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Philadelphia, Saturday, February 18, 1922

MR. BOK HAS PAVED THE WAY

THE announcement by the Mayor that Edward W. Bok has offered to provide \$50,000 a year for five years to be puid as selars to Mr. Hoover as Director General of the fair calls attention to the most important development in connection with the project since it was definitely entered on.

Mr. Bok is an enthusiastic backer of the project. He believes that it can be carried through successfully and he has been giving considerable attention to it. Something needed to be done to arouse a greater interest in it and to set an example to the rest of us. This Mr. Bok has done by his public-spirited and generous offer. It is a challenge to others to prove that they also are interested in the success of the fair.

Nothing definite has been done, and one of the reasons urged in explanation is that no money has been available. Mr. Bok now says in effect: "Here is \$250,000 to be used paying Mr. Hoover's salary. Ask wim without delay to take the place and to get on the job as soon as he can close up the work in which he is engaged in Washing-

Lack of funds can no longer be used as an excuse for postponing action. The importance of having the Director General on the ob as early as possible is so clear to every thinking person that with the money to pay him provided it is impossible to imagine any reasonable excuse for trying to make the preliminary arrangements for the fair under the direction of men who have other important interests absorbing the greater part of their time.

HE WILL NEED IT

MR. BEIDLEMAN'S hat, as the news dispatches proclaimed the other day, is in the ring.

When one surveys the political company in which Mr. Beidleman is moving, one is moved to hope that, for the candidate's own sake and in order that he may not have to to bare-headed on his tours, his hat has been safely nailed down.

INCREASE OF RAIL ACCIDENTS

A VERDICT of guilty against Charles Evans and Walter Yeakel, conductor and engineer of the passenger train wrecked at Bryn Athyn on December 5, would, even if it were rendered, provide no adequate anmer to the questions raised by a catastrophe in which twenty-seven persons lost their lives. Nor would it explain why railway secidents of one sort or another are more numerous than they used to be on almost all

It has been clear from the first that a haphazard system of operation was maintained on the line on which the Bryn Athyn wreck occurred. Normally, with the usual checks and counter-checks provided for yailway trains such a disaster should have been virtually impossible. Accusations are made automatically against train crews after every great smash. Sometimes they are justified and sometimes they are not.

On lines that formerly were almost accident proof minor wrecks and serious ones are reported almost daily. Has the oldfashioned railway discipline been relaxed for employes and operating officials alike? Are the roads, in the absence of funds necessary for efficient equipment, trusting occasionally to luck? Such questions as these are even more important than the question of the guilt or innocence of the two trainmen involved in this particular instance.

GETTING AT IT

THE need for concerted and organized action if shipping is to be attracted to this port has impressed itself upon a lot of business men. They have met and appointed a committee to recommend a plan. Their purpose, as we understand it, is to make some arrangements by which cargoes

will be gathered for ships sailing to various parts of the world and by which ships to carry the cargoes will be brought to the Delaware River piers.

At present ships come here for cargoes and sail away without them, and freight for distant ports lies on the wharves for weeks because no ship for the port of destination has appeared. There is freight enough originating in the territory tributary to this port to fill twice as many ships as call here, but there has never been any concerted effort to bring it here.

Mr. Sproule, the Director of the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, is chairman of the new committee. He is familiar with the problem. Under his direction something progressive is likely to be done.

ZU-ING CHAING

TN CHINA there is a famine and at Swarthmore College there is Zu-Ing Chaing. Zu-Ing Chaing is a Chinese girl of aristocratic parentage who, while other udents go skating or to musicales or the like, waits on table in the dining hall of the college that she may have some extra money to send for the relief of the misfortunate of her own land. "Twenty-five cents a day make I," says Zu-Ing Chaing, "and once in a church they gave me \$15 for talking and reading a little from 'Madame But-

Most respectfully, Zu-Ing Chaing, we venture to believe that you are mistaken about the \$15. The people who gave it to you in a church probably gave it to you not cause you talked or read from "Madame Butterfly." but because you are a charming and gentle and spirited person, with much of the tranquillity and grace of mind that born in a land that still is proud to esteem

osophy above all other things. That, however, is not what we started to We started to say, Zu-Ing Chaing, there are famines in other countries, and that if the people who live among portunities of this rather lucky land

at home would be as whole-hearted and energetic as you are instead of merely talking of their people's woes, much might be added to what we ourselves contribute out of a cheerful heart.

