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Philadelphia, Tuesday May 2, 1722

A SHRINE REMADE

THE rededication of the restored Supreme Court Building and old City Hall, at Fifth and Chestnut streets, today repreents the fulfillment of a duty long deferred, now happily accepted with reverence, torical sensibility and good taste.

Throughout the entire country there is no sster of buildings comparable in impershable associations and primary patriotic appeal with the illustrious triad of Indeace Square. In addition there is the stal element of an unpretending and an snaffected gracious architectural inspiration a these venerable structures.

For some years, but by no means throughout its varied history, Independence Hall has been well safeguarded. The rehabilitation of Congress Hall to the west is of a more recent day, while the Supreme Court difice emerges only now from a long season rash neglect.

More by providential good fortune than by design has this picturesque and, in its assertive way, charming old building been preserved to these times. Fortuitous also chapter of the American Institute of Archicts, supervising the restoration, to revive original artistic appeal.

As nearly as respectful historical research an make it, the structure is a re-creation the seat of the highest judicial tribunal in the infant Republic presided over by John Jay, John Rutledge and Oliver Ells-

The formality of the new dedication, at which Chief Justice Taft and other dignitaries will officiate, is in fit keeping with the reawakened pride which Philadelphians in articular and Americans in general are en-itled to take in one of the most noteworthy our first-rank historical shrines and me-

MORE JERSEY JUSTICE

OR some reason or other, about which the police in Philadelphia might well inthemselves, few murderers escape in New Jersey and few main long unsolved. Jersey and few "crime mysteries" re-There seems to be something in the air

bink straight and act with alacrity and

It is 't too much to suppose that in New ork or Pennsylvania the Brunen murder ctives' speculation. The long record of ssolved murder mysteries in these two ites is astonishing in contrast with the ork of the police in Camden and Burling-Countles

Ellis Parker, the Sherlock of Burlington unty, ought to open a correspondence

CHINA IN CONVULSION

GRE present civil conflict in China is of proportions so greatly superior to those hitherto maintained that hope of a decision perhaps tenable. Certainly an inconcludve outcome would mean the continuation of chaos and devastating unrest. Americans as a whole are not disposed to

take sides with any of the three factions struggling for mastery in the vast and dised republic. General Wu is held to repat the liberal but turbulent elements of the South. Chang, of Manchurian origin, papparently exemplifying a militarist reands its bulwark mainly in foreign prestige. Finer shades of distinction are scarcely discernible from this distance.

Hope for China and for the preservation of an intelligible status with regard to the putside world unquestionably lies in explicit stermination of the conflicting issues. Imortant treatles made at Washington were legotlated with the Pekin Government of mucwhilet su. They will be jeopardized by his over-

-tow, but still more so by any regime inget constant a national entity, it is the misforwe could be a national entity, it is the misforwe could be a national entity, it is the misforwe could be a national entity, it is the misforwe could be a national entity, it is the misforwe could be a national entity, it is the misforwe could be a national entity, it is the misforwe could be a national entity, it is the misforwe could be a national entity, it is the misforwe could be a national entity, it is the misforwe could be a national entity, it is the misforwe could be a national entity, it is the misforwe could be a national entity, it is the misforwe could be a national entity, it is the misforwe could be a national entity, it is the misforwe could be a national entity, it is the misforwe could be a national entity to be little more than
a characteristic because the could be a national entity to be a national entity

PRECAUTION PAYS

"Sauc BLOCK of steel with the ashes of a man's body in it is said to be buried in The man fell into the moiten metal to working about the furnace and, of the bird-ndh to working about the furnace and, of the bird-ndh to was killed instantly.

was such accidents as this that led

the use of safety devices in foundries, fac-porter and mills.

Clifford B. Connelley, State Commisor of Labor and Industry, is urging the Fair Commission to provide for an exation of safety appliances that shall be are invented in order that it may enstantly available to all employers seek to prevent accidents to their em-Connelley has a small exhibit

this kind at the Carnegie Institute o to include every known device. This is a commendable ambition. fly humane, but if safety devices ap-

only to the humane instinct they not have been adopted widely or rap-These devices are economical, and nately, business men are more inter in saving money than in saving lives. have been accustomed to hold that a ed all the risks of his employ-But humane juries took a different d when a man injured at his work compensatory damages the juries he employers have thus been taught ton not pay to be indifferent. Legislatures have been as Legislatures have been as the juries, for they have or-inflation of many devices and

they have passed laws fixing compensation for injuries sustained by workingmen and providing ways for collecting the money. The employers have not objected to these laws, for they have become convinced that they provide a way for relieving them of the assessment of heavy damages by juries worked upon by eloquent lawyers.

