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Philadelphia, Monday, October 31, 1921

THEY PUT YOU TO SLEEP

REPRESENTATIVE EDMONDS and Mr. Coles, pleading at the City Club for "party harmony" and unquestioning support of candidates named at the recent primaries, provided a beautiful example of the verbal narcotte applied by bosses in Philadelphia to maintain majorities of sleep-walkers.

Each intimated that Republicans who do not bow to clan leadership within their party violate a high law of othics. By that sort of reasoning one would have

to believe that a party name is somehow more important than morals - more important than government itself.

It is seriously to be doubted whether any political organization freed from interior criticism and denied the benefits of interior reform, can ever expect anything but moral and physical decay.

The spirit of independent criticism which Mr. Coles and Mr. Edmonds decry is the only thing that can preserve a political organization from raid and rain. Favoritef the machines always like to pool-pool, fusion and independent movements. That sort of thing is viewed as a sort of treason. So voters are trained to believe that a political party is an end, not a means, and that it is in itself more to be considered than government, the country or the public

If ever fusion and independent movements were needed in this State they are needed Unfortunately, however, the Democrat's reverence for his party name and traditions is no less marked than the Republican's.

KANSAS CITY'S GREAT WEEK IF THE population of Kansas City is not

doubled this week it will not be for lack of attractions to visitors.

The convention of the American Legion meets there. It will be attended by hundreds if not thousands of delegates. But the attraction will be the distinguished guests.

Among these guests will be Marshal Foch, of France, the supreme commander of the allied and associated armies in the great war: Admiral Earl Beatty, the commander of the British sea forces; General Armando Diaz, the commander of the Italian Armies. and Lieutenant General Baron Jacques, of the Belgian Armies. General Pershing, commander of the American forces in France, will also be present. But he is a member

It has never happened before that a convention of war veterans was attended by so large a number of military commanders with international reputations. The people of the Middle West living within reach of Kansas City are likely to crowd the city overflowing to satisfy their curiosity about the manner of men who commanded in the

It will be worth their while. There nothing more broadening than the discovery that other men of other races and other languages are men of like emotions with our selves. It ought to do the Middle West good to see the foreign commanders and to observe their bearing even if * - in hour.

THE VOTING HABIT

THE spirit of Philadelphians being what it is, the coming election one week from tomorrow is of the dotted-line-sign-here variety. The total vote is likely to be small. but were it large no change in the predicated result would be registered.

Nevertheless, citizens who remain away from the polls because the primaries to which they were indifferent have limited their choice at the regular election are simply in line for a second dereliction.

Complete exercise of the rights of franchise is an infallible developer of political muscle. The last registration opportunity for dellaquents is provided today, when citizens who can show a poli tax or property tax receipt will be permitted to curoil. Otherwise the registration slackers, of whom there are many thousands in Philadelphia, will be debarred from participation in the election.

The voting habit is worth acquiring. With an unusually large turnout on November 8. a new necess of interest in the next primaries would be inevitable.

AN ISLAND FOR CHARLES

DORTUGAL has been asked to permit the banishment of former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary to the Madeira Islands. The man is now on a British gunbont in the Danube, but it is desired to put him far enough away from Austria and Hungary to make it impossible for him to cause further trouble.

The Madeira Islands he three or four hundred miles off the coast of Morocco. If Charles is sent there a careful supervision can be kept over him and over any callers that may desire to see him.

It is not regarded as necessary to send him as far away as St. Helena, for he is a much less dangerous person than the famous exile who died on that small island off the coast of South Africa in 1821. But it seems to be agreed now that he is to be put far enough away from the Continent to him harmless. If he does not go to Madeira there are other small islands in the Atlantic that would serve.

DISARMAMENT COMPETITION

BY A circuitous route, Japan via Honohas called a disarmament pariet of Far Eastern nations in "opposition to the Washington conference."

With full allowance for all the follow and madnesses of the Soviet regime, it remains doubtful whether denunciation of this sort can be called reasonable. A peace meetfug, by whomever called, is not precisely a menace to world stability.

