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Philadelphia, Monday, March 20, 1922

WHAT'S THE MATTER?

TF THE 1926 fair is to be anything more than a peanut and plak lemonade show It is time that those interested in it got busy. Colonel McCain's summary of what has been done, printed on another page of this newspaper today, understates the case. Nothing of importance has been done in this elty. Council has approved the project, it Is true, and has indicated its willingness to appropriate all the money that may be needed. And the Mayor has selected one of his personal friends from Nebraska to be ble assistant in making arrangements. After a year of discussion the committee has at last agreed upon a site.

But New Jersey has made an appropriation for a State building at the fair. The City Council has not made an appropriation to pay the salary of even an office boy. But Mr. Weglein, president of the Council, is using the fair in an effort to get rid of a rival for the mayoralty nomination next

If it is to be made the football of peanut politics and a source of jobs for personal fevorites, the whole fair project might as well be abandoned, for it will come to nothing of which any one can be proud.

STILL DICKERING

SENATOR CROW'S announcement that he will not make any definite statement of his purposes until he has consulted his physicians means that arrangements for his esignation satisfactory to him have not yet been made.

He knows as well as any one that he is not in a physical condition to sit in the He knows, too, that he ought to resign. But he is a politician and a bustness man. His interest in affairs has not ceased even if his strength has failed. He is in a position to dictate to some extent to the party leaders. If arrangements satistory to him are made it is morally certain that he will retire from the Senate. It was thought last week that such arrangements ad been perfected, but for some reason they fell through, whatever they were.

The dickering still is going on, and no e knows what the results will be

HOW NOT TO DO IT

THE caution and conservatism, not to say "cadginess." of W. Freeland Kendrick on the subject of his elevation to the director meralship of the fair, as proposed by Mr. Weglein, is not difficult of comprehension. Receiver of Taxes has expressed "to talk with a number of persons first." The respect for political considerations, in which Mr. Kendrick has seldem been lacking, is here revealed. If everything is straightened out with

"the boys." Mr. Kendrick might be persaaded to "put his shoulder to the wheel, exercise that "wonderful organizing ability" extelled by the president of Council and "start the exhibition with a hurrah."

That the charring would be echoed by such exporters of the fair as wish for its entire severance from politics is, however, more Mr. Weglein is to be necredited both with initiative and impudence. The former quality is displayed in speaking estegorically upon a subject which the Ex scutive Committee of the Fair Association has been lamentably slow in considering. But Mr. Weglein's definite proposal smacks unmistakably of the sort of factional maneuvering calculated to cripple the whole undertaking.

The only merit in the move made by the greatent of Council lies in its mossible feet upon the fair committees in that names more in keeping with the aims of the project may be brought forward.

METHODIST WEEK

THE city will be full of Methodist preachers this week, who come here to attend the annual conference of the Philadelphia District of their Church.

Although the Methodist Church is one of the youngest of the Protestant organizations, it also is one of the largest in Amer-Its missionary spirit is marked and loyalty of its members to every one of undertakings is so great that it always been able to do whatever it has at-

As it has grown in numbers and in wealth than taken an interest in education and has bunded colleges and theological seminaries for the training of its young men and young men. Its method of assigning pastors to the churches has been trksome to some indiialistic preachers, who have left the demination for the greater freedom of deminations with the congregational rather an the episcopal form of government, but the preachers find that the system works I for them and for the churches.

NEW JERSEY MISBEHAVES

NTYPICAL of the hustling spirit for which the State of New Jersey is noted, oth in the administration of justice and execution of public enterprises, is the sing hand of politics which has been upon the Delaware Bridge undertaking. regular meeting of the Interstate on scheduled for last week was soned in consequence of the Ripper Bill. which the Assembly in Trenton expressed objection to its representatives on the Governor Edwards this trouble-making measure, but in eleventh-hour session it was adopted

their associates from a sister State as the property of the herioge enverying has been good that that shader cast

by political factionism is more than ordi-

Ripper tactics are almost always ominous and open to suspicion. They are not un-known in Pennsylvania. The surprise in the present instance is that the culpable parties are over the river, where, according to popular legend, public projects are vigorously

FROM REST AND GREEN PEACE HARDING RETURNS TO BEDLAM

This Is One of the Times When No One In His Senses Would Envy the President of the United States

TODAY President Harding must again take hold of the levers of a governmental machine that for almost a year hasn't been functioning normally or decently. He is the boss. He will be expected to repair mechanism that clatters and grinds with symptoms ominously suggestive of an approaching breakdown. His vacation in Florida-and it is rumored that he took it to escape for a short interval from confusion that had become intolerable to himwill do him little permanent good. For his position now is no happier than Mr. Wilson's was toward the close of the Democratic Administration.