But there is room for improvement indicated by experience. Commissioner Con-nelley's plan deserves the attention of the Commission, for if adopted it will point the way in which improvement should be made.

THE LIGHT OF THE FIREFLY MAY BE LIGHT OF THE FUTURE

Research Has Revealed Its Source, and Invention Will Find a Way to Commercialize It

EVERY schoolbov can name a score of distinguished living men whose names will appear in the histories. There are Pershing and Wilson and Harding and Hughes and Lloyd George and Northcliffe and Clemenceau and Foch and Joffre and Beatty and Orlando and Viviani and Poincare, to mention only a few of them.

But it is within the bounds of possiblity that the name of the living man who will be remembered in the future as the greatest benefactor of his kind is now known only to a limited circle and that he is regarded as a sort of visionary chap with no sense for the practical,

He may be such a man as Dr. E. Newton Harvey, professor of physiology at Princeton University, who has recently announced that he has discovered a cold

Pasteur was an unknown professor of chemistry when he established the germ theory of disease. He was merely seeking to discover what was the cause of the ferment in beer and what it was that killed the vines in the French vineyards. He found out and he also found out a great deal more. The world owes more to what he discovered and to the development of those discoveries by others than to any other single event that happened in the nineteenth century. He affected both industry and health. He reduced the mortality in maternity hospitals; he robbed typhoid fever and diphtheria and yellow fever of their terrors. He built the Panama Canal, and made it possible for Northerners to live in the tropics. All this is true because if it had not been for his discoveries these things would not have happened.

Before Pasteur there was Joseph Priestley, who isolated oxygen gas and laid down the foundation for all the discoveries that have grown out of it. Modern chemistry really dates from Priestley, and the searching into the mysteries of nature from which he lifted one corner of the veil is continuing in scores of laboratories to this

After Pasteur there has come Madame Curie with her discovery of radium, which has revolutionized the theories about the constitution of matter. The Nobel prizes in chemistry and physics are given every year to men who have added to the store of knowledge, and the Franklin Institute, of this city, awards medals annually to men of science for their achievements in finding out something which was not known before.

The steel mills have their chemists nowadays, who analyze the ore and add to it the substances needed to produce steel of the desired quality. The du Pont Company in Wilmington has a large research laboratory in charge of an expert chemist continually engaged in experiment with the raw materials used in the manufacturing plant and seeking out new uses for waste materials. The United Gas Improvement Company has a staff of scientific experts studying lighting problems. And the colleges and universities with research departments support professors who are engaged in seeking out hidden knowledge, the discovery of which may some day be of great practical value. just as Dr. Harvey, of Princeton, has been busying himself with an attempt to find out how the lightning bugs make their light and to reproduce it. He has found out and he has reproduced it. Now it remains to find a way to reproduce in synthetically, as synthetic cumphor and synthetic vanilla flavorings are made, and to do it on a commercial scale.

Fortunately, these men are free to make their investigations without such hindrances as Galileo encountered when he announced that the world revolved around the sun. Little theological odium attaches to the propounder of a new theory nowadays, although when Darwin announced his theory of evolution he was denounced by all the orthodox. He is still denounced by men who have not intellectually progressed beyond For the most part, the right of men to

seek out the processes of nature is admitted. It is no more sacrilegious to inquire into the origin of man than to seek out the origin of the glow of the lightning bug. We measure the stars without fear that the heavens will fail in punishment of our nudacity, and we analyze the light of the sun with as little fear as we study the candlepower of a gas lamp.

Our whole educational system is devoted to arousing the curiosity of youth in the hope that its gratification will result in the discovery of things now unknown about the processes of nature that can be utilized for the benefit of humanity. No matter how useless a new fact may seem when it is discovered, it may have great value when put along with certain other facts newly discov-

The physicists could make toy electric motors long before electricity was put to commercial uses. The college graduates of thirty-five years ago saw such toys in the physical laboratories and they had not been out of college five years before they were

riding in electric cars. Some boy fooling with a wireless telegraph plant may even now be on the eve of a discovery which will make the wireless telephone so simple and so cheap that the most remote farmer in the country may be able to talk with his neighbors and the village store as easily as the people in the towns now talk over the telephone with wires.

