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Philadelphia, Monday, May 22, 1922

LIGHT UPON HARRISBURG

TT IS safe to assume that most of The Boys of the disabled political machines in this State are broadcasting a general query to their bewildered county chairmen as the result of the invitation extended by Mr. Pinchot to Dr. Clyde L. King, of the University of Pennsylvania, who is asked to turn a sort of spotlight on the internal machinery of the administrative system at Harrisburg.

Who is this King? What crowd is he with? Who's his leader? It is easy to imagine such questions thick upon the wind about the camps of the shelterless refugees.

Dr. King will naturally be viewed as an undesirable alien by every routineer in the political field. And because he is alien in spirit to the boss system and all its works his appearance as a first aide to Pinchot will seem all the more ominous. He is a man with a deserved reputation for accomplishment in the field of economic science There is no place in his system of thinking for the theory under which the affairs of a State are directed in the interest of exclusive political groups.

Dr. King is the direct opposite of Charley Snyder and Mr. Beidleman. He beeves that the resources of a State should be organized primarily for the good of the State's people. And he believes, too, that the fiscal policies of a State can and should be as intelligently and scrupulously conceived as the fiscal policies of any great corporation. He is one of the pioneers in the movement which is being directed to bring the resources of great educational institutions to the service of the masses of the population who, directly and indirectly, contribute to their support.

On frequent occasions in the past Dr. King did admirable service for the city. For a man with an inquiring mind such as his, Harrisburg ought to be an inviting What he will find in a survey that is to extend not only into the present system, but into the recent past, may be guessed. That there will be sensational news from Harrisburg before Pinchot is long in office seems certain.

MR. PRICE EXPLAINS

AT LAST Eli Kirk Price, speaking for himself rather than for the Fairmount very much like an apology for the bruta enub administered in the name of the Commission to the officers and men of the Twenty-eighth Division when they were summarily ordered from the Parkway plaza near City Hall. In Mr. Price's statement there is a note of genuine regret. The eviction of the soldiers, he said, was due to the automatic operation of a technical rule, rather than to any desire or intention of the Park Commission to be otherwise than friendly to the men of the Twenty-eighth So any one might have supposed who ever had an opportunity to know how painfully rigid some of the Park rules can be.

A statement from Mr. Price is not quite enough. The Twenty-eighth Division reunion lasted only a week. The general pub-He must continue to look for recreation in Fairmount Park. Any rules that operate so inflexibly as to inflict humiliation on soldiers who were the guests of the city and on the Commission itself obviously need to be revised. It would be interesting to hear from Mr. Price why there is so much blood and iron in the administrative system of Fairmount that no official could find a way to keep the Park Commission out of so sorry and ridiculous a complication, such as that of last week.

HEART OF THE WATER PROBLEM DHILADELPHIANS, with the confidence in the sanitary efficiency of the present filtration system, have as a whole been inclined to leniency in consideration of the bad tastes and odors occasionally found in the

water supplied to them by the city. To a large extent improved health conditions of the community have inspired this temperateness. Nevertheless, the problem is seriously growing and it was frankly and scientifically faced at the closing session of the American Waterworks Convention held

here last week. Chemists and bacteriologists admitted the difficulties of further purification, recommending aeration as perhaps the most adrisable mechanical process. Could the maximum possibilities of pollution be accurately gauged this remedy might standardized. As it is, however, the task of counteracting results of increased industrial development of commercially important rivers becomes increasingly trying.

The comprehensive remedy is what been suggested in the past and will eventually have to be adopted. This is nothing less than the establishment of new supply sources of "raw water" in streams either specifically safeguarded or not likely to be industrially invaded.

It is now little short of extraordinary hat the thick and murky waters of the chuylkill can be made potable. The men of science are to be admired for their in enuity and zeal in seeking antidotes for

pollution

But what is actually needed is the beginning of some new system providing clean water at the outset. In time Phile delphia will be forced to adopt one, as will every other large urban community in an industrially active region.

PRODIGAL BABE

BABE RUTH, wiser if not sadder than be after his suspension by Czar Landis, whose authority he flouted by going barnstorming after the close of last year's ball season.