It is, if anything, worse. For the problems that crowd and shrick for solution in Washington are immediate and pressing. And they are domestic problems. They irritate and trouble and oppress the average man, who saw the war as a phenomenon of abstractions and the League of Nations as a distant and luminous vision.

There is none of the excitement and elation of the war years to divert general attention from affairs at home; none of the false prosperity of the recent past to mollify a restless and uncomfortable population. The eyes of the people are bent upon Washington,

The people "want things done." That is, they want a business revival, a better view through the ugly fogs that rise from the sources of industrial slackness and unrest. They want normalcy. They want to hope for a fairer distribution of tax burdens and they want a better definition and better treatment of our international affairs. They want to know whether the President's armament limitation policy is to be frustrated.

They are irritated by the endless noise in Washington. So they have begun to damn Congress. That, of course, is most unfair. For Congress is of their own making. It is their alter ego, their other self. They elected it all by themselves. It isn't a pleasant thing to see. Its behavior is such as to inspire despair rather than hope in rational men.

Under the spell of fears and concerns strictly political, Senators and Representatives on both sides have thrown national interest to the dogs. To add to the turmoil, a scandal is brewing in Attorney General Daugherty's office. The Treasury Department wants to be rid of the responsibilities put upon it by the Volstead law, and the Anti-Saloon League has announced that it "will not consent" to see the work of prohibition enforcement transferred to the Department of Justice

Mr. Borah and Mr. Lodge and some their chief uides have formed a new and startling alliance to wage a war of words upon the allied Powers for the \$241,000,000 due us for the maintenance of our forces of occupation on the Rhine. We seem to have been shut out of the European scheme of reparations payments. We may be shut on of a great many other schemes-thanks to Mr. Borah and his crowd.

Europe is being remodeled in the interests of the Allies. Its new opportunities will be distributed at the Genon conference, in which we have refused austerely to sit. Though we remain aloof we continue, as a Nation, to insist that all our interests must be protected by groups with which we will not condescend to confer. That is a chlidlike proposal, reflective of a more than childlike

When Washington begins to talk so aimlessly it becomes plain that Washingtonor let us say Congress-has no policy of any sort. When Mr. Harding attempts to meet the deficiency - as he has done on several notable occasions - he is rebuked by the Senate and the halls of Congress resound with noises of alurn. "The world is such a dangerous place," says Congress in effect, What a step in any direction is not to be thought of."

Undoubtedly this Congress is unpopular Its unpopularity will extend to the Administration if matters do not quickly improve The Senate will not take advice from any body. It has challenged Harding and thwarted him. It has contemptuously ignored the advice of Hoover and every man aware of the realities of the industrial situation and common needs. The discussion and criticism general in and out of newspapers on the first income-tax day of the year made it plain that the country is by no means satisfied with the manner in which tax burdens have been distributed. And the shrinkage by almost a billion of income-tax revenues must have startled a Congress which has been dreaming of feeling ! bout for ways to add three or four billions to the debt which must be paid through a special taxa. tion in order to quiet these groups of former service men who demand bonuses.

Congress has inspired in these groups hopes and desires which it cannot satisfy. Its members will have to suffer sooner or later in one way or another for the crucity, the folly and the insincerity of their attitude in relation to the bonus. Will their party

Even the most temperate Republican newspapers are saying that the present Congress is the worst in history. "Congress," said Mr. Gilbert in his Saturday dispatch from Washington, "obeys the slightest nod of the Anti-Saloon League. ' It isn't pleasant to think of Congress obeying node from anybody. What is to be done about it now? What can Mr. Harding do? It is safe to assume that the President left Florida with profound regret. For Congress is astray and unmanageable and it has no mind of its own. But why should the people complain now? Congress is their work. It didn't elect itself.

WHAT ARE COLLEGES FOR?

