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Philadelphia, Thursday, February 16, 1923

ENTER MR. BEIDLEMAN!

EDWARD E. BEIDLEMAN'S longgovernorship created no extra ripple on the corrent of political affairs in this State. The Lieutenant Governor's opening speech was not distinguished by any phrase not worn thin and dog-eared through repeated use in third-class political orations.

No one without an unearthly faith in the orker would have expected more. But even orank and file had expected, to hear something explicit about the much-discussed \$5000 check which found its rysterious way into Mr. Beidleman's bank from the State Treasurer's office.

The check, if you believe the man who was won by a sort of fluke. By implication the Lieutenant Governor suggests that there will be no more such checks. "If I am elected," says he, "I will work exclusively in the interest of the people of Pennsyl-

How many million times have politicians said that? How many times did Mr. Beldleman say it in his previous campaigns for

MARKET PRICE OF MONEY

THE city made a more profitable deal yes-L terday when it sold \$9,000,000 in 414 per cent bonds at par than it made last tober when its 51/4 per cent bonds brought

The October bonds were sold on a basis of a yield of 5 per cent. The February nds will cost the city only 414 per cent. The interest offered is apparently the present market price for money exempt from the Federal income tax. A fall of threequarters of 1 per cent in four months is notable. It indicates the approach of normai conditions, and suggests that if the city can get money for 414 per cent private business can get it for a little higher price. Cheap money means a resumption of building, more work for mechanics of different kinds and increased prosperity for all sorts of business growing out of the circulation of money.

The sale of the bonds at par has demonstrated that 414 per cent is the present market price of tax-free money. But why should the city ever seek to sell its bonds at a premium? The premium indicates that the interest offered is more than the money worth. If the city should offer to sell securities, not to the highest bidder, but othe bidder who would accept them at par at the lowest rate of increst, it would never have to pay more than the market price for iey and it would save hundreds of thousands of dollars in interest on the city debt.

HARDSHIPS OF DISARMAMENT

SAMUEL GOMPERS, president of the Federation of Labor, spoke reasonably when he told Secretary Denby that it is the clear duty of the Navy Department to make special efforts in behalf of the shipworkers thrown into sudden and unexpected idleness by the suspension of work at Government yards made necessary under the terms of the armament limitation agreements.

In Philadelphia and other cities yard emloyes with long records of efficient service to their credit were left jobless without a day of notice. Meanwhile, a great deal of work remains to be done on ships which the Government will retain. Many of these vessels will be improved in minor ways, refitted or newly equipped. Logically, under the circumstances this work should be done 10 Government yards, and, moreover, it should be put under way at once. As bustness conditions improve opportunities will be presented to the expert mechanics and others who worked until recently in the navy yards. Now they are confronted with an emergency which may be averted by a little ingenuity in the Navy Department,

Mr. Gompers was right when he said that the Government ought not to indulge in a method of hiring and firing more ruthless than any which is tolerated nowadays in any well-managed business organization.

NORMALCY AT TRENTON

CLOSE observers of the drift of affairs at Trenton may now strike an experimental balance of the issues raised in the precampaign session by two thoroughly frightened parties. The Republicans have again acknowledged the justness of trial by jury. Their new Dry Bill, unlike the Van Ness net recently thrown out by the Court of Errors, is not drawn to withhold that ancient privilege from suspected citizens. The Republicans are heartily in favor of a tax on cats. Cats eat the birds that eat the worms that eat the fruits of the soil and of trees. The majority in the Legislature gave approval to a bill which, if the people of the State support it in a referendum next autumn, will make \$40,000,000 available for the continuation of the good-roads program, The Democrats, on the other hand, oppose the Roads Bill and the suggestion of a referdum. They are not interested in cats. But they want light wines and beer, and, apparently, the sort of normalcy that is reflected in muddy and difficult highways of

the good old-fashioned sort. Now, wherever good roads are in the future there the crowds will be, and there, too, will be the prosperity that goes with crowds. New Jersey is one of the great tourist States of the country. But good roads offer more than convenience to tour. ists. They cut down the farmers' hauling and markets. All the speeches now being wered in the interest of farmers' or anizations urge better means of communion between the producer of essential

eds and the consumer. A good road system in Jersey-or, rather. continuing extension of the present ad-table highway system—should be wel-by all the people in the State. With Considering the weather, may a streetcourse of the Election Day fighting.