It is one of the paradoxes of the present Russian rule that its bellicosity has been quite as marked as that of the Allies in the ceason of world upheaval. If the meeting, which, it is said, will be held in Irkutsk. Siberia, is instrumental in reducing the probability of overflow wars and insures a lat loggerheads were out of office temorrow.

prospect of disarmament in Asia and along the same clash would be likely to arise under the Russian frontiers, to whom save to arch new men. So the Charter ought to be militarists can such a consequence be dis

pleasing? The conferees in Washington are concerned with specific problems, and yet conditions the world over He not beyond their purview. A peacefully inclined Lenine will be a universal gain, no matter what the verbal intensity of his outpourings against the so-called capitalistic Governments. Competition in disarmament is a prospect

which the inhabitants of this planet can afford to regard with comparative calm.

CITY CHARTER IS A FAILURE BECAUSE IT DIVIDES POWER

Time Has Come to Recognize Its Weakness and Plan for a Commission or a City Manager With Centralized Authority

THE present City Charter of Philadelphia Is a failure.

Although passed with high hopes after it had been drafted by a committee actuated in the main by progressive and reform impulses, it has proved a dismal experiment that ought to be scrapped as soon as possible. Which means the next session of the

No doubt there will be cries of pain and outrage from some of the proponents of the revised Charter. It will be argued that the city has not given it a fair test; that complications which could not be guarded against have worked to its disadvantage; that the wrong personalities were chosen to carry the Charter into effect, and so forth, to the extent of many excuses and apologies.

All of which may be true, but it does not change the conclusion that the Charter itself is weak in what ought to be its strongest

This error is fundamental, and patching and busheling are not going to hide the defect. The City Government, unless it is to be permitted to run on as it is at present. must be clothed with an entirely new garment cut on a radically different pattern before it can function properly to full effectiveness.

The great error of the Charter is the fact that it has not sharply drawn the line of authority between the legislative and the executive branches of the Government.

The executive branch can be hamstrung with case by any muliciously inclined majortty in Council. That is the case now.

The executive branch can plan however effectively and efficiently, only to have its plans and purposes flung into the trash basket of partisan mischievousness.

There is too much counter-checking power vested in the legislative body. In their fear of getting a crooked or venal Mayor, the Charter revisionists overdid it, apparently forgetting that the shoe might be on the other foot.

On the other hand, not enough mandatory or supervisory power was given to Council to accomplish anything really constructive. It can hamstring, but it cannot actually ignore the Mayor and put through, from the period of initiation to execution, any work affected by the administrative functions vested in the Mayor and beads of depart-

So the best the city has is a spesare of buck-passing, a juggling of alibis between the Mayor's office and the Council cham-

This is all wrong, and, despite the unfortunate clash of personalities which has occurred and which is entirely likely to occur every time the voters choose to put in office politicians who are not all of one political faction, the fault lies in the weakness of the Charter, which spreads out governmental responsibilities too thin.

Since this is the case, the people of Philadelphin had better begin to think about a way out. It is not too soon, although the next session of the Legislature will not begin until January, 1923. We have an idea that by that time the voters will be pretty well wrought up about conditions at City Hall. even though they appear apathetic and politically sluggish now,

There can be only one satisfactory way

The City Government cannot run officientic on a half-and-half basis. It cannot run efficiently so long as either

the executive or the legislative branch can blame the other for failure to accomplish things.

It cannot run so long as it is splay-Full responsibility for both legislative and

xecutive acts should be longed in a compact and centralized body upon which local opinion can be focused. That is the only hope, Whether this body sunll be a small commission, with powers divided administrarively among its individual members, but with each functional department represented equally in legislative decisions; or whether it shall be in the form of a Council which shall select a city manager who shall have power to pick his own assistants without the intrusion of civil service rules or other interference, or whether it shall be represented in the person of a Mayor who

It is the principle which is vital. Entire authority to secure performance must go hand in hand with the duty of performance.

shall also be a member and the presiding

officer of the legislative body, is a matter

The present Charter has shown that it will not do the things honed for it, whether because it was a compromise or because it was tinkered with too much in the Legislature after its first draft in the Charter Committee, or because it represented too many attempts to harmonize new methods with outworn ones. The history is not imnortant. The fact of failure is only to be

Either Council or the Mayor should be allowed to rule and should be held solely responsible; but as if is now, Council is constantly invading the field of administration without permitting the official administrators to produce the best that is luthem, and yet without having the authority completely to take over the administrative powers in order to get things done.