TOW that Boston University has arranged a course for students who wish to work the summer as hotel waiters, porters bellhops and clerks, we may expect some other college to arrange a course for stuharvesting, berry-picking and

beach-guarling.
As it seems to be admitted nowadays that the purpose of a lege is to equip a man to make mone; ish. as all serts of vocational

courses are offered, no one can tell where

the craze will stop.

It used to be thought that there was a distinction between a college and a trade school. That distinction is beginning to disappear. Courses in salesmanship, in advertising and in business administration are offered by the larger institutions and the smaller ones are yielding to the pressure, until what used to be regarded as cultural Institutions are invading the field once left

to the business college.
The study of Greek aiready has been crowded into a corner. Latin is fighting for its existence. This is because men are asking of what use these languages can be to a man who intends to manufacture brick or sell automobiles or drill for oil.

Yet there are some old-fashioned people still left who would like the colleges to continue to provide what used to be called a liberal education. They would like to have the young men and the young women introduced to the best that men have thought and done from the beginning in order that their minds might be broadened and their thinking processes strengthened to enable them to live a life inspired by something else than a desire to get rich as quickly as possible.

Riches are a means and not an end, a platitude as old as the first man who sat down to think. But we are in danger of teaching the young that riches are an end in themselves. Unless we take a firm grip in ourselves we shall forget the truth of the cemark of the wise man who said that life is more than ment and the body than raiment. The flappers and the jazz hounds have forgotten it already. Yet some of them are graduates of the colleges which were founded to qualify men for living a fuller

BUCKET-SHOPS FORBIDDEN

T IS a matter of common knowledge that bucket-shops have been flourishing in this city for years, and that there were recently several of them in the same block with the stock exchange. Within a few squares of Broad and Walnut streets there were said to be forty or fifty of them a few weeks ago.

Some of them have failed and are in the hands of receivers. But the criminal officers of the county do not seem to have done anything about it in spite of the existence of a law making bucket-shopping a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment for the first offense and by imprisonment for the second.

That law was passed in 1907 and is Chapter 359 of the public laws of Pennsylvania. It defines a bucket-shop as a place where transactions are made respecting the purchase or sale of stock, grain, provisions or other commodities wherein both parties or the proprietor of the shop alone intends that the transaction shall not be perfected by the purchase of any stock, grain or other commodity in a bona-fide transaction. The penalty for a first offense is a fine of from \$25 to \$100 or imprisonment for not more than six months in the county jail. For the second offense the penulty is not less than sixty days in jail and not more than six months, and if the bucket-shop remains open after the first conviction that shall be deemed a second offense. If the offender is a corporation, the Attorney General or the District Attorney for the district in which the offense is committed is directed to institute proceedings for the forfeiture of its charter.

Telegraph, telephone, express and wireless relegraph companies are forbidden to supply bucket-shops with market quotations, and if they are convicted they are liable to the same penalties as the principals, and in addition they are liable to forfeiture of their charter under proceedings which either the Attorney General or the District Attorney must institute on his own initiative.

This law seems to be sweeping enough, if it were enforced, to wipe out every bucketshop in the city and to put an end to bucket-shopping by legitimate brokers who do that sort of business as a side issue.

Why has it not been resorted to?

DAUGHERTY'S RESPONSIBILITY

A TTORNEY GENERAL DAUGHERTY, in a telegram to this newspaper from St. Augustine, Fla., said on Saturday that "he knew nothing of the case of T. Henry Walnut." Obviously, then, the quicker Mr. Daugherty informs himself about that interesting case the better it will be for everybody concerned, himself included.

Little by little the light is penetrating to

the interior of the prohibition scandal in this State. "They wanted me to drop the McConnell case," said Mr. Walnut, "and I wouldn't. They called that insubordina-

Two representatives of Mr. Daugherty's office, who seem, oddly enough, to have traveled under aliases, made the demand upon Mr. Wainut. These men acted, of course, under orders from on high. They were messengers of others in Washington.

Who gave them their instructions? That question will have to be answered. and answered guickly, if the whole system of prohibition is to appear otherwise than as an outrageous and futile pretense and a culminating proof of national hypocrist. Mr. Goff, who has been Acting Attorney General in Mr. Daugherty's absence, is not disposed to be communicative. So it is now to the Attorney General himself to testify for his department.

THE PRINCE IN INDIA

AS 1T was extravagant to assume that the Prince of Wales, through his personal charm and ingratiating personality, could solve the immensely difficult problems that beset India, so it is equally unfair to describe his tour, now ended, as a failure.

