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WASTE TO ELIMINATE

DRESIDENT HARDING took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the presence of the Budget Director at a Cabinet meeting to remind the Cabinet officers that "this is a good time to have it understood that we all serve one and the same Government, and the common good and not departmental advantage is the end at which all of us must aim."

This remark was made after he had discussed the fear that the selection of men om the various departments to serve with the Director of the Budget would create a divided responsibility which might prove destructive of the highest efficiency.

This fear entertained by the bureaucrats is exactly what might have been expected under the old system where the departments were rivals for appropriations. Although the Director of the Budget has been in office oix months, there are still some departments in which it has been found impossible to create the impression that they are only parts of a larger whole.

For example, Mr. Dawes explained to the Cabinet that it took his co-ordinating board a month to persuade the Marine Corps to use 100,000 surplus army shirts at a saving to the Government of \$24,000 instead of buying new shirts. He had exerted himself in vain to induce the navy to use part of a surplus of 350,000 brooms bought for the army, but the navy insisted on buying 18,000 new brooms so much like those the Government already owned that no one could tell the difference. These are small ttems, but they indicate the mood that has prevailed in Washington for generations.

The President has set himself the task of putting the business of the Government on a business basis, and he has made considerable progress. Direct savings of \$32,000,000 have already been effected and Indirect savings of \$104,000,000, and the work has only begun. Senator Aldrich re-marked years ago that if business methods were applied annual savings of \$300,000,000 could be made in Government expenditures. But nothing was ever done until the present Congress passed the Budget Bill and President Harding appointed General Dawes to carry out its provisions.

SUPREME COURT OF THE WORLD

ALMOST unimaginable benefit to the world may come out of the deliberations of the Court of International Justice which has just organized itself at The Hague by the election of Dr. B. T. C. its Dutch member, to preside

The Court, it will be recalled, was prowided for in the Covenant of the League of Nations. A commission of distinguished Jurists, of which Elihu Root was a member, drafted a plan for the constitution of the Court in 1920. That plan has been ratified by the League's legislative body and eleven Judges and four Deputy Judges have been elected. It is these Judges who have gathered at The Hague to put the Court in shape to do business. The United States is represented on the bench of the Court in the person of John Bassett Moore.

This League of Nations Court is radically different from the Arbitration Court that mits at The Hague. The latter is not really court. It is a panel of qualified men from which disputants may select a group of arbitrators to decide between them. The new Court is a judicial tribunal with permanent Judges and with the duty of sitting once a year to hear any cases which may be brought before it. The rules governing it have been adopted by the legislative body of the League of Nations, of which it is the judicial branch. All States which belong to the League have the right to take their cases before it. Other States may have access to it on conditions laid down by the Council of the League.

The hope is that the Court will discourage war by providing an impartial tribunal before which disputees among nations may be taken for settlement in accordance with the principles of justice and the accepted rules of international law. The assump-tion is that nations desire justice. It has been a violent assumption in notorious instances in the past. But the world moves forward and there is a growing feeling that there is a better way for ending disputes than resort to force.

All that is required now to mise the or-

ganization of this Court into an epochinarking event is the submission to it of a grave international dispute and the accentance by the disputants of its award. If the nations can acquire the habit of appealing to it the work of the Arms Conference in Washington will become of little consequence, for then there will be small need for navies of any kind and armies will be useful chiefly as an internal police force.

ANOTHER ARMY ROW

EVER since the armistice was signed there have been subdued but bitter murmurings among service men of Prussianism in the American Army. Such complaint has found expression in books written by returned soldiers, in astonishing but indefinite testimony given to committees of Congress and in gossip in and out of the service when the notorious Hard-Boiled Smith was brought to trial for atrocious abuses of his authority as an army officer. It must still seem to any fair-minded phaerver that neither the army itself nor its ranking officers nor the men who have circulated charges of outrage and brutality reed be greatly blamed for all this. The friction of life in the field, the inevitable bardships that iron discipline brings to and the strains that all soldiers are sub-cated to in modern armies during war lie set of the resentment which many service feel when they remember their years rance, Cruelty is almost an inevitable of the game of war.

letter which Major Malcolm Wheeler-

and his demand for an investigation of the whole system of army rule, should be read in the light of this knowledge. But Major Wheeler-Nicholson is an officer of the regulars. He has a good record. His asserpower, protect each other, maintain an exclusive caste consciousness and destroy any one who ventures to combat them sound unpleasant. A great many people will be reminded of the frequency with which ac-cused officers are exonerated by courtsmartial composed, of course, of other offi-cers. The President cannot afford to ignore Major Wheeler - Nicholson's charges, Either a military autocracy controls the army or the major should be immediately dismissed from the service.

