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Philadelphia, Saturday, May 6, 1922

THAT "MESS IN HARRISBURG" ID submission to Attorney General Alter of the expert's report of juggling with the in the State Treasurer's office carries

comment. the face of the report the law seems to en violated, and the legal officer of State must decide what to do about it. Alter has said that he will do his duty. could say no less. It remains to be whether he will do as much.

The grave discrepancies between the ants on deposit in banks as shown by be Treasurer's books and as shown by the ints of the banks on the same dates ad explanation. This is in addition to accessity for explanation of why certain were allowed to have \$400,000 of inte funds in an inactive account when the w permits the banks to have only \$300,000. There should be instant and rigid investiation into this business. It is more im-actant than anything else that Mr. Alter in hand. . It is important because of the dity that the old Quay system of using mublic funds for private profit has been Under that system money was dein favorite banks and the banks financial favors to the politicians. he way they did it was indicated in Quay's interious telegram to John S. Hopkins, Ity. That telegram read ;

T you will buy 1000 shares of Met. for T will shake the plum tree. M. S. QUAY.

thing the plum tree" meant deposit-State money in the bank to be lent for bank's profit. As a result of the disre of the kind of juggling indicated in alegram Hopkins shot himself in his and the People's Bank closed its doors y narrowly escaped prison. It was the statute of limitations that saved

the examination of the books of the State the experts of Auditor General is not finished. The partial report because, in the language of the party, it was discovered that "if the bank are to be taken as correct, the ate Treasurer has been a party to the puba of incorrect statements."

The Auditor General has made the report

Better paving on some of the smaller cross streets would certainly relieve pressure on streets properly surfaced. Talk will not correct any undesirable conditions of traffic. But a majority in Council seems still to believe that debate will do what ought to be done with money, common sense and an enlarged force of traffic policemen.

ONLY OPTIMISTS THINK

EXPERIENCE IS A TEACHER

The Genoa Delegates Are Proving That They Have Learned Nothing From the Lessons of the War

TXPERIENCE keeps a dear school, but L fools will learn in no other." said Poor Richard, optimistically, amplifying a remark of Livy. Neither wise men nor fools learn much

by experience. Otherwise the world would be much farther advanced toward an intelligent civilization.

Last winter a Polish count in America, impressed by the failure of men to profit by the accumulated experience of centuries, wrote a book in which he outlined a plan by which he insisted a perfect world could be created in a few generations. Each generation was to accept as established what the preceding generation had learned and was to go on from that, adding to the store of wisdom by its own experience and avoiding the blunders of the past until everything worked as smoothly as a perfectly running engine of a \$10,000 auto-

mobile. His faith in the wisdom and goodness of mankind was infantile.

If wise men profit by experience, then we nust assume that the world is governed by fools. This is not so violent an assumption as it may seem at first blush.

Look at what is happening at Genoa. Representatives from the various European nations are assembled there supposedly for the purpose of agreeing on a plan for bringing about a revival of industry and the restoration of international commerce. The phrase used in describing what they are after is "the economic rehabilitation of Europe."

Each nation, however, is so completely absorbed in its own economic rehabilitation that it is ignoring the needs of the other nations. The delegates are like a lot of cutthroats standing about with smiling faces, while each one has a knife up his sleeve ready to use the first time he can catch his neighbor off his guard. Germany has already made a treaty with

Russia intended to give her commercial advantages, and she executed this treaty before her delegates had been in Genos a week. Italy has made a treaty with the Turks, announced this week, and the British oil men are negotiating with the Russians for concessions in the Baku district-

once granted to other interests-if they have not already secured the concessions. Such negotiations cannot go on without the knowledge of the British Foreign Office. Now if one nation secures more than her share of commercial privileges, the other nations will necessarily secure less than their share, and that economic peace about which so many fine words have been spoken goes glimmering down the wind as airily as thistledown before a summer breeze.

