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NOT AN ATTACK

DR. BROOME, superintendent of schools, mistakes the purpose of Dr. Finegan's survey if he regards it as an attack on the school system of this city.

As we understand the survey, it was undertaken in order to discover the merits and defects of the system so that it might be improved. To say that the physical equipment of the schools is deplorable is to state an admitted fact. The children themselves eriticize the schoolhouses. In one district they speak of the building in which they are taught as "the cow stable."

The only way to get popular support for betterment is through an exhibition of the need of it. The people ought to be aroused to a point where they will not tolerate the use of such buildings as some of those which the School Board has continued to keep

We should like to see a little more evidence that the School Board tiself is in a mood to co-operate with Dr. Finegan in bettering conditions and a little less evidence of soreness over the exhibition of conditions which have continued too long.

LEAGUE ISLAND PARK

THE removal from League Land Park of I the naval warehouses bulk during the war has been delayed too long. They are not now used, and as the reduction in the size of the navy is likely to be followed by a marked reduction in the amount of work done at the Navy Yard they are certain to remain unoccupied. They distigate the park,
The unanimous adoption by the City
Council of Mr. Gaffney's resolution asking that the buildings be removed was an official expression of the wishes of every one familiar with the situation."

Mr. Gaffney's request for an estimate from the Department of Public Works of the cost of completing the park is doubtless preliminary to the introduction of an ordi-mance directing that the work be done.

The park ought to be completed, not only for the benefit of those who live in the southern part of the city, but as an attraction to draw to that district more people There is a vast area of undeveloped land there within convenient access of the center of the city, but for one reason or another it has not been built upon. The people down there hoped that some of this land might be used as a site for the fair, so that visitor who have no occasion to go south of Spruce street might be induced to explore a region little known to the people of West Philadelphia or North Philadelphia or German-

THE TRADE TIDE HAS TURNED

AS THE volume of bank clearings has ever been regarded as a true barometer of business conditions, the marked increase in the turnaver of checks through the Phila. delphia Clearing House last month indicates clearly that not only is the period of depression a matter of history, but that the country at large is making rapid Strides toward

a return of general prosperity.

During the month the volume of bank exchanges reached a total of \$1,806,162,-000: This represented an increase of \$360, 000,000 over the bank clearings of February and \$104.774,000 ahead of January. Compared with the corresponding month last year, the gain is shown to be 2.23 per cent, and at that period business was just beginning to feel the effects of the widespread depression, with crumbling prices and reduced operations of the industrial plants. The turning of the tide of business con-

ditions is no longer a matter of theory, but an absolute certainty.

OUR TURN TO WAIT

THERE is a not uncommon impression in this country that when the United States has ratified a treaty it is as good as adopted In the main, this view is justified, although occasional shocks to public opinion resulted in the case of Colombia and the Panama Canal pact and in the protracted haggling by Denmark over the price of the Virgin Islands. But as a rule the break-down of treaty opposition in the Senate has meant the removal of the chief obstacle to agree-

No alarm need therefore be entertained regarding the fate of compacts framed in the Washington Conference, although action upon them has not been started by a single foreign nation. Overseas Governments have waited to see whether the United States would indorse policies of its own initiation. Now that doubt on that score has happily been effaced, early activity on the part of the legislative assemblies of Great Britain. France, Japan, Italy, China, Portugal, Belgium and the Netherlands may be expected.

The French are hinting at reservations It is at least courteous to refrain from harsh criticism on this subject, even though the Senate may feel that some of its most precious privileges are encroached upon. But it is admitted that France, being

"foreign" herself, is not desperately afraid of foreigners or of participating in international affairs. Possibly some refinement of interpretation will be attached to one or more of the pacts, but it is unlikely that the work of the Conference will be seriously endangered in Paris.

More realistic argument on the program may be anticipated in Pekin. The most epublic, however, undoubtedly understand at the new and increased recognition of the sovereign status of their nation is worth

me of the other countries involved are threats of prolonged legislative wraning. There is no pitfall for treaties so the American Senate. The worst is

nent has notified the other to the Washington Conference that

ever they are. It behooves us to repress im-patience if the days seem to drag. There would be humor in the situation were high

affairs of state a fit theme for jesting. But the Nation in its present mood has put aside frivolity and mockery. It is engaged in seeking international co-opera-tion, not rejecting it. There's a difference.