The heir apparent to the imperial throne has been discreet. His manners are pleas ing and he was welcomed heartily by those groups in India which expected to like him. Considering the brevity of his stay and its necessarily formal character, a superman. under such limitations, could hardly have accomplished more.

For the Indian question cannot be settled by spectacular tours, pomp and carnival, Perhaps, as the British Government may have wished, it was demonstrated, as elsewhere on the Prince's pilgrimage, that he is a good fellow.

Hindus with Western training may be able to grasp the meaning of that characterization. But upon the bulk of the population it can have little effect.

The consequence has been that the Prince neither wrought miracles of statesmanship nor irrevocable damage. His opportunities were narrowly circumscribed.

It was not because of his presence that uneasiness in India has lately increased. The causes of unrest are of a complexity almost unparalleled. The majority of Indians-96 per cent of the entire population is illiterate - are concerned chiefly with living conditions and protection against impoverishment and famine. The agitators are operating among noisy minorities. Even these are by no means in accord

since the Mohammedan "intelligentsia" are chiefly interested in revision of the Treaty of Sevres, which in their view has oppressed Turkey, the "Head of Islam," high-minded Gandhi and his followers are seeking a kind of carefied spiritual liberation which means nothing to fetich-worshiping low castes.
In the checkered history of India the pil-

grimage of the Prince was an inconsequential incident. But it was not a failure, if that term implies the commission of actual harm.

The fact that the primary is going to be a free-for-all is, unfortunately, no guarantee that the quality of elected public servents is going to be improved.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

A Heart Uplifted by a Rescue Mission House, a Maternity and Baby Hospital and a Home for Little Children

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

IT HAS often fallen to my lot to be per-sonally conducted by owners and builders and head directors over plants and buildings, through institutions and exhibits of organi-

through institutions and exhibits of organizations, and I am always astonished at the things they show and equally astonished at the things they left unshown.

Men will pretty nearly always spend much more time in the engine house and in the storehouse and administration building, than any woman cases to Head nurses direcany woman cares to. Head nurses, direc-tresses and matrons linger indefinitely in the laundries and kitchens, and show as their great triumph the dining-rooms set for the next meal.

next meal.

If you are one of a party you are generally corrailed first in an institution parlor or reception room, than which there is nothing more depressing on the face of this earth—except the walls of the House of Correction near Holmesburg. After the party has arrived, to the last straggler, the conventional round of inspection begins, and from start to finish you never get more than an start to finish you never get more than an outside view of the inside life of the place. You could not say, if you were about to be shot for it, whether what you are shown is what the persons living there really see or whether you have missed their point of view completely. I think that the strangeness of filing in

parties of twenties through wards or bedrooms or kitchens or cellars or even engine rooms or kitchens or cellars or even engine rooms as though they were picture galleries is a benumbing process. You are always commenting, never really feeling what the place is like. Nothing goes on quite naturally under so large and staring an inspection, and you feel between your cheery remarks like apologizing to those who belong there for breaking into their routine with no real reason save the very bald one that you have come to look them over.

EVERY now and then, however, there is a rare director of a public institution who has grown to care for it as a home rather than value it as an institution, and that somewhat unique individual will actually receive you as though he were your host and you were a valued and welcome guest. And his aim being to make you feel at home, he will show you the real places that make it home, not the machinery that makes it convenient or sanitary or educational. Under his kindly and genial guidance you meet the real people who belong there, not so much the persons who minister there as the persons who call it home. And you come away feeling that you know the place, even though you have never seen the laundry or inspected the heating plant or praised the head nurse for the wonderful order of the infigurary classe. infirmary closet.

WENT to one such home the other dayor rather three such homes, for the Salvation Army has out in West Philadelphia on Lansdowne avenue, 5441, a rescue mission house, a maternity and baby hospital and a home for little children called Tvy House within a stone's throw of one an-other, and all on the same block.

other, and all on the same block.