Dance the American dances if you like them. But don't be persuaded, Zu-Ing Chaing, to put away your native dress. It is too pretty for words. And don't believe that you have all to learn from American girls. They may learn much from you. They may learn, for example, gentleness and a manner of I inking that has a magic way of making one's self and others equally happy.

THE LOOKERS-INTO-YOUR-SOUL: A WORD ABOUT JOBS AND SUCH

Some College Professors Who Want to Revive the Vanishing Fad of "Personality Plus"

HERE is something new-and not inspir-ing-from the colleges. Professors of psychology from half a dozen faculties have met and talked and done the inevitable American thing. They have incorporated themselves. And they want to teach business men how to test the mental capacities and plumb the souls of job-hunters.

Why these professional quick thinkers didn't think more quickly, why they have arrived late in a field of endeavor left almost barren by shrewd gentlemen and ladies who had no college degrees to help them, is difficult to understand. The amateurs made the most-and that was a great deal-by systematic exploitation of the wholly doubtful economic principle of Personality Plus while the fad lasted.

A psychologist is a person who stares at you keenly and blurts unexpected questions and tests your nerve reflexes and looks, or thinks he looks, to the very bottom of your subconscious mind. To make a hit with the Personality Plusser, one had to breeze swiftly into his office, flash a hundred-caudle-power smile of confidence, administer the iron handelesp, talk in short, smart sentences, wear arrow-collar clothes and, above all, maintain an aggressive manner in what was blithely advertised as a Conflict of Wilis.

Natural modesty was inevitably fatal in such contacts with folk who caused a good many business men to believe that the shape of a man's head or the color of his eyes or some peculiar detail of his ancestral history revealed such capacities as he had for selling, let us say, hardware.

Had Henry Ford or the wistful youth that was Thomas Edison applied for a job to a Personality Plusser he probably would have been turned away. For Tom and Henry and men of their sort knew enough. even when they were very young, to know that they didn't know it all.

The young men with Personality Plus were for a time the darlings of the business-efficiency experts. But their sun is setting now. They have been selling too much wildcat stock. They have been figuring too conspicuously in that peculiar group which lives in the belief that the one important thing in life is to get the money. Business men are pretty liberal-minded.

They will try almost anything once. But they have come to realize that the qualities of mind which a particular man may bring to a particular job are of secondary importance in a final analysis.

What a man does with his talents is the thing that matters. And no efficiency test is adequate to determine the degree of a man's honesty or the nature of his secret purposes in life.

The scientific control of conduct," obof Columbia University and now president of the incorporated psychologists, "may become of greater economic importance than the use of electricity or steel.

That sounds tall. Let it pass. What we should like to know is what is to become of the supposedly divine right of human beings to control their own impulses. What dark and dismal state of life are these professional quick-thinkers thinking of? Is existence to be formalized beyond all toleration or endurance?

It isn't. The drift now is the other way, even if they have not been aware of it in some of the universities. It was the late Dr. Hugo Muensterburg who, as a member of the Harvard faculty, sought first to apply psychological principles to commerce and invented a Lie Detector that never detected any lie and left behind him a memory of pure Germanism gone slightly mad.

Psychology has never mixed well with business. And the reasons for its failure ought to be clear to any psychologist worth his salt. He, better than any one else, ought to know that a man is never quite himself when he is bunting a job. He is not on even ground with the bland and wellfed expert in psychology who pops sharp questions at him about the relativity of stars or the color of his grandmother's hair and, perhaps, straps queer devices on him to test his blood pressure.