Maloney resigned as Harbor Master at
the request of Governor Pennypacker after

Sinch fond?

there should be nothing to prevent the farmers from actually retailing their products in the Philadelphia markets.

The Democrats are nearer to normalcy than the Republicans. They have forgotten the farmer once again. And they have forwho yearn every summer to go comfortably to the coast resorts. Do the Democrats want to shut these spenders out?

LET THE RICH FOOLS FEED THE PROMOTERS

The Wise Men of Moderate Means Will Not Risk Their Money on Get-Rich-Quick Schemes

THE first impulse of many persons will be to demand that a law be passed which will make such swindles impossible when they read Attorney General Daugherty's statement that within five or six years stock swindlers who have mulcted the public out of \$140,000,000 have been arraigned in the United States courts.

It might as well be admitted, however, that no law would accomplish this end save one which would cut out of the hearts of men the desire to get rich quick. No way has yet been found to protect men from the consequences of their folly. Ponzi raked in millions in Boston by promising enormous returns on an investment. So long as the money kent coming in he could make good his promise by paying out to the early investors the money contributed by the later

The Ponzi game has recently been played in Chicago by three men, who have collected \$7,000,000 from the savings of workingmen on the promise of rich returns. Their enterprise, like that of Ponzi, was an elaborate system of pocket-picking, and it was easy because of the trrepressibility of human guilibleness.

The cases in the Federal courts to which the Attorney General has referred are of a different kind. Promoters have offered for sale shares of stock in oil and land companies with no assets save a prospectus. They have sold their shares to clergymen, school-teachers, farmers and little business men who have made no inquiries about the value of the property. The investors have been dazzled by the big figures in the prospectuses and by the story of successful oil and mining companies which had a small beginning but made great fortunes for those who got in on the ground floor when the

companies were organized.

These deluded people need not have lost their money if they had taken the advice of experienced investors. Such advice can be had for the asking. The banks are always glad to give it and they will always caution the person with small means against speculating.

Yet there is a feeling that the States ought to pass laws which will forbid the capitalization of the blue sky, as the phrase goes, and the offer of the shares to the innocent and unsuspecting investors. Attorney General Daugherty save that if such laws were passed and rigidly enforced the fleecing of the public could be prevented. He is unduly optimistic. Such laws would help, but they would not prevent a fool from parting with his money to the first man with a plausible story who asked for it.

An informal meeting of brokers already has been held to consider the situation in one of its phases. They are directing their attention to the bucket-shops. bucket shop is seemingly a broker's office. It has all the paraphernalia of such an office, but it does not deal in stocks and bonds, save as a side issue. Its main business is placing bets on the rise or fall of the market. The "customer" does not buy anything and the broker does not deliver anything. The customer in effect bets that a certain security will go up and the broker bets that it will not. The bets are settler according to the record of quotations at the time agreed upon. This business is illegal in some States. No member of the stock exchange is allowed to engage in it. If he is found guilty he is punished.

It is said that there are 150 of these establishments on one street in this city. and that on one square of a street near the stock exchange there are fifteen of them They are an excrescence on the legitimate brokerage business. They are a constant temptation to do illegitimate business. And hey are used to float phony securities. They can be suppressed if the legitimate brokers combine to drive them out of town, even if there should be no law in this State against the kind of business they carry on,

The stock gambler needs no sympathy. He can look out for himself. The sophistiented investor knows enough to beware of promoters of wildcat companies and exploiters of untried inventions. And the plain citizen with a few hundred or a few thousand dollars to invest should be wise enough to put his money in Government bonds or the securities of corporations with a record of successful operation, and let the shyster promoters feed on the rich fools who have money to lose.

MALONEY'S NEW JOB

N THE headlong days of Attorney General Polmer the Bureau of Investigation of the Federal Department of Justice under went an almost spectacular change of temperament. It had been a highly efficient and highly respected service under other Administrations. Pervaded with the contagion of Mr. Palmer's emotionalism, the bureau urned to the methods of the secret police of fiction, developed a fordness for terrorism and became famous for its raids.

It was through the work of Department of Justice investigators that innumerable wrong-minded or bewildered persons were placed in jail and held there without the formalities of a trial or a formal indictment and finally liberated without knowing what had been charged against them.