The issue is bigger than personalities, If Messes, Moore, Caven Hall, Weglein, Gaffney and the others who are constantly

scrapped at the earliest moment possible, and a new form devised emphasizing singleness of responsibility. Perhaps then Philadelphia as a city corporation will be able to do things in a big way.

THE THIRD DEGREE

AGAIN, through the case of Floyd Smith, a supposedly innocent man who obtained reprieve when he was in the very shadow of the death chair at Bellefonte, the Third Degree and its possibilities as a method of law enforcement are brought up in an unpleasant light for general scrutiny. But for an accident of chance and the last-minute intervention of Justice von Moschzisker, of the Supreme Court, Smith would have been executed at daylight this morning. Evidence complete enough to move the Supreme Court to action indicates that the prisoner may be

a victim of the Third Degree, The outside world, happily ignorant of much that goes on in prisons and the unending conflict between the public authorities and the criminal element, knows the Third Degree only as a bit of the business of conventional melodrama. But that method of securing evidence necessary to the conviction of felons is becoming a matter of routine in most of the large police departnents of the country. It is a method not altogether without practical justification.

One of the exasperating things about present-day court processes is the ease with which many men of whose guilt Judges, juries and prosecutors are morally certain scape punishment through a lack of the indubitable material evidence necessary to legal conviction. The police in such cases resort to the Third Degree to establish a connecting link by means of a confession or important admissions from the accused.

It is a fact that innocent men have before now been subjected to the torment of Third Degree examination. The case of Smith is typical. Every visible circumstance pointed to his guilt. Absolute proof of the rime charged against him was lacking. William G. Schrier, District Attorney of Bradford County, did what other prosecutors often do under similar circumstances, He used extraordinary pressure to obtain a confession and actually obtained it. truth of that confession is now denied by the convicted man.

It is natural for a layman to wonder why any person confronted with the possibility of a death sentence would incriminate himself in writing, especially if he were inno-cent of murder. A knowledge of the extent to which Third Degree examinations are sometimes pressed makes the tragic alternative seem natural enough. The ingenuity of detectives and the will of prosecuting attorneys establish the only limits to the torment often inflicted on prisoners suspected of murder or even lesser crimes.

The Third Degree is intended to shatter the mental and moral resistance of stubborn r desperate prisoners. Suspects may be kept awake for long periods. They may be worn down by an unceasing pressure of furious questioning carried on hour after hour by successive relays of examiners. They may even be threatened with physical ciolence or actually assaulted if the inquisitors feel sure that they are withholding valuable information. Men have been known a deliberately incriminate themselves, not ecause they were guilty, but to obtain rest for exhausted nerves or because they finally specambed to blank despair.

There is something peculiarly admirable in the zeal of the lone newspaper man who noved heaven and earth to save Smith from the chair after he became convinced of the man's innocence. George Wharton Pepper, by offering his services free to a penniless and friendless prisoner, maintained one of the high and fine traditions of the legal profession. Smith, who insists that his confession was forced from him, will probably have a new relat. Meanwhile, men like Mr. Pepper might do great good by initiating a movement for a formal inquiry into the practice of the Third Degree. Important have been obtained by that method. But would not better police work make it unnecessary? Prosecutors attempt to justify the practice fully on the ground of moral necessity. But it was on that ground that the Inquisition was justified by the men

FRANKLIN FIELD OUT OF DATE

DOST-WAR reactions stimulating to all branches of sport are not exclusively reasible for the present immense popularity football. Population growth is another factor, but perhaps the most influential of all is the change in the character of the contests which has so materially increased the number of so-called "big games."

Formerly dramatic interest was concentrated in the closing events of the season between the teams of what were regarded as the leading universities. Today the smaller colleges are quite capable of springing thrilling surprises and the game has taken on a variety which emphatically heightens its appeal. In the Yale Bowl, the Harvard Stadium and the Princeton Stadium crowds of 20,000 spectators are now considered

Such would be the case at the University of Pennsylvania did Franklin Field measure up to the extent of public interest in the best-liked of autumn games. The maximum of accommodation of that arena, when temporary stands have been creeted, is 30,600

The Athletic Association estimates that t loses \$75,000 yearly because of this restricted scating capacity. It would seem, therefore, that the plans now being formulated for a larger stadium are financially sound. Of their accord with popular desires there can be little question.