Under such circumstances any man with normal self-respect is likely to be at a loss-even if he basn't a hunger-complex to make him hesitate and stammer.

The way to know whether a man is fit for a job is to give him an opportunity to work with a calm mind. Henry Ford was wiser than any of these college professors when he said that every man is good for something and that the way to know what he is good for is to let him work and watch him as he goes along.

A really good man hasn't got it in his heart to bluff. His own personality is enough for him. He wouldn't have it plussed, even if he could, by any system of claptrap devised by people who have been making money by the commercialization of a principle of science which no one is able yet fully to understand.

If you believe Dr. Nicholas Murray But. ler, much is fundamentally wrong with the whole educational system in the United States. The members of the Psychology Corporation will be lucky if some business man or other doesn't ask them why they didn't try their efficiency system on the universities.

SAME OLD BUNK

OBJECTION to the sales tax in the West and Middle West is based on the contention that it enables wealth to escape the major part of the burden. Thus muddy thinking persists. There is no reason why in a democracy any man should carry more than his share. Under a sales tax his share would be based on what he buys. Naturally, he would pay a higher tax on the purchase of a high-powered car than on a flivver. On the other hand, any system that frankly puts the burden on wealth fails of its pur-

pose. The burden is inevitably passed on to the consumer, which is where the sales tax places it without circumlocution. This is all old stuff; but it is the only correction for old error. The sales tax is a good tax. Which does not mean that the revenue it raises may not be used for an unwise pur-

THE PARTY OF THE P

GET THE CARS RUNNING MAYOR MOORE'S solicitude over the M protection of the public investment in the Frankford elevated line is commendable. It is his duty to use all his influence to get the greatest possible return on the cost of the line.

But it is also his duty to exert himself to get the line in operation in such a way as to serve the greatest possible number of

If any reasonable arrangement can be made with the P. R. T. Company to operate the line in connection with the Market street line that arrangement should be ac-

A proposition has been made by the transit company to connect the Market street line with the Frankford line and to give free transfers from the intersecting surface lines to the Frankford elevated as they are given in West Philadelphia to the Market street elevated, and to pay the city a progressively increasing rate of interest on its

investment until 5 per cent is reached. Mayor Moore, however, is insisting that the transit company shall pay 5 per cent on the Frankford investment from the beginning. But there is no indication at the present time that the P. R. T. Company can be persuaded to agree to pay 5 per cent from the beginning; neither is there any indication that the City Council will insist on it. And there is an undoubted demand that some arrangement be made at once for putting the Frankford line at the

service of the people.

The Mayor has announced that he inends to go out among the people to tell them why the city should insist on 5 per cent from the beginning. He is likely to discover that the people are more deeply interested in the operation of the cars than in the details of the terms of operation. They have waited for the fulfillment of promises made many times and broken as often, and they are in no mood for further delay.

They know that the city is getting no eturn now on the investment in the Frankord line, and has been getting none, and that the longer the line is allowed to remain unused the longer will the date of earnings be postponed. Between the two plans, the cople would a thousand times rather have the cars running on the line with no carnings to pay the interest on the bonds than to have the line unused with the city in the same financial condition.

The campaign of education for the people which the Mayor is proposing may prove to be a campaign which will educate the Mayor himself

The Bulgarian Govern-Sex Equality ment has decreed that all women must work, the rich as well as the says: "A pensant woman works in the country, plowing the ground. What does the town lady do?" Well, just at the present time one of them may be giving the Premier a piece of her mind.

When Congress tenta-tively considered sug-Sub-Title Tough Luck gestions that Senate personally visit Muscle Shoals, Chairman Kahn cruelly suggested that members might visualize the properties by means of motion-pictures. Close-up of the plant; fade-away of the joy jaunt.