The same national pride and national selfishness that prolonged the great war for years are now dominant in spite of the fact that Experience stands on the outer walls of Genoa shouting in tones of thunder that Destruction is at the end of the road which the delegates are traveling. For four years it was regarded as more

society. portant in official England that the ac-

The validity of Mr. Johnson's will is no longer under discussion. The Orphans' Court disposed of that point some time ago. What remains now is a conflict of opinion concerning the fate of the paintings should the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities be recognized as sole trustee under the testament. Should the ruling be favorable to that view, the question of the transfer of the collection

Metropolitan Museum of New York would then become serious. It is, however, unlikely that the city will in the end allow its claim upon the pictures to be imperiled. What has taken place is a natural reaction against a threatened shady attempt to invoke the right of eminent do-

main as a will-fracturing instrument. It is sincerely to be hoped that the rashness of that effort and the danger it has involved will be realized before it is too late. The new legal proceedings should serve both as a warning and as a crystallization of an unduly prolonged dispute.

MR. HARDING LENDS A HAND

WELCOME indications that the first con-gressional resolution upon the world fair of 1926 will be something more than an empty formality are contained in the amendments to the Darrow measure now in preparation by Mr. Bland, chairman of the House Expositions Committee, and Repre-

sentative McLaughlin, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Harding is said to have suggested that the resolution should include authority for the President to invite participation by foreign countries. This is a very material improvement on the measure as originally planned and should speedily set in motion national machinery of an indispensable

order. The important work of enlisting the sympathies and interest of foreign Governments has thus far hardly been touched. The re-

vised resolution, which seems to be assured of an early passage, will be of substantial assistance to the Fair Committee at home, far surpassing in its effect the mere expression by Congress of laudatory sentiments.

The next step, which can only be regarded as a national duty, is the passage of an appropriation bill commensurate with the digity and patriotic significance of the celebration. It is perhaps proper in this situation to allow Congress time to catch its breath and adjust its accounts, but the obligation to contribute financial aid is none the less genuine.

VOLSTEADISM: NEW PHASE

THE requirements of dry law enforcement methods are changing quickly. The mere closing of distilleries and the locking up of brewerles has not made the country nearly so dry as many people think i ought to be. The reason is suggested in the news from Norristown, where a moonshine still with a capacity of two barrels a day has been seized by the State police. It is with the moonshiner that the enforcement authorities will have to deal before prohibition becomes much more than a theory. And how the moonshiner can be dealt with no one seems to know.

LITERARY STYLE IN LAW

COLOMON wrote well. That is one of the D reasons why we still read him and remember many of the things he said. If people know more about ancient laws than they know about the laws under which they live, isn't it because most judicial opinions are terribly hard to read?

A Judge in the common law courts passes his working hours in the intimate contemplation of troubled humanity and souls unadorned. Thieves in an armor of arrogance and good clothes, misery mistaken for crime, romances dragging their tatters in a public place, men and women distillusioned and bitter, love transmuted into hate by the mere progression of days and seasons, felons saying good-by to the living world they wronged, are sights that surely should be an inspiration to literary style in those whose duty it is to record their meaning to

A. H. Rudd, Engineer, is Installing New Signals That Are Vielble Alike in Fog and Sunlight-Rea and College Men

AL LICHTS

By GEORGE NOX MCCAIN

H. RUDD is chief signal engineer of A. the Pennsylvania Railroad. He is the originator of an idea that will revolutionize the entire signal system of the road; ultimately of every large railroad

In the country. He is an iconoclast. His purpose is to wipe out of existence the red, green and yellow lights that from time immemorial, so far as railroading goes, have dotted freight yards and main traffic lines to indicate switches, danger points and speed.

speed. Novelists like Cy. Warman, fictionists of the iron road, have dwelt in loving descrip-tion of the myriad jeweled lights that marked the pathway of the locomotive. Under the Rudd system all these are to

vanish No longer will train crews answer curious passengers during mysterious halts en route with the explanation, "Th' red's agin us." Meaning that the red signal of danger barred their progress.

A NEWER, simpler and safer signal sys-tem is being installed on the Pennsylvania

Six divisions of the central region have already been partially equipped with it. The new signals are called "position The lights.

The rigid arms and flaring colors of the semaphores above the signal bridges that lift and drop as trains come and go are being discarded.