The project is still in the embryonic stag The crection of new stands, higher than the present ones and with a much steeper acellylty, has been considered, and there is also the counter-proposition of an entirely new enterprise upon a new site. Reform in whatever guise, of the present arrangements has become almost imperative. Once definitely launched, the undertaking could scarcely fail to arouse delighted popular interest and substantial popular support, Franklin Field is charming and historic but outmoded. The lasty and picturesque game which principally provides for the support of this arena has become too great for its local environment.

Herbert Hoover i Good Chance to Help Russia | termit the War Depurtment to the disposal of the American Relief Asso ciation to relieve famine victims in Jolga Valley a quantity of useless surplus war material, including clothing, food and medlent supplies. Considering the prices at which the Government has been selling sur-plus stuff, the country will earn more in reputation by giving it away then it could ever get in each by selling it.

Law's Open Mesh brings colds. And the purchase of cough drops draws attention to a particularly annoying feature of the nuisance tax. A package of congi drops at a street stand or a candy store costs five cents. In any one of the large drug stores the same purkage bears a stamp sells for six cents. Don't blame the drug stores. They act on orders from Wash-ington. Disobedience may mean a penulty.

Smaller fry escape the ne It is the stupendous task of the unofficial delegates to the Washington conference to imbue the official delegates with a spirit of optimism.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

The Servant Problem Isn't a Problem at All to Ever So Many Happy **Employers and Domestics**

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

DEOPLE seem so dreary, as a rule, who I write or who talk about their domestic servants, and the few persons who are in service that express themselves in public print are so dreary about their employers that I've come to the conclusion that only the dissatisfied ones on either side express themselves. Unlike the sun dial, they only mark the cloudy hours.

There must be thousands of persons serv-ing and served who are comfortable and

content and mutually congenial most of the

Of course, neither with one's friends nor one's near of kin is one comfortable and content and congenial all the time; that would be "all this and beaven, too." But if the whole world were made up of outraged and hopeless mistresses and disgruntled and flouting domestics, as one is given to suppose by the reverberation of pot-shots one hears in public symposiums on the subject, getting married and bringing up families, or taking an evening off with one's husband, or coming in town on Mondays to shop and on Fridays to the concert and on Saturdays to the matinee, or going to church on Sunday, would be out of the question for hordes of agreeable, well-dressed women who now do all of these things, and countless more things

Not that it is not perfectly easy to leave a house between meals when it is servant less, especially if the children are at school or grown up, but it is not possible to leave a house in the care of untrustworthy domesties day after day.

FEEL sort of shame-faced to confess it. A and I tap wood as I do say it in so many words, but I have kept house a great many years and under varied and not alto-gether easy conditions, and I have never

struck what is called "the servant problem."

I could say more to this point if our present domestic force were not likely to read my words and smile indulgently and knowingly over my revelations of our comfortable status. They know it is a comfortable status, but their reasons for knowing it may perhaps, differ somewhat from mine. We should both agree that they are not overpaid or overworked, but what I put up with in the way of small lapses from the ideal, and what they put up with in the way of inconsistencies and inconveniences, might not quite balance to the separate thinking of Nor do I believe for a moment my ideal of what is comfortable and just would be the ideal of another mistress. I only say that in belonging to what I believe is the prependerant division of emplayers of domestic servants-i. c., the sucecosful employers - that at least I have carned a right to have an opinion on that class of labor, and that it is a favorable

opinion is based on rather wide experience.

I hasten to add that I am not conscious of being unique in this attitude of complaisant contentment. I go in and out of the houses of my friends and acquaintances and greet many familiar standbys of years among their servants. My life and the life of many persons that I know would be a much poorer experience without the memories of homely or witty or shrewd or appreciative comments of our domestics, not to speak of their kindly, philosophic oversight regarding our concerns and interests.

THIE word ingratitude that so often plays In part in the reproaches of overtried mistresses is. I fancy, the key to many a vexed situation, because it implies an attitude of mind on the part of the employer that is seldom appreciated by the employe.