Research is the most profitable work on which men are now engaged. Its results are patent on every hand.

WOMEN'S DIVIDED WORLD ONE of the purposes of Lady Nancy Astor's visit to the United States is the encouragement of a more general feminine interest in the Women's Trade Union League and the causes it represents. Lady Antor is one of those who seek to bring the East and the West of the feminine world

together by informing women of wealth and leisure of the lives and cares of their less

ことが、「とから」を表現をいっていました。

fortunate sisters who must labor to live. As a result of the shocks and upheavals of war, many of the barriers that divided the rich women of Europe from the poor were toppled over. There is now in England a highly organized and very successful move-ment to make women of leisure and influence better aware of their responsibilities to women who have been caught at a disadvantage amid unfavoring social and economic conditions. It represents an intellectual and spiritual rather than a social

In giving such aid as she can to the Women's Trade Union League, Lady Astor seeks to quicken and strengthen an organization that has worked bravely and intelligently, largely with the assistance of wellto-do women, to make life safer and happier for women and children in industry.

THE CITY'S NAME AT STAKE

THE proposed employment of the right of I eminent domain to enable the city of Philadelphia to house the Johnson pictures in the Municipal Art Gallery raises a point in ethics which should not be confused with the original arguments concerning the disposition of the collection.

While it is undeniable that many citizens are inclined to favor the housing of the paintings in the pretentious structure now building at Fairmount, there is an increasing tendency to question the suggested expedient of widening Naudain street in order to wreck the late residence of Mr. Johnson and necessitate the removal of his art works elsewhere.

The program as embodied in the ordinance introduced in Council on March 22 smacks decidedly of unscrupulous ingenuity. That it is tantamount to a violation of the municipality's pledge to "permanently comply with the provisions of the will as modified by codicil . . and to do everything on its part to be done to con-form therewith" is forcibly pointed out by George W. Norris in an open letter addressed to Mayor Moore and the city legislators.

Other prominent Philadelphians, among whom there are possibly advocates of the Municipal Gallery plan, providing it can be honestly executed, have expressed similar sentiments. It is perhaps to be regretted that Mr.

Johnson desired the collection to be retained in his own home, but to no testator of sound mind does the law deny indulgence in personal predilections. The will of John G. Johnson, which the city was free to contest, has been validated

by unanimous judgment in the Orphans' Court. Council has not directed the City Solicitor to take any further appeal. Search for relief through litigation is abandoned. What follows is a shady attempt to distort the right of eminent domain into warranty for an infraction of contract. Mr. Johnson's folly or wisdom is no

longer an issue. What is now a matter of

public concern is the good name of the mu-

nicipality, which is far from being en-

hanced by threatened procedure at once brutal and tricky.

Nething in Mr. Johnson's will, peculiar though it be, is dishonest; nothing in that mooted document is so arbitrary as to justify deliberate violation of solemn pledges.

UNIMPEACHABLE PRECEPTS

LABELED weeks of formalized signifi-cance are pyramided nowadays. A seven-day period emphasizing the worth and appeal of music is currently superimposed upon Clean-up Week with Dr. Furbush as fugelman and official promoter. Or perhaps the order of priority should be reversed. On this point it is discreet not to press debate.

In any event, the campaign to instill instincts of tidiness in the public and to inculcate sanitary and hygienic social habits is well worth prosecuting, even though the standards proposed are precisely similar to those long reiterated.

Dr. Furbush calls for cleaning, ruthless, inquisitive, comprehensive; for an annihilating offensive against rubbish and accumulated trash; for the extermination of fly and mosquito breeding places; for soup and water and the admission of fresh air and sunlight, "nature's best germicide," into the home. These precepts are all unimpeachable.