Their day is nearly done. In their stead there are

Their day is nearly done. In their stead there are being installed "position-light" signals. Clusters of clear white electric bulbs. They represent simplification together with the element of safety. A remarkable feature of this innovation is that the new Rudd signals are replacing the ald system place by place

the old system piece by piece. It is unnecessary to dismantle the old en-tirely before the new can be installed. The outstanding feature of the new signal system is that the white light penetrates

In railroad operation, as in ocean transport, the overpowering dread is fog. Some of the greatest tragedies in the history of railroading have been due to this

A NOTHER remarkable feature is that the A new signals are to be utilized by day

as well as by night. The high signals those set above the tracks, of the Rudd system have "hooded lights." Hoods mask the lights from view except

straight down the track. They exclude the sunlight by day and

They exclude the sunlight by day and penetrate the darkness by night.' To break up the sun's rays coming from a low angle a glass cone projects four or five inches in front of each light bulb. These hoods and cones combine to create a shadow in which the white electric signal is visible even in the brightest unlight

is visible even in the brightest sunlight.

FEW of the millions of railroad travelers in this country are aware that the greatest care must be taken to secure a sky back-ground against which the long semaphore signal arms will stand out in bold relief.

Trees and buildings help to confuse the men in the locomotive cab; a clear sky

background, never. In establishing block-signal systems there have been instances where precipitous hill-sides and deep cuts shut out the sky from any usable angle, so far as semaphores are concerned. Under such conditions artificial back-

grounds have to be created by the engineers. The new white light, the day and night signal, can be set up anywhere, for it is not dependent either upon a natural or an arti-ficial background.

WHILE the new white signal lights, ever Willies the new white signal lights, ever flashing, are to take the place of the colored lights and semaphores on signal bridges and poles, there has also been de-vised a class of "dwarfs," which are placed close to the ground and located at siding switches and similar slow traffic points. These "dwarfs" have two lights close to-mather, and already the men of the road have gether, and already the men of the road have given them nicknames in the varied nomen-clature of the track.

signals have already been installed by Super-visor H. L. Stanton, of the Telegraph and Signal Division, they are known to every train crew as "cat's eyes" and "owl eyes." e ne The well-known figure of "Doctor" Munyon, with arm upraised and the caption, "There is hope," has for years given to the has for years given to the semaphore signal arm above the shining rails the name "Doc Munyon." But the "Doctor" Munyon signals, like the advertisement itself, will soon have disappeared forever. In their stead will appear, as they already have done on parts of the system, the new, simpler and safer signals, the Rudd position lights that are to triumph over sunlight as well as fog.



Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

By N. LINDSAY NORDEN

CHORAL singing is an important factor in the musical development of the country, and it should have more financial and moral support than it usually gets from the people at large if it is to 'fulfill the possibilities of which it is capable, according to N. Lindsay Norden, director of the Mendelsn Club and of the Second Presbyterian Church Choir.

"Notwithstanding the fact that there are thousands of choral organizations in the country," said Mr. Norden, "there are very few of them which will bear comparison in their ensemble with the comparatively small number of fine symphony orchestras. number of fine symphony orchestras. It is true, too, that, as a rule, the larger the city the poorer proportionately is its choral music. Thus, choral music, which is main-tained with difficulty in Philadelphia, is in a far worse plight in New York, and in that city the matter has resolved itself into pay-ing a certain number of members of the

chorus become thoroughly familiar with it before the best results can be hoped for. Great Cost of Orchestras "Two rehearsals with orchestra, which is

the irreducible minimum, costs so much that the average choral society simply has not the money to do it, in addition to pay-ing the orchestra for the concert which is to follow. "To take an orchestra of about fifty

men out of the city for a suburban per-formance means an expenditure of about \$1500, a very large sum when all the other expenses of the concert are considered. If fewer than two rehearsals with the orchestra are held, the result of this insufficient num-

ber of rehearsals means a lack of ensemble, ber of rehearsals means a lack of ensemble, the members of the chorus not knowing the orchestral 'leads' and the members of the orchestra not knowing the 'leads' of the chorus. Thus the conductor frequently chorus. Thus the conductor frequently works in vain against impossible conditions which he cannot rectify. "Until we can obtain a sufficient finan-

We presume that Boy Week will be also Attaboy week.

So far as New is concerned, it was not Beveridge but a dose.

Councilmen have decided that a city employe may not call one of their number a blatherskite. Very proper. Supererogation nnoys.

Further consideration of the returns convinces us that Beveridge is a person-ality-plus guy.

If free seeds include Caraway, would Mr. Daugherty be willing to have him mailed somewhere?

