evening Bublic Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

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Philadelphia, Wednesday, April 12, 1922

INSTRUCTIONS

CITIZENS of Philadelphia who failed to register last autumn or who have changed their residences since that time must be enrolled at their division polling places today in order to qualify for voting in the spring primary at which the Republican and Democratic nominees for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs and Senators and Representatives from Pennsylvania are to be

The hours of registration are from 7 in the morning until 1 in the afternoon, and from 4 in the afternoon until 10 in the

The opportunity of Republicans to deliver the State from cynical machine rule is approaching. The primary election at which the issue will be decided falls on May 16. Persons who have not registered will be denied the right to vote.

The nomination of Gifford Pinchot for Governor would be virtually assured by a full registration. It is the so-called 'best elements' who are proverbially delinquent when registration days roll around. Today is an excellent occasion for living up to principles.

THE BROOKS LAW VALID

CCORDING to the United States Su-A preme Court the Brooks License Law of this State is valid, as it "does not purport to authorize or sanction anything which the Eighteenth Amendment or the Volstead ac-

The act gives to the State supervision over all places in which alcoholic beverages are sold. Neither the Eighteenth Amendment nor the Volstend act deprived the State of its right to supervise these places. As the Woner act is an amendment of the Brooks Law, reducing the license fees and providing that no liquors forbidden by Federal law may be sold in the State, it may be assumed that the Supreme Court decision by implication validates this new law also.

The effect of the decision is to put the enforcement of the law up to the State authorities. If men holding a license sell liquors containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol they are liable to punishment under the State law, and if they are not punished then the State authorities are neglecting their duty

MR. SUNDAY'S VISIT

TT WAS odd to hear the Rev. Billy Sunday repeating in a voice of thunder to large audience at the Academy of Music the cruelest, silliest and most barbarous lie invented about the Russian people since the first revolution. But there the falsehood stands in the text of the address which Mr. Sunday delivered on Monday evening under the auspices of the new Law Enforcement "The nationalization of women. eried the noted evangelist, "is a principle accepted and encouraged by the Bolshevists!

The disturbing thing is not that a professional crusader of the light should repeat at this late date an assertion that even the most malignant enemies of the Soviets never took seriously and so breathe new life into a libel that died almost at once of its own essential meanness. It is that a spokesman for a considerable part of organized church opinion should seem so completely out of touch with the truths of contemporary life and so willing to repeat a lie that slandered all the womanhood of one of the largest countries on the face of the earth. It is not necessary to agree with a man to feel compelled to play fair with him. And the propagandists certainly haven't played fair

Once, a few days after the Soviets had come into power at Moscow, a small group of anarchists - who are different enough from the Bolshevists to be their deadliest enemies-posted, in a small Russian village. a notice recommending the nationalization of women and forged with the names of local Bolshevist Commissars solely in order that the new regime should be annoyed and discredited. This was perhaps the first bit of anti-Soviet propaganda in Russia. was about the only lie on record that ever was overtaken at once by the truth. 'The ample fact is that the present Russian view of marriage is very much like our own. If Mr. Sunday was not aware of this he should devote a little more intelligent attention to the newspapers. If he is to profess a guiding knowledge of the future world he ought to have at least a superficial acquaintance with the facts of the world he lives in. It is not a completely happy world, as things are going, and it needs nothing so much as a little forbearance and charity between man and man. It needs more people with an honorable regard for the saving power of simple truth intelligently fuced. The Russian question, such as it is, cannot be simplified or solved by foolish scandalmongers or the preachers of hysteria and hate. These gentlemen have had their day and the responsible officers of government everywhere are having a hard

time cleaning up the mess they made, It is possible better to understand the Rev. Mr. Sunday when you remember that recent years he has become a sort of bulwark of the most rigid conservatism. Recently he was called to West Virginia. where he was supposed to soothe and quiet working men and women who, being unable to get a square deal in this world, were supof peace in the next. The sawdust trail was to be, in the scheme of the super-rich of West Virginia industrial fields, a substitute for labor arbitration. So in his Philadelphia address Mr. Sunday naturally

h took a fling at labor leaders. Billy has come and gone. And, as a city, as are somehow not uplifted. We are no come to the ideal of absolute Volsteadism to the ideal of absolute volsteadism.

emphasis are not what we need to be dry. We need honest men in office and less general hypocrisy, and a social equivalent for the saloon. When Mr. Sunday can tell us how to obtain these things we shall listen and obey, and he will not have to shout.