But it will not suffice to observe them merely as a response to organized campaigning or the slogans of set seasons. Clean-up Week admonitions are valid throughout the calen-

MR. COMPERS OBJECTS

WAS there ever revealed anywhere in this dizzy world a reversal of positions so strange as that which is suggested by Samuel Gompers' newest blast against American recognition of the Russian Soviet Govern-

It is obvious that the diplomatic and financial interests of the larger part of Europe have reached or are reaching an agreement favorable to co-operation be tween Moscow and the older Governments on something like even terms, and that the ultra-conservatives are actually in a mood to accept bolshevism of a carefully pered sort into the scheme of Old World diplomacy. Some bankers and some states. men in the United States are similarly

Thus Mr. Gompers appears the conserv stive of the hour, while the conservatives of a few years ago, to whom the Soviets were an abomination, seem touched with "radi-

The president of the Federation of Labor. lifting a voice of thunder in the diplomatic wilderness, wants nothing of the Soviets at any price or for any purpose. He would not deal with them. He would not recognize them. He would fight and isolate them until they are no more, saying that any one who does otherwise will surely betray civili-

It is clear that Mr. Gompers views Russia and its present system of government in a light unfamiliar to the ordinary diplomatic agent. What would be the effect of Soviet recognition upon the trades unions of America and England? What sort of re newed inspiration would such recognition provide for the borers from within-the Communists and the true radicals who have been trying to steal the whole labor organization of the United States for their own ends? What would men like Foster be able to do if they could direct the attention of labor generally to a diplomatic triumph of what is still supposed to be a dictatorship

of the proletariat? These questions are uppermost in the mind of Mr. Gompers. Naturally, he hates the compulsory labor system of Russia. He knows that all freedom of action vanished under Lenine and that the workers must take what the state gives them. The American and British radical ought to know that the advent of Communism was a disaster of immeasurable proportions to labor in Russia and to the poor. But they still dream of a communistic state and of communized industry. They do this largely because, though the proletariut got little out of its dictatorship in Russia, the plutocrats got less. For the agitator of Mr. Foster's type there is consolation in that thought. The Russian Communists seized private property. That will always endear them to the prophets of callsm elsewhere, even though the experience laid Russia waste.

REMARKABLE AGE RECORDS

The Brazilian Who Lived 128 Years and Had 188 Descendants - An Englishwoman of 133 Who Had a Daughter of 109 Years

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN THE announcement last week that the

THE announcement last week that the oldest woman in Philadelphia had/celebrated the 103d anniversary of her birth was unusual but not remarkable.

There are a number of old folks in this country, who are much older, though the fame of their longevity is largely local. Some years ago what is believed to have been the oldest man ever known in the United States died at one of the missions in California. He was an Indian known as "Old Gabriel," and his reputed age was 135 years.

135 years.
I have recently looked up the necrology of aged persons in connection with a statement by a local life insurance expert that "the average of human life is growing longer."

If the following records carry weight it would seem that those whose lives extend to any considerable length beyond the century

point are not nearly so numerous now as they were 150 years ago.

Practically the whole of Europe was covered by the necrologist of the Town and Country Magazine of London, 1771-1774.

In its issue of April, 1772, occur the following under the head of deaths:

MAY 25, 1771. Jasper Jenkins, Esq., age 106, at Endfield, formerly a merchant

May 27. Frederick Gillemaud, Esq., formerly a captain of a Russian man of war, aged 98, in Piccadilly.

June 17. Mr. John Wigan, aged 92, on Epsom Downs, one of the oldest jockeys in this Kingdom. Epsom Downs, this Kingdom,

June 21. Mrs. Keith, at Newnham, in Gloucestershire, aged 133, who retained her senses till within a fortnight before her death; she has left 6000 pounds to ber three daughters, the youngest of whom is 100 years of age; she has likewise left behind her about seventy grandchildren and greatgrandchildren.
Then follow in succession these deaths:

Mr. Firth, aged 97, late physician at bleatley, near Halifax, Yorkshire, Mary Metcalf, aged 108, near Backwork, Mrs. Tate, aged 106, at Malton, in York-

PARTICULAR attention was paid by the editors of the General Magazine and of own and Country Magazine to the death not only of extremely old persons, but to the demise of noted, unusual and titled individ-uals. Thus:

uals. Thus:

—— Perrman, Esq., at his seat at Hertfordshire, well known in his skill in horse racing and cock fighting, by which he amassed upward of 1000 pounds per annum, besides a great sum of money, the bulk of which, after paying some legacies, he has left to a relation, a youth about nine years

of age.

June 1. Mr. Morgan, at Rotherhithe.

formerly purser of a man of war, recorded
to have died worth 30,000 pounds, but was
so penurious he would not keep any serv-

At his home in Tulley street, Southwark, Mr. Brech, an eminent apothecary and man April 4, 1774. Oliver Goldsmith, M. D.