It is not on record that the Democratic candidate for Governor shed any tears over the disclosures made by Auditor General Lewis.

Agriculturists and feminists will be in-terested to learn that Jenny Wren has re-turned from the South and is about ready to follow the plow.

There is difference of opinion whether

notice of which the people should be in-

The people have a right to know whether politicians have been shaking the plum again and whether that is responsible what Mr. Pinchot calls "the mess in burg."

REAL TRANSIT PROCRESS

TNANIMOUS approval by Council of the Frankford L lease ordinance furnishes a siting commentary upon a protracted seafive years were wasted in crab-like incuvering in efforts to becloud the issue of to avoid the inevitable.

it is, however, needless to rehearse the ing on sense. Agreement was lamentably and Philadelphians may take comfort tening prospects.

e city and the transit company are now inaly obligated to co-operation in an unbeen announced that the high-speed line Bridge street, Frankford, will be in opration by November 1 of this year. This recess should be made a reality.

nately, the Public Service Commisis unlikely to raise any obstacles and lic hearing on the agreement may be proded as a formality by which no new will be raised. The decks are for progress and a practical infusion It's into the transit situation in this com-

The transportation problems of Philadelare probably as difficult as those in any ther large American city, but they are not include. The straightening out of the backford L tangle represents an inspiriting forward and provides a basis of hope be day when an adequate high-speed by subway and elevated will connect pertions of the urban district.

THE TRAFFIC WRANGLE

AVID KIRSCHBAUM, chairman of the Traffic Committee of the Chamber of serce, continues to be the ablest critic haphazard system of motor regulation in the streets of Philadelphia, Again ay, at a hearing in Council on Mr. a's new traffic ordinance, he atto make the authorities understand necessary changes and improve in the existing regulations should be d by good engineering rules rather by theory or prejudice. Thus Mr. um urged that crowding can be only by attacking the general question roots. A synchronized system of modtraveled streets he described as funnecessary.

one who stands on a Broad street few minutes any afternoon and the vast empty stretch of unused casually operated semaphores will ed for this primary reform. With and constantly until it was halted seners simultaneously to make way arrents. There would be no serented every few minutes to

tivities of the English armies in France should be directed by English generals than that the Germans should be defeated. And for the same four years the official French were insisting that none but French generals should direct the activities of their armies. The result was that there was no concerted plan of campaign. Nothing could be done until a council had agreed on it and then it had to be done by generals each of whom was jealous of his authority. As

the result of the divided counsels among the Allies, the Germans did almost as they pleased on the western front. It was not until March, 1918, when it

was apparent that overwhelming disaster was threatening them, that the Allies finally agreed to the concentration of the command of all the armies in the hands of one man. Then a definite campaign was begun with a definite objective, and it was prosecuted with such success that within six or seven months the enemy was forced to surrender. At least two years in time, billions in money and millions of lives could have been saved if official England and France had been willing to subordinate all selfish ambitions to the single purpose of

defeating the Central Empires.

This lesson is so clear that it lies out before the eyes of men like a straight stone road leading to economic peace. There can be no such peace with the nations jealous of one another and grabbing at everything in sight on which they can lay their hands. It is only four years since the nations learned that this sort of thing was prolonging the war, and yet their representatives seem to have forgotten the teachings of experience.

GOOD NEWS

EVEN more significant than statistical re-ports of improving industrial conditions is the current news from the Employment Bureau of the American Legion in New York. The bureau, established some time ago to deal with the job shortage at a point where it was extremely acute, now has more jobs than men on its waiting lists. The changing situation in New York reflects a state of affairs that is general in all parts of the country not affected by the coal strike. Such areas are considerable and in the end, unless the strike is settled soon, continued idleness at the mines, the resulting high cost of fuel and the loss of wages normally paid to the 600,000 union mine workers will go far to offset business gains elsewhere. Such losses will be felt not only among the strikers. Many businesses dependent on coal will be affected adversely and the steel market may be hindered in its return to the pre-war equi-

NEW PHASE OF AN ART MUDDLE

librium.

