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All rights of republication of s, rotal dispatches Philadelphia, Thursday, June 8, 1922

POOR SPORTS

THE members of the Republican City Committee met yesterday and did as they were told.

They first elected "Uncle Dave" Lane as honorary president. Then they re-elected Thomas Watson as president and made Mrs. Archibald Harmon as honorary vice presi-

In nominating Mrs. Harmon, Councilman Hall said that she represented "the bone and sinew of Philadelphia womanhood." while there were other women in politics who liked to get their names in the newspapers and attend pink tens and cotillons.

The committee arranged to organize women's committees in each ward, "so that there would be no doubt who is the woman chairman of the ward." Mrs. Harmon is to have charge of this work and, of course, che is expected to see to it that the ward committees are made up of Vare followers. What the committee did not do is perhaps as interesting as what it actually did. Before the primaries it violated its own rules and indersed the candidacy of Mr. Alter for the governorship. It will ultimately indorse the nomination of Mr. Pinchot-there is no other course open to it, if it wishes to retain its regularity-but has decided to wait until the Republican

State Committee has been organized. This will happen next Saturday. The desire of Mr. Pinchot to have something to say about the selection of the chairman of the State Committee was described as usurpation. whereas a similar desire by Mr. Alter, if he had been nominated, would have been taken as a matter of course.

The committee is still suffering from the blows that it received at the primary, when its candidate was defeated, and it seems to take delight in exhibiting its bruises. The members ought to be better sports.

THE PROBLEM OF OLD ST. JOHN'S

CONSIDERING the fact that much of Philadelphia lying between Sixth street and the Delaware constitutes a museum of architectural antiquities, many of them of compelling grace and charm, it is not sur prising that the construction of the great interstate bridge should press severely upon historical and sentimental sensibilities.

The appeal of the Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania for the preservation of pieturesque old Sr. John's Church on Race street above Fifth is a case in point. If the bridge engineers can devise some practica means of saving the structure, consideration would be well bestowed.

There is little progress, however, which does not involve some sacrifice. No convenient site for the bridge approaches could have been found which would not have conflicted with preservation of treasures and shrines of the past.

To an extent not always appreciated in America the great capitals of Europe have effaced memorialy to their march of improvement. Such action is altogether unpardonable without substantial overbalaning compensation.

There are, of course, structures for the loss of which no claim of metropolitan development needs could be deemed valid. But painful as the process sometimes is, an dinstment of values should be sought.

The bridge will inevitably result in the resing of numerous quaint survivals of old Philadelphia. It is conceivable, however that lamentation over damage wrought would be even louder than it now is had the Pennsylvania end of the span been placed near Locust and Washington Square. secording to one of the designs.

This city is among the comparatively few large communities in the country which is eccasionally compelled to pay the penalty for being venerable and objectively rich in the backgrounds of history. Wanton destruction should never be

countenanced. What is necessary is a realiation of the difficulty of the problem and the utmost care in safeguarding what can be protected without hulting operations ministering to the welfare of the whole

Considering the subject by itself, nobody wants to see Old St. John's pulled down But, on the other hand, few persons are in favor of suspending the already welladvanced operations on the bridge.

"SHIPS! SHIPS! SHIPS!"

As THE chief Republican opposition to the Ship Subsidy Bill comes from the representatives of the Western agricultural States, it seems as if a spirited campaign of education were needed.

The agricultural States apparently not aware that they are as deeply interested in an American merchant marine as the Atlantic and Pacific Coast States. The whole Nation will benefit by a large fleet of merchant vessels operated under the American flag. This can be demonstrated with great ease by experts in national trade.

There is an immediate saving to be effected by the subsidy bill which may have more effective influence on the sentiment of the farming States. The Government spent large sums in building ships during the war. If they cannot be operated at a fit by Americans they will have to be old at a loss. This loss is estimated at 1.000,000,000. The thrifty farmers would he to have this sum saved. They are proionists and they can be told that the subsidy is merely the extension of the ley of protection to the merchant marine. The President himself is firmly coned that we cannot put the American ant flag back on the seas without fosring shipping in the same way the Govit fostered the trans-continental railhave been built without assistance from Foderal Government. They have devela vast area of territory and have inand the national wealth by many times
to the railroad projectors.

dent's shipping program. Those Congressmen who profess to support the policies of the President are likely to find greater political profit in following them than in dodging a vote on any one of them.