April 4, 1774. Oliver Goldsmith, M. D., a gentleman highly celebrated for his literary productions, at his chambers in the Temple. October 21, 1771. Dr. Smollet, at Leghorn, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with great fortitude and resignation; the character this gentleman held in the resulting of letters her readered it unpresent public of letters has rendered it unnecessary to expatiate here upon his merits and abili-ties, and we learn that some works he had intrusted with a literary friend would prob-

ably add to his reputation as a writer.

The above referred to the famous novelist and playwright, Dr. Tobias G. Smollet. His biographers are at variance with the above date of his death, placing it on No-

THE death column of Town and Country A Magazine for November, 1771, notes the famous dead:

Solomon Emanual, a Jew, native of the Marquisate of Moravia, aged 109 years and months, at The Hague, October 13. The following are taken from various issues of the two magazines named between

Mrs. Rachel Muns, aged 107, at St. Albans, who never had a fit of illness in her At Shissnall, aged 128, Mary Yates. She

married a third husband at 92 and was hearty and strong at 120 years. At Westhorpe, near Southwell, in North-amptonshire, Mrs. Dorothy Clarke, aged 112 years; at the age of 102 she sheared wheat day against a man and performed her work with ease.

THREE of the most remarkable in this unusual record of longevity are these:
At Kill-James, near Thomas-Town, in
Ireland, Mary Jackson, aged 127 years; she retained her senses to the

At Tinnersae, in the County of Clare, in Ireland, Mr. David Bran, aged 117.

January, 1776. At Siara, in Brazil, one Andrew Vidal aged 124. He enjoyed the use of his memory and his senses to the day of his death. In the year 1772 he was Chief Magistrate of the city, and notwithstanding his great age, he performed the office of judge to the entire satisfaction of every one. He was father of thirty sons and five daughters, of whom sprang thirty-three children, fifty-two grandchildren, forty-two great-grandchildren and twenty-six descendants of iese last, all of which formed a posterity f 188 persons, of whom 149 were living in 1773. They lived in one and the same he with the respectable head of the family.

HERE are some oddities from these ne-At Northampton, Mr. John Leach, in the

106th year of his age; he retained his mem-ory to the last hour of his life and could see read and write without spectacles.
At Wediborough, in Ireland, Mary Coen, aged 112 years.

At Kensington Paince, Lady Burgoyne, wife to General Burgoyne, in North Amer-Woodford, in Essex, James Gibson

aged 83, formerly one of the foremost brandy merchants in London, having paid in the course of forty years 2,000,000 pounds to the Government. In the early part of life he was taken by pirates at sea, from whom he escaped to an uninhabited is and, where he lived alone four years subsisting upon the fowls he found there.

Aged 84, Mr. John Harrison, inventor and maker of the timepiece for ascertaining

the longitude at sea.

THE year 1776 records the following: At Hammersmith, Miss Margaret and Judith Hodges, twin sisters and maidens who died within a few minutes of each other,

aged 53. In Lincoln's Inn Fields, Mr. Nathanial Carden, aged 96; servant of the Duke of Marlborough in his last campaign in Flanders. In Oxford street, Mr. Wells Roslane, de-

signer; and on the third day after his wife, who refused all sustenance after her huss death until she expired At Dumfries, in Scotland, Mrs. Kennedy, in the 116th year of her age. Here are two rather curious notices:

In Newman street, Oxford Road, Mrs. Maddox, a maiden gentlewoman of a genteel fortune.
At Edmonton, Mrs. Dorcas Sayer, a maiden lady of fortune, aged 84.

ONE of the most interesting statistical facts in connection with this matter of longevity is taken from one of these magazines concerning the death rate in London 146 years ago, viz., in 1776. It is called "A general bill of all christen-ings and burlals from December 12, 1775, to December 40, 1776."

to December 40, 1776."
Of those who died out of a total of 19,048 in London in that year, 960 were between 70 and 80 years of age; 367 were between 80 and 90 years; fifty were between 90 and 100, and nine over 100. Of these latter two had reached the age of 106 and two others 104.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

ROLLO F. MAITLAND On the Value of Municipal Organs

THE value of a municipal organ to the general culture of a city is very great, according to Rollo F. Maitland, one of Philleading organists, both as composer and performer.
"The principal feature of a municipal organ," said Mr. Maitland, "is that it gives

thousands of persons in a city an opportunity for relaxation and affords them great pleas-In this way it does what music in any form does in that it uplifts and in a measure inspires the hearers.