MORE DRAMA TO PROVE THAT YOU CAN'T GET BY WITH IT

The Swifter the Social Pace is the Quicker It Brings You to the Inevitable Smash

DRITISH writers like Mr. Wells and Mr. B Bennett were the first to report at ength upon the devastation worked by easy money in some avenues of modern society.

At intervals in the past rich and undisciplined persons-those who had come by great wealth without having had the experience or the training necessary to the proper use of money in quantity-got themselves into trouble, into scandals or into jail in one spectacular fashion or another, and we thought little of it. But the war and the sudden rude disturbance of social and economic balances that attended and followed it widened the areas in which easy money flowed and flew. Aberrations once peculiar to a small minority of over-moneyed idlers became common to a far larger class.

The general result of all this has been apparent in the swifter pace of London life. in the reckless whirl of jazz and gambling in all continental cities and in the assertion of Broadway cabaret kings that they run their places at a constantly quickening tempo now not to please the professed bounders, but for the gilded youth of the good uptown families who hate to go home before daylight.

The social conventions, observers say, are going to ruin. That is a misleading assertion. It is because the conventions remain that the people who consistently disregard them are going to ruin of one sort or another. You have only to read current advices from Hollywood to perceive that this

Before Mr. Wells explored with a despairing eye the new night clubs of London, experiments adequate to reveal the worst possible consequences of easy money in excessive quantities were afoot in a limited and exclusive area at Hollywood, where some of the most important and some of the least important people in the film world seem to have decided that social conventions are things that can be done without. Other people had learned and are con-

tinuing to learn that social discipline, as it is ordinarily accepted, has been an outgrowth of ages of hard human experience. It has grown from the wisdom of succeeding ages and generations. All sorts of experiments conducted by all sorts of people tended always to prove that if you dance you have to pay the piper.

The rule operates for nations, groups and individuals, and it is one of the few fixed and certain things in this world. The trend toward pagan license is not one in which any one can have a part who isn't willing to endure the pains and discomforts of a

The man found dead in his home in the lieved this. Neither would the beautiful ladies who are in a way to be drawn into the shadow that hangs over Arbuekle. And neither would the sub-debs of Broadway, who are certain to find that the years that may hold the greatest happiness or the greatest misery lie a little beyond those years in which one may be tempted to view the corsetless age as the social millennium. All-night dancing with jazz and underground gin is bad not only for the mind. It is bad for the complexion and for reputations. The unconventional sub-deb will have to atone in one way or the other or. what is more likely, in a number of ways.

The social conventions which were openly thrown aside in some of the more exclusive sections of the Hollywood bungalow colony would have saved at least one life and quire a few reputations and millions for the magnutes who have their money invested in contracts and studios.

Here and abroad the exhausting social pace has been quickened by people who. moderate enough before the war, found themselves suddenly rich after a riot of profitcering. There are times when it seems hat the anger of people who hated the profiteers was wasted. The money got by copie who didn't have any moral right to t seems to be working its own peculiar vengeance on many of its possessors. It is burning them up. And it is in a way to make life a desert for a good many of their

"THIS SIDE OF PARADISE"

ONLY the other day Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, cried out in a burst of unaccustomed candor that the youth of America have come to regard a college term as a period of luxurious idleness and case in an exclusive country club. There are university faculty men without number who, if they were not resigned through long discouragement, would hurry to the housetops every morning to shout this same indictment at their too completent generation.

Dr. Hibben, president of Princeton,

conservative man, as any wise successor of Woodrow Wilson at Princeton would naturally be, seems to be approaching the limits of his patience. His pronouncement against motoring undergraduates, whose costly and conspicuous machines are one of the sights of Princeton, is significant. It is reminiscent of the war waged over the dining clubs in Woodrow Wilson's day-a war that was won by the advocates of privilege. leisure and exclusiveness, who were forcing Wilson out of his office when he went into politics to battle for the cause which he lost on his own campus.