TOO MUCH APRIL FOOLISHNESS IN THE SEATS OF THE MIGHTY

Some Reflections of the Day Involving Folly by a Lot of Important Folk Who Should Know Better

THERE is a sprightly sort of significance In the fact that a small minority of the representatives of big business-those individual bituminous mine owners who refused to honor President Harding's request for a wage conference and deliberately snubbed the Federal Department of Labor and so made a general coal strike inevitable-chose the first day of April to give your Uncle Samuel's hat an astonishing, an unprece-

That used to be an unkickable hat. When it was put upon the ground as a symbol of authority to draw a crowd and inspire friendly discussion, it was always respected. We shall soon know whether there was a brick in it and whether it can be kicked with impunity.

The incident is freshly suggestive of rather alarming prevalence of April Foolishness in the high places of this so-called civilized world. The more eminent a man may be in public affairs, the readier he may be nowadays to be deluded by appearances and misled by his own irrational hopes. You could go out in Pennsylvania with a net and catch at least a hundred really influential politicians who still believe that this is the year 1882 and that elections should be decided by marching clubs with oilcloth capes and torches. Alarm clocks are whanging all over the State. The women's organizations are alert and contemptuous of the Old Crowd, but the Old Crowd will not wake up. On the first of April or on any other day you do not have to kid the politicians. They are ever ready to kid themselves and save you the trouble.

We in this country have no monopoly of the transient foolishness that is supposed to be in the lightsome air of April. In Europe they are worse off.

There is M. Millerand, new President of France, shamelessly rattling the saber under the spring skies and talking like Wilhelm of the Germany That Was and seeming to believe that he. Millerand, is a reincarnation of the First Napoleon.

There are the Die-Hards at Belfast and the Die-Hards in Dublin, perfectly willing to spill blood all over Ireland to perpetuate a sort of hate that makes them happy.

There is Lord Curzon, in the British Foreign Office, who made all India-all Asiagasp when he caused Gandhi to be put in jail and started something that he may never be able to finish.

Such persons as these go upon their erratic way and look down upon the somber faces of their peoples and wonder why they are growing irreverent, why they aren't satisfied, why the younger generation refuses to take the older generation as seriously as it did before the war and why unrest and dissatisfaction and agitation are on every hand.

The general result of all this lazy, unthinking, uncritical drift led by foolish and powerful men is not a happy one. Professors who tell their pupils to be successful by Getting the Money, statesmen who think only of spoils, captains of industry who seek only power and profits are deluding themselves, but they aren't deluding all the public. For it is not merely money or spoils that most people want.

People in America and everywhere else want primarily a little more happiness-or. to put it in a better way, a little less of unhappiness. They want to be at peace. They don't want to be hungry or to see their children hungry, and they want a right to hope and to exist in decency. These are normal desires and healthy ones. You cannot safely ignore or attempt to suppress them. Any one who tries to do that plays at an extremely dangerous game that has been played a thousand times before with disastrous results.

But the fools in authority do not seem to know this, possibly because they know too little of human history. They have been doing a great deal to make our civilization hard and unsatisfying and very ugly in spots, yet they become indignant when the black, brown or yellow brethren profess to

All Asia gaped while the white race rolled in the dirt of five bloody years. "Why," said the Oriental to other Orientals, "we were led to believe that the white man was intelligent and wise. He doesn't seem to be intelligent at all or even safe. If this is what his civilization leads to we shall have no more of it!"

This may be primarily why India is becoming insurgent against the British.

Vanity is a sort of foolishness, and if people everywhere are in a mood of impatience with officeholders and rulers and diplomatists it is because too many men in power are too vain to imagine that they might be subject to questioning or criticism. They are too disposed to feel that money or material possessions can be a substitute for wisdom and righteousness.

The fact is that money or even material power matters little. It is what you do with it that counts.

A man or a country without a philosophy or an aim in life satisfactory to the collective conscience of humanity cannot go far. There is too much talk of money in American politics and in education. Arbuckle got the money. Profiteers got it. Most of the people who figure conspicuously in divorce courts got it, and almost any man can get it who is at once unscrupulous and energetic. But money is no more of an assurance of happiness or even peace to any man than transient power is to a nation. You've got to have good principles to make money valu-

When governments and groups are ready to admit this the air will be clearer and the world will be in a way to become really civilized. At the moment we do not know where we are going. We are merely on our

ACCORDING TO PRECEDENT

FRAME-CONSTRUCTION hotels — at least those of any considerable capacitywill soon cease to be anachronisms. The

luck prevailed when the famous Chamberlin at Old Point Comfort was destroyed by flames some two years ago.

