# Evening Public Tedger

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Philadelphia, Thursday, July 7, 1921

# POLICE AND BOOTLEGGERS CCUSATIONS such as were made against

A Police Licutement McBride in the course of a hearing before the Civil Service Commission yesterday were not needed to suggest the extent and danger of possible underground relationships between ward politics and the illicit whisky trade. Whether you like it or not, it is necessary to admit that the power of ward politics is still successfully exerted in innumerable instances to direct police policies, and that what is known as police corruption is merely the corruption of ward methods made visible by enforced police co-operation.

So, with the authority for enforcement and the power to grant informal immunity thrust into the hands of minor police officials under the new dry law in Pennsylvania, it is not too much to assume that we are approaching a time when the lesser ses will wield the most powerful weapon that ever was made available to them.

Time and again in this city there have been rumors of working agreements between a few police officials and those who syste matically violate the Volstend law, It ought to be remembered that all the graft ever charged against policemen of the old school was petty in comparison to that which the dry era and the State enforcement laws swept within reach of almost all men in uniform.

This is, of course, an old story. It is easy enough to say that it isn't news and to ask what can be done about it. Nothing can be done about it unless you can remake the police organizations of the State and appoint on every force and in every executive office only confirmed, convinced and incorruptible advocates of bone-dry pro-

### CONCERT-GOERS BY THOUSANDS

A THEATRE or opera house responding to an instant and imperative accessity of increasing its seating capacity by 1000 would straightway be classified as phenomenally successful. The band concerts on the Parkway Plaza are logically entitled to a similar

The appeal of good summer music under the auspices of the municipality has developed far beyond the original conceptions. Since the series of excellent entertainments given by the Philadelphia Band began this season public attendance has overwhelmingly outstripped the seating accommodations, although these are far in excess of those formerly provided on the north pavement of

One thousand more chairs have already been ordered by Chief Baxter, of the Bureau of City Property, and it is hoped will be installed by the end of this week. Plainly the public has passed beyond the stage in which a liking for music is fostered by solicitous propaganda.

The taste for concerts is genuine and general. It is the part of the city at this time to keep pace with this hopeful index of sincere artistic enthusiasm in the com-

This means not only that the physical demands of the case be met, but also that the purveyors of municipal music should strive increase the quality standard wherever and whenever possible. There need be few fears of depressing the public with alleged 'highbrow' offerings.

Musical Philadelphia in its present development is quite capable of appreciating the best products of the act of composition.

## SMUTS IN IRELAND

GENERAL JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS Europe. He was a soldier, and a very brave one, who fought the British in the Boer War and later became the dominant and guiding mind in the new Union of South Africa. Premier representing British authority. He has always had a genius for conciliation. and his brilliant achievements seem to have been inspired chiefly by a love of reason and

No twist of international events even brought about a spectacle more strange than that of this great-hearted Afrikander journeying to Ireland to bridge the vast and deen abysses created by centuries of misrule and of misunderstandings between people whose interests, because of the inexorable factors of natural laws and geographical location, ought to run forever parallel. Smuts the statesman of the future, is merely trying almost single-handed to atone for the ap palling errors of an army of statesmen of the past. The greatest barrier in his way and in the way of the British Government In Ireland is the terrible wall of religious prejudice created for the most part by politicians, now long dead, who believed that they were thus building surely for the future urity of the empire.

If you want to know what is the matter with the world, give a thought to Smuts as he appears in contrast with recent events in the United States. No crowds watch the bulletin boards for news of the Irish pilgrimage of General Smuts. Few people give that adventure a serious thought. Yet the Premier of the Union of South Africa is some millions of times more courageous than either Dempsey or Carpentier, and the work in which he is engaged means more to humanity than all the prize fights ever

## ART COMES FIRST

IN THE abstract, hard work is distatesful o mankind. Operatic singing is peculiarly exacting labor. Enrico Caruso is a human being. The most illustrious of tenors should, therefore, welcome with delight the prospect of his permanent retirement from

Somehow or other, however, this syllo gism is faulty. Captain Fulton, of the United States Army Intelligence Service, ous just returned from Europe with an acwhich the latter "almost broke down" in pressing the belief that he would never an extension. Grantibe the brith of the story, the sin-

cerity of the sentiment is hardly to be dis-puted. It is significant, none the less. Rich in worldly goods and assured a princely income through his royalties on talking-machine records, after sixteen years of adulation and glory in America alone, after activities that can scarcely be matched by any tenor in history, Enrico Caruso is loath to retire, is moved almost to tears at the

possibility. The desire of his audiences that he should return in full lyric vigor is explicable. It is in the main selfish. But the attitude of Caruso himself is altogether another affair.