A N ESCAPE from the melancholy mud-dling over the disposition of the Johnson pictures is provided in a legal move to compel a definition of the city's rights as co-trustee. It is no secret that this action s a direct result of the municipality's highhanded attempt to wreck the Johnson resi-dence by opening Naudain street, with a

But the written almost always rigid in manner and coloress. They are reminiscent of studious twilights and old bindings, and too often they suggest a concern for legal principle so overpowering as to exclude even a reasonable concern for bewildered humanity. Were it otherwise people might know far more about the rights and wrongs which law is supposed to define. The text of important decisions might appear more frequently in the newspapers. They might be as widely read as the opinion with which Judge Horace Stern has just brought a divorce suit to an unusual end.

There was nothing outwardly strange or novel about the case. A man was suing his wife for divorce, and a master had recommended that the decree be granted. In reviewing the evidence, Judge Stern observed the significant fact that the woman was sixteen years older than her husband. The plaintiff had been happy enough until he became prosperous. The marriage had lasted for twenty-four years. His wife wouldn't cook for him, this husband said.

She became angry when he insisted on holding long and secret telephone conversations with people she didn't know. She became icalous, and she appeared in court, a woman of sixty-six, charged with cruel and barbarous treatment.

Judge Stern, maintaining a keen sense of what the law required, seems to have remembered that law alone does not and cannot run the world. His opinion is Galsworthy with a dash of Shaw and the case and directness of good journalism. The lecree was refused, despite the recommendation of the master who first heard the evidence. Judge Stern did an unusual thing. He looked for the truth behind the legal fact and rendered a decision in accordance with it. One of the grievances expressed by the complaining husband related to a "switch" of false hair worn by his wife, a matter of which he said he was unaware

until after his marriage. "If." said Judge Stern, "the Court were o rule out artificial adornment such as the

one here called in question, where is the line to be drawn? At rouge and the lipstick? Is a becomingly arranged gown to be taboo on the ground that it acts as a snare to entrance an emotionally inclined masculine temperament? To grant this request would be to make the divorce laws of the State a refuge for persons who lack the tender sympathy and conciliatory disposition that married life should bring. .

Jealousy is an exaggerated form of love. existence of affection. The truth of the matter, in the opinion of the Court, is that the real reason for the libellant's desire for a divorce is due to the disparity between his own age and that of his wife. The difference still exists, but a difference in age is more marked in the dawn and again in the twilight of life than in the midday glow of The libellant is perhaps a bit

ashamed and tired of his wife, and now he omes into court after twenty-four years to have the matrimonial tie dissolved." Much else that Judge Stern has to say about the underlying causes of divorce is peculiarly interesting because of its sim-

plicity and truth. Divorces of the routing kind are relatively small and unimportant Divorce itself is something rather things. ominous to society in its present form and extent.

the sun.

CAMUEL REA, president of the railroad. D a few weeks ago discussed at length in a public communication the advisability of colege men, following their graduation, entering a railroad career.

As I read his alluring words and inspir-ing arguments I recalled a scene in a Balti-more courtroom fifteen or more years ago. It was during the trial of the celebrated coal graft cases in which a number of Pennsylvania Railroad subordinates were involved The late John B. Thayer, at that time a

vice president of the road, was on the stand under cross-examination as to traffic, freight nd car supply.

Mr. Thayer gave a sketchy outline of his connection with the Pennsylvania. Among other things I recalled these sententious words

"I left the Pennsylvania Railroad after some years of service as a clerk because of the slow rate of advancement. I saw no prospect ahead of me. I was convinced there were greater opportunities elsewhere, subsequently returned to it only because was assured by my friends that my merits would be recognized by rapid advancement." And they were, most effectually.

TTHETHER or not there has been an ac-W celeration in the advancement of young college men in the railroad profession since Thayer's time, I do know that he Mr. are being paid to some of these younger officials who are admirably entitled by long and faithful service to the recognition of

their superiors. Over in Rome today J. O. Hackenburg, superintendent of the Buffalo Division, is at-tending the International Railway Con-

gress that is held every five years. I recall Hackenburg when he was wearing his first long breeches; when his father, my friend, William H. Hackenburg, was State Senator, and afterward Judge, from Northumberland County, and the lad would come down to spend a few days at the State ad would capital.