SHORT CUTS

The thermometer achieved a duck-egg

Here's hoping the cold wave isn't a

The inference is that when the mercury took a nose dive Jack Frost nipped it.

In the gubernatorial race the check-rein may prove a handicap to Beidleman.

Local civil service appears to be either snow-bound, muscle-bound or bound in red

The drafting of Hoover would go far mark the Sesqui as an international

Well, nobody can twit the Los Angeles doctor who said he would live a hundred

with having missed it by forty days. "Cracksmen Steal Furs." - Headline.

"Well, whatcha expect 'em to steal this weather," demands Tough Pete; "fans?" "The world owes an unaccountable debt

of gratitude to the United States." says Arthur Balfour. The only one, incidentally, that isn't piling up interest, It is confidently expected by the State

Bureau of Animal Industry at Harrisburg that aged cows made young by a serum from glands of sows will beneeforth bring home the bacon.

The local fireman who risked his life to save a pet monkey, thinking it a child, would appear to have a legitimate grievance against the individual who sent him on his perilous errand. Save for those who are opposed to the

bonus and those who are opposed to the sales tax, the President has his party solidly back in the policy outlined in his letter to Fordney. Isn't there unnecessary pother concern-

ing the absence of the printed record of conversations that led to the making of the Four-Power Treaty? When a house is built why worry about the plans?

Interest in the decision of a Pottstown Grand Jury that a woman had a right to rifle the trouser pockets of her husband, an armless Negro, is overshadowed by wonder as to what other use an armless man bad for trouser pockets.

The New York society woman who saved \$50,000 worth of jewelry by telling a burglar it was five-and-ten-cent-store stuff has probably done much to destroy the fine faith of the criminal class in the truthfulness of the wealthy.

Albert J. Beveridge has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for United States Senator for Indiana. In pre-Volstead days, it will be remembered, this gentleman proved himself a Beveridge of more than half of 1 per cent kick.

It may be that by the time Government officials, port authorities and health resorts have succeeded in preventing steamships from dumping oil near the shore scarcity of that product will make men who go down to the ea in oil ships a trifle more careful.

Scientists are going to urill Kilaues, Hawaii, in order to determine the heat of the volcano. Prof. Jaggar thinks he used for power. There is heat of the volcano. Prof. Jaggar thinks the heat max be used for power. There is a hint here for Los Angeles. Perhaps it may be able to utilize its earth tremors.

Representative Stevenson wants Con-Representative Stevenson wants Congress to pass a resolution setting forth that Andrew Jackson was "born in South Carolina and not in North Carolina." The redundancy of the phrase suggests a means of settling the old dispute. Why not have Congress resolve that Andrew Jackson was twins and one of him was born in North Carolina and the other in South Carolina?

RUM AND THE DRUGGIST

Leaders in the Pharmaceutical Profession Considering a New Code of Ethics-Dr. La Wall on the Subject-Modern Conditions Demand It

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN SOME time since a citizen with a marked Milesian accent and a commercial air called at the offices of the Philadelphia Col-

lege of Pharmacy. He desired to see any one of the pro-

"For what purpose?" he was asked.
"I want to hire several registered pharmacists," he explained.
"What for?"

"Well, ye' see, I've taken out a license to sell liquor as a druggist, but they tell me I've got to have a registered pharmacist to "You are not a druggist, then?" "Oh, no; I'm just going into the busi-ness to sell liquor from my drug store."

It is wholly unnecessary to say that he received short shrift in his quest for professional men to serve as bartenders. DR. CHARLES H. LA WALL, eminent Danalytical chemist and dean of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Sci-

ence, answers two interesting questions in his characteristically direct and vigorous manner. They are:
Do druggists need a new code of ethics?
Is the profession of pharmacist being de

ralized by the operation of the Volstead

As a preliminary, Dr. La Wall informed me that strenuous efforts have been and are being made to protect the pharmaceutical profession against the temptations thrown n its way since the enactment of the Volstend law.
"There is need for a new code of ethics

There is need for a new code of clinics for the pharmaceutical profession." he said.
"The subject has been discussed for years, but conditions surrounding the enforcement of the Volstead law are rendering such a course absolutely imperative." DR. LA WALL read a paper before the American Pharmaceutical Association at its last meeting in New Orleans in which he outlined a code for adoption by present-

day associations.