Naturally, the service became in time a target for criticism even from conservative quarters. The new policy seemed ominous on its face. But the greatest damage was ater shown to have been done not to the few persons who suffered through an abuse of the Federal authority, but to the reputation and prestige of what used to be a highly esteemed branch of the public service in days when it was directed with a right regard for the obligations that go with almost unlimited power. It was pretty generally felt, when Mr. Palmer left office that a way would be found to compel only a right use of the facilities of the Depart-

William J. Burns, when he was made Chief of the Bureau of Investigation, was looked upon as a man who might be expected to restore the old discipline and the old dignity and the old -use of responsibility which in the past characterized the secret police organization of the Government. So it is all the more astonishing to learn that Samuel G. Maloney has been put upon the list of Department of Justice 'operatives."

Maloney is the man who served six months in the House of Correction for his part in the Fifth Ward political scandal. His offenses were so flagrant that all the power of a dominant political machine could not keep him out of jail. He was convicted of complicity in an effort to swing an election by force, and he was shown to have agreed to bring armed thugs from New York to nid in that work. One of the gummen killed George A. Eppley, a policeman, in the

tales were circulated about wild revels on one of the Harbor Master's tugs. Latterly he has been working as a private detective. It isn't fair to suppose or to suggest that any man's past should be raised against him whenever he tries to re-establish himself in the good graces of society. But the people in all walks of life who have been waiting to see signs of reform in the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice Market Saw All This will read of the Maloney appointment with a slock. They will be shocked, too, to hear that G. B. Means, who in the period of the war was on the payrell of Captain Boy-Ed, head of the German spy system By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

in the United States, also is a member of Mr. Burns' forces.
Should men of this sort be permitted to shoes 140 years ago. go about with the credentials of the Department of Justice in their pockets and the authority of the Federal Government be-

BEHIND THE P. R. T. FIGHT

MR. MITTEN and his friends say they already have won in their effort to keep insurgent directors of the P. R. T. from scrapping the men-and-management system and preventing workers on the car lines from enjoying some share of the profits of the corporation through the operation of a bonus system. If the insurgent movement has actually failed, the effects of the failure will be felt in a radius far wider than Philadelphia.

For a long time there have been signs of a movement among high financiers headquartered in New York to establish over important trolley systems in the East a system of control similar to that inaugurated by the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey through mergers and the final consolidation of street railway and interurban lines in its State. It is only necessary to listen to the continuing uproar in Jersey to realize what the effects of absentee and centralized control would be on the street car service of large Eastern cities.

Lines controlled for a financial interest exclusively and in accordance with policies formulated hundreds of miles distant from the area of operation inevitably suffer, as they have suffered in New Jersey, from a variety of diseases. They lack the guiding force of community interest. They get lime in their arteries. Moreover, they become units in a monopoly.

A victory for the Mitten theory of street. car management in a region as conspicuous as Philadelphia would seriously retard the movement for a trolley monopoly in the East. There has been some ground for the suspicion that the anti-Mitten movement has been inspired not by a desire to elimi-nate what has been called "one-man control," but to e'iminate labor, wage and operating agreements, which must be regarded as bad examples by the interests which aim to institute a policy based upon upward fares and downward wages in other large communities not far away.

BERRY COMES NEXT

THE request for his resignation as Col-L lector of the Port did not come to Mr. Berry with the shock of surprise. He has been in politics long enough to know that his place would be sought for a Republican as soon as the Republicans were ready to take it over. Mr. Thornton was ousted from the Post-

office a few weeks ago, and when he went the retirement of Mr. Berry was a matter of only a few weeks. He will probably get out gracefully and welcome his successor with a smiling face.

A. Lincoln Acker, who is said to have been chosen for the place, is satisfactory to Senator Pepper. He has had business experience enough to qualify him for the post. and he has had political experience enough to enable him to use what power it gives him in the interest of the men responsible for his promotton.

Life has a cruel way of outraging dramatic tra-ditions. When a burglar Than Buckskin a mother crooning to her babe in a foreign tongue changed the text of the lullaby to run. "There's a thief in the house, there's a thief in the house." Whereupon her husband, asleep in the next room, awoke and put in an appearance. The proper finale would have been the capture of the burg ar, but, instead, the husband was beaten to unconsciousness and the burglar got away. Now Fate leans over a hospital bed and jeers at the unforover a hospital bed and jeers at the unfor-tunate husband, "Mortheus Codlin was your friend, not Melnomene Short."