But the human factor aside, the eventual burning of timber hostelries is seemingly inevitable. Scores of such establishments, designed mainly for tourists and summer visitors, have been consumed at prominen American resorts within the last twenty

The Western world has outgrown these once pretentious caravansaries and the menace of fire has been materially increased by the development of electricity. Buildings, moreover, age into the sere and yellow as do members of the human family.

The widespread use of steel and concrete has unquestionably been the salvation of many of the leading seaside resorts, where the peril of antiquated frame establishments was realized in time.

The meager fire-fighting resources of the Bahamas rendered the fashionable Colonial Hotel virtually helpless. Its successor, which is almost certain to arise, will be in conformity with modern methods of construction. This is the lesson as well as the ultimate gain from a disastrous conflagration which had alarming possibilities.

COAL STRIKE PROFITEERING?

COAL operators and distributors may have been entirely sincere when they promised that a coal strike would not lead to higher prices in the retail market. But it ought to be remembered that the strike has indefinitely postponed a reduction in coal prices which anthracite and bituminous producers were about ready to announce when the new controversy with the unions arose. Moreover, there are in the coal men's association some profiteers who will almost certainly take advantage of any opportunity for additional profits which an extraordinary emergency may present.

Secretary Davis, of the Federal Department of Labor, in a statement which, by inference, puts the blame for the miners' walkout upon the shoulders of a few irreconcilable mine owners who refused to live up to agreements and confer with the unions, said that there is no need at present for an advance in coal prices, and that any such advance or any attempt at one should be reported at once to Washington. This suggestion is an intimation of emergency action by the Attorney General's office, and all people who have to buy coal should keep it in mind.

What can the Federal Government do now, in an hour when the whole country is threatened with a coal shortage and the rigors of a labor war of unprecedented bitterness? It can do nothing better than take down the history of the Roosevelt Administration and the coal strike of 1902. The nature of that crisis and the manner in which a courageous President met it are suggested in the review of the case published elsewhere in this newspaper today.

More than coal and coal prices is involved in the walkout, and there is a tragic side to so widespread a movement of labor which is not often considered or discussed. Mr. Mitten, president of the P. R. T., an industrial minager of long experience, suggested it in a recent address to the trolley-

"Twenty-six years ago," he said, "I gained recognition by winning a savagely contested street-car strike in Milwaukee. Twelve hundred men out of work, with familles homeless and children hungry, showed me at what a fearful price such victories

Approximately 600,000 coal miners will be idle when the national strike is under way. And at least 1,000,000 women and children are dependent for shelter and food upon these men.

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT TT WOULD be interesting to know what

President Harding thinks about Representative Mondell's statement that there has never been a record of "finer relations and more harmonious co-operation between President and Congr during the last year. Mr. Mondell, who is the leader of the

Republican majority, has apparently perceived that the country is with the President, and he wants the voters who are to elect a new House in November to think that the Republican representatives have been doing their best to carry out the policies of the President.

Every one who has followed the proceed-

ings of Congress even in a casual way knows that there is a large element of exaggeration in Mr. Mondell's statement.

On three vital matters the House has de liberately ignored the wishes of the executive department. The most flagrant disregard was in the matter of bonus legislation. The President urged that such legislation be postponed, but suggested that if Congress did not wish to postpone it the money needed to meet its charges should be raised by a sales tax. Secretary Mellon pointed out the grave defects of the plan in the bill passed by the House; but his warnings were ignored, and no attempt was made to adopt the sales tax in any form. It would be difficult to find a more flagrant instance of flouting the wishes of the President.

The Administration desires an army of from 135,000 to 150,000 men and a navy which will keep the sea defenses of the United States up to the ratio fixed in the Naval Reduction Treaty just ratified by the Senate. But the House has passed a bill reducing the army below the limit fixed by the Administration and the maximum size of the navy proposed is also far below that fixed in the treaty. If the extreme disarmament advocates have their way the navy will be wrecked.