In 1848 the first code of ethics was adopted by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

It was the first in this country. A revised code was adopted in 1900, which s still observed. "It is not improbable," said Dean La

Wall, "that two important changes will be made at the College of Pharmacy next year. "We shall compel students entering the college to subscribe to a code of ethics, or set of rules, at the beginning of the course instead of at the end.

"This would enable the college authorities to detect infractions of this code at any

period before graduation, and make it posfor them to act accordingly. "In the second place it is not improbable that the institution will limit the number of students and size of classes.

THARMACEUTICAL associations are I determined to maintain the dignity of the profession. For that reason they are using every effort to drive out of their ranks those guilty of violating the rules by yielding to the temptations that are offered by un-scrupulous and mercenary persons and firms who engage in the liquor traffic under the guise of operating drug stores. "While the present code of ethics, to

which students must subscribe, expressly condemns the sale or dispensation of liquors, stimulants, opiates or injurious drugs, ex-cept in accordance with a physician's prescription, and in a perfectly legitimate man-ner, changing conditions demand a revision of the code." Dr. La Wall suggested as a basis for dis-

cussion at the New Orleans national meeting, in the hope of procuring a code of ethics to meet the requirements of presentday conditions, the following among a large number of other suggestions:
"The pharmacist should not sell or dis-pense powerful drugs and poisons indiscrim-

inatingly to persons not properly qualified to administer or use them, and should use every proper precaution to safeguard the public from poisons and from all habit-forming medicines. "The pharmacist, being legally intrusted

with the dispensing and sale of narcotic drugs and alcoholic liquors, should merit this responsibility by upholding and con-forming to the laws and regulations governing the distribution of these substances.

THERE are only twenty States in the Union, which require college graduation as a prerequisite to the practice of phar-

In the remaining States any one can be come a pharmacist who can answer satis-factorily the questions of the Examining Under such circumstances there is really

no code of ethics and nothing to prevent the druggist from turning his place into a bar-In the final analysis, under the Volstead law, the prescribing physician is the real

culprit, however.

He issues the prescription, the druggist fills it. Of course, if the druggist is running a bar behind the prescription counter, a doctor's prescription is an unnecessary adjunct to his business. A story that is vouched for by a promi-

nent physician injects an entirely new scheme into the devious ways of the highclass rum-hound and bootlegger A couple of physicians in this city who issue prescriptions for whisky by the pint require the druggist to withhold four ounces out of each pint, which is set aside for the who drop around and collect it

at frequent intervals.

THE interdependence of physician and I pharmacist is everywhere set forth in ancient records.
It began 3300 years B. C., when the Egyptian physician-priest sent his prescrip-tions to another priest to be filled and who,

accompanied by a third, visited the sick one and administered the remedy. The Jewish physician and teacher Mai-monides, who lived in Spain in the twelfth century A. D., contributed to professional ethics a wonderful oath and prayer. In this great physician's oath, admin-istered to his students, he prays:

"That neither greed for gain nor thirst for fame, nor vain ambition May interfere with my activity. The rich and poor, the good and bad, Oh, let me e'er behold in the afflicted and

the suffering, Only the human being." Boleyn, a cousin of Anne Boleyn, Queen f Henry VIII, included in 1530 in his code of ethics as a pharmacist the following: "The apothecary must serve God; be cleanly and pity the poor. His garden must be at hand with plenty of herbs, seeds and

"He must have his mortars, stills, pots filters, glasses, boxes clean and sweet.