The relationship is first and last a business relationship, and if that is everlooked by the mistress it is never overlooked by her employe no matter how circumstances may have adjusted their relationship. What ver favors pass between them, of extra work on the one hand for the same pay, or of extra pay for the same work on the other hand or whatever tacit breaks there are in schediles of work or holidays; whatever is colved by sickness on the one side or the other, the basic fact of the relationship being a business relationship remains. The miservant is an employe free to depart.

In the one case the mistress may be withof a servant, in the other case the servant may be without a home or means of support. There is no question which of the two has the advantage. A home without a servant may be inconvenient, but a servant home or means of support is facing a tragedy.

So that with that handleap there can never be quite an equality of interests, and where there is no equality of interests the stronger position is liable to sudden attacks from the weaker.

That is, where fear of the future in the matter of food and a home enter into the situation, one expects a certain sensitiveness a certain sensitiveness to do what the pay hologists call preserve the balance by a de-The "I'm as good as you fense reaction. and better!" attitude is a defense reaction and nothing clee.

A GAIN there is the consitiveness with A regard to honesty. If something is missing, the carelessness of the owners borrowers among the family is not the invariable first source of suspicion, but the employes' honesty. And as the character of an employe is his stock in trade even to a greater extent than his skill or strength er manners, any suspicion that there is a anspicion of his honesty drives him amuck. His quick resentment of a criticism about his use of his time or of the implements of his service or of his perquisites he is apt to take as a blow at his character for honesty, and the very fear lurking at the root of that gives him an unreasonable surly reaction of demanding justice for himself with small onsideration whether it is not injustice to is employer. Pain and fear make most of us unreason-

able even to our dearest friends, and pain and fear can make a cook and chambermaid and butler temporarily unreasonable beings and give them lofty and unruly manners and make leaving their employers in the lurch with company coming an act of justice in a

T REMEMBER a curious instance of gratitude coming to life after an apparent ident death in the heart of an old servant. Fully ten years had clapsed since she had thaken the dirt of the front yard off her feet, symbolically after some twenty years of sojourn in the house of her mistress and She had grown very selfish and crabbed

and then neglectful of an invalid employer and finally dismissed herself in a fit of tem-Her going away was without any sign of heart and to remember her was pain to her old employers, until one day came this unexpected letter :

Dear Mrs. D-"I've been sitting here thinking all the forenoon about all you and Doctor D. done for me and how bad I acted at the last after all those years together. I got religion last ear and that has made me think different about things, and I've been sick, and that has made me think about your suffering, and ny niece has been very good to me and that has kind of made me realize what I wasn't o you times when I didn't do right. I am good circumstances owing to some of my folks dring and I have nothing to fear from old age, but I pray God you'll forgive my being hard with you and bad tempered. 'As far as I can remember you was always kind to me no matter what.

Yours respectfully, "MARY L. The other day I met a smiling nurse therting a very claborate baby carriage. Whose baby is that, Susan?" I asked, for had known her and her "family" for

years.

'It's my grandchild Miss', she announced calmly. "Mr. Willie and his wife are up for a visit, and this is their little lamb. Sure, she's mine while she's here. for Mr. Willie was my child since ever I came into the family "

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

RAYMOND WALTERS On the Value of a Community Chorus

THE coming visit of the Bach Choir, of A Bethlehem, means something more than concert of high artistic standards and the mere giving of pleasure to the andience, says Raymond Walters, dean of Swarth-more College, Mr. Walters was formerly registrar of Lehigh University and has served as the business manager of the Bach Choir for a number of years. "While there will be a very high artistic

standard of performance maintained," said Mr. Walters, "and the music of the great composer will inspire in the hearers an attitude of reverence, there is also a deep social significance in the organization. One phase of this is manifested in the

fact that the Bach Choir has proved beyond all doubt that art impulses of the most lofty nature may be cultivated and flourish in our great industrial centers. d-if, indeed, it ever existed at all in the United States-where the cultivation of the arts, and especially that of music. dependent upon an atmosphere which is different in any sense from that of the working world.