There is another matter on which Congress has done almost nothing. It was called in special session nearly a year ago to pass a Tariff Bill, but no Tariff Bill has been passed, and no one knows when it will come to a final vote or on what theory it

Mr. Mondell is talking bunk in the hope that it will help his colleagues to be reelected just as he and they voted for an impossible Bonus Bill for the same reason. The intelligent Republicans of the country will not be fooled by such talk.

The avoidance of an open break between the President and Congress resulting in violent denunciation of Congress by the President does not mean that the President is pleased with what Congress is doing or that 'ongress has been seeking to please the President.

It is not too late for Congress to begin co-operating with the President and to make good Mr. Mondell's premature boast. But t will have to take a more serious view of its responsibilities than it has exhibited thus

We have not, so far this Try This on season, run across the story of the turkeys (or geese) that got soused were plucked, then recovered and ceiebrated morning after the night before in an absolutely nude condition, but as the story has been bobbing up annually for at least thirty years past it may appear at any moment. In the meantime, we content ourself with the yarn from Waterbury, Conn., of a barnyard jag, where all the fowl got stewed on sour mash. A rooster jumped at a billygout that badn't a leg to stand on, and a cow drunkenly, but as best she nversion of the fates to any suc! survivals is increasingly apparent.

Fortunately, the destruction of a typical specimen, the huse Colonial at Nassau, was attended without ass of life. Similar good

THE GOOD OLD DAYS

When Pork Chops Were Seven Cents a Pound and Coal \$5.50 a Ton. A Comparison of Prices-How Post-War Prices Jumped in Paris

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN WHILE there has been country-wide dis-V cussion of high prices for commodities, of unemployment and reduced wages, there has been a woeful lack of detailed informa-tion concerning similar conditions following

It is only necessary to go back twenty Fory war has been accompanied by a period of inflation, followed by a time of depression.

Following the Spanish-American War-

and it is the latest concrete example—700,-000 railroad men had their wages increased 20 per cent because of the increased cost of living. Not all railroads gave the advance. At the same time the wages in many other callings were not raised.

The high prices brought about by the so-called "era of prosperity" following the war with Spain worked to the disadvantage of hundreds of thousands of mechanics. The situation was not so disastrous as during the last few years, however.

The purchasing power of the dollar dropped in 1019 to something like one-half.

In 1002, to equal the purchasing power of a dollar to equal the purchasing power. of a dollar in years previous, \$1.24 was re-

EVERY post-war condition of 1919 to 1922 had its prototype from 1897 to Food, clothing and articles of household

furniture were higher then.
Wages had risen, then fallen, and hours
of work were shortened as a result of agi-

Investigation disclosed that the wage-carner was not nearly so well off as he was in the years preceding the war. However, the advance in wages during and following the World War was much greater than was the case following the Spanish-American War.

A COMPARISON of figures seems almost ridiculous. One may well pray for a return in prices—to the Spanish-American Here are a few of the figures: In 1897, immediately preceding the war, the average of house rent was \$12 per

month.

In 1902 it had leaped to \$17.

The rent profiteer then gained his first recognition. He has been edging further into the limelight ever since.

A VERAGE board for workman or clerk in 1897 was \$5.50 as against \$6 in 1902. Coal was \$5.50 a ton until the coal

barons, seeing their opportunity, leaped the price to \$6.75.

It is worth while noting that it was the aftermath of the Spanish-American War that first south that first sent the coal profiteer on the war-He has been on it ever since and always

Men's suits leaped from \$12 to \$15, and their derby hats from \$1.50 to \$2.

Women's cloth skirts from \$2 to \$2.50, and shoes from \$1.50 to \$2. and snoes from \$1.50 to \$2.

It seems almost unconceivable, but a three-piece average bedroom suite could then be bought for \$15. It went up to \$23.

All-wool blankets rose from \$3.98 to \$5.

and ever learning new tricks of price-

THE elderly housewife who wonders "if we will ever get back to the good old days" might consult these figures and find days" might consult these figures and find out just how far back she must go to reach the prices of "the good old days."

In 1807 porterhouse steak was retailed at eighteen cents. The war whooped it to twenty-five cents by 1902

twenty-five cents by 1902. Roast beef advanced from fifteen to twenty-five cents per pound.

Mutton chops at nine cents, lamb at eleven and pork at seven cents ran up in

1902 to fourteen cents, sixteen cents and eleven cents, respectively.