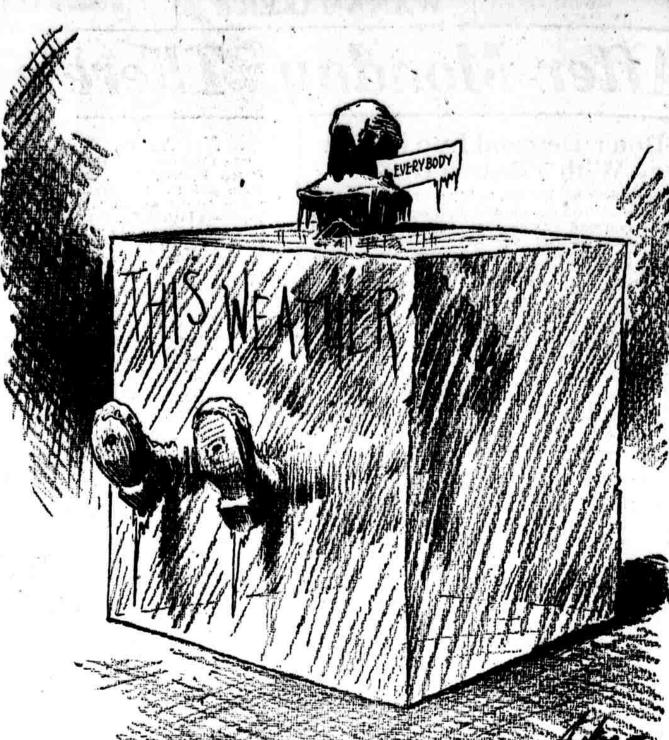
"He must have two places in his shop, one most clean for physic and the base place for chirurgic stuff. "He is neither to increase nor diminish the physician's prescription.
"He is neither to buy nor sell rotten

drugs. ... He is to meddle only in his own voca-Adherence to the latter phrase today

would free the pharmaceutical profession from bootlegger influences and temptations.

From the Ohlo State Journal. They get us for small amounts on virtually all the uplift and highbrow movements chiefly because of our lack of moral courage to refuse, but we challenge anybody sell us tickets to Margot Asquith.





NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

gether.

JOHN F. BRAUN On Philadelphia Music. Week

MUSIC WEEK in Philadelphia, which begins on April 30 and will be contemporaneous with Music Week in the entire State, is designed to spread a knowledge of and a love for the art over the whole Commonwealth, according to John F. Braun, president of the Art Alliance and chairman of the Music Week Committee of the Philadelphia Music League.

"Music Week will be held the first week of May," said Mr. Braun, "not only in Philadelphia, but in the entire State. The idea of Music Week originated in New York, where two such weeks have been observed and a third is now being planned. idea proved to be so successful there it spread rapidly over the whole country, and now more than sixty cities have either held Music Weeks or are planning

"When the idea was first suggested for when the idea was inst suggested to Philadelphia the manifold advantages were so obvious that it was determined to hold one this year. Then we found that Dr. Hollis P. Dann, the State superintendent of music in the public schools, was planning for a State-wide Music Week. We got together with Dr. Dann and it was decided together with Dr. Dann, and it was decid o have the week the same in both State and

city. Object of Music Week

"The primary object of Music Week is to spread as far as possible the knowledge of the art and to cultivate the love for it, especially in the home and in the schools. We feel that there should be at least one week out of the fifty-two in which the peo-ple should pay especial attention to this great cultural and civilizing force.

"Our plans are naturally far from complete as yet, because the deeper we go into the subject the greater its possibilities ap-pear and the more far-reaching its results may be made. But among other things we intend to pay especial attention to the schools, for we clearly realize that the music of the future depends to a very large extent upon those who today are children. They are the ones who, in the next generation, will give the support which is essential to all of the fine arts.