On April 25, 1784. Franklin on Daylight Saving Benjamin Franklin, ac-cording to a dispatch from Paris to the New York Times, suggested daylight saving to Parisians, telling th m that by their foo'ish habits they were wasting 64,000,000 pounds of wax candles at an annual cost of 96,-000,000 francs. The world is full of wise people, but it takes a long while for the truth to soak into their heads.

Foreign shipping inter-Business Best ests are convinced they'll tell the world that Uncle Sam is burting himself by restricting allen immigration. Une'e Sam appreciates their consideration, is too polite to insinuate that the declaration is prompted by self-interest, and will. conreconsty as may be, proceed to gang his

A Stamford, Conn., girl Public Benefactor ran away from home and became a domestic serv ant because, as she expressed it, she could not stand the drudgery of plano lessons. Her words were probably well chosen. Any job is drudgery when the heart is not in it. And who knows what misery that girl has spared her neighbors, present and future.

It was a teaching tribute Charles A. Snyder paid to James B. Sheehan. "He had the courage," said Charley, "to take the fees," Not, of course, that Mr. Snyder would wish to instante that other politicians lack Lieutenant Governor Beidleman, for instance, deserves a medal for valor.

A Chicago man arrested after a family quarrel was sentenced by the Court to take his wife to the movies every Saturday night and to church every Sunday morning. We herewith nominate the committing magistrate for Judge at the next Straton-Brady

discovered a means of increasing mileage a hundred per cent by the use of a tellurium compound in gasoline. Motorists will con-trol their enthusiasm until they have con-sulted the new price list. The Virginia Legislature is considering a resolution to provide false whiskers for members to enable them to dodge lobbyists.

for the barbers of the State to form a lobby

Dayton, Ohio, chemists are said to have

It would simply prove an excus-

"Take all the money the law allows." said Charles A. Snyder. "and don't give it up until forced to do so." Franklinesque in its terse simulicity. Never has the policreed been expressed in more compact form.

Realization has come in New Jersey and New York, following a good example set by Pennsylvania, that one of the excesses from the railroads have been suffering is the Excess Crew.

The local man of ninety-three who is beginning a five-year term for chicken steal-ing may be ready to go straight when he

SHOES AT \$120 A PAIR

Butter \$10 and Tea \$80 a Pound, Not in Soviet Russia, but in Philadelphia-The Old Second Street

SOVIET Russia of today has nothing on patriotic Philadelphia.

Bankrupt Vienna, which pays a fortune for a suit of shoddy, is only experiencing what our ancestors did when they spent the price of a city building lot for a pair of

The old market house on South Second street, not the present structure, but its predecessor, witnessed these remarkable

Over its stalls food was sold at famine prices once upon a time. That was in 1779 and 1780.

It was the gloomiest period of the Revolutionary War. The British had captured Charleston and

General Gates had been defeated at Camden, S. C., by Cornwallis. Benedict Arnold was dickering with the British for the price of his infamy.

OUR paper currency, carrying its threat, "To counterfeit is death," had depreciated to a ridiculous point, though not nearly so much as the ruble of Russia has under Bolshevist regime.

This is illustrated in the fact that in

the years mentioned green peas in the Sec-ond Street Market sold for \$39 a peck, Continental money.

Butter retailed for from \$7 to \$10 a pound

Butter retailed for from \$7 to \$10 a pound and an other larm products in proportion. Coffee cost \$8 a pound; lump sugar, \$20; Bohea tea, \$80, and figs, \$20.

A pound of thread or yarn commanded a price of \$87.75, while a pair of shoes, hand made, of course, cost \$120.

A fact which did not help the situation was that wages in proportion did not keep pace with the cost of living.

Yet the people managed to live. The young Government flourished in spite of it all.

all.

The difference between the new United States then and the old Russia of today is that our destiny was guided by builders, while Russia's fate is in the hands of

TALK of the city demolishing this old market house has roused an opposition that will not easily be overcome.

This is because it is based on pure patri-

otic sentiment.
With the destruction of Colonial landmarks to make room for the Delaware Bridge approaches, there has arisen a feeling that not all the ancient architectural monu-ments should be sacrificed to the Juggernaut

of modern progress.

A market has occupied the site of the South Second street buildings for 175 years.