Bacon went from nine to fourteen cents, butter from twenty to twenty-five cents, to thirty-five cents, while canned goods advanced on an average of 33 1-3 per cent.
It is but fair to say that the prices quoted

as of 1807 were, according to Government and other statisticians, the lowest in a period of fourteen years, beginning with

AN INTERESTING comparison is that of the costs of living in Philadelphia in 1920 with those of Paris.
Of course, Paris was the storm center of the entire economic system of Europe-on

In this comparison the prices of commodities in 1914, the year of the outbreak of the World War, are given as in the instance of our Spanish War. Eggs in 1914 sold at two and one-half cents each, but commanded thirteen cents

Coffee per kilo in 1914 was seventy-six cents; in 1920 it sold for \$2.09. Butter rose from thirty-eight cents per pound to \$1.63, and ham from thirty-six cents to \$2.28 Bread, milk and rice trebled in price, sugar and salt five times.

CLOTHING showed the greatest advance. A man's suit that prior to the war sold for \$6.50 went to \$86.

Women's tailor-made suits from \$34 to \$140. Madam's shoes from \$5.60 to \$42.50. Men's wear advanced between 1914 and 1920 after this fashion: Socks, fifty-five cents to \$4; silk hats, \$5 to \$20; felt hats, \$4.50 to \$15.

Electricity for household and industrial use doubled in cost. Gas per 1000 feet just trebled. Railway fares, all classes, advanced two

and a half times.

Telephone subscriptions doubled. News-Telephone subscriptions gounded. News-paper print paper rose from \$7 per 100 kilos to \$39.50, while omnibus fares, the great popular transportation system of the boulevards, rose two and a half times.

PRICES of commodities have declined in this country as well as in France from

It is still a long, long trail that must be traversed back to the good old days.

It took ten years for prices in this country to get back, after the Spanish War, to any-thing like what they were prior to that event, Indeed, for the most part, they never got ack. Coal, for instance. Under present economic conditions it is unlikely that this country will ever see the

rock-bottom prices of 1887. We may approximate them in many things, but not all. things, but not all.

The "good old times," like the days of the
Conestoga wagon, the flint lock, the hand
loom and the canal, seem to have gone, as
Jim Fisk used to say, "Where the woodbine

Today's Anniversaries

1894—A popular vote in Nova Scotia showed a majority in favor of prohibition, 1897—Andrew D. White was appointed United States Ambassador to Germany. 1916-Twenty-eight persons killed and forty-four injured in Zeppelin raid on Eng-1921-Inauguration of the great coal strike in Great Britain.

Today's Birthdays General Sir James Willcocks, noted General Sir James Willcocks, noted British soldier and colonial administrator, born sixty-five years ago. Daniel C. Roper, former United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, born in

Mrs. Aurelia H. Reinhardt, president of Mills College, born in San Francisco, fortyfive years ago.

Mary Miles Minter, prominent as motion-picture actress, born at Shreveport,
Le., twenty years ago.

Marlboro County, S. C., fifty-five years



"NOW, MR. FUNNY-MAN, MAKE ME LAUGH!" in which million in A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

wall papers and inexpensive jewelry will de-

mand, not more expensive, but better and more beautiful things of honest workmanship and thus the standard of manufacture will

Taste of the Children

system, for, until we carry out our obvious duty and provide furniture, textiles, metal

"A large proportion of our 400,000 visi-

or the local manor house, which is part of

be profoundly moved by the arts. If a painting will not stir him a statue will; if both fall he may be reached through music—and

Outgrowing Mediocrity

"If there be any one so short-sighted as to ask whether, after all, the man in the street is worth stirring through his imagi-nation, any member of the museum staff can

give an emphatic answer. Among many things for which he does not care and per-

haps cannot understand, he finds a thou-sand objects (or better still, just one) so

perfect and so directly in line with his own

he stands amazed and delighted.

his own youth.

alf-understood striving for perfection that

"From that moment he is a member of

the fast-growing multitude of Americans

who prefer the good to the mediocre. He will demand excellence in his purchases, in his home, and will see to it that his children

are given some standard which he missed in

given the chance to see really great things and hear them clearly explained. New uses for designs are discovered, new methods of

exhibition demanded and fresh treasures

the museum and is responsible for its wel-fare. This is the high aim of the Pennsyl-

vania Museum; it is the privilege of the people to speed the work."