A CANDID RUSSIAN REVIVES THE ULTIMATE STANDARD OF PEACE

Mr. Chicherin's Disarmament Program is, However, Launched in a Situation Bristling With the Most Formidable Difficulties

TO THE uninitiated there is something I rather trying in the very expression of what is called Bolshevist doctrine. The terminology is difficult and seems to have been employed with unnecessarily bad temper. Not every inhabitant of this troubled planet is precisely sure whether he is a bourgeois or a proletarian. The pedantry of sovietism has not been for its good.

Perhaps Mr. Chicherin, who struck first fire at the Genoa conference, has realized that the dreary jargon is played out. In any event, his renunciation of its doubtful services is conspicuous in his exceedingly straightforward disarmament plea, which, so far as its essential significance is concerned, might have sprung from the lips of Woodrow Wilson or Charles Evans Hughes or Anatole France or Romaine Rolland or Maximilian Harden or Lord Robert Cecil or E. G. Wells or Bernard Shaw or Sidney Webb or Norman Angell or from the simplest peasant or laborer or the most revered sages of antiquity. The meaning is fundamental and transparently appealing.

To the intense disgust of Louis Barthou. head of the French delegation, the Russian legate began to crumple up those precious agenda, rules to circumscribe the scope of the conference, which, he apologetically explained, he had not carefully perused. And despite Mr. Lloyd George's facile maneuvering, which temporarily averted what diplomatists and correspondents professionally call a "crisis," Mr. Chicherin remains un-

repentant. A new statement issued by him yesterday stresses the acute need of disarmament in any attempt to reconstruct Europe, and declares that amelioration of present conditions is impossible while the "imperialist countries" continue vast expenditures for the maintenance of large armies.

This is brave and candid speaking. One does not have to wade through "Das Kapital" to grasp the idea. The thought, however, is not new. The ex-Kniser probably will confess that he has entertained it. It was clearly formulated in the League-of-Nations Covenant. General Bliss opened the Peace Conference Forum in this city a year and a half ago with an even more sweeping statement of the principle. Mr. Hughes forcibly dwelt upon its naval phases at the Washington parley, and triumphantly achieved an approximation of a limited ideal in practical terms.

The general principles of accord had. however, been reached before the American Conference assembled. At Genoa the situation is reversed. The national sensibilities of several of the most important countries involved are extremely delicate. The task of segregating black and white sheep is not

It is, for instance, permissible to wonder whether Mr. Chicherin is concealing any ulterior purposes. On the surface, a substantial gain has been made since the Red army, strong in numbers and drilled to Prussian precision, has supposedly been the pride of Leon Trotzky. If Mr. Chicherin is bargaining on the subject of its disruption, what is the price?

Is it a merely similar act of militaristic retrenchment on the part of France or will the question of Russian foreign indebtedness be involved or a European concert of approval of bolshevist ambitions in the equivocally "independent" border states of Latvia. Esthonia, Lithuania and the Ukraine? Is the oil in Georgia and Azerbaijan, upon which British eyes are longingly cast, an asset for barter?

If Mr. Chicherin's altruism may be questioned, it is equally legitimate to examine the alleged chauvinism of France. Evidence that a small but powerful group of jingoes are exploiting the military "protection" idea to their own advantage is not wanting, but the persistent opposition of many classes in the republic to immediate disarmament probably lies deeper than this.