The clubs remained at Princeton and undergraduates are still split up into small. self-centered groups, envious or contemptuous of one another. The course of events at Princeton is duplicated at many other American colleges and universities, Strangely enough, it is not the undergraduate, but his parents who do most to encourage a tendency toward snobbery in places where the snob can be peculiarly troublesome and weirdly and unconsciously

The under classmen whose roaring motors irritate the president of Princeton with their

inevitable suggestions of wasted time and theatrical pretentiousness didn't buy their cars. They are victims of parental pride. So are the youths who have to go through each college year with the feeling that they have been snubbed by the governors of one or another of the clubs in which membership is destrable only because it is avail-

able to only a few.

What all this sort of thing leads to at Princeton or in any other university is pretty clearly revealed in a book written not long ago by F. Scott Fitzgerald, a graduate of the Princeton classes and an embittered analyst of the American collegiate atmosphere. Mr. Fitzgerald wrote from the heart, and he wrote, too, while his memories were fresh and irksome. He wrote of high and low jinks, of cliques and clubs and vanities and foolish pretenses and his hero-who was, seemingly, himself-went out from all this, bewildered and made giddy by unexpected realities about which he had never been warned, to learn as a tramper on the highways what life is

No one can justly complain about motorcars as such. It is not of motorcars that Dr. Hibben is thinking. He is concerned. it must seem, about the whole slack scheme of university affairs and about the habits of thought and feeling which in many colleges tend to displace a desire for work and learning with a craving for ease and morethan-Oriental luxury.

The undergraduates, with the aid of parents who encourage them, are rapidly taking control of the universities out of the hands of faculties. And some of the faculty men, after many battles and defeats, seem willing to play the part of the weaker nations and accept in disgust the mandates of the Dominant Powers. That is one of the reasons why many young men with university degrees begin to acquire an education only after they get out of their classes and into direct contact with the hard-fisted world.

MacNIDER ON THE BONUS

If THE ruling powers in the American Legion really desire to create the favoring general sentiment which must precede a successful termination of their agitation for a Federal soldier bonus they will have to be far more tactful than Colonel Mac-Nider, the national commander, was in his address at Germantown on Saturday.

Colonel MacNider said in effect that the Legion has no interest in the problem created for the Government and taxpayers by a demand for some billions of catra revenue which would be needed to pay bonuses to former service men. Now, neither Congress nor the American people wish to withhold appreciation of the work done by the National Army, the Navy and the individual in the ranks. Many men who endured the hardships of active service abroad returned to face the added misery of unemployment But it is seriously to be doubted whether membership in the Legion has been adequate to create a new sort of class consciousness. in any considerable number of these newer war veterans or whether the average exsoldier feels sufficiently apart from the rest of us to be wholly unconcerned about the troubles of the great mass of Americans who, though they are laboring between the devil of high prices and the deep sea of diminishing income, would have to bear the added burden of bonus costs.

The tone of Colonel MacNider's address s reminiscent of the differences in point of riew which often exist between nations and the self-interested and politically minded statesmen who presume to speak for them. and speak, as a matter of fact, for causes in which the masses of the people have no interest. Colonel MacNider is not the Legion, though he talks as if he were, Against him there lies the record of divisions and posts which have voted against the bonus idea. And against him, too, there are the innumerable veterans of the World War who, though they experienced all the grueling stresses of long-continued service in the field, are frankly repelled by the suggestion that they ask special pay for the service they rendered.

to believe that Legion members "have no interest in means suggested for raising a That job would be extremely hard for the Government and the mass of the people. It might involve some very dangerous experiments of finance, and certainly it would involve hardship for the general public of which the Legion itself is a part.

The side of the case which Colonel Mac Nider did not discuss is admirably presented by Senator Pepper. "Any measure." said he, "Is fundamentally unjust to the disabled man which gives him no more than the allowance made to his unharmed and vigorous brother. I am willing to vote millions to the disabled soldler, but no one cent to the man whose carning capacity is undiminished. It is unfair to any healthy young American to make i popular and easy for him to do something which in the end will lessen his self-respect This measure proposes a waste of public money-a waste to make a wholly inadequate allowance to a disabled man for whose entire care the Nation is responsible. 1 would deplete a treasury which is near the point of exhaustion to hand over money to people who would be hurt rather than helped by what they receive.