On the rather rough drive out there, for the streets were in bad condition, the Salvation officer and I talked of the Army and the variety of experiences he had had, serving first in London, where he had been converted and joined more then thirty years ago; then in Belfast, then in Chicago, then in Culifornia and then here. He said it was part of the discipline of the Army that the units in the different countries and in the units in the different countries and in the separate cities should take the color of surroundings as much as possible, adapting their activities and their ways of approach to the customs of the immediate neighborhood. And he said each of the cities in which he had served were so unlike all the which he had served were so unlike hil the others that he had been obliged, in order to make good, to change his factles with each new position. He told me as an illustration that, although all the cities had rescue homes, the one he was taking me to see here in Philadelphia differed in several marked particulars from those of other places, and when we arrived at the home and were introduced to the matron, whom he called andant, his opinion was seconded by Her last billet, I think, had been Chatham. England, a town very much alive with soldiers and with sailors and with the low type of girls and women who attempt to prey upon army and navy men. I rather gathered they had different refuge places for hese lower types of women. Here, however,

there is only one home.

It is an old West Philadelphia plastered louse that was used formerly for a school It has, I should think, room for about forty persons, two in a room, with single rooms for the various officers in charge and a very pleasant little bedroom and a sitting-room for the commandant. We sat for a long while in the house sitting-room and just talked, the commandant, the colonel, an-other visitor and myself. In the easy at-mosphere the commandant forgot I was not in the Army and discussed things with me, with now and then an explanatory word from the colonel. My recollection is that the commandant had been serving seventeen years; about 1000 girls and women passed through her hands a year. Some of them were married, most were not. They came there of their own free will and they could leave at any moment. They had one thing in common, however else they differed race, color, religion and age and reason for being as they were; they were all about to become mothers.

I NEVER saw so clean a house, for even-tually I did go all over it, meeting even-tually all the dwellers there, from a little girl of fifteen or sixteen to an oldish, brooding woman well on in her thirties, I fancy. Those who are living there do all the work of that pleasant, cheerful home. Those who do not know how are taught, for when they come out from their confinements it is oftenest as houseworkers that they must earn their living and the living of the child.

I asked what religious teaching they got, other than that of very beautiful example, and the commandant told me that there was morning prayer, very short, and twice during the week a Bible-reading class, to which the alumnae of that home return whenever the alumnae of that home return whenever they can get time off.

THE near-by hospital had forty babies in the long nursery, and as many mothers down the long line of little bedrooms. There was a big glassed porch where babies had graduated could come back and sleep in their conches while their mothers were out at work or downtown for a little shopping or off on an errand for employers, was a room for "making the bottles" another convenient one for "dydying. an infirmary for sick babies and a clinical room and an operating room.

Like the home, the hospital was an old

house done over with narrow means for the purpose; and like the home, it was exqui-sitely clean. I knew, too, at what cost it was clean, for its ups and downs and queer corners and inconveniences were very apparent to a housekeeper's eye. In every room there were pictorial texts that somehow brought tears to my eyes, for they were evi-dently valued as works of art by those who furnished the rooms and cherished as comforting inspirations by those who came to suffer and to get well there.

TVY HOUSE, a home for little children, is the largest and solidest of the three. It was once the mansion of somebody of consequence. I should say. The rooms are large and well proportioned, and the ceilings high and the grounds ample. The children live there and go to school nearby in the public school. They were most of them under very friendly and well-mannered and having good time in a nursery sort of place where hey were singing. It was a very blessed afternoon, and 1

It was a very blessed afternoon, and I have gone lighter hearted ever since.

I asked the colonel on our way home what salary the commandant received. He told me that she got \$8 a week and her board and rooms. "But then," he said quietly, "all our salaries are small because, as we argue, you can never really pay for devotion. The Army pay makes it results for my mambers to give the said of the light and the said and the light army pay makes it results for my members to give the said and the light and the light army members to give the said and the light army members to give the said and the light army members to give the light army members are light army members are

BUT OH, WHAT A HEADACHE IN THE MORNING!

PENNSYLVANIA AVE.

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

"The great Russians have evolved a style

style of church music has been immeasurably

"On the Catholic side, one of the most encouraging signs of a change for the better

is the gradual elimination from the reper-toire of our choir of the tinsel operatic 'Stabat Mater' of Rossint. This is music of the 'ten-twent'-thirt' melodrama. Finest Newman says that the lafammatus

recalls to him nothing so much as the wailings of a lovelorn woman, and no better de-

lineation could be made of this particularly offensive so-called religious composition.

One wonders if Rossini did not compose it in the nature of a joke, or whether he really

understood the meaning of the text to which he wrote the music. It belongs on the stage and nowhere else. If Wagner's theory that the music should reflect the spirit of the text is correct, then this is not even good music.