It is no slight labor for Englishmen, freed from the German fleet menace and intensely eager for general trade revival to relieve home unemployment, or for Americans. in their security and wealth, to comprehend all the shadings of the French view. Conpled with resentment over the German depredations and the anxiety for a prompt payment of reparations to offset some of the hideous ruin, there is the keen historical memory of four devastating foreign invasions within a single century, and an equal consciousness of the isolation of France since the armistice.

The League of Nations, weakened by blows unforeseen at the time of its creation, has failed to fulfill its constructive and protective purposes originally designed. Its vital principle is identical with that proposed to Mr. Chicherin. It is practical execution that is delayed.

The three-Power protective treaty be tween France, Great Britain and the United States proved an illusive dream. The French behold a recalcitrant neighbor too close for comfort, a neighbor not averse to employing any agency to make the Versailles Treaty impotent.

Add to these complexities the materialistic interests of all the great nations of the earth in Russian economic, agricultural and industrial recovery-an alignment including the United States, which is "watching" at Genoa-and the difficulty of proceeding with Mr. Chicherin's remedy-the remedy, indeed, of sensible persons the world overmay to some extent be appreciated.

Nevertheless, the Russian delegate, in reiterating an inextinguishable idea, has done civilization a good turn. He has revived a standard of idealism the struggle for which must be sustained, despite rebuffs and setbacks, if modern civilization is not to revert to the chaos of the Dark Ages.

DAUGHERTY IN INDIANAPOLIS

OVER-ZEALOUS and inexpert meddling of Public Prosecutors inspired by a dislike of organized labor and a will to discipline it in some of the Federal Courts of Kansas and Indiana is responsible for the complication of affairs that took Attorney General Daugherty to Indianapolis to set-

tle the coal strike. More than a year ago some of the mine operators of the Middle Western fields and fere of the mine unions, following

their usual practice, met to agree upon wage scales and working conditions. More than 200 of these men were indicted before Federal Judge Anderson at Indianapolis for violating the Sherman law. They were charged with conspiracy to restrain trade and maintain prices of commodities moved in interstate commerce. Since almost all contracts and agreements, whether they are entered into by business men alone or by union leaders and the employers, tend oftenest to advance costs and wages alike, and since even an ordinary contract between two individuals in business might be said to restrain trade in the avenue directly affected, all agreements of every sort might become, under the theory sustained by Judge Anderson, conspiracies in restraint of commerce.

When public criticism began to run against the small group of soft-coal operators whose refusal to confer with the miners' unions brought on the general coal strike these men began to look for an alibi. They said in Washington that they didn't enter the coal conference because they feared Federal indictments. This defense, belatedly advanced, amazed the Attorney General and the President. Mr. Daugherty said publicly that there was no thought in Washington of asking for indictments against anybody. He went to Indianapolis only to find that neither Judge Anderson nor the Federal Prosecutor in that district is willing to see the original coal indictments set aside.

The moral of all this is that we in America need to formulate a philosophy of industrial relationships that will be worthy of the respect of everybody and that will make it impossible for the personal prejudices of any small group to force the country to a policy of action in which it doesn't

THE TARIFF BILL

THE Tariff Bill reported to the Senate L yesterday afternoon by Senator Mc-Cumber is more nearly like the bill which will ultimately be passed than the measure which the House passed and sent to the Senate.

The House bill provided that the duties be levied upon the American valuation. The Senate bill provides that the duties shall be levied on the foreign valuation in accordance with long-standing custom. Arrangement is made, however, for collecting duties on the American valuation of certain articles by proclamation of the President when it is found on investigation that the import of these articles is likely to injure the industry of the United States.