Mr. Pepper speaks for the best interests of the country-and the members of the American Legion.

CIVILIZATION DIDN'T TAKE

IT SEEMS to be a crime in Massachu-setts to play checkers outdoors on Sun-

A cripple who was playing the game with a friend in Brockton Park was arrested, convicted and fined for violation of the Sunday observance laws. The State Checker Association thereupon asked the Great and General Court to amend the Sunday Sports Law so as to include checkers among the "athletic outdoor sports or games" permitted on Sunday afternoons between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock. The lower House of the Court has defented the bill, and persons who seek to amuse themselves next summer playing the game under the shade of a tree will still be liable t arrest and fine for desecration of the Sab-

The Kentucky Legislature is considering bill forbidding the State University to teach the theory of evolution as formulated by Darwin, and if its proponents have their way it will be passed. They do not object to the Darwinian theory on the ground that it has been radically modified since Darwin propounded it. That might be justifiable ground for objecting to it, although it would not be justification for legislative interference with the curriculum of the university. Yet, after all, whether the theory of Darwin has been modified or not, it is as important that an educated man should know what it was as that he should know the theories of the construction of the universe held before the formulation of the nebular hypothesis. Voliva the Dowleite would forbid classes in astronomy from learning anything about the nebular hypothesis if he had his way. But then

Voliva has a theory of his own. We boast of our civilization, but there seem to be wide spaces where it has not taken root and where there is a disposition to come as near as possible to hanging or burning people who say that the sun moves or who find something else to do besides going to church on Sunday afternoons.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Editors, Some of 'Em, Are Temperamental Cusses, but, Taking One Thing With Another, Heaven Will Protect the Work-Ing Scribe

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

EVERY now and then I have the pleasure of meeting some young and serious person—but not too serious—who is proposing to make writing a profession. Almost all of these are studying somewhere—Columbia, Harvard or Chicago—the technique of writing. They are happy and hopeful and carefree at that stage, and very critical and severe and given to sweeping generalities, such as: "The only editorials worth reading in this country are, etc.," or "we such as: "The only editorials worth reading in this country are, etc., etc.," or "we have no real humorists, except Leacock, and he's just a take-off man, but there's a new chap on the, etc., etc."

Then later on when they really are writing and getting "sent back," I meet grave young persons who would rather perish than be serious about their writings, or who are less even in their indepents and much

ess sweeping in their judgments and much more clever.

And later still I meet those that have persisted and who are conducting the Con-tributors' Department of this, and the Idle Hour Department of that, and are said to have a movie scenario about to be accepted, and are very knowing about who gets what for his books, and who is the best paid syndicated writer in America, and whose job it is to edit and cut gobs out of the stories accepted by the Saturday Evening Post, etc., etc.

BUT the writing people who interest me D most are those who do not write at all, but who, like A. Alvin Adec, of the State Department, are the real shapers of the destiny of their concerns; those in the publishing houses who, no matter who is called editor or publisher or owner, are the real arbitrators, those who accept and those

I did not know that they existed when I first began to ply my humble wares in and out—generally out—of bookish places of business and magazine offices. And I was often puzzled because the editors looked and talked so little like their periodicals. talked so little like their periodicals. Neither did I then at all gauge the cumulative power of the firm's readers.

I remember the first thing I ever wrote, which was, of course, a biographical novel

and autobiographical at that, I sent to the nearest publisher, the Lippincotts, because they were publishing a magazine with a complete novel a month, and a very crotic and crude story by a beginner had had a tremendous vogue, and, though I felt that mine was neither crotic nor crude, it was the work of a beginner, and I thought maybe the Lippincotts, heartened by their great sale of the first, might try another un-

I received a note in about a fortnight asking me to call at the editor's office and ask for "their Mr. Forster." I did so and after a little interval a worried, the little man appeared with my manuscript. It little man appeared with my that tied it. He after a little interval a worried, red-haired greeted me absently and continued to fumble through the manuscript. He shook it, he leaf and talked very disjointedly in paternal yet bewildered fashion about the paternal yet bewildered fashion about the book. And then, after an abstracted pause, he handed it back to me with the remark that it was good but not publishable.