Perhaps the answer is to be found in art, that insatiable mistress. The aspirations of her true servants are inextinguishable.

### CONGRESS CAN'T SUCCEED BY ATTACKING SYMPTOMS

But Its Leaders Do Not Seem to Understand That the Little Problems Are Parts of One Big Problem of World Readjustment

NONGRESS has been in session about three C months, yet none of its lenders has seemed to grasp the fact that the various matters which they have been talking about are merely different elements in one big problem.

They have been puttering about with details when they should have been considering general principles. Which means that they have not mastered the essentials of leadership. They do not seem to be able to formulate a constructive policy broad enough to take in all the details.

The revision of the tariff and the internal revenue laws, the adjustment of the allied debt, the payment of bonuses to the soldiers, the relief of the farmers and the ratification of the peace trenty are tied up more closely than the Peace Conference tied the League of Nations covenant with the Versailles agreement. They cannot be considered separately with any hope of reaching a satisfactory conclusion.

The peaceful business of the United States and of Europe is out of joint because of

Money was spent without stint or limit for years. Economy could not be considered when results had to be accomplished in the shortest possible time. We indulged in an orgy of spending. Money flowed freely. The Government spent it and the citizens into whose pockets it went spent with equal freedom and with less justification.

When the fighting ended the income of tens of thousands of war workers suddenly

Private industries, which had been selling their products at high prices, found the de-mand for them stopped with equal sudden-

But the war taxes which were levied on them are still in force two and a balf years after the fighting ceased. This is true both in this country and in Europe.

The people have been forced to economize, but the Governments are still spending on a large scale and are seeking ways and means to enable them to raise money to pay the interest on their war debts and to carry on their business in the extravagant style to which they became accustomed during the

Congress can pass no adequate readjustment laws without considering the situation on both sides of the ocean.

The European Governments owe the Government of the United States \$10,000,000. 000. European business men owe American business men between \$3,000,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000 more.

How to pay this is perplexing our debtors. How to enable them to pay it ought to receive the earnest consideration of Con-

An adjustment of the debt to us of the foreign Governments will instantly relieve The payment or the funding of the debts of the European busi ness men to America will release the enormous sums tied up in foreign credits and relieve to that extent business conditions here and abroad.

This means that the new Tariff Law must be constructed by men who see beyond the American coast line and can understand that a protective tariff to be effective must in fact protect the interests for the benefit of which it is framed.

A narrow-minded, provincial Tarlif Act that ignores the necessity for encouraging international trade may be protective in name, but it would be destructive in faand fall to accomplish those things which its uninformed drafters hoped for.

It means, also, that the internal revenue laws must be revised in such a way as to take the brake off business and to encourage

Those laws are in large part responsible for the present conditions under which a man who is making no profit this year i paying heavy taxes on his profits last year, and is rapidly getting into such a condition that he will have nothing to tax next year.

If the present laws continue in force the ource of revenue will be destroyed, for the taxable profits and the taxable incomes will be reduced to the disappearing point.

One of the axioms of economies is that the power to tax is the power to destroy A corollary of that axlom is that the taxing power exercised unintelligently will destroy ust as effectively as though destruction were the purpose of the tax.

The internal revenue laws are unfatelli-

Every business man knows this and every Congressman ought to know it.

They have absorbed a large part of the working capital of the country. They have discouraged initiative. They have continued so long and through so serious a period of business decression that they have forced many men this year to draw on their capital or their savings to pay their taxes on the businese done last year.

And yet Congress does nothing and talks about recessing until the autumn.

However much any one may desire to pay a bonus to the soldiers, this will be imposetble under present conditions. It will need between \$1,500,000,000 and \$5,250,-000,000 to meet the bonus charges. Yet the revenues are constantly declining and source of the revenues to being de-

Pinancial rehabilitation of the country nust preceds any serious consideration of a bonus appropriation, as Secretary Mellon pointed out in his letter to Senator Frelinghuysen.