This is clearly a compromise provision intended to please those who have been insisting that Europe, with its depreciated currency, can manufacture goods so cheaply that it can export them to the United States, pay the duty on them and then undersell the domestic producer. If this contention is true, then, when it is established in any particular case, the President can go to the relief of the domestic manufacturers,

The demands of the farmers' bloc have been granted in the agricultural schedule. A duty of thirty-five cents a bushel is levied on wheat. A basic tax of thirty-five cents a pound is levied on wool. A tax of two cents a pound on green hides and four cents on dry has been fixed, it being the first time n years that hides have been taxed. Long staple cotton is taxed and short staple is admitted free. And so on through the products of the farms and plantations.
It is estimated that the bill will raise

\$350,000,000, a sum which used to be about one-half the annual expenditures of the Government, but which is now only about one-tenth of the sam needed to pay the bills. Debate on the bill will not begin until Friday of next week, when the Senators will have had an opportunity to read its 437 pages and digest its various provisions. When a final vote will be taken no man

THE DEEPEST HOOCH MYSTERY

TF GOVERNMENT officials cannot regulate the flow of hooch from the "seizure room" in the Postoffice Building, where confiscated liquor is stored before it is presented as evidence against violators of the dry law, how can they be expected to restrict the output of distilleries, fake drug stores and private stills? Time and again newspaper readers have learned that the hooch room at the top of the building at Ninth and Chestnut streets has burgled. On Sunday, according to the latest advices, six cases of whisky disappeared from the tiovernment's collection.

Now, all the floors of the Federal Building are supposed to be carefully guarded day and night. The stairways leading from the ground floor are closed after nightfall and the gates are locked. Whatever liquor is taken from the seizure room is brought down in an elevator if it isn't carried off in an airplane. One of these days this deepest of hooch mysteries will be solved. And we shall at least have the pleasure of auother surprise.

The lady who smoked Fag for That eigarette while ad-dressing a local club probably felt fagged. This may have appeared to her an excellent communicating her weariness to Why be selfish?—It may be that she forgot the childhood rhyme of "One thing at a time and that done well, etc." Not, of course, that all the old sayings are true. There is that one, for instance, of "Where there's smoke there must be fire." But, take it as a general rule where there is smoke in the mouth there is little fire in the speech. Like Cassidy in "Captains Courageous" one is apt to suffer from not "Keeping things separate," there is always possibility that it will neither be a good smoke nor a good address. The contract of the contr nor a good address. That smoking was for-bidden in the club may have had something to do with it. The sign "No whistling" in a newspaper office will make a woman whistle who never whistled before. But isn't there a place where she is willing to stop? It is said some ladies left the club show their displeasure. If so, they acted strictly within their rights-nor did they show themselves strait-laced. One is too prone to consider things merely as right or wrong. But they really have another angle, Not one-half of the things that are objectionable in a theatre are wrong. They are simply in had taste. The Western lady, recently figuring in the news, who kicked off er shoes in company, declaring that her feet hurt, did not thereby do anything wrong but we'd hate to see the practice general. It isn't done, you know; though heaven knows, we don't know what we may expect. Do you suppose the ache for sex equality prompts women to do the un-conventional? If so, let mere men content If so, let mere men content themselves with a smile and be tolerant.
And, oh, well, let the lady smoke if she wants to. We begin to feel as though we needed a puff or two ourself.

Free Seeds emotion, Senator Cara-way protested that Vice President Coolidge refused to recognize so long as a solitary Republican desired the floor. The Vice President should avoid causing the Caraway seed of discontent to germinate and throw out shoots. Let rather allow Caraway to sprinkle himself abundantly on the Republican cakes of ora-tory. In the Congressional Record there is room enough for all.

It Should Be Carmel-by-the-Sea.
Calif., the Arts and Letters ticket carried the election and village will remain as it is, artistic and "unprogressive." opposition wanted paved streets and other "improvements." "All to the candy." cried

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Sunnyelde, in Hastings, Nebraska, Seems to Prove That There is a Psychological Moment for the Starting of a Neighborhood House

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

AST winter in New York City I was A delegate from my State at a national conference of women whose activities were chiefly what might be called philanthropic. The organization was not a new one and is often mentioned in the papers for its importance and for the weight of its opinions on things civic and sociological. The women who were foremost in its councils are what might be called the "key women"

are what might be called the "key women" of their communities, even of their States.