At the Bellevue-Stratford this afternoor a dinner is in progress to another of these college chaps who, as engineers, are giving the best that is in them to the railroad

the best that is in them to the rainfold. State Senator C. D. Murphy, of New Jer-sey, is doing himself the bonor of entertain-ing H. H. Garrigues, the recently appointed superintendent of the West Jersey and Sea-shore Railroad, with headquarters in Cam-

en. There was not a State Senator or member of the last house in Harrisburg wh know either by face or name an amiable and efficient young man named I. B. Sinclair, who guarded with jealous care during that redious and tumultuous session the interests f the Pennsylvania Railroad.

And now Sinclair has come into his own A bulletin announces his appointment as superintendent of the Delaware Division, with headquarters in Wilmington.

Possibly the answer to the criticism of John B. Thayer may be found in the words of the New England poet, "All things come round to him who will but wait," and I might add "work."

arge choruses in order to insure regular attendance at rehearsals.

Best Choirs in Smaller Cities

"At the present time the finest choral organizations are found in the smaller and this is probably due to the fact that the smaller the city the less musical and other distructions there are, and more genuine interest there is taken in the rehearsals.

"The whole matter of choral music lies sufficient number of concentrated rehearsals, and for this reason the rural choral bodies are superior to the metropoli tan ones. There is little difference in the material, and in many cases it is not so good in the smaller towns as in the cities, but the conductor, if enthusiastic and efficient, has the opportunity in the little community develop the material he has to a point o efficiency impossible in a large city. An im-portant adjunct to the position of conductor in a big city would be a truant officer.

'A number of the choral organization which have visited us this year have been rehearsed two and three times a week, but such a plan in any large city would be an impossibility as a regular thing. Given an ambitious conductor with normal conditions, and the attainment of results such as we have heard several times this season resolves itself simply into a matter of rehearsals.

Two Choral Possibilities

"There are only two possibilities in choral music, one the presentation of a cappella works, that is, compositions with-out accompaniment, and the other, choral works with orchestral accompaniment. Unaccompanied singing is the severest test of all choral music, and it means many patient hours of serious rehearsal to be able to sing eight or ten part compositions in perfect pitch and with careful and intelligent interpretation from cover to cover.

"Out-of-tune unaccompanied singing is of course, horrible to hear, just as is outof-tune playing in the case of a string quartet, and if the ideal of perfect pitch is to be maintained in choruses, it means hard and serious work on the part of all concerned.

"Perfect pitch can be acquired by any group of conscientious singers, without very great difficulty, if they will devote sufficient time to the preparation of their music. But in order to sing in perfect pitch, every singer must be sure of his or her notes, furthermore, must avoid any faulty production. Sometimes a short phrase tone production. Sometimes a short in the middle of a composition will require hours of painstaking rehearsal, and again, there are certain vowel sounds in the low positions or enharmonic changes which are very difficult to a cappella work. On the hand, when artistic results are ob

Singing With Orchestra

accompaniment, there are numerous diffi-culties. Unfortunately for the progress of culties. Unfortunately for the progress of choral music, the interest of those who could afford to support it financially is mainly centered in the backing of the great Ameri-can orchestras. These orchestras are doing work of immeasurable value in the artistic development of the country, but does not excuse the lack of support of choral music.

music with orchestra which are never heard because of these conditions. In the first place, no such masterpiece can be adequately performed (with chorus and chestra) without at least two rehearsals with the orchestra and there really should be more. No matter how good a chorus may be the members are not accustomed to the sustained tone of an orchestra, and this must be learned and the members of the

our chorai terest at least commensurately equivalent to that which is back of our great or-chestras, we shall be doomed to mediocre the string France has tied to the peace pact s a rope for hanging or merely a cord for strangling purposes. performances of choral works with or chestras.

advance is made at that time will be sus-tained permanently. The choral societies

city is shown by those smaller cities which

fortified musically in a manner to make

other less fortunate communities envious of

our musical standing and progress. "Perhaps the visits of the Bach Choir, the Medelssohn Club of Toronto, St. Olaf"

music lovers in this city a vision which in turn may react toward leading them to sup-

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Who is Premier of the Commonwealth of

2. What does the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United

3. What war is now being prosecuted in

4. Who said "society is founded on hero-worship"?

5. What is the full name of Leigh Hunt?

7. When were the Wars of the Roses fought?

8. From what language is the word circus derived?

4. Flora was the classical goddess of flowers.

The Lusitania was sunk by the Germana on May 7, 1915.