Bach Choir Is an Example

"The Bach Choir has shown this in the great industrial centers very much as tain large choral organizations in Philadelphia and other large cities have proved that the same qualities may be cultivated successfully in the great commercial centers. The atmosphere of hard physical work on the one hand and of commerce on the other does not in any manner interfere with the

practice of the fine arts among the people 'In every movement of this sort a leader of force and ability is the first requirement. and without such a leader no organization can hope to succeed. The Bach Choir especially fortunate in having Dr. World vast knowledge of Sebastian Bach and his limitless enthusiasm which he transmits to all the members the choir. The combination makes for as The time, the place, the terial and the leader formed the ingredients mobiled in twenty-three years from a verpremacy in its particular line is undisputed

Value in Appreciation

'Another element is the fact that the Back Choir makes for a wider and keener appre clation of the greatest art in music. This has a parallel in everyday life in the attitude of the attendants at a big league base The difficult plays are cheered all game. because the great majority of those who wit. ness them have played the game themselves and have a personal knowledge of the skill and accuracy required.

"Organizations like the Bach Choir have xactly the same effect in music. The merubers of these organizations who attend the concerts of the leading artists or musical organizations are able to appreciate the act displayed all the better because they know omething about what is being done, lifficulties of it and the training required before it can be accomplished. Instead of being rivals to the professional musicians, these organizations are a distinct factor in

The Bach Choir was organized in 1898 out it was not until 1900 that the first public performance was given, and that performance was the first of Bach's greatest choral work, the B Minor Mass, which was given in the United States. The fact that there are today in the choir a number been members since the singers who have organization of the choir twenty-three years ago is ample testimony as to what it has meant in their lives.

has meant an enrichment in living and in modes of thought which it would have been impossible for many of them to have obtained in any other way. members have not the capacity for solo work, they have not the voices, the experience nor the stage presence, but what they are unable to express individually they may, through means of the choir, do in connection with In choosing the members for the Bach

Choir Dr. Wolle does not require great powers, either in voice or in training. The chief requirements are a fair voi and a willingness to work, without which, of course, nothing of a high artistic standard

"He does not even require the ability to read music at sight, which so many choral lenders make a sine que non in examining

applicants for admission to their organizations. Dr. Wolle's position is that the choir does not intend to sing at sight; they are going to learn the masterpieces of Bach thoroughly as they can be learned. But, sight-reading under these conditions is quickly and easily learned in most cases. Willingness to work and the determination to do the best work possible form the keystone upon which the edifice of the Bach Choir has been erected.

"NEVER AGAIN! BUT WASN'T IT GREAT, EH?"

"Dr. Wolle also maintains that it is not ssary in a great choir to have all voices of exceptional quality. The mixture of voices of all timbres is at times a positive advantage in a large organization.

Endless Experiments

"Nothing is left to chance in the Bach Choir nor do things happen by Dr. Welle experiments endlessly, and nor do things happen by chance. these experiments the singers themselves take a large part. Every measure of a compo is analyzed and an immense amount of detail work is done, but when it is all over and the composition is pronounced ready for public performance every singer in every ction of the choir knows all that can be taught about the various parts, the others vell as his own,

"Dr. Wolle has made an important contribution to the psychology of the teaching of music. Observing that the close of a work is generally sung less well than the earlier parts, he has adopted the plan of baying the choir learn the last choruses first, and the rehearsals are often conducted in this way. Thus the tremendously effective manner in which the Bach Choir brings the works of the great master to a close are not accident, nor are they even the inspiration of the moment. It is the result of carefully worked out plan to eliminate what the lender has found to be a weakness of horal singing.

The placing of the members of the choir is another matter which has had a vast amount of attention. Dr. Wolle finally reached the conclusion that he was able to obtain the best results by placing the men in the center of the choir, with the female voices massed on each side. But this deciion was made only after a long succession d experiments, in which the vari of the choir were placed in different positions, and then Dr. Wolle walked around the auditorium and heard the effect from every place in it.

A Great Human Organ

"He also makes allowances for the char-acter of the building in which the choir is to sing. When they appeared in the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment in New York, before 6000 persons in the audience, every detail was planned in advance; nothing was left to chance. Then, with all the material conditions firmly fixed, there is nothing to worry about and the minds of both the leader and the members of the choir are free to be devoted to the matter of interpretation. The hoir is thus in the position of a great human organ upon which the director plays,

Matts Green, of Goshen, N. Y., ninetyae years and ten months old, was in United States Navy from 1861 to 1864 on be Portsmouth, Hartford and Monongahela, and served as gunner in the following en-gagements: Forts Barton. Philip and Jack-son, siege of New Orleans, Hodson, Mor-gun-times, Lowell, Fisher and battle of Missionary Ridge. He never applied for a pension while he was able to work for a iving, and now that he needs the money his laim has been disallowed because the aminer cannot locate his two witnesses, is its own reward, but it does not pay for board and lodging. Some old warwho chances to remember him may do a good service to an old comrade.