T WAS unused to the printed slips bearing I that unylelding flat which one generally gets, and I supposed in my innocence that rejected manuscripts caused some one o Mr. Forster's position a continual pain of refusal. So I nodded solemnly and went

Perhaps a year later I gave myself the discipline of rereading that first effort. It was very bad in spots and very good in others, and perfectly surprising all through, for I had forgotten every word of it; but the most surprising thing of all was a letter dated a year back from the Lippinthe readers had been on the whole so favorable that the advice was to publish it after the consent of the writer had been obtained to certain obviously necessary changes; one was a happy ending instead of crepe on the door! The sheet with these observations manuscript and had not been dislodged even under the jerkings of "our Mr. Forster." and, failing to find it and being unaware of the contents of the book and uncertain as to his instructions, he had given it up as probably a mistake all around. By that time, of course, I was writing a

to the old one. Needless to say, the new nevel, not being autobiographical, was devoid of interest of a crude sort, and being de-vised as a tale to adorn a moral, had no nterest of an original sort, so I was not summoned to talk it over with any one Mr. Forster.

N FACT, in my youth-that is, in my I early twenties-my only real opportunity to see myself in print came from a gental old editor of a religious paper, who chose me for a writer on his Children's Column without ever having seen a scrap of my writing.
He just called me up over the phone and

asked me to take the job because his wife had told him I was a cheerful soul and he liked persons about him to be young and cheerful. Beyond telling me never to use Beyond telling me never to use slang or dialect and never threaten to leave he would take me at his employ or word he gave me no instructions and no criticism, and I think never read a word that I wrote The only other piece of sheer luck of that

kind that came my way, in the shape of a chance dropping into my lap, was a book that a publisher took because ten minutes before I arrived with my completed man-useript he had had a meeting of his heads of department and they had opined that the times were ripe for a certain kind of story for children, historical without being too strictly circumstantial and religious without being doctrinal. By sheer luck that was the character of my manuscript, and, being rather a sentimental man, he thought my appearance was a leading, and took the book before any others had been submitted. was a pretty fair book and it sold to the last copy, so he did not regret his "leading." and naturally neither did I.

But, except for those lucky strikes, I have

had to try very hard for whatever came my way in the writing line and I look at the hoys and girls starting out with affectionate interest and some anxiety, wondering if they are planning marriage on the proceeds of their early years.

SOME editors are like housekeepers; they have a space which they wish filled in their way; the idiosynerasies of the writer do not interest them. In fact, the writer is only a little more important than the typesetter-the important thing is that they expect to fill that space. Other editors are like collectors of pictures. They take this and that in the exhibition because it is a good example of a certain artist and recog-nizably his work. Others level up and level down the copy after it comes in and make one composite blend of the whole staff work. Some chiefs make their writers as grateful as thirsty dogs by their kindly constructive criticism; others worry every spon-taneous thought out of one's head, and, as one me , expressed it to me, "break your

A publisher can get to be as intimate as a family doctor with his authors. Many a one takes the author on for better or for worse, for richer and for poorer, till death do them part. And who shall say how many mountains of discouragement in a the serene faith of a shrewd and writer the serene faith of a shrewd and kindly publisher has removed? It is a great art, that of keeping faith not only with the public which reads, be with the men and the women who write.

By proclamation of the Governor March 22 will be "No Tobacco Day" in Arkansas. But, of course, it may not justify



THE DOGS

with.

eration, as doubtful, for further revision.

and a favorable vote from a majority of the

jury, that is, six out of eleven, puts the pic-

ture at once in the show.
Pictures by members of the jury are, of

course, not submitted to the jury for judg-ment, but each juror is given the implied

opportunity of putting about two canvases

of any of his fellow jurers whom he chooses to ask. Members of the jury are exceed-

ingly conscientions in the exercise of this implied right and never transgress the bounds of propriety. Many, in fact, fre-

the jury, but the management of the Acad-

emy always urges jurors to exhibit, because,

being representative men, their failure to exhibit would deprive the public of much

Fair Play Is Stressed

an impartial judgment and solely on the merits of the works submitted. I have never

known a jury to do other than play fair, and that is the reason why admission to our

exhibition is engerly sought for by artists,

carrying as it does the approval of an artists' jury which has reached its verdiet without partiality and without influence.

because the artists of the country, repre-

senting as they do the current phases of art, submit works which represent the latest thought in their line. The membership of

the jury is changed every year, so that the

point of view of the art jury varies, and there can be formed no clique or style or

scheme which shall prove to be an 'open

The chairman of the jury is usually t

jury is always of the most broad-

What Do You Know?