The Babe who humbly appealed by teleph for permission to play with his team not the Babe who, only a little while fatly implied by word and action that is bigger than Landis and bigger than

the game of ball itself. Mr. Ruth seems to have learned by cruel experience what most men learn in the course of years-that no one individual is indispensable in this

Oddly enough, the ball season opened and games were played and crowds gathered and cheered as usual, though the Babe sat gloomily afar.

So it always is. The captains and the kings depart, and seemingly indispensable men vanish, but the world is such a various and resourceful place that it gets along quite comfortably without them.

NONE BUT DEMOCRATS CAN SEE A REPUBLICAN SPLIT

But the Evidence Adduced Is Proof That the Party Is More Harmoniously Intent on a Common Purpose Than It Has Been for Years

THE amount of energy which certain Democrats are putting into the effort to prove that there is a split in the Republican Party might better be devoted to developing a spirit of barmony in their own

The New York World has been especially active in this attempt to find evidence of Republican discord. It rarely has a decent word to say of President Harding, usually speaking of him as an incompetent and stupid blunderer who is tied up with the reactionary wing of his party.

When Beveridge was nominated to the Senate by the Indiana Republicans the World called it a direct rebuke to the President. The only justification for any such inference lay in the fact that Senator New, who was defeated for the nomination, is a friend of Mr. Harding.

But Mr. Beveridge is also a friend of Harding. More Indiana Republicans wished to have Beveridge represent them in their dealings with the President than to have New continue to represent them.

The Indiana primary resulted in a defeat for New and it left the President just where he was. He did not interfere in the Indiana campaign, and he has announced that he will interfere in no State primary election. As official head of the Republican Party and as the head of the Government which is working through the Republican Party he knows that if its representatives in Washington are to work effectively they must be strong enough to carry their own States without outside interference. A man who can win his nomination in the primaries is strong on his own account. When he tells the President what the sentiment of the voters of his State is he speaks with authority.

Likewise there has been an attempt to make it appear that the nomination of Pinchot for the governorship in this State is a slap in the face for Mr. Harding. The World went so far as to say that the President indorsed the candidacy of Mr. Alter, when it is notorious that as soon as Mr. Alter left the White House Mr. Harding issued a statement announcing that he was not interfering in any primary elections and that he wanted that understood once for all,

The attempt to make it appear that Alter had the support of Harding was deliberately frustrated by Harding himself. He knew the ways of the politicians well enough to be aware that if he received Alter at the White House and said nothing about it, Alter's friends would straightway begin to boast that he was the man favored in Wash-

The World knew this, but it deliberately ignored it in order that it might make out a case of rebuke for the President in the Pennsylvania primaries. It has been saving that Pinchot would contest the nomination for the presidency with Harding in 1924 in pursuit of its efforts to bring about a split in the party. Mr. Pinchot nailed this misrepresentation in short order, for he said that he was a supporter of the President now and would be a supporter of him in 1924, and that he was not a candidate for the presidency in any event.

Pennsylvania Democrats are hunting for evidence of Republican discord here for the reason that the nomination of l'inchot has settled every issue on which they had intended to fight the campaign. Mr. Pinchot will make the very housecleaning in Harrisburg that Mr. McSparran has been saying he would make. It was because the Republican voters wanted this housecleaning made that they nominated Pinchot.

The Democrats would have had a fighting chance for the governorship if Alter had won, because their issue would have still been alive. No wonder that they are sore. They will continue to be sore and to talk about Republican discord when the news every day shows that the party is harmonious, with the leaders who worked for the nomination of Alter pledging their support to Pinchot one at a time and in groups, They will all soon be in line.

What the Indiana and Penusylvania primaries prove is not that there is a split in the Republican Party, but that the party is alive and progressive with the same kind of progressiveness that inspired the mass of Republican voters in 1912. It is the revival of this spirit and its apparent dominance in Republican councils that is disturbing the Democrats. They know that when any party is so alert to the great issues confronting the country that the voters take the control of the party machinery into their own bands and make their own nominations the opposition party might us well go out of business.

Even assuming that Mr. Harding was originally a stand-patter and reactionary in the worst meaning of those terms, he is too good a politician and too shrewd a man to misread the signs of the times and to tie himself up with the group of leaders on whom the Republican voters are turning their backs. He will welcome Mr. Beveridge warmly to Washington and will show such genuine interest in his humanitarian program that the Indianian will soon discover that his own presidential ambitions will have to remain in abeyance until Mr. Harding has served a second term.

And when Mr. Pinchot is elected the President will congratulate him so heartily that he will leave no doubt in the mind of any one of his sympathy with purposes of the voters who nominated and elected him.

There is no split in the Republican Party and no signs of it. All shades of Republicans are warmly supporting the President while they are settling their own contests in the States on State issues.

If there is a split anywhere it is in the Democratic Party. The machine Democrats are rallying around Cox, while the men of intellect in the party who assisted in framing its policies under the administration of Mr. Wilson are holding aloof. The party is sinking into that state of moral de-

generation which characterized it for the greater part of the last fifty years. No amount of railing accusation against the Republicans can conceal this from the thoughtful.

WHY THE CONFERENCE TOURS

ALTHOUGH considerable emphasis has been laid upon the congenial atmosphere of The Hague as a setting for international parleys, no special perspicacity is required to comprehend that the transfer of the diplomatic stage to the Dutch capital was not necessitated on that score. Compliments on "Genoa the Superb"

were liberally bestowed at the closing session. There would be little hope for better results in Holland were optimism based exclusively on that nation's virtues as a host. The secret, if so obvious a fact can be se described, was disclosed by Lloyd George in his good-tempered and enrnest address that was part of the final proceedings in the Italian city.

"We have." declared the British premier, "a month for reflection on the difficulties we have had in this conference. Before we resume the discussions, I sincerely hope that that month will be utilized with a view to discovering and suggesting solutions for those difficulties."

Herein lies the justification for a touring onference. A season of serious self-examination and a deepened consciousness of realities are needed by all the major particlpants at Genoa. Manifestly, it was impossible to adjourn the sessions there for so long a period as a month. The only practical expedient was, therefore, a new start in a new locale. It is the opportunity to think things over in advance, rather than the charms of The Hague, ingratiating as that little capital is, which is the prime con-

Mr. Lloyd George, temperately and with a view to avoiding controversy, admits that the dectrine of repudiating debts "may be sound, very sound," but he is free to confess that affirmation of that principle is extremely unlikely to promote the securing of credits by Russia and that it is far from diplomatic.

It is, therefore, the Soviet Government for which the interlude of reflection has been primarily established by the Entente nations. Russian consent to the new program implies that further proposals, with diminished insistence upon political philosophy, may eventually be advanced.

On the score of principle the Soviet representatives at Genoa unquestionably made a showing which must have rejoiced their constituents at home. Mr. Chicherin is expert in ratiocination. He has demonstrated the somewhat well-known fact that wars and revolutions are not always respectful of private property and at some time in history virtually every nation of the earth has by force majeure applied the tenets of repudiation.

Mr. Lloyd George is apparently willing to grant him any number of points in debuting, but with the understanding that dialecties alone cannot settle a practical issue. The outside world is not tempted to invest heavily in Russia unless some agreement concerning property principles is contained in the contract. Mr. Lloyd George was outspoken on this

point. He has not asked Communist Russia to renounce its principles in home affairs, but simply to recognize the necessity of the quid pro quo in interchanges of money or goods with Western Europe. The nations and peoples that are anxious to develop trade relations with Russia are

united in their conception of contracts. There is little delusion now about the possibilities at The Hague. They will vanish unless the safeguards proposed by the principle can be matched. Lack of a program clearly defined in advance imperiled the Genon meetings. The

Hague conference will start, after four weeks of preliminary reflection, with more limited objectives by the so-called Western nations and concord upon one salient de-

THE TAME VOLCANO STIRS

UNIQUE Kilauea, the only active volcano in captivity, is becoming impressively restive, and Thomas A. Jaggar, Jr., who has devoted years of his life to a minute study of its habits, announced that all indications point to most sensational flows,

It is improbable that the islanders of Hawaii, annually visited by thousands of tourists for its banner attraction, are especially excited by this warning. Lofty Mauna Kea they dread, but the tame offspring on its flank has for years been as brilliant and fascinating as it is harmless.

As for Dr. Jaggar, he has invested it with a personality, unmatched by any other erater the world over. The scrutiny of this volcanologist, who, by the way, is a native Philadelphian, is unflagging. He has documented and scrupulously analyzed every phase of its behavior, spending his days and nights upon the rim and charting its vagaries, which thus far have never raised its sea of molten lava above the raging pit.

It would be perhaps unkind to suggest that Dr. Jaggar is eager for Kilauen to show off in the manner of any other vol-But science is capable of thrills of which the layman knows little, and could life and property be safeguarded there are possibly even Hawaiians who would rejoice to see Dr. Jaggar's unwearving patience rewarded. Furthermore, should Kilauca's fires actually go over the top a host of Kanaka legends concerning Pele, the ancient local deity, would be revived, and a bit of fancy adds appreciably to the variety of an increasingly formalized existence.

Dr. Jaggar will supply the scientific explanation, but the imaginative natives will know that the fire-goddess has been aroused after her long season of resplendent docility.

THE SKYSCRAPER ARRIVES

THE skyscraper has come into its own; in Nebraska, at least. After being reviled for a generation as a monstrosity and looked down upon by highbrows of the breed that, in an unclent day, doubtless sneered at the Greek column, it is accepted as a form of art actually and permanently expressive of the American spirit. The State of Nebraska has used a skyseraper of modern artistic form as the central part of its new State Capitol. And the plan, worked out on paper, is extremely beautiful and dig-

The early skyscrapers were pretty ugly. But during the last ten or tifteen years architects have worked steadily toward artistic perfection in the designs for tall buildings. The modern skyscraper takes on the form of a beautifully proportioned pillar. It was by perfecting new rules of proportion that the architects found the secret of skyscraper design. Many modern buildings this type have the symmetry and grace of ancient masterpieces, with the added dignity of thrilling size,

A meteorite weighing a hundred and twenty Warning to Meteorites pounds came within a house in Valley Forge. This outrages all precedent. The big fellows usually fall in the ocean or in the center of dense forests. where they are never found. If one ever hits a city street the Highway Department may take action in the matter

It has been suggested that in addition Mother's Day we now celebrate Father's Day. It is not necessary to take any action in the matter. The old man with the saving in the matter. The old man with the saving grace of humor has already annexed April 1. AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Life of a Settlement Worker is Perforce an Artificial One, but a Clergyman's Family Achieves Naturalness

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

WAS interested in a remark by Barton Currie, the editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, about what incited readers of a magazine to write to the editor. He said that the kind of article that challenged letters was one which ran contrary to the conventional ideal of a subject, or one that praised or blamed in a very partisan spirit, or one that in advocating one person or cause cen-sured, or at least deprecated, another per-

A great preacher told me once that it was dangerous to be epigrammatic even in a good cause, because it made you quotable by the casual listener, and hence liable to be used dangerously. And, of course, we have Oliver Wendell Holmes as an authority that it is not well to be as funny so you can be in a public utterance. But unless one occasionally finds oneself

at least unconsciously dropping a stone into the pond that causes a splash one might be talking into a disconnected phone for all the inspiration one gets from one's public. And I confess that occasionally I am not unconscious of my intention that what I have writen in this column will make a splash. For even if the splash wets me to the skin it gives me a sense of a public,

NOW it so happened that one day last month I went to a conference at a settlement house in the town and, having worked in settlements for nearly ten years in my twenties and gotten much that was helpful from the experience as a by-product to giving a little that was helpful. I found myself in a position as I left the place and walked slowly home through great lengths 'poor streets' to review the whole subject of settlements past and present. And that evening I set down in this column a little summary of that review. As I did to there was one sentence that I paused over. almost struck out, and then let stay as it was. It concerned the manner of living of settlements workers, and I called theirs "an artificial life." I knew that that word would touch more than one person a little on the raw and bring down on my head an answering criticism. The reason that I paused over it after writing it was because really felt that it was the correct word, but I wanted to be sure that I knew that

Well, I've heard from that sentence! And the other day the woman that I think of as the most successful settlement worker in Philadelphia took me gravely to task for that particular column and, more than any

other, that particular phrase. She said that in dropping the obligations entailed by society—spelled with a big S—and the expectations of one's family with regard to one's personal career, expectations that were sheerly of a worldly nature, and by devoting oneself to a life and work in a poor neighborhood under conditions that one shared with one's neighbors, one threw aside with almost a dramatic emphasis artificiality and became effectively natural.

She quarreled very seriously with my

terming her life in her great and successful settlement an artificial one. I asked her if her life, or the life of her associates, together or as a community, was a natural family life. She answered that they were a very happy family. But when I pressed her as to its naturalness she wavered

COME settlement workers marry, but I D never knew any who had children who could be included as part of the settlen.ent life. The children that swarm in the settle-ments all day and every day are other persons' children. Settlement workers sit down together at a common table, but it is not like a family board. It is a cross between a home boarding house-so-calledand a boarding school. The goings and comings and interruptions and interests in the settlement house are not duplicated in the neighboring homes about it. It is continuously giving out help or inspiration of one sort or another which it draws from sources other than those of the neighbor-Its furniture, its atmosphere, its very simple provisions for the necessities of life are not the same provisions and never could be of the other houses up and down the street. To be a successful worker in a settlement one must forgo a home of one's own; generally one is unmarried, if married one must live one's married life by snatches and one's single life as the general order of one's days.

If one is a man working in a settlement. one is surrounded on all sides by single ladies of varying ages with only an occasional fellow man on the horizon. If one is a woman, one is generally a spinster or a widow, not very often a young girl, seldom a married wonan and more seldom still a mother. I have never known a real live boy who lived a home life in a So to the extent that the socalled families are composed for the most part of persons incapable of creating a family on account of the circumstances of their daily lives, to that extent is the atmosphere an artificial one.

You cannot duplicate that life in the homes about the settlement any more than you can duplicate school or college life in the homes of the students.

AS A school the settlement has a mission, but not as a home. The children and the half-grown girls and boys who gladly to its clubs, and the mothers and the occasional fathers who patronize its enterainments, can get from it what any one gets from a cheerful, good school; but they have to leave home to get it, and on returning to their homes they cannot carry it as a model back with them, any more than any ordinary high school graduate who is about narried regards her principal or her school room as possible models for her coming life as a bride.

There is a kind of family life, however,

that may be lived as a model for all the neighboring families about, which may keep its naturalness even while in another sense it has artificially changed its environment. And that is the family life of the clergy-men who minister to the congregations of the city's churches.

Those men, even in the poor streets, have little more to live on than would be the average income of one of their thrifty parishioners. Their parsonages or rectories or manses are generally fitted to their incomes and placed in a neighborhood that would be representative of the bulk of their church members. Their education and that of their wives may be superior to that of most of their neighbors, but that would not be due to income, but rather to their point

Their children may be in the way of a better education than the children of their neighbors, but that, too, is not due to more but to a shift in the items on the fantily budget, so that more money is spent on education and less on porch furnishings than their neighbors feel is obligatory to their position.

CLERGYMAN has to dress better in A one sense in that he must always have a good suit and present a neat appearance, but he does not have to have a dress suit or a golf suit or change his variety of footgear. His wife can dress very simply dren are not criticized even by the worldly minded if they go about in "hand-me-downs." A ciergyman is expected money to the poor and needy, but he is not expected to patronize the amusements of the idle rich. He is expected to be hosof the life rich. He is expected to be hospitable, but he is excused from being lavish. So it is possible for a good man with a good wife and happy, wholesome children to go into an environment other than their natural one and yet live a natural, helpful hone life that can be reflected and copied in the homes all about them. Fine as are the settlements, at best they schools of practice. It is in the parsonages and manses and rectories that we must look for the real home makers of our cities.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

Meniu

STANLEY MUSCHAMP

On Cultural Value of Choral Work CHORAL work has a decided cultural value, especially among those whose opportunities along these lines have been somewhat limited, according to Stanley Muschamp, director of the Lighthouse Chorus, the Gimbel Chorus and several other or-

"Singing is the one branch of music which is open to those who have had little previous " said Mr Muschamp. is the single phase of the art where tone production is natural to any person who has reasonably good car, or in other words, For this reason it is therefore, not surprising to find that there are many more choral organizations in city than there are other forms of organized music.

"The player of an orchestral instrument or of the piano or organ has to go through a long course of training before be can perof compositions for form even the simplest that instrument, and this naturally shuts out from this form of musical enjoyment those who have not had the opportunity to learn in their younger days, but who are still fond

These Join the Chorals

"But while a great deal of instruction and much practice is necessary to become singer, still the vocalist is able to take part in choral performances long before instrumentalist could hope to do the same thing in ensemble or orchestral playing. There is nothing in music to be compared with personal participation in the produc tion of a masterpiece of composition, and nowever much the hearer may enjoy the performance, those who are actually doing the work enjoy it still more,

"Those music lovers who like to do work of this kind and have not had either th opportunity or felt the inclination to ar instrument, find the solution of problem in the choral organization. And, of ourse, there are many music lovers who prefer to sing rather than to play, and musica history is full of instances of accomplished singers who gave up instrumental music to up the voice when they came to t realization of their own youl abilities. Mme embrich was an accomplished planist, and Giuseppe Campanari was solo cellist of onour great orchestras before either of them found out that their voices were their greatest means of musical expression.

Value of Choral Singing "But it is not of the singers of this type

to whom I refer, but to those who, through the choral organizations, are getting what is often their first taste of what music may ean to a person who actually participates in its production.

"The first, and perhaps the greatest, manifestation is the enthusiasm which is shown toward the work. In most cases it seems to open up a new life to many of them and the influence of this is shown, not only in their attitude toward what they are doing musically, but in their everyday personal and business life as well. The choral organizations which are conducted in the great com-mercial houses have been of actual value to he institutions by helping to bind the employes who are members of the singing body more firmly to the interests of the house itself, and there is no more loyal body of employes on the roster than those who are members of the chorus. The enthusiasm which they feel in the artistic impulse is seemingly transmitted into their work as well, and both they and their employers gain thereby.

"This feeling that they are finding some thing better than mere living from day to is also apparent in their lives outside of their business from what I have been told, and this applies not only to the members of the choruses of commercial organizations, but to all who find the real enjoyment which omes with the rendition and the practice of great artistic masterpieces.

Strengthens Their Sensibilities "Many a discerning music lover has been created by the choral organizations of the great cities. These bodies give them the one opportunity which lies within the reach of the average person of becoming personally acquainted with some of the great compositions. A person may hear a great oratorio many times, until he thinks that he knows it well, but let that same person season in practicing that composition as

member of a singing society and he will learn many things about it which he could not possibly learn from merely listening to it, no matter how many times he might hear it. And then, after his actual experience with the work, when he hears it sung by another organization, he will listen with an entirely

THE HUNTER HUNTED

new conception of its beauties. "And this is by no means all he has learned, for with sufficiently long continued study and practice of the great works he will become able to judge other forms of music as well, and will take much greater pleasure in an orchestral concert, for example, because of this knowledge. He will probably never become a thoroughly competent critic, in the full sense of the word, but he will be able to enjoy performances of all kinds of music and, what is equally important, he will know why he enjoys

Awakening the Art Sense

"There have been many cases in which the art sense, which I believe is existent in every person, to a greater or less degree, has been thoroughly awakened by a personal contac with art which was first obtained through nembership in a choral organization. this I mean that such a person, first through his interest in music became alive to the possibilities of the other arts, and, with inreasing knowledge of them, found much pleasure and profit to himself through the exercise of that knowledge.

"As I have said, the choral organization offers the best opportunity for any person to measure up his own artistic possibilities and lkings, because it is the easiest and often the only manner in which he can come into personal contact with the fine arts. Almost personal contact with the line arts. Almost any person can learn sufficient singing with the help of the director to become a member of a choral society, but it is not possible for every person to be able to paint or to draw or to play an instrument sufficiently well to get the same amount of enjoyment out of the exercise of this ability that he would get out of singing in the great choruses of some of the finest works in the

"The person who has this innate artistic sense, and who enjoys its cultivation, is usually a consistent and regular attendan at rehearsals. In those choruses which conduct I never use any 'simplifications' or 'arrangements,' I firmly believe in giving the composition as it was written or, if for any reason that be impossible, not to attempt I realize that it is quite possible materially to extend a choral repertoire by the use of these methods, but I consider that it is better to give the singers the compositions just as they stand, so that when they hear them sung the way they were composed, it will be just as they have studied them.

What Do You Know?

1. Name two treaties between Germany and Bolshevist Russia.
2. How many grains make a scruple in apothecary's weight?
3. In what year did William Jennings Bryan resign as Secretary of State?
4. How did hansom cabs get their name?
5. When did Theodore Roosevelt settle the anthracite strike?

6. What is a nenuphar?
7. What is the name of the instrument which indicates the place and force of earthquakes? what State is Montpelier the capital? What is a valetudinarian

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

10. What is meant by Socratic irony?

There are 43,560 square feet in an acre.
Buhl is brass, tortoise-shell, etc., cut
in ornamental patterns for inlaying.
The name is the German form of
Boule, a French carver of the time of
Louis XIV.
J. C. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, the
famous composer, lived in the

J. C. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, the famous composer, lived in the eighteenth century. His dates are 1756-1792.
 Bolivia and Paraguay are South American nations with no seacoast.
 Ralph Waldo Emerson in "Give All to Love" wrote "When half-gods go, the gods arrive."
 Dickens' novel "Great Expectations" has for its leading character a youth called Pip, short for Philip Pirrip.
 The woolsack is the woof-stuffed cushion on which the Lord Chancellor of England sits in the House of Lords.
 Sanscrit was the language spoken in ancient india.
 James K. Polk succeeded John

s. Sansorit was the language spoken in ancient India.

9. James K. Polk succeeded John Tyler as President of the United States.

10. Onyx takes its name from the Greek onux, nail.

SHORT CUTS

The Dove of Peace still wears spun in

Very naturally every Penn student feels his oats on Hey Day.

In Lloyd George's Genoa lexicon then is no such word as failure. So far as we know to the contrary, the

common everyday week.

O. K., nothing can give it the K. O.

If left to a popular vote, the dandelies might easily become the national flower.

The British House of Lords has votal What a happy world this would be #

The Republican State Committee will proceed to find out how well Giff state

There is evidence that those who need sucker list nowadays simply take a city

Jack Dempsey is home wearing an ereglass. That will knock an eye out of his admirers.

The reason Lloyd George is not more frequently downed is that he so selden blows up. Speaking of exchequers, we hear from Milford that Cleanup has moved into the

ling row.

It was the Newark girl's intention all to prove that the mare is the better dark horse.

It won't be the British Premier's fault the Temple of Peace isn't of Lies Georgian architecture. The one athletic event that seldom seldon the sporting page might be headed "Mr. Common Guy Beats Carpet."

The Young Lady Next Door But One says she understands that the Fordney tark car is a McCumbersome vehicle.

You perhaps remember that Bland, d Indiana, who spoke so eloquently for the fair, refused to make any glowing promise while here investigating. Dempsey, who plans to marry a Colo-

rado girl of nincteen, says his idea of a happy home is twelve kids. Right, bo! One of them there sociologists couldn't 've said! no better. Man and wife have entered the Maiss woods naked to prove their ability to west food and clothes direct from Dame Natur. The fact will have interest for a number of

Maine mosquitoes. From a Laurel. Del., correspondent we learn of a dog that "without apparent anger bit a girl through the lip and chin." We venture the opinion that its good temps

could not have been apparent, either. Washington's scrambled time is blamed by Senator Dial for the overturning of a coffee pot while his five children were har-rying through breakfast for the 8 o'cleck session at their 9 o'clock school. Dis

Mars is approaching the earth at Mars is approaching the earth at great a speed that on June 18 she (he of it) will only be 42,900,000 miles away. This information from scientific headquarters is terests us strangely. We had thought the distance easily half a mile less than that.

Aurora, Ill., widower about to remark says his bride-to-be was chosen for his by the spirit of his first wife. Admittis this to be a straight statement of fact, will the new wife have a legitimate grierand if her predecessor continues community tions?

It has been estimated that New York, with a population of nears Sauce for the Mongoose seven million, has so equal number of rats. There is probably a like proportion of the rodents in other cites. Which makes it regrettable that the goose is an alien that is not permitted land. Some way might be found of cut his fondness for poultry when there are more rats to be had.