"But there are certain problems about a municipa' organ which have not been satisfactorily solved in many cities. In the first place, much depends upon the personality and the ability of the organist, for he ch toward the success of the work he has in hand.

A Matter of Growth

"The popularity of a municipal organ is somewhat a matter of growth. People as a rule have not an innate appreciation of the possibilities of a great organ purely as a musical instrument. In this respect it has not yet the status of the violin, the cello or it is one of the greatest of musical instruments notwithstanding, although the experience of other cities has shown that a little time is necessary to bring this home to the people as a whole. It seems to me that the pportunity for development along this line very great, with a consequent gain to the

whole art of music. "Several important cities of the United States have municipal organs. In Portland, Me., the development which I have mentioned is working out in splendid sty'e, and in Denver, Col., also. Springfield, Mass., is following along the same lines with excellent results. The experience in all these cities has been that, as the public is not accustomed to organ music on the purely instru-mental and musical basis, a little time is needed to convince them just what organ playing means in this respect.

"No really important musical movement can ever be successfully accomplished in a hurry. It took Philadelphia almost twenty years to awaken to the fact that the city had one of the most wonder u instruments in the world in the Philadelphia Orchestra, and the experience of those cities having municipal organs has been somewhat the same, except in a lesser degree. Of course, the work done by the Philadelphia Orchestra would help to a more speedy appreciation of great organ.

Organ Often Regarded Wrongly

"The organ has been too long regarded urely as a stiff and awkward church instru ment, and largely for this reason people have not awakened to its many advantages as a musica' instrument.

"It is my opinion that at first concerts on a municipal organ should not be given too frequently. The position of municipal organist should, of course, be a permanent position, but nevertheless I do not believe that it is wise to confine all the concerts to one person as organist. This plan of having other organists play has been adopted at Springfield, Mass., and is working out very well, as it gives the public an opportunity to near visiting artists and local performers of

"At the same time, I recognize the fact that the person holding the position of municipal organist is far more apt to do the organ full justice than a visiting artist. The organ is an instrument of extremely complex mechanism, and it is only to be expected that the man who is playing on it every day will do better than a stranger who perhaps sees the instrument for only a short time before he performs upon it publicly.

How It Alds City

"A fine municipal organ can do for a city what a symphony orchestra can do for it, and perhaps in an even larger way, as the number of concerts can be greater after it is demonstrated that the people want them and appreciate them, and after the organ has schieved a reputation as a fine instrument every great organist in the world will will-ingly play if he happens at any time to near that city.

"The organ cannot imitate an orchestra, but it can render very acceptably an immense number of the great compositions played by an orchestra, besides which there is the entire organ literature, a very voluminous and beautiful one, upon which to draw." "The question of what is to be played also

has a great deal to do with the success of a municipal organ. What is commonly known as the 'classics' for organ are much more involved as compositions than are the classics for the orchestra, although they are probably less emotional in the more severe class of organ compositions than they are in the same class for orchestra. Of course, there are exceptions to this. The organ music of Bach, which, according to the common impression, is very dry, has in reality a vast amount of emotional content, especially in such works as the G minor fugue or the passacaglia in C minor, which Mr. Stokowski orchestrated and played this eason. This orchestrated and played this season. This impression that the organ music of Bach is dry is largely due to a school of organ-playing which is intensely academic. Fortunately, this style of playing is now disappearing, and its place is being taken by organists who understand and are able to nunicate to their hearers the real emo-

GOING, GOING,

tional beauty of this great master. Place of Lighter Works

"A municipal organist should be a man of broad musical culture and of broad general sympathies, a man able to appreciate all there is in human life and able to get his hearers en rapport with him. He also must not be afraid to condescend to play some of the lighter music. By this I do not mean the cheap popular music of the day, but there is an immense quantity of compositions not regarded as c'assies which have an unquestioned place on organ programs by reason of their appeal to a general audience. This applies both to original organ music and to that adapted from other sources.

"The principal function of such concerts is to give pleasure, and therefore the programs must appeal to general audiences. This can be done without descending to the popular music of the day.

"I do not believe that these concerts should be entirely free. People never appreciate what is given them for nothing and I think that a small fee should be charged. Music is not like many of the other professions. It is an art of the spiritual, and while the musician certainly deserves fair compensation for work done, still it is hardly to be expected that the people, especially the poorer classes, should be asked to pay what it is worth to them.