"In the schools we intend to have contests in sight reading and in memorizing, two of the most important elements in the cultivation of practical musicianship in children, and there will be other features for the school children as well as these. Next to the home the school is the greatest tor in the propagation of a feeling for

good music. "From the very beginnings of the art music has always been closely allied to the church. It was the church that really gave music its first home and did much to stimu-late the art in its extreme infancy, and this lose companionship has existed to the present day. It is our intention to foster this intimacy, which, through many centuries, has made for the benefit of both the church

and the art. "Therefore the church will be asked to do its share during Music Week. It is our intention to ask all the church choirs to hold special music services some time during the days allotted to this purpose, and the clergymen will be asked to preach one serfind it possible to do so.

"The co-operation of all the choral soci-ctics of the city will also be asked, and we believe that these organizations will cheer-fully do what they can to help the cause of music, for which they have done and are still doing such splendid service. Much of the widespread interest in music that exists today is due to the work of the choral organizations not only in training audiences out in the practical part of singing as well. Their aid will be of great value in making the week successful, and we hope to have several special concerts during the week by

Music in the Home

"But most of all, we want to get music into the homes of the people of Philadelphia. If the musical art is to prosper and to take its proper place in the hearts of the people as a whole, the home must be made the center of it. There is not enough of this in the United States now, and we hope and believe that Music Week presents ar opportunity for us to start a movement which, when its cultural and recreational value is once realized by parents and chil-

dren alike, will keep up indefinitely. recitals and little private musicales as pos-sible during Music Week, and there wil probably be a few prizes awarded for the best programs rendered in the homes by the members of the family and friends who are in the habit of playing or of singing to-sether.

"I cannot emphasize this feature of Music Week too strongly. If it be possible for us to bring music into the homes the musical future of the city will be assured. The cultivation of music at home will lead inevitivation. tribly to the support of the art when it is presented by professional musicians at public concerts. In Music Week the home is the goal at which we must aim, with the school a close second. When music once takes its proper position in the home and in the school there will be no cause to worry shout the musicians of public organization. about the maintenance of public organizations, either large or small.

Music Teachers to Be Asked

"The music teachers are also a very important factor in our plans as at present outlined. They will be asked to organize as many recitals of pupils during the week as they can and to hold as many contests as they think advisable among their during this period. Any work which they may do for the advancement of the art will not only be a public service, but will redound to the benefit both of the community and of themselves.

"We also plan to have a great public festival some time during the week in the Park. At this we want to have an immense massed chorus made up of all the members of the choral organizations of the city and some community singing by the persons who attend this feature of the week.

"Those who are interested in musical contests of any kind and music festivals originally planned for the spring will be requested to postpone their activities until the first week in May, so that they may be made additional features of Music Week. We cannot have too many activities of any kind related to music and its advancement during this period. The Total Result

"Just what the total result of Music Week will be upon the community can hardly be estimated at this time, but as good music makes for a stronger and a finer com-numity feeling, it is safe to say that the effect will be beneficial not only to music and to the fine arts in general, but to every one of the many interests which are repre-sented in a great city like Philadelphia.

"Concerted and enthusiastic support of Music Week by the citizens of the community is the only thing needed to make our festival the greatest of its kind that has ever been held in the United States. Philadelphia has long since proved the quality delphia has long since proved the quality of its support of the art, and this support comes from every stratum of society. It is an art which makes a universal appeal, and for this reason as well as from motives of municipal pride we feel that we are justified in asking for the support of every person The interest and the enthusiasm mani-

fested in community singing during the terrible days of the war gave evidence that the influence of music upon the general spirit of the community is by no means a slight one, or one which should be neglected simply because the days which called it into simply because the days which called it into being have passed. But the community never existed where there was not a constant necessity for the fostering and the mainnecessity for the lostering and the main-tenance of this spirit. The war showed us that this can be most effectively done through the medium of music. In the days of peace let us continue it."

Today's Anniversaries

1546-Martin Luther, the great Protest-ant reformer, died at Elsleben. Born there November 10, 1483. November 10, 1483.

1795—George Penbody, philanthropist, born at Danvers, Mass. Died in London November 4, 1869.