What Do You Know?

sierra? 6. After what monarch was Louisiana

7. What is cinnabar?
8. In what play by Shakespeare does the character of Dogberry, the stupid constable, occur?
9. What is an isotherm?
10. What are the seven deadly sins?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

"The public judgment does not fail when

there is to be music in the new museum.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

LANGDON WARNER On the Pennsylvania Museum

THE Pennsylvania Museum is performing an important function in Philadelphia, not only in the education of the people in matters of art, but in the more practical matter of the commercial value of art in its

"The modern museum is now a recognized part of the public and private schools of many cities, and, as I said, I hope that it will soon be made a part of the Philadelphia curriculum. That Philadelphia has never developed this important branch of public education is not a criticism of our school system for until we will be set to the control of the co various phases. . "Philadelphia is the first city in the country in textiles and the second in dyeing and furnishing textiles," said Mr. Warner. "The museum has one of the finest collections in the United States of early textiles, and these are at the disposal of the designwork, pottery, paintings and statues by which the standard of excellence of the children may be formed, the art teachings of the schools must necessarily remain iners both for actual copying and as inspira-tions for new designs. The students of designing cannot secure the best results with-out a thorough knowledge of what has been

done in this line by the great men of the past, and this knowledge they can obtain tors a year are foreign-born or of foreign parentage. To them the museum takes the place of the cathedral, the medieval church only in a museum such as ours. "But these are not the only ones who find the collections in the museum of value. Iron workers, makers of typewriters, cash the everyday life of the workers in Europe. To talk of 'Americanizing' our citizens only registers and workers in countless other branches, which on the surface seem to be far removed from the domain of art, find that to do their best they, too, have to know the successes of the past. It is only by having a fine collection which may be used to expression with actual teaching that by filling their stomachs and teaching them the Constitution is folly. The most careful search has failed to find an individual possessed of all his mental faculties who cannot appear to the professionally words have the arrest to a part to the profession of the p used in connection with actual teaching that things can be materially improved.

Commercial Value of Art

"The influence of a great museum on pub-lic taste is very great. If the collections are of the best things in their respective mediums that have eyer been made, the public taste is raised, perhaps unconsciously, whereas if the items exhibited are bad the artistic taste of a whole community may very easily be debased. Therefore it is important for a museum to have its collec-tions very carefully scrutinized as to their artistic value, for the influence which they will exert, though silent, is none the less

Art Is Democratic

"The original conception of a museum was that it was an entirely private affair, generally the collection of a Grand Duke or other member of the aristocracy, who made his own collection of the objects in which he was especially interested, whether they took the form of curios or of art. But the later development was to gather together for the benefit of all people a great collection of various things of real value and hire spe-cial students of the different subjects as curators to make the collection more available to the public. "It is no contradiction to say that art,

which is the most aristocratic of all forms of human endeavor and interest, is at the same time the most democratic, because any one with the desire for it can obtain its whole meaning. Therefore, to give the people a chance to get it is the only "For some reason the American people as

a whole do not seem to appreciate the should. We use it less, we are afraid of the word 'highbrow,' and it is largely the Italian and Russian peasants who really use our museums.

An Enormous Power "Nevertheless, here is a great potential

power, which should receive the support of every resident of the city. And the com-munity will support it when it fully realizes the value of it. But the time is now and not when the new building on the Parkway is completed. Philadelphia is the first city in the country in collections of paintings, easily placed there by the two Elkins collections, those of Johnson, Wilstach, Widener, Me-Fadden and many private collections of smaller scope. With this in mind the col-lections in other departments of art should be made the first in the country as well, and it will be done when the persons to whom we must look for support realize what a tremendous power for good is ready to their hands. "Perhaps the first function of a museum

is to give pleasure to the thousands of per-sons who visit it. But aside from this, it brings to the public an opportunity to estab-lish standards of taste and enjoy beautiful things; to school children an early appretory; to the manufacturers a source of design from the best that has been produced up to the present time, and to the student of arts and crafts a constant inspiration for original work.

original work.

"The standard of taste can be raised only by seeing the masterpieces of other civilinations and other centuries, and this applies not to one art but to all. When it is raised the persons who buy diothes, table china.

Old King Coal is the latest April Foel.

Russia's dance of death is a fox trotaky. Perhaps the temperature rose in honor of the coal strike.