The troubles of the farmers are part of the general troubles afflicting all productive enterprises.

Cotton mills here and abroad are tille bepeople are not buying cotton goods. Therefore the price of cotton is so low that the cotton growers are threatened with bankrupter.

People out of work are not buying meat or fruit or vegetables or bread in such quantities as they are accustomed to buy these things when they are earning wages. Lack of demand is forcing the price so low that the farmers are clamoring for some kind of relief.

But special legislation for the farmers and cotton growers will not help. Neither will special legislation for the manufacturers. There is no way out save through legislation based on a realization of the necessity

of attacking the cause of the trouble rather than the symptoms.

But, as already indicated, there is no lead-

ership in Congress that perceives this. In the Senate, Lodge and Underwood were outvoted this week by the farmers' bloc when they asked for a recess until August. The members of the farmers' bloc insisted that Congress remain in session to do something

for the producers of food and cotton.
"We can't do much," they said, "but we ought to do what we can." This was plainly a political excuse offered by men who wish to do something to appease the farmer vote at a time when that is the last thing of which Congress

should be thinking.

The country is pleading for bread, and the farmers' bloc in the Senate proposes to offer it the stone of futile legislation passed merely for political effect.

The Knox-Porter peace resolution is, in its field, like the proposed legislation to appease the farmers. It leaves the great issues of the war unsettled so far as this country is concerned. It does not commit the United States to co-operation with the Allies in the readjustment of Europe and so to the restoration of normal world condittons.

No congressional majority entered office with a greater opportunity than that which confronted the Republicans in Washington That majority will have to develop more competent leadership, and that right soon, if it is to justify the confidence of the

#### ABOVE PARTY

TT IS generally conceded that the clash of political parties in the United States generates the force which moves the wheels of government. The reluctance of the first President to admit this was doubtless largely responsible for the anguish which all but overwhelmed him in the executive office.

His successors were not similarly troubled. Partisanship is today in good standing For all its practical merits, however, the prevalent code will not always stand the test of the higher ethics and the broadest public spirit. An unimpeachably sincere infraction of the conventional principles is alculated to thrill even the most hardened partisan and to impart a vision of responsibilities finely realized that is as tonic and refreshing as it is rare.

Such was the case when William H. Taft as President appointed Edward D. White, Democrat, Chief Justice of the United

States. Precisely in the spirit of this high-minded act, although of inferior practical productiveness, is the disclosure made by Alton B Parker concerning an appeal indorsed by eading members and ex-presidents of the American Bar Association to induce President Wilson to appoint Mr. Taft to the Supreme Bench in 1916.

In a letter to the New York Herald extolling the qualifications of Mr. Taft for his present office the Democratic candidate for President in 1904 recounts the tale of the ommunication signed by eminent lawyers, fifteen of whom were Democrats, a like number Republicans and one a Roosevelt champion of 1912. Among the noted signatories in addition to Judge Parker himself were Elihu Root, Joseph H. Chonte and Francis Rawle.

Judge Parker's opinion on this subject has not changed with the lapse of years, and he exhibits no hesitancy in expressing the belief that former President Taft is in every way fisted to fill the highest judicial post in the

Party lines temporarily melt away in this statement. What remains is a fearless spirit of patriotism and unblemished national pride. Justice Taft and Judge Parker, each in their day the spokesman of rival parties, are allke honored by this exhibit.

Custom and contracted thinking have been spurned by a wholesome and heartening survey of facts which ring truer than even the most loyal political affiliations. The rarity of this sort of wisdom invests it with a distinctive luster.

## CHAOS IN THE NEAR EAST

THE prospect of a new siege of Constan-I tinople by the Turks-the first since 1453-is suggested by reports of the tension snapped almost to the breaking point, if not beyond, in the Near East. British warships are speeding to the Bosporus. The rumor of an invasion by the Ottoman Nationalists of the neutral zone established by the Treaty of Sevres is in part responsible for these warlike preparations.

Other causes, however, are operative, and it is by their very complexity that the Turks as usual are profiting. In the unending Near-Eastern imbroglio there is ever one cardinal, conspicuous and intelligible factor-the Ottoman determination to play both ends against the middle and to cling to the remnants of their former vast empire as long as possible.

