knowledge of God.

and it is along that path that the religion of the future will reach its goal.

Minister Must Understand

"It would be as easy for a man who is color-blind to appreciate a Turner sunset, as easy for a man who is deaf to appreciate a Beethoven sonata, as for a minister de-

roid of the art impulse to understand the greatest collection of poetry in any book since the making of books began. The church should be more than she is the patron of fine arts. In the days of old, no

spiritual power was so associated with the great arts as was the church. But the

today such ugly church windows, to say nothing of the prevailing architecture of our edifices of worship, the fact that we

ecrable in music, indicates that the church has failed in that it has appealed too much

to prejudice and not enough to the emotion and the imagination to which Christ appealed when He said, 'Consider the lilies of the field.'

with authority and power is because to them the Bible is a book of logical deduc-

Art must be sincere or it is not art, and the man who preaches should cultivate the

arts in order to be a better interpreter.
"Whatever we mean by religion, the church must face this fact: She cannot

divorce herself from life. She must take

her stand on the experiences of the hearts

and the minds of humanity, satisfied to

move up with the growing consciousness of the masses toward the kingdom of God.

And that kingdom will be the discovery of

the human race, as men and women are true

Scintillating Watch Dials

One common use of radium is for making

examination of one of these radium dials through a powerful magnifying glass fur-

nishes a sight that will never be forgotten

The luminous material-is seething with tiny

flashes of light, caused by the explosions of

radium atoms. As each atom explodes a particle flies from it like a projectile from a

gun. While it is impossible actually to see one of these particles, scientific investigation

has shown that when one of these particles

is suddenly stopped by striking a crystal of

zinc sulphide the heat is sufficient to make a flash of light the eye can see, and it is

these flushes that are seen under the mag-

nifying glass. They occur at the rate of 200,000 a second, and their combined light

produces a glow that may easily be seen

Bait for Gulis

Sir Henry Layard had a short way with

omniscient youths, who gushed over Cima-bue, Giotto. Daniele da Volterra. "Do you

seriously think," he would ask with his rasping drawl, "that any of them can com-

would fall into the trap and discourse on

would fair into the trap and discourse on the chiaroscuro of that great artist; others, more honest, would invite scorn by confess-ing ignorance of his work. It was only when they reached home that they discovered that 'mortadella' was a sausage.

A Gigantic Lie

The fundamental principle of communism.

as interpreted by the Holshevists, is the

forced suppression of private enterprise, in

pare with Mortadella da Bologna?

Bir Paul Pukes, in the World's War,

without a lens

From the Living Age.

to the unfolding of the beauty of life.

Floyd W. Parsons in the World's Work

luminous dials on watches and clocks,

The Bible is not like that. book of great poetry which represents the expressions of artists of Christ's world. We cannot make art express dogmatic thesis, only the truth of human experience.

'The reason why so few preachers preach

can so easily tolerate so much that is

holiness of beauty.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

THE REV. ROBERT NORWOOD On Religion and Art

RELIGION that disregards the beauty A RELIGION that disregards the beauty of created things, to hedge its ministers with dogma and choke spiritual growth with ancient beliefs, is a religion that cannot survive. This, in effect, is the opinion of the Rev. Robert Norwood, rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Over-

brook.
"My idea of religion is that religion is
life, human relationship," he said. "It is based on revelation, and revelation is the child of vision. The human soul will find it difficult to obey the Master's injunction love your enemies without that vision, because only with that vision will it be revealed that what is 'enemy' in the other is only physical, and that the soul itself is always a thing of beauty. Unless religion has in it that thrill of ecstasy that the artist has who sees beauty in what

"It then becomes what Paul really mean when he described the 'sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. Religion is love. The thought of love as between soul and soul been made by many a mere family re-on, whereas what is meant is what Browning describes as 'that first, fine, care-

Follows Paul's Words

"Theology and theologians err in that they destroy that notion of the rediscovering of life in terms of beauty and power. If by their fruits we shall know the truth from the untruth, then surely religion must al-ways best express itself in creative power, as Paul said, That I may know Him and

as Paul said. That I may know Him and the power of His resurrection."
One reason why religion has lost much "One reason why religion has lost much of its power to arouse men and women in these days to anything like vital awakening is because it has lost sight of the fact that religion and art are one thing, the expres-sion of a creative power whose result is invariably, in its true manifestation, beauty. "A great many men who call themselves Christians, even a large proportion of our ministers, have put their belief and their vision on a traditional basis.

"My idea concerning the modern religious situation is that instead of working from God down to man, we must work from man.

situation is that instead of working from God down to man, we must work from man, through man's experiences, up to God. We must reach the divine through discovery, which is a better word than revelations. Jesus said that we cannot see the kingdom of God by mere observation, and that is

What Do You Know?

I. Where and what is the Sorbonne?

Who wrote the poem, "The Man With the Hoe"?

3. Who was the last Bourbon king of France? Name two noted American generals who became college heads?

6. What is the difference between a hem-stitch and a hemistich? What is the correct pronunciation of Chihuahua, an important city in northern Mexico?