Holding to Bad Features

"The constant search for the new, trre-

pective of whether it is good or not, does

sally that church music has held fast to cer-

durches of all denominations toward a bet-

er style of church music. The force of ex-

aportant part in this matter, and it is one

thriting States of the variety through the lead the people as a whole to a better appreciation and understanding of the true type of eccleshastical music, and to

obtain and sustain a higher level in all of

What Do You Know?

What is the most rastery State from which any President of the United States was ever elected.

How many Psalms are in the Bilder.
What is the first name of "Babe" Rurin" What are the pluries of the word focus; What are the colors of the flag of Greece.

What is a flarge? What river flows through the Grand

. What is meant by a "Pauline conver-

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

ow does breadfruit grow. The said "Wine makes a main better pleased with himself. I do not say that it makes him more pleasing to others."

our churches

ample has played a certain and not un un-

"Nevertheless, there is every indication

tain bad features year after year.

The Stabat Mater

which is different from the liturgical style. While in earlier

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

NICOLA A. MONTANI

this is not only as it should be, but it is having a great and beneficial effect upon the lesser modern composers in their church work, especially in the Protestant churches. On Church Music Past and Present CHURCH music is now in one of its periodic states of transformation, in the of Nicola A. the Palestrina choir and organist and choir-master at St. John's Church. years anthems and hymns were largely of a semi-popular or sentimental character, now, through the influence of these composers, the

"Church music," said Mr. Montani, "is now in one of its half-way periods, and I believe is struggling to find a better expression, as it has done periodically for severa centuries. The first real decadence of church music began about the time of Orlando di Lasso, or even earlier, when musle of all kinds became so surfeited with counterpoint for its own sake that there was little of any

thing else left in it. "The whole question is a matter of cycles and we are having the same reaction now which has been gone through many times before. In the classic polyphonic period composers had exhausted the technical resources of the art, and in trying to the unjustified plan of using the popular songs of their day as a cantus firmus, and even went to the length of adopting ribald drinking songs as a basic element of ecclesiastical composition.

Used Even the Words "At times they even interpolated the very

words of the street songs in connection with the Latin text. These excesses led almost to the abolition of music in the church by the ecclesiastical authorities. "Fortunately, through the works of Pal-

estrina, church music was rescued from such a deplorable state, and in the next cycle it repossessed itself of its original typical ec-clesinstical nature, and this was the age of absolute purity in the church-music style. This state of affairs continued until the recurrence of the next secular cycle, and in the time of Haydn and Mozart music in the church again took on the manner of operatic style in vogue at that time, and this might be called the Viennese period. What Sebastian Bach Did

Then in Protestant music came Johann Sebastian Bach, and that great genius developed the congregational element and raised and maintained the artistic standard to a superlative degree in an ecclesiastical style fitting to the Protestant service. "But the retrogression in church n

came in the greatest degree from the efforts of poorly equipped composers, who attempted to copy the religious works and style of Haydn, Mozart and Schubert without the genius of those great men. Most of the genius of those great men. Most of the religious music of Beethoven was written more for concert purposes, especially those in the more elaborate forms, such as the Mass in D minor, and the physical characteristics of his larger works make it impossible to use them for liturgical purposes. "The poor imitators of Hayda, Mozart

and Schubert deluged the world with inndequate copies of master works-compositions in which the real spirit of these great men was missing, while the works retained the outward forms. In the Catholic Church this led to the order issued by Pope Plus X regard to the proper use of music in the church. And, coupled with this weak music, was the ludierous repetition of the text to such an extent that many of these works seem to have no relation to the liturgical services.

Operatic Music Used Again

"This led to greater evils, for it is not uncommon to hear in some churches popular songs of the day used with sacred words. Even some operatic numbers have been furnished with religious words and sung-music undoubtedly excellent as music alone but having no place in the church. Among these might be mentioned the sextet from 'Lucia,' the quartet from 'Rigoletto' an others, with all their theatrical and melo dramatic atmosphere. There is something artistically wrong in the transference of operatic music to the church, to say nothing of the affront to religious sensibilities.