With ominous regularity events seem to conspire to their advantage. The Turkish Nationalists are favored at present by the plight of the Greeks burdened by a costly war in which their gains have been mediocre, the jealousies and rivalries within the Entente and by the insecure standing of the Treaty of Sevres, many of the provisions of which have never been executed.

That pact marks only a paper peace. There is still war in the Near East with serious possibilities of its expansion to the very gates of Constantinople unless disorganization among the Powers is speedily

France and Italy have obviously viewed with extreme disfavor the tightening of British authority in Constantinople. That which was originally to have been warded to Imperial Russia, has been subected to a confused and trouble-breeding administration, which the Turks have been ulck to capitalize. To add to the confusion, Constantine of Greece, inflated with Byzantine ambitions in inverse ratio to his abilities, fantastically contemplates the revival of the Greek Empire in the East.

The British, judging by the comments of the London press, are convinced that if they had held the lines cofficiently taut in the beginning of the occupation the present crisis would never have arisen. A naval emonstration may forestall direct attempts of the Turks to regain their former capital. The Kemalists, operating from the Interior

of Asia Minor, possess no fleet. But a cordon of British battleships in the Bosporus and Golden Horn can be but a temporary expedient without effect upon the dangerously intricate fundamentals of the

The new gun which can not selessly hurl five tons from 200 to Great Guns! 300 miles, and can be fired with such preision that a bolt may be sent through a steel plate so that the ends project on either side, and without injury to the thread, may med eventually as a means of transpor-tion. In this way two or three shots ould send a beef cargo, for instance, from tation. Chicago packing house to a Philadelphia out. Later on it may be possible to send a carload of hen fruit without cracking a

One would naturally suppose that if General Dawes wrote music it would be mertial air with a little jazz in it. Instead of which we have it on the words of his publisher that the general's composition n dainty little thing with a slow, rocking rhythm, with its phrases joined by odd little Helen Maria, how easy it is for one to get fooled!

Here and there is found a man who is tickled and delighted to get back into harness after vacation.

When a girl is long on shapeliness no man objects that she be short on skirts.

## BACK TO THE WOODS

Beautiful Old Custom of a Massed Choir Service In a Grove Revived. A Pennsylvania German Service of Song-John Ham-Ilton's Death

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN THE Rev. Thomas Royce Brendle, of A Green Lane, has revived a custom among the Pennsylvania Germans of Bucks, Montgomery and Lehigh Counties that has been in abeyance since before the World

It is the ancient custom of devoting one afternoon in midsummer to a musical fes-

The first one since the battle years was styled a Choir Reunion. According to long-established rule, it was held in the woods and on a Sunday after-

noon. Last Sunday.

At least a thousand persons comprised the audience, who came in automobiles for miles around. It was an open-air praise-worship.

THE beautiful chestnut grove which is a part of the property of Old Goshenhoppen Church, near Woxall in Upper Montgomery County, was the scene of the festival. This year the revival assumed quite as much of a patriotic as it did of a religious

In times past the religious motif was predominant.

Last Sunday the program opened with the massed choirs and the audience, many of whom remained seated in their automobiles, singing "America."
The closing chorus was the "Star

Spangled Banner.' Eight choirs, a quartet and chorus and a male chorus of sixteen voices participated.

ROVER L. WELKER, who for more G than a generation has been choir-master and singing teacher in the Upper Perkiomen Valley, directed the choruses.

Mrs. Weirich, wife of Prof. Weirich, of Perkiomen School, who for years has been at the head of the music department of Perkiomen School, directed the large choir of the New Goshenhoppen Church with the

skill of the trained musician.

The religious phases of the afternoon's program, which lasted from 2 until 5 o'clock, was a reading of the twenty-third Psalm in unison, a short prayer, an address midway of the program, and the benediction.

It was a simple, delightful getting to-gether of the descendants of the earlier settiers, whose white tombstones gleamed in the sunlight in the God's acre within sound of the anthems. A kindly communal spirit was everywhere apparent.