Prof. Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, says there can be no beauty in a blonde and that American women, blonde or brunette, do net compare in loveliness with the black maidens of Liberia or the cellow damsels of Korea. Wonder if that chap's married? Co eds may now be ex-pected to unite in song: 'Twinkle, twinkle little Starr; what a blooming dub you are."
On the other hand, it may be that Starr twinkles humorously; or that, with due re-gard for publicity, he wishes his light to thine before all men. Or perhaps he longs tor a larger orbit and is willing to take chance of celiuse in order to get it. One can't tell a thing about the Starrs in the University of Chicago firmament. Some of them behave more like council.

SHORT CUTS

This is a great day for nuts.

It is a wise municipality that knows when it has outworn its coat

Judging by the force with which it hit the ground Penn thought itself mightler than One paradox of progress is that condemnation proceedings naturally bridge-boosting proceedings.

So ong as it is a running fight the general public does not object to a cominuance of the railroad scrap.

History is bunk, says Henry Ford. Every time Henry uses his tongue be accentuates the golden quality of silence.

Blanton has done his bit to prove that "leave to print" is one of the leaves that ought to be permitted to fall by the wayside. There is still room for debate whether the railroad settlement was due to the work-

ability of the Transportation Act or eventuated despite its weaknesses. Foch, while he remains with us, will not even take a little wine for his stomach's sake, his personal physician says. Uncle Sam appreciates the compliment and de-

Not the least impressive of the honor heaped on Foch was the tribute of the stokers who brought the George Washington into port ahead of the Paris so that Pershing night be on hand to welcome the great Frenchman. Babe Ruth is to appear in vaudeville.

plores its necessity.

He will dance, sing and chatter for a mere \$60,000 for twenty weeks. Better dancers and monologists than Babe. course, make much more than that. were not so it would imply that theatrical managers believe the public is fon I of hokus. What odium attaches to the surfax

must be shared by the Democrats, since twenty-four of them voted for Reed's amendment to retain the monstrosity. It appears that many Congressmen of both parties are not only lacking in a knowledge of economics, but they have also forgotten how to play good polities.

What Do You Know?

I. In what direction does the earth revolve?

Who were the first spiritualistic mediums?

5. What are the Ekkin marbles?

Who was Ary Scheffer?
 What famous cpic poem narrates the adventure of a King of Ithaca?
 Distinguish between obelisk and odal:

7. What is a chamade?

8. What kind of a musical instrument is a dukelmer" 9. What are the chief languages of South

10. What is a parmigan? Answers to Saturday's Quiz

The only President of the United States 1. The only President of the United States from Pennsylvania was James Buchaman, who held office from 1857 to 1861, and the only Vice President from Pennsylvania was George M. Dallas, from 1845 to 1849. Both of these officials were Democrats.

2. "Liederkranz" literally means songweath, and hence is used as a name for choral societies.

3. The President of the United States must be at least thirty-five years old and a native of the United States. Technically, lowever, a child born to Americally, lowever, a child born to Americans.

cally, however, a child born to Ameri-can parents abroad has the same

can parents abrond has the same status as a native-born child and hence is eligible to the presidency.

4. The system of standard time was first adopted in the United States in 1885.

5. Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote the novel "Elsee Venner."

"Elsie Venner."

6. Three hundred and sixty degrees make a great circle in angular measure.

Romulus was the legendary founder and first King of Rome.

S. Saxhorn is the name of a family of brass.

valve instruments invented by Adolphe Sax, of Paris, which have been generally adopted for military and other open-air bands, wallaby is a kind of smaller language.

19. Star Chamber sess on is a term used to lescribe inomisitorial proce an arbitrary and tyramical character The Star Chumber was no ancient English court exercising wide civil and criminal jurisdiction, which sat with out the intervention of a jury.