Whatever is found to be practical and well worthwhile in one State is reported at this conference with a view to its being tried out in other States, somewhat modified perhaps, but tried out. And whatever has been attempted and has failed is also reported, so that the other States can take warning and avoid a like useless expenditure of time and of money.

The organization is supposed to work along

The organization is supposed to work along democratic lines; that is, it is supposed to work with capital and with labor for the betterment of the community. But it struck me, after hearing most of the reports from the States, that it was working with capital for labor, which is a very different proposi-

One of the States, a New England one. reported for instance, that its State 'key women' had tried out an experiment in running-a small town neighborhood house for two years with the hope that its useful-ness in the life of the town would by that time be so well proved that the town corpo-ration, or at all events the general population, would take it over and support and run it. But the experiment was reported a failure, because, though the house was well used, and the statistics of the head worker were all to the good, neither the town cor-poration nor the citizens in general felt any enthusiasm about supporting it. So the conclusion for that State seemed to be that a house that was everybody's house was no-

WITH that queer fate that makes one clue follow another, once the mind is on the New York next day the Yonkers local newspaper fell into my hands and an article in it by Ruth Agnes Abeling, with the head-

ing:

"Sunnyside—Started by a Woman."

riveted my attention, for I happened to know the "woman" mentioned in it, Mrs. Charles Dietrich, of Hastings, Neb., the wife of the one-time Governor and United States Senator of that State. And I had also heard of "Sunnyside," which was its

This is what the Yonkers paper special writer had found it worth while to publish about the Nebraska town experiment —or shall I say success—for Sunnyside as a town neighborhood house has been a complete success from every one's point of view or some ten years.

The Hastings Woman's Club had, for several years, wanted to open a home in Hastings, not especially a home for old people but a refuge which would serve both old and young in time of need. Three hundred precious dollars were

gathered toward the project, but it seemed impossible to get further. So the money was put in the bank and the plan tem-

Right there, however, fate took a hand. Grandma Ball, whom all Hastings knew and respected, fell and broke her hip. For a little while Grandpa Ball served as a breadwinner and nurse, but the double duty soon proved too much and county of-

ticials took charge.

The officials devised what seemed to their masculine minds a sensible and

told Mrs. Ball. Who will look after Ball then? she isked suspiciously. He can go down to the county farm

tested fiercely. There Sunnyside came into being. Mrs. Dietrich heard of the protest, put the matter before the club and the \$300 was

In the house which was immediately rented and furnished through contribution, the old couple were given a room. They took with them to their new home only their most prized possessions—five life-sized crayon portraits of themselves and their former spouses. All were done

They indulged in no petty jealousies. Indeed, if you happened to call on Grandma Ball she'd inform you, in a voice grown thunderous from years with a deaf husband: "That's Ball's first woman. never knew her. And that's his second and that's my other man.

T MAY add to this delightful little account I that to my knowledge the additional rooms are to be filled with quite as interesting patrons as were Grandma Bull and her husband; some old, some young, some paying boarders, some paid-for boarders, some waifs and strays, some retired leadsome persons there during an emergency. some for the remainder of their days. worn-out persons are less trouble to them-

RANDMA BALL could not have popu-I larized that retreat for her old age by herself, nor could the wife of the ex-Gov-ernor have won the community over to the of Sunnyside by herself, though she certainly is a 'key woman' in her State and outside of it. It was the combination that made the dramatic and successful beginning which has played to a full house ever

Everything depends on how a thing begins in a small community. And it is worth waiting some time for the right moment, holding the "three hundred dollars" in hand till a Grandma Ball case turns up.

the State Government has prepared a chart demonstrating that the State Government is oppressed with too many commissions; and il the rest of them are now convinced that the one too many is the Commission on Reorganization of the State Government,

the artists when the returns came in. "Oh, fudge!" said the opposition.



Sunnyside?