Year"? 5. What was the occupation of the present

What is an emp? What are oleaginous substances? What was the first political party , the United States to indorse wom

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

John Adams, whose administration dated from 1797 to 1891, was the first Amer-

by Germany.

Lye is a term applied to the alkaline solution obtained by treating ashes with

water.

6. The general Epistle of Jude is the next

to the last book of the Bible.

7. Jackson is the capital of Mississippi.

8. Magna Graecia was that part of Southern Italy settled by the Greeks in ancient times.

9. The gailing gun was invented by Dr. 15. J. Gatting, of Indianapolia, in 1861.

18. J. Gatling, of Indianapolia, in 1861.

19. The battle of Majuba Hill in Natal, South Africa, was the scene of a defeat inflicted upon the British by the Transvaal Boers in 1881.

sesame' to the exhibition.

in each year's exhibition.

minded character

"The exhibition varies from year to year

"The exhibition is based, therefore, upon

quently decline to exhibit when they are

representative work.

the exhibition, relying on the judgment

THAT OUGHT TO HOLD 'EM

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

JOHN FREDERICK LEWIS On Selecting Exhibition Pictures THE public has no idea of the amount of

▲ labor, time and trained skill that is expended in getting up a great art exhibition, says John Frederick Lewis, president of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the annual exhibition of which opened Saturday evening. "Our annual spring exhibit," said Mr.

Lewis. "is an exhibition of oil paintings and sculpture representing the best work of American artists during the preceding year, and is beyond question the premier exhibi-tion held in the United States.

"The Academy has no academicians who possess the 'right of line'; that is, no artists who have any inherent right to exhibit pietures by reason of membership in the Acad-emy, but all works shown are approved by a jury before acceptance. The painters jury consists of eleven men selected from jury consists of eleven men selected from different parts of the country, and not Phil-

"There are two or three such from Boston and New York, one or two from Bos-ton and New York, one or two from the South or Southwest, and three from Phila-delphia. We have, besides this jury, five men who sit in Chicago and select pictures sent to them from points in the Near West and another jury of five in St. Louis to accept pictures from the Far West.

Juries Have Free Hand

"All the jurors serve without compensation and pass on the work submitted to them without dictation by the management of the Academy. In other words, the exhibition is an artists' exhibition based upon the judgment of artists rather than upon the judgment of laymen. The arrangement of the exhibition, the

hanging of the pictures and the placing of the sculpture are all done by the Hanging Committee, to which the galleries of the Academy are turned over without restriction, or, rather, without any real restric-tion, the only limitation being that no picture undesirable from a moral standpoint shall be hung.
"The chairmen of the juries or their rep-

resentatives visit studios of artists in dif-ferent cities and thereby procure available material, and the jury as an entirety, that is, the whole eleven painters, goes to Boston and passes upon all canvases from the East-ern section of the country. Then the jurymen go to New York to pass upon the piemen go to New York to pass upon the per-tures from that district, and finally slt at Philadelphia, to which city works of art are sent from all over the United States, espe-cially from the South and the Southwest.

Accepted Works Hung Those works of art which are accepted

are hung with the sole limitation which I have heretofore mentioned, and those no accepted are returned with thanks, the return being determined not because the tures are not well painted, but because they were deemed by the jury, for various reasons, not available for exhibition in a pubsons, not available for exhibition in a pub-lic gallery. They may be too small or com-monplace: or, though having mera, still be not of such exceptional quality as to make them worthy of exhibition in the greatest American art show of the year. "The hanging of the pictures, usually a

tender point with exhibitors, is absolutely in charge of the Hanging Committee. By reason of the vast extent of the country, a large number of paintings find a place in the show, and it is not possible to give every one the best position. "The public has no idea of the number

of pictures which is examined either by the to obtain the final selection. The total is not measured by hundreds, but rather by thousands. An artist will make a selection himself from his best work of the year and submit such examples as he deems fit. examples are then passed upon by the jury, and they are really passed upon, not per-functorily, but carefully and with critical

Judgment System Unchanged

"I have sat with juries for many years, and the meetings of the jury for the current exhibition were similar in method to those pursued in former years. The entire jury of eleven painters was recommended of eleven painters was present and every picture was put upon an easel in full view and in the best possible light.