It was like the first day of an Old Home Veek. Everybody knew everybody else. The ministers of the various churches, accompanied by their choirs, participated in the program. GTHE green wood sistes of the forest rang 1 with the anthems of the free," de

ribed the event. The piano was carried from the beautiful church by half a dozen or more of its sturdiest young members. The seats were boards laid on low

The clergymen's platform and desk were of unplaned boards with three saplings for The beauty, the simplicity, the harmony, the fresh voices, the canopy of leaves, the wide circle of automobiles, the eager interest, the vigor with which the audience joined in the patriotic choruses, made of it

day to be marked in the calendar of one's life with a white stone. It will only be a few years now until Old Goshenhoppen Church celebrates the 200th anniversary of the first services of worship held on its site.

CHESTER D. POTTER is dead.
The blunt words do not convey any particular meaning to the average reader. The announcement would not challenge more than a passing notice to be forgotten

To members of the Legislature and State political leaders of a quarter of a century ago, the announcement recalls a tall, slender inn, smooth shaven, with thin lips aquiline nose, pinched nostrils and a pro-nounced nasal iwang.

Chester Petter was for years State po-

fitical writer for the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times and for the Dispatch.

During the height of the old Quay cam-

origns Potter spent weeks and months in Philadelphia. After a time he got into active politics n Pittsburgh and was taken up by the or-

manization, which gave him one term in a ucrative office.

The glamour of political life dulled after while, and, as he should have done years efore, he went into real business.

He became a successful insurance man. The old group of political writers, who wrote polities from the inside, who endured from year to year, who knew everybody worth knowing in every party in the State, is narrowing in.

TOHN HAMILTON, who died a day or so ugo at his home near State College, was Secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania during the Hastings Administration Prof. Hamilton bad known Daniel II. Hastings from boyhood. His appointment as Secretary of Agriculture was therefore a sonal selection on the part of Governor Hastings.

He was a tall, slender, scholarly looking man, who peered out at the world through a pair of old-fushioned spectacles in a kindly Secretary Hamilton revolutionized the

farmers' institutes. Prior to his time they were merely gatherings of farmers who sat through dreary erings of larmers who sat through dreary sessions listening to the dronings of some of their neighbors on some set topic. Usually an imported speaker

neighboring county was introduced. Prof. Hamilton, as he was universally own, put pep and jazz into the institutes. He selected men like Drs. Butz and Frear, of State College, as institute lec-

He had Dr. Armsby, dean of State College, down for talks at the larger gatherings. One of his finds was Alva Agee, of Ohio, agriculturist and writer, now the tary of the Board of Agriculture, of New

Dr. Agee was for years one of the men who helped bring farmers' institutes up to a high degree of efficiency.

DROF. HAMILTON did another unprecedented thing. Farmers' wives were mere adjuncts without voice in farmers' institutes before his He put women on his programs to talk ou

household economics.

Even the work of beautifying the garden was urged as a necessity till in the end women were as numerous as men at these farmers' gatherings. Illustrated lectures for the night sessions on trade topics, farmers' opportunities in the markets of the world and kindred sub-

jects caught the young folks.

East and North.

the United States Government thought so well of his work that he was called to Wash-There Secretary Wilson made him Assistant Director of Farmers' Institutes for the

After he went out of office in Pennsylvania

a triumphant democracy seized the reins of Government Hamilton got out, For years he has lived quietly in his fine old home near State College. He was one of the last survivors of the regime that controlled when Dr. George W. Atherton was president of State.

Somerville, N. J., reports a mysterious wild animal that looks like a tiger, sounds like a magnified screech owl and has killed a cow and two calves. We are pleased to funish additional details. It has a neck it a porkscrew and a kick like a mule's, may be led by a correspondent's string.





THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE

# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

### FREDERICK MAXSON

On Growth of Church Music REMARKABLE improvement in church music in the last ten years is noted by Frederick Maxson, preminent musician and organist of the First Baptist Church.

"There is no doubt as to the change for the better in that time," said Mr. Maxson. "Church music has been greatly enriched, is more impressive and generally more effective than ever beforc.

"During that time the Russian school has exerted a potent influence on this type of music. To begin with, it is most churchly. It offers many variations and a greater number of parts than some other music.

## Beauty in Russian Music

"There is an advantage in this, because the greater the number of parts and variadelicate numees, the greater degree of intimacy it is possible to express. Thus some of the new anthems of Rachmaninoff offer parts for two sets of each voice during a large part of their context.