It's the heart of Hastings, Neb.—that's the best way to describe it, and it was Mrs. Deitrich who vitalized the heart.

We're going to take you to the hospital where you can have the proper care, they

until you're well. They tried to be But Grandma Ball understood and pro-

drawn from the bank for the establish ment of Sunnyside.

And so that is the story of the starting

of Sunnyside. This year eight new bed-rooms are being added to the building. It is a branch of the Red Cross and ob-serves every holiday in some special way.

ing citizens, some ill folk convalescing, some out-of-business folk temporarily waiting: point is, it is really Everybody's House, The town uses it for some of its special cases, not of the pauper or dereilet class; and the hospitals and churches use it for some of their round pegs that will not fit into the square holes of their philanthropic institutions; private citizens use it for their friends and their relations as an agreeable and safe retreat where, because of the good nursing and good cheer and good company, selves and to others than at home. And yet it is not a general dumping ground for un-worthy persons. The town holds it in too honor to belie its name. Sunnyside It is an honor to live there and a pleasure to go there, and being Everybody's House, there is no confession of failure implied by finding it a home.

The Commission on Reorganization of

Attorney General Daugherty says reports of increased revolutionary activities are exaggerated. William J. Burns says underground propaganda is everywhere. The two statements are not necessarily antago-nistic. A balance struck between them should prompt reasonable care without hys-

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

NICOLA D'ASCENZO

On Practical Art vs. Art for Art's Sake DECORATIVE art is now practically at the beginning of an important readjustthe beginning of an important readjust-ment, according to Nicola D'Ascenzo, one of Philadelphia's leading exponents of the artistic crafts.

"Times have greatly changed," said Mr. D'Ascenzo, "and artists are no longer maintained by the members of the nobility nor under the patronage of the church. The trend of modern life has thrown them on their own resources to a great extent, and while this change has been beneficial to the artists whose emancipation came with it. has played havoc with art and some kind of a partial readjustment is inevitable. sumptuous decorations of the palace have been replaced by the portrait and the landchurch by illustration and the magazing

Demand for Religious Art

"By this I mean that most of the selfsupporting artists are now busy with the latter kind of work and very few are engaged with ecclesiastical or decorative art for the adornment of the home of of public places. However, I am safe in saying that religion is now making renewed demands on art and I am glad that this is the case, because, as partial result, cheapness, tawdriness and quantity are being replaced by quality. And the 'made-in-Germany' articles such as windows, statues and vestments, which have flooded this country and demoralized the taste of our people for a generation or more, are being gradually replaced by greatly superior work done by American artists.

It is very unfortunate that the artists who are apt to regard such work as 'mere decoration' and who fail to appreciate its true worth too often shun it for the easel picture. As one result of this unjustifiable attitude, few of our art schools teach the proper regard for the decorative arts and allow the students to develop with a mistaken dea of its dignity and place.

'I realize that very many of the instrucors have no sympathy with this kind of art. in art just as real and much more prac-ticable than painting in oils, because their interest is in landscape and the portrait. but the economic aspect is nevertheless making an impression on our artists and many are hegining to look upon it with favor.

Industrial Art and Industry

"Industrial art may have been so named ecause it is the art of the industrious. In there are no daily tea parties, no cozy orners, no incense and no pipe dreams. is all pure hard work—industry. This may be the reason why we are looked down upon by the 'art for art's sake' brotherhood. The notto of the industrial artist is 'art for aumanity's sake and they partially a hinge, anything needful, a chair, a table, a hinge, a doorknob, in short, anything that needs it multiple appeal. The industrial humanity's sake' and they prefer to beautify and has a public appeal. The industria artist stops at nothing as long as it can be redeemed from ugliness to beauty, from the commonplace to the artistic. industrial artists are not possessed with the idea of raising the tuste of the

know that too few are as yet interested in that kind of artistic expression. The people want the useful things, and it is our business to improve those things by making then beautiful and not to scoff and starve. "But the lack of the critical faculty in our public causes much of the 'imported' to be dumped on our country. If they could more readily discriminate, they would see that the charm, if it can be called that, of

most of the imported work lies in the name.