Edward Shippen, who was Mayor of Philadelphia in 1744, with the aid of Joseph Wharton, a public-spirited citizen, erected a number of stalls in 1745 for the accommodation of farmers and others on Second between Pine and Cedar streets. The Cedar street of that day is the South

In 1773 Mayor William Fisher had additional stalls erected. They were protected by a roof. The market was a mere shed. The office building at Second and Pine was, completed in 1800. It was modeled after the Courthouse that stood at Second and Market streets. It is the last type of a building that was familiar in Colonial days.

COUNCILMAN JOSEPH P. GAFFNEY made a remark at one of the public hearings on the Sesqui-Centennial site that has given some of the committee a new slant on the question.

Mr. Gaffney said while speaking in favor of the South Philadelphia location: "Do

of the South Philadelphia location: "Do not forget that if you gentlemen select the Parkway site you will have to deal with Council on that proposition."
"Was that a threat with the purpose to intimidate?" inquired an official present at the hearing.

"Does it mean that if in the judgment of the committee a site is selected anywhere but in South Philadelphia the whole exposition project is to be held up or aband Regarded from this angle it is a decidedly

interesting question. 66 TES, sir; he rammed the boat plumb I into the dock, busted things up and It was a disgusted city official describing

recent water-front episode. Two new fire boats have been added to city's flame-fighting outfit. It is necessary to have experienced pilots

For the first time, I am told, a civil service examination was held for pilots.

The semi-stagnation in the movement of river and coastwise craft has thrown nummovement of bers of these men out of employment. Quite a company of them appeared before the Civil Service Board to take the examina-

Seventeen passed and were certified with the requisite 86 per cent to the Department

of Public Safety.
Odd as it may seem, and this was the cause of the dynamic outburst quoted, nearly one-third failed when they were put to the test of handling the wheel of a boat. They negotiated the written ests, but failed on the practical. written and oral

"How do they pass?" said the official atemptuously. "Why they're artists with contemptuously. "Why they're artists with the pen and clever in the use of language. That's how they got their papers. "Mind you, I refer only to the ones that fell down on the job when it came to the pinch. The rest of them handled the beat all right. But would you believe it, five out of

the seventeen were absolutely no good.' This does not prove, however, that civil

DOBERT CALLAHAN is the only man IN with the exception of the Mayor himself who holds the key to the latter's private office in City Hall. is the stalwart, gray-mustached

Cerberus of a police officer who sits in the cast corridor as he has done for years.

Naturally it would be supposed that he was a bulging repository of incidents both thrilling and amusing.
There's nothing doing, however, so far as

"There's only two kinds of people that annoy me," said Callahan in his rich, annoy me," said Callahan in his rich, North-of-Ireland accent.
"They're the ones who want to shake hands with the Mayor and those who think that the Mayor's office is the Prothonotary's

office. I want to shake hands with the Mayor,' says a fellow sort of important like.
"'All right, says I, 'you can shake hands

with him." When?' says he. "When? says he.
"When you make an appointment with
his secretary, says I.
"But me and the Mayor was boys together and I just wanted to shake him by
the hand an wish him well."
"And then," continues Callahan indig-

nantly, "he gets rippin' mad when I won't unlock the door, "There are hundreds of people who think the Mayor hasn't anything to do but shake hands," snorted Officer Callahan disdainfully. "There are at least fifty people a week

who demand to be let into the Mayor's pri-vate office," he added. "'What for?' I ask 'em.

"I want to file a paper. "Then go to Room 280,' I tell 'em.
'It's the Prothonotary's office.
'But this is Room 280,' and they point to the Mayor's door, where the number 208 is as plain as the nose on your face. They insist that it's 250.
"Oh, they can rend all right, only they're just dumb or careless; I don't know which. NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

A Line with the same of the sa

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

MISS ANNE McDONOUGH On Sight-Singing Classes KNOWLEDGE of sight-singing makes

not only for personal enjoyment of some of the best that music affords, but also cultivates appreciative and critical audiences, says Miss Anne McDonough, director of the sight-singing classes, conductor of the Choral Union of Philadelphia and chairman of the sight-singing classes of the Philadelphia Music League.

"The sight-singing classes of Philadelphia are not an experiment." McDonough, "for their usefulness has long since been demonstrated and their perma-nence is assured by the fact that they are now in their twenty-second season. The classes are conducted for the purpose bringing music home to the people of the city in the form in which most persons can take a practical part. This form is in part singing either in quartet or chorus.