1842—Opening of the railway connecting Glasgow and Edinburgh.

1904—Lord Roberts retired from the post of commander-in-chief of the British Army.

1920—Paul Deschanel was inaugurated President of the French Republic.

Today's Birthdays

Jean Jules Jusserand, the French Am-bassador to the United States, born at Lyons, France, sixty-seven years ago. Lyons, France, sixty-seven years ago.

Count Laszlo Szechenyi, the new Ifungarian diplomatic representative in Washington, born forty-three years ago.

Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy in the Harding Cabinet, bern at Eyansville, Ind., fifty-two years ago.

HUMANISMS By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

OF COURSE even a President of the United States must have his moments of relaxation, and so Mr. Warren G. Harding had foregathered in a quiet room at the National Press Club in Washington and given himself over to a bit of a game of hearts with some of his fellow newspaper

And they told stories among themselves between deals, and here is one related by the President.

It was summer time in Ohio; there was no school, and boys of the twelve-year class were feeling the lure of financial adventure. So a group of them, of which one Warren Harding was a member, formed a barn-painting corporation. They went into the country and engaged to save buildings from premature decay by smearing paint all over

One day they encountered a quite canny, not to say tight, farmer, who was suspicious of the estimate of \$20 the boys placed on a barn-furbishing job. He insisted instead they contract to work by the day. This they did. They found, however, that

the incentive to haste was not so great as under the flat price system. Young Hardunder the flat price system. Young ing's part of the job was that of the cupola on top of the barn. It was het up there and quite necessary that he follow the shade around, else there might have been a sunstroke on the part of one of these American lads, each of whom was a possible

Thus it happened that the per diem expense of painting the stingy farmer's barn amounted to \$42, which was quite some money, even when split three ways.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, who com-manded the United States naval forces in France during the war, was one of that famous class of '81 at Annapolis, the members of which were discharged because there were no places for them in the serv-ice. Secretary Weeks, of the War Depart-ment, was a member of this class, as was General Barnett, former commandant of

Two years after graduation these young-sters were called back for competitive ex-aminations to select a few for service afoat. Wilson was one of the seven who got past, and Weeks and Barnett were among the majority who flunked.

. . . Miss Cynthia Cleveland, who is a cousia of the late Grover Cleveland, and who lives quietly in Washington, claims to have been the first woman in the United States to have made a political speech.

What Do You Know?

1. Who is the Premier of Czecho-Slovakia?
2. What is the origin of the word currants?
3. Name the author of "The Deserted VII-

4. What is the difference between the English and American public schools?

5. What is a moiety?

6. Give an example of an anagram and tell what it is.

7. Who was "The Grand Old Man"?

8. Where is the Leaning Tower?

9. What is the "raj"?

10. Where and what was Ostia?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Josef Wirth is the Chancellor of Ger-many, an office corresponding to Pre-mier or Prime Minister in other

mier or Prime Minister in other countries.

The new German state is known as the Deutsches Reich.

A common was a plot of ground shared communally by the people of a town or village for grazing, pasturage etc. The name survives in the "Boston Common," which still belongs to the community, but, of course, is not used for the original purpose. It is now a city park.

city park.

ames Russell Lowell, American poet and diplomatist, wrote "The Vision of Sir Launfal."

Sir Launfal."

5. Commodore John Barry was the first commanding officer of the new American Navy. He was really the sanior captain and his commission, issued by Washington, is designated as No. I. (1997)

6. Venezuela, is said to be so named ("Little Venice") because the Spanish explorers who discovered it landed at towns built over the water and noted the structural resemblance to Venice.

7. "Governor" in the British Isles usually means the official in charge of a prison.

prison.
The coffee usually called Java comes from the Island of Sumatra.
"Sovrati" is used either adjectively of nominally as a poetic equivalent of "sovereign," of which it is a linguistic variant.

William Jennings Bryan was called "The Boy Orator of the Platte" in his earlier political career.