and that in workmanship and beauty it is

American public with a landscape;

far inferior to that now produced here. A Parallel in Architecture

"And why should it not be, when modern American architecture is far superior to that of Europe? I am amazed at the lack of real taste displayed by most of the present-day architects abroad. The 'modern style' of the Viennese has rufned the taste of Europe and everywhere one is shocked by buildings, the design of which is neither structural nor dignified and which are covered with meaningless decorative details. They seem either to have forgotten or to have tired of the fine conceptions of the past

"On the other hand we are erecting buildings here which are inspired by the fine old work and skillfully adapting them to our needs, until some day we shall develop something more indigenous to our civilization. This has greatly helped the development of the decorative arts, to which it owes its present success. There is no need therefore to import anything from Europe unless we still take pride in the boast that it is imported. There should be an Art

delegates.

Commission appointed to inspect all the imported acreage of statuary, vestments, orna-ments and stained glass which are allowed free entry as works of art.

Much Trash Brought In

"ATTA BOY!"

PUBLIC SENTIMENT CAN

"It is little short of criminal to permit the tawdry trash which comes by the shipload to enter at all, much less duty-free. Our churches are full of this decalcomania production of windows and the only thing to be said in its favor is that it is cheap. I was amazed last summer while in Chartres, France, studying the fine old glass of the thirteenth century in the cathedral there, to find that the glass in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, some of the work glass in America today, was not the second than the control of the co glass in America today, was made there, under the very shadow of this cathedral, the greatest treasure house of ancient and medieval glass in the world.

"The same is true of England. Look at the stuff which comes from there to 'adorn' our churches. Stupidly designed vestments. anemically conceived windows, filled with stained glass attitudes and stained glass faces with about as much feeling and expression as the average cigar-store Indian of past days. On the whole, it is skillfully executed, but there is nothing vital. The subject matter is usually interesting, but the most important thing of all-color-is the most lacking. As a result, their windows are cold and thin transparencies, washed out and sickly. We cannot hope for anything better from them as the Anglo-Saxon has sever been noted as a colorist. Appreciation of color possibilities is a racial characterstic and we must go to the Oriental or Latin for its fullest expression.

Forgetting the Past

"The European craftsmen, like their architects, are apparently in search of the new, but are going about it in the doubtful manner of first forgetting the glories of the past. We, in the United States, on the contrary, are attempting new expressions. but they are based upon the old and proved traditions; in other words, we believe that art is a carrying-on process, an evolution not a revolution.

"We artistic craftsmen are also of the be lief that the best art is that which has be-hind it a definite purpose for its existence. I feel that a landscape especially executed for an overmantel is bound to be better than he one painted for no one purpose of one person. An artist is certain to do better work when inspired by special surroundings, the color scheme of a room, the lighting, scale and attractiveness of the subject, which after all must make its appeal to the persons who are to live with it.

We must realize that at least 90 per cent of the fine old work now in the hands of collectors was made for a definite place, purpose and person. The average artist today has gone mad from the smell of oil paint and nothing is worthy of attention except something for the next show, although some times he must of necessity frame and occasionally, for lack of funds, the came canvas.

"I hope that there will be a change of heart and that we will use our talents for the requirements of the common people. itchen utensils of the ancient Greeks and Romans have deservedly found their way to our museums because of their beauty; ours find their way, and just as deservedly so, to the dump. But as art made permanent those of the ancients, so it can redee But it must be made the servant of daily use, until the commonplace has disappeared from our life."

Today's Anniversaries 1780—The British opened fire on the American batteries defending Charleston,

1799-Samuel McRoberts, the first native 1799—Samuel McRoberts, the first native son to become United States Senator from Illinois, born in Monroe County, Illinois, Died in Cincinnati March 22, 1843.