What is a clavier?

What is the original meaning of pande-Who were the ancient Helienists?

10. How many men composed a Roman legion? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The last action in the Civil War occurred in July, 1866, when the Confederate raider Shenandoah destroyed the vessels of the Bering sea whaling fleet, which flew the Union flag. This was three months after the surrender of Lee at Appomattox.

A solecism is an offense against grammar or idlom; blunder in the manner of speaking or writing; place of ill-breeding or incorrect behavior.

Ohio is the "Buckeye State."

The official name given by the historical branch of the United States Depart-ment of War to that portion of the world war in which the forces of the United States were engaged is the War of 1917. dividual initiative and personal ambition based on hope of profit. Yet the only means the Bolshevists ever possessed of persuading the Russian workers and peasants to support the Bolshevist regime was the promise of something for nothing. And this being contrary to Communist principle, it A cord of wood contains 128 cubic feet. The word cemetery is derived from the follows that communism has not been es-Greek "koimeterion," a dorr from "koimao," to put to seep. tablished

The principal tree cut for timber in United States is yellow pine. James M. Beck's idea of a monument to the federal constitution suggests unother convenient way of honoring it without nec-George Ellot (Marian Evans Cross) wrote the novel "Daniel Deronda." 10. Plutarch was a Greek historian, cele-brated as the author of forty-six par-allel lives of Greeks and Romans. He was born in Chacrones, Greece, about 45 A. D. essarily obeying it.

the Germans to part with their gold sug-

Humanisms By WILLIAM ATHERTON DUPLY

SAM LUNSFORD was a "boot" at Paris Island, which means that he was a marine corps recruit. He went "around the loop" with Edwin Denby, now secretary of the navy.

"What kind of a boot was Denby?" usked Sam.

"He was a bard guy." was the reply. "He never asked for the easy end of it. The men all liked him." "Did you know that he had been a con gressman?

"No." said Lunsford. "We didn't ask no questions. We used to auction him off, though, to see who would go on leave with him. He always had money and it was awful easy to borrow from him.

Dr. W. J. McGee, profound government scientist, who died a few years ago, could use his left hand as well as his right, and his right as well as his left.

He revealed a peculiar thing about those who are ambidextrous. They never dream he wild He he said. He had never had a dream in all his life. None of his ambidextrous friends ever dreamed. Dreaming comes from the fact that one part of the brain is awake while the other part is asleep. The amb dextrous brain works as a whole and knows no twilight zone in which dreams come.

When Tasker Lowndes Oddie, of Nevada came down to Washington to swear to do his duty as United States senator, he has something of a feeling of returning to his native heath. This was due, in the first place, to the fact that over in the Narr Department hangs the picture of Benjamin Stoddart, its first secretary, of whom the man from Nevada is a direct descendant another ancestor, used to preside as chiexecutive of Maryland at Annapolis, not far away; and that the name of William Prout. yet another progenitor, appears in the records of thousands of properties in Washington, for he used to own all the land away to the east of the Capitol Building.

W. L. Bruckart, who writes the Asso-ciated Press dispatches about the doings of the House of Representatives that every body reads in his newspaper, the other day

did a good deed. He was going home on the street car and a small boy next to him was telling a friend that he had lost his job as page in Congress because the member whose patron age he was had failed of re-election. I was pretty hard because he was the so support of his mother and their little flat. The boy got off at the same corner as the newspaperman. He went into the same apartment house. Bruckart observed the number on the door he entered. He called up the manager of the building and con-

firmed the boy's story. Next morning he went to see Mr. Mondell, the majority floor leader, and told his story. This gentleman was once an orphan boy without even a mother. The magi-wand was waved that restored the page to his place, and the kettle hums happily on the little gas stove when he goes home to mother in the evening, but to them the man still a mystery.

Senator Thomas Heffin, of Alabama, benever declined an invitation to speak issue to him by a group of his constituents. No matter how isolated the community from which the call may come, no matter how primitive the means of transportation, no matter how wet or dry, hot or cold, the weather, the senator accepts and sets out on

the journey. Sometimes he arrives late. He is not a punctual man. But regardless of the hour-despite the fact an audience has been as-sembled for hours, Mr. Heflin repairs to a hotel, to the home of a friend, to the village barber shop. There he carefully bathes carefully shaves, carefully arrays himself from the skin out in spotless linen. If is summer time he is likely to appear in snow-white suit, gleaming shirt front, wide brimmed hat. Even in winter he wears white, starched yests. He arrives late. somewhat florid, perspiring freely, but in

And his country constituents like it H long served in the House from that con-gressional district which the Census Buceau et down as the most illiterate in the States. He admits it, but explains the fig ures as being due to the preponderance colored population. But the voters give voters give colored population. But the voters given bim credit for showing them the courtest operating to meet them as a bridegrous might make ready for the coming of her who is to wear the flowing veil of virgin white. They like it. They express their \$5.

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maculate.