"Here is an opportunity for the philanthropist to work together with the musician. In other professions the best services command the highest payment. But music is not on this plane, especially in such cases a those of municipal organ concerts. If i were so it would, in thousands of instances were so it would, in thousands of instances, shut out from such concerts the very people who love it the best. A fee should be charged, but it should also be within the reach of every person who wants to attend."

What Do You Know?

What is the largest privately owned pas-senger steamship under the American flag?

what century did Galileo live?

2. In what century did Galileo'live?
3. What is the Irish name for Queenstwn?
4. When were table forks first used?
5. What State includes much of the area of the former Indian Territory?
6. When did Gladstone die?
7. What two American Presidents were elected by the House of Representatives?

8. Where is the Aral Sea?
9. Distinguish between rebellion and revolution? 10. What color is beige?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. The first mint in what is now the United States was established in Boston in 1652.

States was established in Boston in 1652.

2. The plural of the word virus is viruses. The first Brooklyn bridge over the East River was completed in 1883.

4. The Basque people live in Northern Spain near and in Bibbao and in the adjoining part of Southern France.

5. The Paliadium was the image of Pallas was held to depend. Paliadium has also come to mean safeguard.

6. The Garda Saorea is the name of the and replaces the Royal Irish Free State stabulary.

7. Sir Lucius O'Trigger is a characterist.

stabulary.
7. Sir Lucius O'Trigger is a character in Sheridan's comedy, "The Rivais," a fortune-hunting irishman noted for his attachment to dueling.
8. The planet Mars has a readish appearance.

9. Constant Troyon was a noted French animal and landscape painter. His dates are 1818-1865.

10. George V has been King of England for twelve years.

SHORT CUTS

Miss May, bless her heart, came in

China is having a little Clean-up West The housewife who sweeps while the

phonograph plays doubly ce ebrates. Well, how much interest have you accumulated on your daylight saving?

There are Congressmen who concede the bone in bonus, but insist it is a soupbone.

Radio fans, we surmise, get their news of banditry, etc., by tuning up to a crime The rising of Dr. Sun at this time was perhaps by way of celebrating daylight

Chicago tenants are fighting rents by using tents. If the practice becomes general canvas is bound to go up.

If recent allegations are correct, the sugar lobby in Washington has its own way of taking candy from a kid.

Speaking of Bundle Day, did it ever occur to you that the bootlegger is the guy who puts the bun in bundle? Perhaps the reason the Russian dele-gates asked for so much gold was because they already had brass enough.

In the matter of the domination Wu-Pel-Fu thinks he would have look-in if he could take a Pekin.

If Gompers had his way there'd be a rift in the loot "predatory international finance" thinks it sees in Russin.

Novelists who want a name for a heroist who looks coldly on all her suitors may now call her Cycridina. The little shrimp! Senater Long says Pinchot will sweet the State. That means that some odd corners in Harrisburg are going to meet the

The right of a man to pick his out heaven is being strenuously if sometime unconsciously asserted by many people as a result of Dr. Doyle's declarations.

The fact that John J. McDevitt, of Wilkes-Barre, has offered himself for Director General of the Sesqui shows that Butch still has an itch for publicity.

The Young Lady Next Door But One isays she is glad to hear that the typhus germ has been iso ated in Moscow. Solitary confinement, she says, is too good for it. There appears to be doubt as to whether it was a twelve-foot shark or a nine-foot porpoise that was shot in the Delaware at Tacony. Perhaps it was really an all-day

Milwaukee girl has the picture of he beau painted on her calf, and a kindly and helpful soul wants to know if that makes he beau-legged. Perhaps, perhaps not. But

University of Washington faculty has decided that there is not sufficient combt material about a college to enable a humorous magazine to survive. Well, at least, the decision ought to be good for one

Men are the weaker sex, says Lab Astor. This may be an elaboration of the theme of the bishop who said last week that if "obey" were left out of the marries service "alimony" ought to be left out of the

Free speech and a free press are the right of a free people, but a free people ver properly withholds these rights from the immature; which is why a censorship of the movies, whether it be desirable or undesirable, must be considered from an entirely at angle.

Artless Bodger has been dodging doms for fifty years. within a couple of months he has been co for a knighthood and an earldom and indications are that he'll be soaked widukedom before the year is out, the inferior is that he is not as agile as he used to

beau-legged. Perhaps, perhaps not. anyhow, hers seems to be calf love.