"The best of the modern composers have differentiated between the secular and the church style, and this is especially the case with the great Russians, Tachalkowsky, Tuchmaninon and the others. Their works to church are entirely different in many ways from their concert compositions. And

SHORT CUTS

Spring is due tomorrow, but the dev

Composite political song: "Off agen. on agen, jump, Bill Crow." Cambria appears to be staging a battle

of the shears and paste pot. The supposition is that Lloyd George

will resign just as soon as he gets time. If the firing of Walnut was a routine

uffair, why the frantic last-minute haste? It is now King Fund of Egypt. Is it Valera's idea to be Feud King of Ire-

The woman who insists upon paying her

three cents income tax in four installments perhaps expects to fix it with pins. The Oakland (Calif.) traffic cop who ar-

rested his wife for cutting a corner later, probably, learned something to his disaduntuge. The tircless wireless, we are informed

in a newspaper story, now transmits kisses; but we simply can't work up any enthusiasm over this here now synthetic osculation. The joyous enthusiasm of the advocates

of the treaties in the Senate is perhaps born of the knowledge that they have ever been consistent in their defense of the right, Even if the Four-Power Treaty were & inding alliance, it would be merely a binding alliance, to refrain from springing at

not apply to any great extent to church nusic. The trouble here has been princiach other's throat, so why should Senator La Follette object? Though we smile at the heat of tiaffney, remarked Demosthenes Mctinnis, it behoves us all not to make light of technicalities. It is through one of them that many present of a healthful reaction in the

of us are going to get into heaven. The alleged threat of the Russian Bolwhich is almost certain to increase as the years pass. The influence exerted by such shevists to stay away from the Genoa con-ference bears a striking resemblance to the years pass. The influence exerted by such Protestant argunizations devoted to sacred music as the Bach Choir, of Bethlehem; the St. Olaf's Choir, of Northfield, Minn. and, on the Catholic side, by the visit to the United States of the Vatient Choir last year.

declaration of the small boy that if he can't have cake he won't eat his tee cream. Secretary Mellon's point is well taken

when he declares that his attitude is based merely upon the financial difficulties raised by the Bonus Bill. As Secretary of the Treasury, that was all that was required of

With a London Irish club toasting "The King and the Irish Free State," one might well believe the millennium was near at hand-were it not for the threat of civil war by De Valera and a few little scrimmages in the distressful country.

When Weglein suggests the name of Kendrick for director general of the Sesqui it is understood that in his opinion there is not in the land a man better fitted for the job claim the present Receiver of Taxes. Certainly not, sir. Polities has nothing to do with it.

The importance attached to declarations that the visit of the Prince of Wales to India not resulted in any converts from tiandhism seems to indicate a former that so impossible a thing could have hep-pened. It takes a lot of personality to over:

 Alexander Borodin, the eclebrated tres-sian musician, composer of the opera, "Prince Igor," was also a famous chemist, He died in 1887.

The word discarnate means stripped of all flesh. C. Aristotle has been called the father of

Of course, if Senator

come even a small conviction.

Political Hokum a menopoly on hysteria. The unanimity with which Messrs, Lodge, Underwood and Borah

But We May Crow's family insists Be Mistaken that he shall run for particular use for the Senate there is no the State to make a fuss about it. Still, when we are told the: when we are told that the matter is now in the hands of his physicians some of us sort of have the fool notion that in a case of this kind the people should be the doctors. No political party has

2. Aristotle has been called the father of political philosophy.

4. Levi P. Morion was Vice President of the United States in the administration of Benjamin Harrison.

5. Apayinm is a pagan, especially a Mohammedan.

6. The word peach is descended from the Lattn "Persica nadmin." Persian apple.

7. Lee surrendered to Grant at Appointation in April 1865.

5. Andalusta is the name of a province in Southern Spain, of which Seville is the largest city.

9. The battle of Coronel is the mane given to the naval engagement of the const of Chile, in which the Germans destroyed a British squadron on November 1, 1914.

10. Admiral Von Spee was the Lierman commander, and Admiral Cock, whe British and American Commander and Admiral Cock, whe British which Messrs. Lodge, Underwood and Horaz got ''ali het up'' over the Rhine bill is evidence of the fact. There has been no evidence that an effort is being made to dodge payment of money owed to Uncle Sam. It is simply that a firm financially embarrassed is seeking the best possible terms with it creditors. When Nerris, of Nebraska, diplomatic relations have been broken seeking the best possible terms with its creditors.