1822—Donald G. Mitchell, who attained fame as an author under the name of "Ik Marvel," born at Norwich, Conn. Died at Now Haven December 15, 1998.

New Haven December 15, 1908.

1861—Edmund Ruffin, a seventy-five-year-old Virginian, fired the first gun against Fort Sumter. 1921—President Harding delivered his first message to Congress.

Today's Birthdays

The Rt. Rev. Arthur C. A. Hall, Episcopal Bishop of Vermont, born in Berkshire, England, seventy-five years ago.

Luke Lea, former United States Senator rom Tennessee, born in Nashville fortythree years ago

William B. Bankhead, Representative in Congress of the Tenth Alabama District. born in Lamar County, Alabama, forty-sight years 250,

SHORT CUTS

Bookbinder was by the law-book bound, The world now awaits the truth about Russia via Genoa.

Lloyd George may be Hamlet at Genea, but Russia is the Ghost.

Laddie Boy continues to be the one Washingtonian beyond criticism.

You can't vote if you're not registered And you can't kick if you don't vote, The first thing Lloyd George did at Genoa was to tie the Cannes to the Russian

Billy Sunday audiences have apparently not learned that the Chautauqua salute is

With so much on his mind one ceuldn't blame Andy Gump very much if he forgot to register.

Any suggestion that Brun be given Finegan's job would be sufficient to defeat Alter.

In a three-cornered fight two of the contestants are bound to get knocked into that kind of a hat. In the matter of naval balances, if would be an easy matter to convict Con-

There are marriages in the spirit world but no births, says Conan Doyle. Have ei-dently allowed the Sangers to gain control

All ready for the first close-up in the great drama, "The Purification of a State." Put your best foot forward and register Fickle is fame. The lone straw has that achieved notoriety in Atlantic City the other day will by and by lie on the dust have foresteen.

But can a performance of Chinese opera issting eleven hours really be called long-winded when all the music is provided by

drums and fiddles?

her representatives.

Jobs for Brumbaugh, Betdleman and Mackey; everybody happy if Alter is elected— that is, of course, everybody but the people at large, and they don't count.

Chancellor Wirth was the only delegate who was not applauded at Genoa. Well, is the circumstances, he could hardly expect that those present would want to fall on his neck and kiss him. Russia goes to the Genoa conference at a prospective buyer with her money temporarily tied up. She goes there to face tradet who want her business at the least possible risk. Her handicap lies in the personnel a her representations.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

QUIZ

What is the origin of the expression "Woe to the conquered"?

Who founded the French Academy?

Who founded the French Academy?

What are the three great divisions of the Slavio peoples who form the majority of the inhabitants of Russia?

Distinguish between the League of Nationa tions and the Association of Nationa tions and the Association of Nationa invisible of those immortal dead we live again"?

What kind of an animal is a sorsy?

What is tisane?

What is tisane?

What is the anther of a flower?

What is the immortal flower of paragraphics.

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Answers to Vesterday's Quis

1. "The Artful Dodger" was the nickname of John Dawkins, a youthful picks pocket employed by Fagin in Charles Dickens' novel, "Oliver Twist."

2. Wellington is the capital of the Dominion of New Zealand.

3. "To go to Canossa" means to eat humble pie, Canossa is a town in Italy where Kaiser Heinrich IV went to humble himself before Pope Gregory VII (Hilled debrand) in 1078.

4. A merie is a blackbird.

5. Thomas a Kempis was a German conclusive and the reputed author of the "Imitation of Christ." His dated are 1380-1471.

6. Kamehameha the Great ruled over the Hawaiian Islands and was the first to unite them in a single kingdom.

7. The treaty of Guadalupe Hidaigo ended the Mexican War in 1848. The pact takes its name from a suburb of Mexico City.

8. A socie is a low, rectangular block servents.

A socie is a low, rectangular block set ing as support for a pedestal. A quinquagenarian is a person fifty year

St. Andrew is the patron saint of