"The classes teach the pupils to read music by note and this instruction includes a knowledge of the fundamentals of the art. Time, note values and key signatures are all taught and these are used in the part singing which follows the elementary teach-ing. This, altogether, qualifies the pupils

ambitious compositions are taken up. Many in Orchestra Chorus

to become members of the various choral organizations or church choirs, where more

"The sight-singing classes have supplied a large percentage of the membership of some of the best choral organizations and choirs of the city. In the Philadelphia Orchestra Chorus, which gave the Mahler Orchestra Chorus, which gave the Mahler Second Symphony last year at the closing concert, at least 25 per cent of the members of that chorus were originally members of

the sight-singing classes.
"The classes are not conducted with the idea of monetary profit, as the fee asked is too small to make this possible. Each pupil pays ten cents for a lesson, but they are nsked to pay for ten lessons at a time in order to hold their attention until we can get really into the work and get their interest thoroughly aroused. When they understand what we have to give them there are few who do not remain at least until the end of the series.

the end of the scries.

"The lessons are given without the use of the piano and whatever choral music it is possible to sing without accompaniment is used. This method of instruction is followed in order to develop a sense of pitch and train the ear. In this way we endeavor to lay the foundation for a musical structure which may be later built to whatheight the talent of the pupil makes possible.

Makes Appreciative Audiences

"But even if we went no further than the fundamentals of the art of music it would be well worth while for the pupil, for the knowledge which he obtains opens to him the door of all musical literature and at the least makes of him an intelligent and discriminating listener.

'This, carried to its logical conclusion,

will in time create an immense audience which will understand and appreciate the best in music. The audience of today at the best musical performances is only about 2 per cent of the population, and unless we train a bigger one it will remain a 2 per cent audience indefinitely.

"The classes are conducted in two series.

one of which is formed in the early fall and the other about midwinter or the early part of the year. The classes are nearly always filled when work begins in the fall, but a illed when work begins in the fall, but as t grows harder and the pupils realize that there is actually some work to be done on their part, a few drop out. By the fifteenth lesson, however, we are at rock bottom and those who stay that long always finish the

Men Eager to Learn

"The number of men who are eager to learn something practical about music are surprisingly large. Prior to the war we had an excellent balance of voices. During the period of hostilities, as was to be ex-pected, many of the men were away or strenuously engaged in war work and the balance was not so good, as there was an over-balancing of the female voices. Since the war, however, the men have returned to the work and we have again the balance of voices which we had prior to the great

struggle.
"At the first meeting of the beginners' classes we start at the year stemants of

music, teaching first the staff and the posi-tions of the notes on the staff by letters. And it is not only the working people at-tending these classes who do not know these elements, for I have had many who have studied voice under presumably competent teachers who do not know even the key

DING-DING!

signatures when they come to us.
"The full first year's instruction includes time, note values, formation of the scales, both major and minor, intervals and common chords. This takes about thirty lessons, one lesson each week.

Four-Part Singing in a Month

"From the first lesson the pupil begins to sing music in two parts and from the fourth or tata lesson, four-part singing is done. Solfeggio of increasing difficulty is given at every lesson and at the close of the first year the pupils are able to sing moderately ult choruses.

The instruction received is also of value to the voice for speaking as well as singing and we use every means possible for the discovery of unusual talents, which we find in a large number of cases. The breathing exercises, which are a part of the study teach breathing in the proper manner, not only for singing, but also for every-day life. With good diction and good enunciation a very acceptable tonal result is achieved and proper enunciation produces vocal clarity and avoids the provincial pronunciation which is so frequent in America.

The classes which are now being formed for the midwinter term are in two parts. Those who have completed the first work are prepared to enter the Choral Union for more advanced singing and serious study of great works. Membership in the Chorn nion is dependent upon at least one tern of sight-singing instruction, not necessarily in our classes, but with some one who can teach pupils so that they can pass the moderate tests given. Eight Activities Operating

With the formation of the present mid-winter class, there will be eight different ac-tivities in eight different centers. The new ones are the one in West Philadelphia, at the library at Fortleth and Walnut streets, which meets on Tuesday evening; at the library at Overington and Frankford aveings, and at the library at York road and Wagner avenue, in Logan, meeting Wednes-day evenings. In the Frankford center we are receiving very substantial aid from the members of the Frankford Fathers' Association as individuals.