"Of course the Russian music is exotic,

but it does reach the emotions, and that is

one thing that church music must do if it i to perform its true function. fluence it is useful, even if it would not be desirable to have a preponderance of it in a program of church music. "It is useful to have this great variation, which makes for additional richness, espe-cially on the part of the voices. It is well as

chestration too much if one is to get the greatest effect of this music. "There has been a particularly gratifying growth of able American composers of this type of music during the last decade or so. Their number also is increasing and it is possible now to use a larger number of

a rule not to have to depend on the

#### them on programs with the best results. Grasp American Spirit

"The American composer has an advan tage over his English and continental brother in that he has been better able to grasp the psychology and the spirit of his fellocountrymen than his neighbors have. H has produced a school of his own that strikes a more personal note, that has more color nd less formalism than that offered by English musicians, splendid though their vork has been.

"Church music, to be most effective, must appeal to the emotions. People do not go to church unless they want to. So in order to have them attend and continue to come and profit thereby, services must be made attrac tive. I do not mean by that they should be nade merely entertaining, nor even be conceived in that spirit.

"But people must be reached spiritually, largely through their emotions. So more and more it is necessary for the church, in order to obtain this result, to increase the musical features of its service. A musical program before the service, including the participation of the congregation in several numbers, has prepared them for the church service numbers during that service, with as large choir as possible consistent with the congregation is stimulated emotionally to the point where it is likely to get the best impressions from the sermon, provided it is up to the standard.

#### Suggests Ideal Program "The ideal program would be to have a

perfect co-ordination of sermon and music. With the sermon and its aim thoroughly nderstood in advance, the musical dire could then prepare a program that would be in absolute accord with the spirit of the sermon and have the congregation in that necessary favorable psychological condition to profit by the eloquence of the elergyman.
"The war has had several effects on the people from the standpoint of church attendance. It did stir their emotions and showed them how big they could be and consequently opened the way for a deeper reigious feeling than ever before ommunity singing, which had the effect o vercoming to an extent that individual reticence to sing aloud, and singing together both by precent and example has become a

both by precept and example has become a more natural thing. It has also made people more individual and critical, which, of course, increases the task of the church. "But this should not deter churches from "But this should not deter churches from tackling the problem, and indeed they will shortly have to, if they have not already done so, in order to keep in existence. It is largely a problem in psychology, with good music and good preaching added, if the church is to continue to be effective.

"Some churches and denominations have long since realized this fact, and not only

have enlarged and enriched the musical fea-

tures of their services with special well-

planned numbers, but they have extended

them to the responses in the reading of the

psalter and other rituals.
"The attractiveness of churches in the future then is going to depend largely on still better planned and better music, still better preaching and a more perfect co-ordination between the two, if the congregations are to hold their own or grow, and if they are to be won and held by the hurches.

## What Do You Know?

1. How does Mocha coffee get its name? What is meant by a prototype?

What is an oubliette?

4. When did the execution of Charles I of England occur?

5. What State does Senator Underwood rep-6. What color band in the French flag lies nearest to the flagpole?

What is the literal meaning of alma mater?

8. What age, according to the Bible, did Methuselah attain? 9. Who was Edward Bellamy? 10. What is the opposite of the zenith?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz On the night of April 18-19, 1775, Paul Revere rode from Charlestown, Mass, to a point between Lexington and Con-cord, where he was captured by the Bettish

2. A Macedonian cry is a cry for help, "And

 Eight Kings of England were named Henry. 4. Matinee is a French word, which originally described the period between daybreak and noon, matin being the French for morning.

5. Worcester is the second largest city in Massachusette.

Sullivan yielded the title of world's posilistic champion to Ja J. Corhett in New Orleans in 1892 7. Latakia tobacco takes its name from town of that name in Asia Minor reposite the Island of Cyprus. The tobacco is grown in the hill country

back of the port, from which it is exisotherm is a line connecting places 8. An isotherm is a line connecting places of the same mean annual temperature, 9. The Samean Islands are divided between the United States and Great Britain. Jurisdiction over the British Islands is delegated to New Zealand. The chief American possession in the Island of Tutuille, containing the excellent harbon of Pages, Pages.

of Page-Page

in divid warfare. It was surmounted by a parapet with openings between supporting corbels for dropping stones, etc., on assailants. Corbels are projections of stone and timber from the wall.