SHORT CUTS

"Excuse my butting in," said Spring, and then she bolted.

Mondell's idea of harmony is for the House to do as it pleases and the President to acquiesce. Now that Craig and Collins have reached agreement, De Valera becomes less

It is astonishing what a large number of virtuous resolutions a pork barrel effi-ciently rolled can flatten out.

Every once in a while a politician succeeds in saving his bacon only to discover that the darned thing's rancid.

In discussing little journeys to the well, it is well to remember that Lloyd George is to mere pitcher, but an old oaken bucket.

The opposition to Lloyd George is handicapped by the fact that it does not appear to have a good substitute for him.

Lady Astor is to visit Philadelphia and is now probably trying to think up some-thing layer to say offhand about the Lib-What, we pause to inquire, are the

Park Guard regulations concerning the parking of baby carriages in the Roosevelt Boulevard? The voter doesn't always know what

he wants, remarked the Emphatic Idealist, but it's a cinch that he always knows what ie doesn't want. Cold storage improves grapefruit, Department of Agriculture experts declare. We'll take their word for it this time, but they need not try to convince us concerning

hen fruit.

Boston physician advises women to eat raw ment if they would attain physical perfection. Of course, he doesn't go far-enough. The ladies are respectfully referred to Bosco, who "eats 'em alive.

The Colorado man who sold his lambs for seventy-five cents apiece and then went to New York, where he paid ninety cents for a lamb chop, is now mildly of the opinion that there is something wrong with our come pouring in. Then the desired result is attained—the public realizes that it owns methods of distribution.

Newton, N. J., her is alleged to lay an egg a foot long every two days. We find no fault with the story. Probably nothing more than a slip of the correspondent's typewriter. It is, of course, an Easter rabbit that lays the eggs.

1. What is a loo-table and why is it so called?
2. What group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean belongs to Spain?
3. Who discovered the South Pole?
4. Over what country did Croesus, famed as the richest person of the ancient world, rule?
5. What is the original meaning of the word sierra? Las Vegas, N. M., newspaperman declares that when girls learn to show more of their ears and less of their knees they will be more desirable in the eyes of serious-minded men. But has anybody accused the flappers of desiring men of that type?

We learn from the papers that Lenine is dead again. Death's door is forever slamming in his face. We commend his persistence. Dying is one of the best things he does. Moreover, he fills the world with a wild hope. Some of these days he may learn how to remain a corpse.

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. A bascule bridge is a drawbridge, raised and lowered with counterpoise.

2. Phil May was a noted English caricaturist, especially celebrated for his drawings of London Cockney types. He died in 1903.

3. European nations with possessions in Africa are Great Britain, France, Portugal, Italy, Spain and Belgium.

4. A quagga is a quadruped related to the ass and the zebra, with fewer stripes than the latter. It is native to South Africa, and became extinct in the nine-It is the firm belief of Mixed Met. Entry Congress that money dumped into rivers and dumped into rivers and harbors is good bait for votes and, therefore, should be exempt and immune from interference. For the rest it is willing that there should be a few bureau seeds of sindness for Dawes to peck at.

Time to Investigate People know what they pay for coal. They know costs to mine it. They suspect who gets the profits. What they don't know they will seek to learn now the strike is under way; and the Government will be forced to take action to get the information. Why walk

than the latter. It is native to South
Africa, and became extinct in the nineteenth century.

5. Rapparee is a name given in the seventeenth century to Irish irregular soldiers and freebooters.

6. Senator France is from Maryland.

7. The famous French dramatist. Moliere,
lived in the seventeenth century. The
tricentennial of his birth will be elaborately celebrated in France this year.

8. The mizzenmast is the aftermost mast
of a three-masted ship.

9. A martlet is a footless bird in aeraldry.

10. The story of George Washington and the
cherry tree was coined by Martin
Weems, who published a hiography of
the first President in 1800; expanded
it in 1806 with various apooryphal
anecdotes. Weems was a Protestant
Episcopal clersyman. Food For a Hero Madame . Joffre went marketing in Seattle and Madame , Joffre bought sausage, carrots, lettuce and green onions. Then she prepare a meal for the marshal that simply knocked spots out of all the banquets he had been attending. Doubt it? Well, where wonly you rather dine—at a banquet or at Madam Joffre's table?