The Ozark Mountains are in Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansus and extend also some distance into Kansus and Oklahoma.

The three main divisions of the white race are the Aryan, or Indo-European; Semitic and Hamitic.

In volume of water, the Zambesi, Niagara and the Curitiba in Brazil are con-sidered the world's greatest waterfalls.

10. John Adams, in 1796, was the first American President to fail of re-clection.

wholly or in part in the fileteenth century were George III, George IV, William IV and Victoria.

5. English monarchs whose reigns wholly or in part in the ninet

6. What is a coulisse in a theatre?

9. Who was Philander C. Knox?

10. What is chantage?

port financially and morally our choruses."

have famous choirs.

Australia?

Africa 3

to the Constit States provide?

The Sesqui-Centennial "Undoubtedly the forthcoming Sesqui-Centennial will do much to stimulate in-terest in choral music in Philadelphia and it is sincerely to be hoped that whatever

The Smoot Bonus Bill is a shade more conservative in appearance than the Ford-ney bill or the McCumber bill, but there is no evidence that it is any more respectable.

Uncle Sam presents his bill to France not because he expects to be paid immedi-ately, but merely that the fact that there is a bill may occasionally get into the record play far too important a part in the mu-sical development of the city and of the country to allow any opportunity to stinu-late interest in their work to pass unim-proved, and what they can do in advertising record.

Americans have about definitely arrived at the conclusion that for the President to be pestered by pickets and paraders is un-seemly, and that the practice should be ended once and for all.

"Philadelphia is blessed with the finest orchestra in the United States and perhaps in the world, and, if the choral music standards of the city can be raised along the lines which I have mentioned, we shall Physician and psychiatrist at Sing Sing says the prisoners, of all ages, have the mentality of children. Thus the reaction to the chronicles of a day continue to prompt a restatement of the obvious.

the Medelssohn Club of Toronto, St. Olaf's Choir and the Vatican singers have given English woman minister says she looks with awe on the American flapper and be-lieves she is as smart in mind as she is in -um-well, dresses are not quite so short as they were, are they?

A New York magician who advertised for a rabbit to use in his act was visited by an army of small boys with, approximately, five thousand bunnies. The 4990 turned down wriggled their noses disdainfully.

We venture the guess that the difficulties between France and Belgium and the rest of the conferees at Genoa in the matter of Russia will eventually be straightened out, not by an economist, but by a skilled lexicographer.

Time brings its revenges, and there is only one more sweet than that of the traffic cop, once a buck private, who can arrest a major for blocking traffic. The sweeter thing would be the pinching of one's own par-ticular second lieutenant.

Woman tells bankers in convention in Atlantic City that women of modest means spend less money on clothes than their hus-bands do and are more economical in other ways. And the really odd thing about the statement is that it is probably true.

Senator McCumber's declaration that it is impossible to get reliable data on foreign production costs seems an argument for a postponement of the tariff until one be written scientifically rather than a good excuse for the admitted guesswork in the present schedule.

Height Is Relative Alter should be elected Governor because sylvanians like a big man, and Alter is six feet four. But there is an off chance that before the present imbroglio peters out and simmers down and fades away, as it were, and returns to its lair, if you don't mind mixed metaphors, he'll feel as though be were about four feet six.

Dr. Walter M. Kraus, of New York, has been telling the American The Simple Flapper telling the American Neurological Association

in Washington that an analysis of move and posture shows walking is composed of four simple activities, two of which are the ven-tral flapper and the dorsal flapper finlike movements of the lower limbs. Which su gests that the flappers had been viewed the shore. Which sug-

1. The Virgin Islands and Porto Rico are possessions of the United States which were discovered by Christopher Colum-2. A halberd is a combined spear and battle-ax. A crwth is an obsolete lyre-shaped instruwith is an obsolete lyre-shaped instru-ment with six strings, four played with the bow and two plucked. The crwth, which was highly popular in Wales in former times, appears to have been the first of the violin family in Europe. The word should be pro-nounced "crooth."

"In the matter of singing with orchestral

"There are many masterpieces of choral

1 martines

other hand, when artistic results are ob-tained, there is a satisfaction which comes to all the participants, in the cuphonious blending of all the parts that certainly is never obtained in accompanied choral work.

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz