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Philadelphia, Ideoday, November 15, 1921

IS COUNCIL SINCERE?

THE test of the good faith of the City enhantered by the Mayor will dome when it courses on the same asked for he the the Mar-

number of numerossory employed. He can examine and in creatic legislation. down the ampropriation about \$2200 mm. Be., for the their promiseds his vetic and give re-Jungo Dreet with that the selled the

The asks for \$1 one one for sauries this year the same as just. The same minden of used - completes are another perpell, which

Now if the Connell will give to Judge Brown only consigly modes to pay necessary employer at well give substantial acoust of Its unmounted determination to prevent the waste of the police funds in order that the tax rate more betredirect

FOCH COMES HOME

S A gont of socilar teleprinage Independence that may be deemed not exclud-There were, of course, all istorous pilgrams before Lagarette, but his visit nearly a century ago mangarated a new compter in the knowle of a unique homage. The anodern galaxy of celebraties from abroad is altagether to keeping action promeding and precious tradition. Joffre, Musacyla Albert of Belgium and Diaz have of late years fromed beillingly in the impuralleled pro-

Today Marshal Forh is the city's honored

The cheers of Phaladelphians, the rapturous tunnils and the fervent shouting which will great the great captain valued express the measure of gratitude, affection and numeration which is his doc.

Symbolically utting, however, will be the marshal's presence in the birthplace of those ideals of liberty which he so superbly delivered and redeemed. The conception of Fach in the ballowed "State House" evekes feelng too sleen for expression.

Philadelphians, who for all their outward manifestation cannot adequately reveal what tugs at their hearts today, must rejoice in this perfect environment of the soldier of civilization. Few of the many pilgrims to this shrine have ever been so worthy In a sense Forh will some home.

PERSHING'S MEDAL

A NY man wise enough to explain the un-equaled dramatic force of the virtue of simplicity azight found a useful philosophy for these numbitions times.

In the audience at Arlington around the tomb of the Inknown Soldier dignituries representing all the great Powers glittered with descriptions and blazed with the crosses and medals and ribbons that spoke of travel and service and battle and achievement in every quirties of the earth

General Pershing wore ouls one decoration. It was the Victory Medal which every man who several mostle arms at home or absent has a tight to went. It is made of bronze and it does not glitter. And yet for A foomett if seemed on menti more, to be more comprende a agently of the things which a wears would is striving for than all the within in-range.

to was the symbol of a common hope and · commun a licerculous great amongh to eliminate all differences of mind and cank

LAWS DON'T MAKE MEN HONEST

THE suggestion of the reports of a bank. superfirm of Confere in this city that ; law he passed to protect brokers' austomers in the ownership of the cleares of same k who he they buy will doubtle-specific some consideration to the legi-latur -.

The purpose of the law would be to proteet the customers against dishoness brokers. But it must be admitted that it will take more than a law to do it.

The tensive says that the buyer of the stock at present does not own it until it has been transferred to him. He would have it arranged to have time the bayor's property rights should began as soon as the broker had nade the purchase, so that he would not be dependent on the honests of the broker for his protection

It may be that a lawyer could draft an per which would cover the point involved. and those who think that an investor should be protected by law against the consequeners of his own neglect will insist that something should be done in this direction

REACTION AGAINST SOCIALISM BEFORE the winter is over they will have a line row in Germany over the question

of the continuance of State Socialism. A proposition has already been made that the State railroads be sold to a syndicate of private citizens. It is arged in support of the plan that the callroads are extravagantly conducted, that there are thousands of needless employes whom the politicians dare not order discharged and that the service is poor

because the men in charge of it do not have

to consider the news-ity of accommodating the public in order to earn dividends. This plan of private railroad ownership and operation is backed by the People's Party. Its opponents, the Social Demoerats, charge it with a desire to make Germany a plutocracy, with all the great industries wholly managed by private citizens. who will thus control the country. They say that the great expitalists who are supporting the People's Party intend to force the Gov-

ernment into virtual bankruptcy, so that it

may be compelled to realize on its railroad

The situation is interesting because it indicates that bolshevism, which it was feared would get a foothold in Germany, does not seem to have made any headway. On the contrary the tendency is in the other direction. It is interesting also because the same criticism against State management of railroads in Germany is being made that we have been hearing about the same thing in the United States.

MURDEROUS MOTORPHOBIA

TT WAS inevitable that the violent twaddle A written and declaimed in many quarters about what has become known as "the automobile problem" should have gone to

the heads of policemen. It is largely because people in authority are accustomed to talk as if motorears were a nulsance and a peril in the community that a patroiman in Haverford Township felt instified in lifting his pistol and killing a driver who didn't stop at his command and sending a heavy muchine with a helpless woman passenger lunging crazily about the roudway until it was a recked and over-

No one can know whether the variou of this brotal article ever heard the miliceman's guer to stop. It ; an't probable that he did. His lights were burning and his tags might ensits have been read

The simple fact is that Perkins was killed not because he was mistaken for a burgiar but because his machine had been storged at the road-ide without light- and with a

The killing is a natural communation of the Cer nell in reducing the budget estimates | new sort of meral consorside which moneyhungry Justices and constables have been trying to enforce in and about Philadelphia and no mevitable outcome of the mania of The Music refered company tems in the provered righteensness that a reflected Manuscraft Come langer has your and he live youliese about the country in the merotharged the court with harboring a large, games of police organizations, in group

> Stop your ear after dark on our Main time rouds to look about approclatively or to long or anothe and a policeman will tree

threatened loudly with acrest because they on been justic up with the same disregard | ferterred to view the country from a motorcar instead of from their windows on a summer evening. If you listen for five minutes to country constables and the town-hip startices, herephonise you will be had to beleve that there must be a victors or eranitial taint in every one who drives a car after dark.

Perkins broke a minor road rule. He saw im-off dragg d to juit and off red up as a sterifice to the moral code established by come Santee or other and his chiral comstables, and been use he sought to escape that ordeal for was shain

Walk in the country roads after dark and the police wall permit you to have the corppany of a lady. Ride in an automobile and you may be shot in your tracks or dragged to a pail to be lectured in bad English by a timpot official with an itching palm.

MRS. STEVENSON

MRS CORNELIUS STEVENSON, 12mous as Peggy Shippen of the Pt and LEBOUR, who died yesterday afternoon, at the age of seventy-four years, was demonstrating her ability to hold her own with men in intellectual pursuits and public affairs when other women were merely talking about it. She was a distinguished preheologist and an expert on Egyptology at a time when few women were devoting themselves to such matters. Her achievements were recognized years ago, and she

in her own specialty. She was long a believer in what is commonly earlied woman's rights and she used what influence she had to bring about their recognition by law. And she herself was a nore convincing argument in support of

enfratelisement of women than any form of words could be She held her own with the men in the intellectual life of this town and she was

the minitted leader of the great movements tu which the women were interested. Her death is a loss to the city and to every cause in the advancement of which

"THE TIGER." SELF-REVEALED

she busied herself.

GEORGES CLEMENCEAU at eighty is unafraid to peer three years into the future. The conclusion of that period will, recording to his own confident forecast, find on inditing "finis" upon the concluding rage of his nutobiography. The first chaper was begun on the third antilversary of that unprecedented armistics which was, in part, the fruit of his inextinguishable deter nimition to make war."

Leaders, state-men and soldiers in the great and terrible conflict have not been ath to ser down their reactions to the catachem. Heads of States during the war years have, however, resisted the temptations of authorship on a grand scale and many of the other prominent actors in the drams have been timorous concerning early

The British Museum is arready well stocked with memoir- with which the public is denied acquaintance until dates fixed far to the future. It is happily improbable that M. Clemenceau contemplate- indulgence

in one such reserve. His conviction of large its is profound and seems to be well pretitied. He enterturns high lower of saying precisely what he tlinks about his own extraordinary career and of enjoying the effect upon his centlers the world round.

These, im, are equally expectant. The forth oming defense of one of the most vivid lives in littory will doubtless be couched in vords of racy vigor. From the standpoint of artistic values the forthcoming document of self-revelation shaply must be finished Considering the vitality of the writer, it

probably will be. LOOK OUT FOR SNOW

A LL indications point to mother demonverage in the weather.

Snow he already fallen in this neigh ochood. Further North there have been heavy storms, with a foot of snow in the open country, and in the West they have had show for two or three weeks.

This is what weather experts would expect when they recall the early spring. March was warm. The fruit trees blos somed and spring was apparently here. It was volder in April, cold enough, in fact to kill the blossoms and ruin the fruit crop. When there is an early spring there i a-unity an early winter and the average temperature for the year is maintained from year to year.

WHAT DOES A MONKEY KNOW? INVESTIGATORS who have sought to brove the mental inferiority of monkeys have said that it is impossible for the monkey to put two and two together. As proof they have cited their efforts to teach such an animal how to open the door of his cage. The latch has been lifted time after time in the presence of the monkey without producing any mental reaction in the animal's brain.

He never made any attempt to repeat the

motions which he had seen. There is abundant evidence, however, that these investigators are mistaken. Visitors to the Philadelphia Zoo have seen the monkeys there pick up a stick to use in reaching outside of their enges to get a peanut that has been thrown to them. They used the same kind of intelligence that a boy would display in the same circumstances. Dr. Furness, of Wallingford, demonstrated to is satisfaction not that a monkey could talk, but that it could be taught to do many

things that required the exercise of some

degree of intelligence. And now comes the news from the Bronx Zoo that an orang-utan in captivity there has been tearing the bar from his trapeze and using it as a lever to attempt to pry himself out of his cage. There would be nothing strange in his tearing the bar loose from the chains on which it was suspended nor in his attempting to tear the slats out of his cage with his hands. But the use of n bar as a lover to pry with puts him among the tool-using creatures.

BRITAIN ACCEPTS

THE traditional elasticity of the phras-L "in principle" detracts little if at all from the licartening importance of British negurescence in the mival heliday program proposed by Secretory Hughes.

Details of the problem are exceedingly umerous and the process of working them out will necessitate study and careful specific adjustments. "In principle" will cover this later stage of the proceedings. It does or in the least imply dising muousness or

The temptation to rejoice over the announcement by the British delegation that Arthur Balfour, as spokesman for the Emare, will formally accept the American offer today, need not be resisted. The constructive drive of the Limitation of Arms Conference has already far surpassed the pace of optimistic succulation. Idealists are hard pressed to keep up with the stride of

The scheduled action by Great Britain renders inevitable and immediate a similar step by Japan. Indeed high honors in cosperation have already been garnered by Baron Kato, who expressed unqualified approval of the American peace insurance policy almost as soon as it was disclosed.

The triumph of American candor is unquestionable. Saddenly, problems which the Governments of the world have heretofore been afraid to touch, questions which the two international conventions of The Hagne elegated to the background under a deluge of pious and meffective phrases, are reduced to a practical basis upon which reali-tic reckoning can be made.

Under such treatment the majure of the Far Eastern difficulties undergoes a most cheering change. Nations armed to the teeth are prone to debate their alleged 'rights" and "prerogatives" with perilous punctilio. Pledged to a procedure protective of peace, Governments are virtually ertain to experience a marked alteration of

It would be unreasonable to expect that the whole of the Washington session will be characterized by the smoothness which has distinguished its most auspicious opening. But it is obviously quite possible for opponents to come to terms when their shoulders have been cleared of chips.

The "in principle" reservation hardly warrants anxious thought. Had the posiions been reversed, with Great Britain the jost and the United States the guest at the Conference, it is more than likely that a similar stipulation would have been made by our representatives.

SHORT CUTS

Hughes knew how to grasp a nettle

The colleges honor themselves in honor-

Philadelphia can't show how proud she of Fuch, but today she'll do her best.

Already we seem to hear the sound of veting hammers on the Hughes proposal.

Now if Mr. Hughes can only make mother bull's-eye on the Pacific problem-From the duzed look the world wears

the Hughes plan is evidently simply stun-Not the least effective thing about Sec-

retary Haghes' speech was the vociferous reception it got from the senatorial gal-The fact that the British press at once

backed the Hughes proposal was strong in-dication of the action of the British dele-The agreet in New York of Mrs. Mar-

garet Sanger and Miss Mary Winsor i ideas they advocate.

Since the people of all nations are equally auxious for a lasting peace, it can-not be said that anybody is being sandbagged into agreement for a naval holiday.

Judge F., H. Gary, who makes money from armor plate, says the address of Secreturn Hughes was splendid in all respects. There spake the good edizen rather than

Now that Berlin has ratified the treaty power with the United States, she has me to realize that she really does not need a nit od the Washington Conference, Her imitation of armament has already been

With \$200,000,000 saved by limitatio formament and another \$200,000,000 saved when Great Britain pays the interest on her debt, we may yet be able to go to a movie without not conscience hurring because perhaps, we won't have to pay an amuse-

Vestermy in Washington there was laid the corner-tone of the new Victory Memo-rial to cost \$10,000,000, and the fact made barely a ripple in the news. The real vietory memorial is in process of erection by the delegates to the Conference for the Limitation of Armament

Speaking of Lloyd George's "rainbow speech, Lady Frances Balfour said at a large mosting in Westminster. "One of the ends of the rainbow rests on Washington and the other on our sister, the isle of Erin." And we can guess at which end Great Britain will seek the pot of gold.

W. G. McAdoo says that the Hughes plan will reduce taxation but will not solve problems, and that the proper thing to do to scrap all navies. Why, certainly; and rder haloes for the crowd. That's what McAdoo 'u'd do. But how does he think proposal would have been taken by the

Karl Radek, of the Executive Commitee of the Third International, writing in Moscow newspaper, says disarmament will of he discussed at the Washington Con Powers for the further division of the spoils of war. The answer to which is furnished by the plea of Secretary Hoghes at the first of the Conference that all capital shipbuilding plans be immediately aban

CONFERENCE SIDELIGHTS

How the Plenipotentlaries Looked and Acted When Secretary Hughes Broke News-Intimate Glimpses of the Inside-Quick Getaway

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

TT IS one thing to write a story in the present tense with the episodes of a world's history breaking all around you, and to review the same scenes from the undisturbed quiet of a hotel room hours after. The Conference on the Limitation of Arnament will hold its second session today at the same place-but not under the same cumstances

The world has moved forward a long stride ince Saturday morning. To the plenipotentiaries of the nine participating nations the outlook was more or less indefinite, undecided and misty before

that first session. Washington correspondents of newspapers in Pekin, Tokio, London, Paris and Rome had informed the world that the United States Government, which called the Con-

consideration.

It would be the duty of the Conference itself to suggest a plan. In other words, it was to be the old, old

ference, had no definite plan to offer for

tory over again. There would be platitudinous expressions bope and a unanimity of sentiment that mething ought to be done to curb the rage for armaments. This would be followed by long-drawn-out

debates, conferences and opinions from ex-The sum of it all would be a lot of inlefinite conclusions indifferently arrived at In the inelegant but expressive argot of he pave it was to be a sublimated case of international "bunk"; a glorified example of "passing the buck" among the nations.

RIGHT on the beels of these predictions came the diplomatic sensation of the century—of several centuries, if I'm not Twenty years ago Secretary Hughes' out-

spoken words would have been denounced the politely deceptive council chambers f European courts as disgustingly crude and undignified. An aggravating sample of America's so-

alled "shirt-sleeve diplomacy."
Today Secretary Hughes' suggested basis for the limitation of armament is heralded as a master stroke of direct action, even though it does contemplate scrapping but tleships by the dozen.

There are two reasons for this: First. because he is so amazingly undiplomatic in throwing precedent to the wind, and, see and, because of his taking the whole world into his confidence.

As president of the Conference, as well

as Secretary of State, he told the princes,

premiers and plenipotentiaries of lesser sorts hat they were there for. In the pext breath he mapped out a defi-ite scheme how to do it. Instead of heating a light tattoo with a two-ounce tack hammer, he swung a twenty-

pound sledge.

A FTER the close of the Civil War, when A Congress was seesawing on the resumption of specie payments, a certain statesman butted into the argument with the historic declaration that "the way to

esume is to resume. Fifty years later Secretary Charles Evans Hughes, in an equally direct but more polished and convincing way, said, "The way to limit armaments is to limit them."

Then and there he laid his cards face up

and fan-shaped on the green baize Confer-There was no hesitation. He invited the world to step up and take a look, And the world looked. It's looking yet,

might almost rudely suggest, and with outh agape. Nothing like it had ever been known, The Secretary smashed all previous diplountie records. He informed the assembled dignituries

the President and the ne United States were behind him; that this Covernment was ready to start scrapping freadneoughts and canceling further arianment contracts for ten years to come.

The people of the 1 inted States knew

what they wanted and were ready to take the most direct way to get it.

TT WOULD have done the soul of every I war-weary American mother and wife good to have seen the members of the most dignified deliberative body in the world, the Senate of the United States, respond to Secretary Hughes' declaration. They rose to their feet to a man. They

not only applauded with their mano-, they cheered. It was like the bleachers responding to a "Bube" Ruth run-around. only words, of course; but they meant it I have seen orators in great assemblages

old audiences spellbound. Secretary Hughes s not an orator; but while he was delivering as message after his astounding declaration there wasn't a shuffle of a foot or a smoth ered cough among the hundreds who listened

They sensed the tremendous fact that they core witnessing a crisis in the world's his A possible prelude to that prophetic time so long foretold when wars should crase

THE trained statesmanship of the com I missioners in the swivel chairs presented them at the moment from displaying signs either of approval or disapproval. The Orientals sat as motionless as bronze

The Britishers were equally im-Arthur Ralfour, who sat next the speaker gazing up into his face, drummed lightly of the table with the fingers of his left hand Lord Lee jotted a note now and then. Amhassador tieddes' face was inscrutable Borden, of t'anada; Pearce, of Australia Salmond, of New Zealand, and Sastri, o India, whose white turban was piled high

and held their eyes fixed on the face of the Senator Schanzer, the head of the Italian delegation, held both arms on the table with is hands clusped.

Prender Brand, of France, leaned forand in his swivel chair, his eyes turned rom Secretary Hughes only occasionally to glance quickly toward the gallery where the

Prince Tokugawa, of Japan, also kept his right arm on the table, his spectacled eyes watching every gesture of the Secretary. is colleague. Admiral Kato, wrote rapidly Minister Sze and Dr. Koo, of the Chines legation, were absorbed from start to timish, for with their superior knowledge of us atternace

They sat with folded arms and eyes diwerly abend.

A REMARKABLE feature was the rapidity with which the assemblage dispersed. No theatre crowd could have disappeared so rapidly as the hundreds who poured from e side doors in the marble building. Newspaper correspondents rushed for ress headquarters and telegraph rooms in

he new Navy Building. Attaches of International delegations, nembers of the House and Senute, and spectators moved quickly away or hurried to waiting automobiles. plenipotentiaries, with their attend-

int generals, admirals and advisers, donned heir outer garments and in little bunches crambled into the waiting limousines. There was no getting together in the halls. No exchange of comments on the scusation It was a time when the leading actors

wanted to get back to their hotels or lega-tions for consultation in the shortest pos-Today will very likely give some evidence

of their deliberations.

JUST SENSE



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

HAROLD DONALDSON EBERLEIN On Value of Study of Antiques

I entirely apart from the monetary side, not only to the individual but to the community, according to Harold Donaldson Eberlein. me of the country's leading authorities on the subject and the author of several works "From a purely decorative point of view." said Mr. Eberleit, "a good reproduction-and mind you, I say 'good'—is quite as val-

THE study of antiques has a real value.

uable as a real antique. The greater ele-ment of value which the original has is that an authentic antique is thoroughly representative of the style of the time in which it was made, which, of course, a copy, no matter how carefully made, cannot be.

"The trouble is that very few reprodu ions are good copies of the original. of them are only approximate adaptation and generally very lame adaptations at that But, if the copy be accurately reproduced, the decorative value would be the same as

Workers Won't Take Time

"If the expert workmen of the present day would take the time and the trouble do so, they could make reproductions which it would be difficult to tell from the origi-Naturally there are certain things about an original which cannot be exactly reproduced without the expenditure of much ime. There is a certain mellowness in color, for example, which cannot be accuentely copied without great time and pains being taken. And when it is taken the result is that the cost of the reproduction

s very high. "The copying of antiques has become large business in several countries. Ther are really wonderful copies made in Italy and in France, excellent ones in England and some very adroit ones in the United

States. "The business of reproduction of great masterpieces of the past, which should be a legitimate one, has been carried on so frequently with a fraudulent intent-that is. he copy is sold as an original—that the entire trade has become thoroughly discredited, On the other hand, the persons who copy antiques without the intent to defraud and ell their work frankly as copies are erally so lax in their workmanship that their product is not of great value for decorative ournoses, because it does not closely enough approximate the beauty of the original.

Subtleness Is Disregarded "They too frequently disregard the subtle proportions, the molding and the curves of the original, and they are too easily satis-fied with a band approximation of the real article. Therefore their work has an appearance of being bard and tight, with a generally 'smugged up' appearance and a consequent loss of the lines and the colors

of the real article. "All this makes the decorative value of the copy of far less value than it might have been and usually a thing of which the purchaser may well beware. An expert of at a glance that the average reproduction is not the real thing, because of certain flagrant inaccuracies in proportion, line detail

"And yet it can be done with almost absolute perfection, and when it is done in this was the copy for decorative purposes s just as good as the original, but, of course, of for study or research. I remember seeing a copy of a little old Spanish cabinet, which had been reproduced so accurately that it was almost impossible to tell the reproduction from the original. But the amount of time and expert workmanship spent upon a copy of this kind so tremendously enhances the value of it, that, as in this case, the cost of the copy was as great as that of the original.

Perfect Copy Valuable

"In theory the perfect copy is as valuable as the original, but for practical purposes the copy usually falls far short of the mark cause nothing can detract from the value of the original as an authentic record of the times in which it was made. "The student and the collector should guard against a too ready acceptance of even good copies as originals. Some are readily detectable and others are not. In

certain lines of iron work, for instance, 1 could not attempt to express an opinion as to authenticity, and the same holds true in everal kinds of glass, porcelain and tex The extent to which the reproduction of

antiques has grown may be shown by the

fact that a former Consul in Florence, Italy, told me that before the war there were no fewer than 10,000 men in that city alone engaged in the manufacture of 'antiques, some of which were sold as originals and others disposed of as copies. Some of the work was fine and some of it was obviously

Value of Real Antiques

"The real value of antiques lies in that they show to the last detail and in the highest degree possible the craftsmanship and the thought of the time in which they were produced. And both thought and craftsmanship were immensely superior to that with which the world was afflicted during the Victorian age and from which period of commercialism and banality we are

ust now emerging.
"The world of art cannot afford to regard the manifold lessons which the fine antiques teach. We must stimulate our powers of observation if we want to learn their secrets-and they are secrets which would have been of immense value to the world in any age.

"One must constantly goard against the foolish notion which we now hear so frequently expressed that originality is the main thing and must be achieved at any cost. The truest originality, in all lines of nrt. at least, has always been engendered by a thorough knowledge of precedent and what has been done by the previous generations. The persons who start to achieve originality without this knowledge usually

produce nothing but monstrosities.

That artist—and I am speaking now of art in its broad sense, embracing all the forms-who would attain to the best and highest originality must know precedent and know it thoroughly, and deviate from it only when there is an obvious reason for so doing. Herein lies the value of the antique. He should not inculge in change for change sake alone; he should be free to depart from precedent when there is a valid reason for t, otherwise he will do well to This course will lead to the best originality.

Interest in Antiques Growing

The interest in antiques has grown treaendously in the last few years, and it has prondened as well. It is not now restricted to furniture as it once was, but is much more catholic in scope. The interest which in this country began with the study of pieces of furniture of Colonial America has broadened until now it takes in the furni-ture of England of all periods, the furniture of Italy, of Spain and of France as well.

The furniture of France was for a long

time under more or less of a cloud, be

cause there was an impression that all

French furniture was a mass of silver and

gilt, and the real grace of the best French urniture was entirely ignored. But people know better now, and with this interest has come a corresponding one in all things Chinese, Japanese and of other nations. This in turn has led to a revival of interest in all things of the early American period-silver, glass, pewter, textiles and even wall paper, terrible as most of it was. There has also been a recrudescence of in-terest in the old hand-worked coverlets, in other early products of the American looms

and even in the early vegetable dyes.

Value of Research "The real value of all this lies in the fact hat the interest is becoming more intelli-gent as well as more widespread. Persons are now taking pains to inform themselves to an extent that they would not have dreamed of ten years ago. There is a great increase of human as well as archaic interest in all there tirings.

"As this interest increases the collector finds, to his sorrow, that the cost of articles has proportionately increased. This has created a fictitions value on many of the smaller objects, but in the main the values are not excessive. "The study of antiques is not a fad, for

t has a great practical value. As people become interested it broadens their vision and they take up additional lines of re-search. The study of one subject leads to another either along kindred or different branches and thus adds to the respect for history, of which there is too little in this The proper study of autiques especially our own, adds to the national self-respect."

Little sympathy will be given to the secretary of the Woman's Peace Party who wishes to put a literary patch on the "Star Spangled Banner. think the Woman's Peace Party is a sewing

HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY DANE COOLIDGE is a naturalist and a novelist. He has spent a good deal of his life going about the country, especially the Southwest, collecting little animals for

the Smithsonian Institution.
Once he came in from a trip and struck the railroad at a water tank down near Tucson. While he waited for a train he went out and trapped one of those queer little kangaroo rats of that region, so called because they have pouches in which to carr

He put the rat into a shee box, and car ried it into the station and sat there talk ing to the telegraph operator. The conversation were down and they both dozed. Presently there came a tapity-tap-tap and sprang to hi telegraphe was, repeated and he realized that it ema-

nated from the shoe box and not his instrument. "That darn thing is tapping the call for "Tucson," he explained. So they named the kangaroo ra

And Dane Coolidge brought him back t Washington and he lived for six months a the Smithsonian Institution and languished because of the severity of the climate and

it looked as though he would die.

And about that time Coolidge had to pa on a trip to California and he took Tuessa with him. And he induced the conducts of the cannonball to stop at the water tan in Arizona, and he got off and met th elegraph operator, and told him that had brought Tueson back, and the two them went out on the desert back of the station and turned him loose in the ver hole from which he had been trapped,

. . . Miss Temple Bailey, whose "Trumpeter last year with its great appeal for the dreamers of the world, tells of an interest ing occurrence in connection with the pub lication of that book.

The idea of the story came to Miss Baile when she was shown a stuffed trumpete swan, one of a private collection, the bir having long been alleged to be extinct, and was told its history, the story of how the flocks used to fly low over the northlan and send forth their trumpet calls so d tinctly that they could be heard at a great

distance with a charming effect.

"The Trumpeter Swan," however, flock of the birds for which it was name was reported from the North, flying low i the sound of the trumpet comb clearly to those who listened.

Almost simultaneously with the appear

What Do You Know?

Which was the first European nation to exploit the Far East." What is the shortest book in the Bible ress" appear? hen did Marshal Foch assume command of the allied armies in the Web

War?
Who was Clausewitz?
What was the real name of Ada Rehat
the distinguished American actress?
When did Czar Nicholas II, of Russia
issue his famous rescript on behalf of

international peace What is a bandleout? What is an areanum? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

A moter is a vocal composition in h mony, usually to words from Scripture, for church use. In 1847-48 the Mormons emigrated

2. Two famous Pantheons are the ene Two famous Pantheona are the one Paris, dedicated to the great uses of the mation, and the one in flow. The latter dates from the early days the Roman Empire and is said to the only building of classical that still covered by the original roof.

An osculary is a receptacle for bones of the dead; a charnel house, a bone is a reach in the dead; a chief anglent boyes and the control of the contro

the dead; a charnel house, a bone us a cave in which ancient bones as found.

Mungo Park was a celebrated Africe explorer, especially noted for he travels in the Niger country. He will both in Scotland in 1771 and will drawned in the Niger during attack by the natives in 1806. A lea as a varying measure of yars for linen, usually 300 yards; for of ton and silk, 120 yards.

Mart is soil consisting of clay and contained in the available fertilizer.

In some foreign countries a lazarello.

pages. The manie is derived truthe rach race to rac not the of I is the avenue of St I I is 9. The first to the but word or rac CM Jude.