"A single adverse vote from any of the eleven sets aside the picture under consid-

Oh, what is the flapping thing flappers set flop While the flood of the mud is awash With the ankles they flippantly flop as the

shop?
"Tis the sloshing galosh, b'gosh! The Arms Conference is now a glories memory.

SHORT CUTS

The San Francisco courts seem unwill ing to lift their lien on Fatty.

number of gold pens will achieve notoriety in Washington today.

If there must be a coal strike All Fools' Day seems appropriate for a start.

There are pessimists who think that the Ford Muscle Shoals plan will prove a fliver. The trouble with sober second thought is that it too frequently arrives too late to be

There is now suspicion that while Dr. Finegan preserved silence he kept his tongue

The treaties are steps toward world beace. Nothing remains but for the nations tread them.

It may be noted in passing that The Jumping Frog achieved fame before the ad-vent of the pogo stick.

In her marriage contract Princess Marr will renounce all claim to the British throne. acrifice or dodging trouble?

Bryn Mawr blames Harvard for initiating the sloppy galosh habit. Passing the buck while ignoring the buckle.

man of experience, who knows how best to We refuse to believe that there is anything unlucky in the fact that the Washproceed in the ardness and complicated work of the jury meetings. Jurors are sometimes ington Conference comes to an end in i cappointed, but, as the entire complexion of he jury is changed each year, the result is felt in the fresh point of view presented Dr. Hibben, of Princeton, is opposed to

undergraduates owning and running auto-mobiles. Walking will do more to strengthen Then, too, jurors are appointed for the purpose of getting the most catholic view of the art work of the year, some being portrait painters, some landscapists, some figure When Mrs. Asquith comes to Philadelpainters. The result is that the judgment

phia perhaps the reporters will improve on their New York brethren and let us know what she says in her lecture.

Senators Williams and Underwood realize, also, that statesmanship is good party politics. A statesman is a politician who is able to look into the future. 1. From what language are the words alKebra and alcohol derived?
2. What State does Gilbert M. Hitchcock
represent in the United States Senate?
Who was the fourth President of the
United States?
4. Who wrote the novel "Ten Thousand a

Dr. Stokowski is now listening to must sweeter than any the Philadelphia Orchestra ever made. Just the same, he admits that he can't direct the Sonia Orchestra worth

When one considers that expenditure on naval construction in this country averages \$5,000,000 n month, one realizes while limitation of naval armament will save the world.

President of Germany before he en-tered politics?

In what comedy by Shakespeare does the character of Dogberry appear?

What is an emir? Mrs. Asquith will talk here this after-noon on "People, Politics and Events." De-spite her undoubted talent, we venture is prophesy that she won't be able to get awil the United States to indorse woman ruffrage? y how many votes was the Treaty of Versailles defeated in the United States Senate on March 19, 1929? from her subject.

> Ford's Muscle Shoals offer was trans mitted to Congress without any recommendation one way or the other from Secretary Weeks. Evidently believes it to be equipped

from 1797 to 1891, was the first American President to serve only one term.

The "Drel Kalserbund," "Three Emperors League," was a short-lived peace alliance made by the Emperors of Germany, Austria and Russia in 1872, northwesterly direction.

France was invaded by foreign Powers four times from 1814 to 1914, inclusive—in 1814 and 1815 by the allies against Napoleon; in 1870 and 1914 by Germany. Richard T. Hunter sang as he scrubbed the decks of a San Francisco ferryboat and wealthy musicians have made it possible for him to go for Europe to complete his for him to go to Europe to complete be education. Not every unknown has such as opportunity to cash his notes.

The navy bought 18,000 of its specification brooms, thundered Mr. Dawes, who it could have had 350,000 army brooms for nothing. Housekeeper Helen Maria is evidently convinced that any broom is a good broom if it sweeps class.

broom if it sweeps clean.

A Lancaster, Pa., plumber has state a legal light for 200 neres in the heart New York. One of his ancestors must have gone for his tools and forgotten to return Which, by the way, would you prefer, of his skyscrapers or a castle in Spaint