# FRESH FISH

THE Allied (Blest the tie that binds!) Aquarium Association (Composed of men of many minds But one distinctive avocation) Informed the Mayor (his thoughtful frown Somewhat dismayed them as he

They wished to give a show in town: And to the Council he referred them. Now is it possible that he

With conscience waggishly elastic, Has handed them a lemon—see?— Or (as it were) a "writ sarcastic"? Is 't possible he had the wish To get some dub (we won't say which one) To fight the plan because, poor fish, Of jealousy of every rich one?

Ah, no! While heat on sen and shore Makes man to stew and fry and sizzle; Whenas the dally grind's a hore
And life itself seems but a fizzle; He would not be unkind as that! He hopes the opposition cold fish Will show a fellow feeling pat And find a harbor the the goldfish,

Ah, when at last the finny tribe Dwells in the Hall of Horticulture We'll can the taunt; destroy the gibe; To differences give sepulture. Thus Councilmen with heart and soul Will boost the plan with comment clever.

Ab. that's the life! The flowing bowl Will surely solace them forever!

### SHORT CUTS

eral jobs. How much bitterness is con-cealed in his stlence? The Rev. Dr. John Robert Straton says we have hit the bottom of hell with a thud.

Penrose isn't saying a word about Fed-

The Anglo-Japanese alliance has not been merely placed on the shelf. It is practically been given a new lease of life.

As a presidential candidate, Alton B.

As Dr. Straton tells it, it is a dull thud.

Parker did not shine, but his letter in-dorsing Taft proves him to be a large-sized Local funciers wish to give a free exhibition of aristocratic fish in Horticultural Hall. Where is the poor fish who would

Another advantage of the sales tax is that it pulls your tooth without an anesthetic. This teaches you to take care of

your teeth. One unfortunate if not suspicious feature of the proposed Anglo-Japanese alliance is that it demands so very many explana-

tions and apologies. The trouble with modern statesmanship. the Quizzical One alleges, is that it potters separately with many problems that are properly but one problem.

Shakespeare's "What's in a name?" may be added to the list of foolish questions. Man got ringside sents at big fight by saying he was John D. Rockefeller. There are many ways suggested for naking the income tax more equitable. The

scrapped. Charles G. Dawes has broken another precedent by refusing to be photographed sitting at his desk. Let the picture men console themselves by taking impressionist views of Helen Maria

views of Helen Maria.

fault with them is that they are suggested

patches for a machine that ought to be

George Bernard Shaw says that Demp-

sey was morally knocked out in the first round and also in the second. This will be no satisfaction to those who bet on Carpentier unless George Bernard can convince the stakeholders. The Leavenworth Times says that a girl should always remember to her mother

any reminder to do his father credit. He always thinks him a good picker. The police of Ottawa have called off all bets where the losers are required to roll a peanut along the main street. But primitive humor has survived worse blasts than The practice of harrying the newly-

eredit that father has changed a whole lot

weds, for instance, is as much alive as ever. Only once in a great while does a massmeeting or a parade have a direct effect on legislation, but one or the other is frequently a very useful weapon in the hands of a capable committee.

The postal savings bank, which is being boosted by Postmuster General Hays, is not a competitor of privately owned banks, but a training school for prospective depositors in privately owned banks.

The declaration, recently given pub

licity, that a girl always raises one foot when

she is kissed, was not born of general ob-servation. It was simply a brief film fad. The kisser is pleased, however, when she raises her face. President Harding had probably excelfent reasons for pardoning Franz J. Feinler from the Federal Penttentiary, but it is not to be expected that the news will be read

with whole-hearted approval and delight by

veterans in Government hospitals and voca-

tional training stations. "Give the little dear his watch back," said the Chicago girl bandit to her com-panions when their victim remarked that the timepiece had been given to him by mother. Another joyous thing about incident is that as the girl is still at large the sob sisters haven't a chance to inter-

At the national educational conference in Des Moines a New York teacher arged instructors to banish fairy stories from the schools and substitute stories of real people. But there are those who declare that, un-fortunately, most of the stories of real people are fairy stories and that the realest people in the world are the fairles.

G. A.