"The centers previously existing, where

work is being carried on and which may be called the intermediate classes, are the ones at the Young Friends' Association at 140 North Fifteenth street; an Italian class in Germantown, which is being conducted along lines of Americanization; at the Germantown Library, at Vernon Park; a choir in Kensington; and the Choral Union.

The advantages of this work, not only to the individual, but also to the musical cul-ture of the city, has been abundantly demontrated in the twenty-two sensons of its existence. More interest is being taken each cear as the students see for themselves what it means for them. It gives a practical knowledge of one of the great arts which can hardly be secured in any other manner at so little expense and at little time and effort on their parts, and makes trained hearers of those who desire simply to understand what they listen to in without actually taking part in the production of choral works,

Congress scenting votes turned to the bonus. Congress scenting a loss of votes shows signs of turning from the bonus. Is it a vain hope that some day there may be a Congress that will dare to do what it thinks is right without thought of votes?

A Rayenna, O., pullet is laying two eggs a day, it is said, with the aid of electric lights and a special dict. It seems to be a mean advantage to take of a poor hen. Life with her is nothing more than one darned against a special services. egg after another.

The New Jersey Legislature has passed concurrent resolutions burring lob visits from the floors of both houses. Evidently believe obbyists should stay in the lobby.

France's offer to pay her debt to Amer-ica in champagne should have been made in Smile Week.

SHORT CUTS

If Mitten has a successor nobody need envy him his job.

Satisty urges that the close-up Hollywood be cut for a fade-away. Harding and the bonus: He put it con the she'f. "And every time it wagged its tail it spank d its little self."

Fear of disappointing Senator Logs will not halt efforts to have the Leviathan reconditioned in Philadelphia.

The only Pennsylvanian who has come out against the bonus is McFadden. Ms-Fadden, a good old fighting name.

Never has there been a more spirited performance of Carmen than the one below staged by the friends of Mr. Mitten. The suggestion that Mayor Hylan should

run for President is a little belated. It should have been made during Smile West. The peace dollar is to be changed slightly so that it may be stacked better. The fact, however, has merely academic is:

terest for ever so many of us.

If we have to have a bonus, tax is as good a way as any of raising the wind. There will thus be no delusions as to who is puring the to who is paying the money.

Arthur Hammerstein, impresario, wants a beer-wine bonus tax. His idea is that a musician will be willing to pay a bonus for the privilege of wetting his whistle.

What Do You Know?

1. Who is the Viceroy of India? 2. Where is Lincoln Park?

From what language does the word whisky come?

4. What city is the locale of Hawthorne's "House of the Seven Gables"? What is the nickname of Delaware?

6. What two countries have the abbrevia-tion U. S. A., and what is the differ-ence in wording?
7. Where is Rutgers College? 8. Who is the new Papal Secretary of

9. What is litotes? 0. What is the Genro?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Both Winston Churchill and Winston Spencer Churchill are well known in Spencer Churchill are well known in the literary and political worlds. The former was active in the Progressive Party, and is the author of "Coniston," "The Inside of the Cup." "The Crossing" and other important novels of American life. The latter is at present Secretary of State for the Colonies, and has held other important British Cabinet offices. He has written a number of books on travel, war and politics.

entral Park is the great municipal park

"Tales of a Wayside Inn" is a series of narrative poems by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, of which "The Ride of l'aul Revere" is the most celebrated. The usual characteristics of a Chippen-dale chair are the bow top of the back, cabriole legs, ball and claw feet and a pierced splat.

G. after a personal name signifies that the individual is a Knight of the Garter, the most exclusive of the British orders of nobility.

Personification is a figure of speech in which an inan-inate object or an ab-stract quality is invested with attri-butes of life.

In modern parlance, a Bourbon is a reactionary or "standpatter." The ai-lusion is to the Bourbon kings of France, "who learnt nothing and for-France, "who Haroun-al-Raschid was the Commands of the Faithful, who appears in many of the "Arab an Nights' Entertainments." He was the Callph of Bas-

The Symphony in B Minor is by Frans
Schubert, the 125th anniversary of
whose birth is being celebrated this
season. It is called the "Unfinished,"
as only two of customary four movements of a symphony are extant. Some critics consider it completed stands.

10. The Governor General of Canada is
Lord Byng of Vimy. As General
Julian Byng he distinguished himse
at Cambrai and Vimy Ridge and was
raised to the pearage.