MORE CANCELED CHECKS SHOW ANARCHY MASKED AS POLITICS

Mayor Moore Can Trace Some Really Dangerous Radicals by Clues Found in His Gambling Raids

IN A safe found in one of the gambling dens raided by Director Cortelyou's outof-town police were two canceled checks which astounded City Hall. They are said to represent payments of graft to some of the politically elite, if Mr. Cortelyou's broad implications are to be taken at their face value.

Here, then, is more political high explosive of the sort that blew Mr. Beidleman and the Harrisburg machine into the high air only a few months ago. It marks the beginning of a trail which, of course, the Mayor will follow to the headquarters of the banditti who seem to be the real rulers of Philadelphia.

The quest may bring Mr. Moore face to face with his mysterious Four Certain Men men whose names he wouldn't reveal when he uttered his famous phrase, though they were known to everybody who knows anything about the ways of factions in this community. It may show that police officials supposed to be honest have been captured, trained and put to work by the crooks they are sent to catch.

Neither the Mayor nor the District Attorney nor the Director of Public Safety has a legal or moral right to shield such groups. Neither party interest nor a desire for compromise nor personal reasons nor even the welfare of the Administration itself could justify reticence or pussylooting in cases like the present one. It is useless to harass little criminals while big criminals bask in immunity.

No one in authority can encourage that sort of thing without seeming to give official sanction to systematic outlawry. A rich or influential crook is no less reprehensible, certainly, than a poor and skulking one. Yet there persists in this city-and, indeed, in many other parts of the country-a feeling that it isn't clubby or ethical or even quite right to expose criminals who happen to be socially or politically above the average. And these are the criminals who do most of the harm.

Mr. Moore and Director Cortelyou and Mr. Rotan know that tongs which presume to govern Philadelphia from ward clubrooms and from the back rooms of saloons survive largely because of the laws of political courtesy, and that when political and non-political crooks look alike to elected officials factionist yeggmen will have to do some honest work for a living.

Thus if Mr. Moore had fought his Four Certain Men in the open, had be been less sensitive to the subtler rules of the political game and a little more willing to make better rules of his own, he might not now be a baffled, thwarted, cheated executive fumbling desperately with machinery filled with monkey-wrenches and hardly knowing which police assistant he can trust.

The political heavens and the political earth hereabouts will be moved to keep the light of day from those two canceled checks. Party and personal influence will be used to divert the Mayor and the District Attorney from the course of investigation suggested by their discovery. If the chase is not pressed, the gang that was stunned slightly by Pinchet's nomination will emerge from the scuffle a little more arrogant and reckless than it was before.

And this community, like others in which thugs and plunderers are permitted to control the police and administrative systems. will have drifted a little further toward a state of political aparchy.

When people outside of politics organize ecretly to frustrate or openly defy the law hey are called anarchists. They are deported or sent to jail. Quite properly they are classed as enemies of the state and a menace to public order.

When people inside politics organize seretly to frustrate and defy the law and to conspire against the system of elected representation and legal authority, they are alled The Boys.

Familiarity with the work of political corruptionists has hardened the American conscience and made resigned acceptance the general rule. The fact remains that none of the radicals of whom so much was said and written during and after the war was half so dangerous to American institutions as some of the men who call themselves respectable and get themselves elected to office or chosen as leaders.

The sub-bosses who actually managed to take control of the police department out of the hands of the Mayor and the Director of Public Safety are anarchists according to every rule of logic and the dictionary's definition of that generally misused word.

LABOR UNIONS AND LAW

A LL the implications in the Supreme Court decision in the Coronado coal case will not appear until the full text of

Two points, however, seem to be clear, One is that the Supreme Court holds that a labor union can be sued for damages caused by a strike, and the other is that the suit can be prosecuted in the Federal courts.

The case grew out of labor troubles in Arkansas. The managers of the Bache-Denman group of coal mines in Prairie Creek Valley decided in 1914 to run their mines on the open-shop basis. When seyeral of the mines began to be operated in this way the workers in the Coronado Coal Company's mines struck. Non-union miners took their places. Violence resulting in murder ensued, the working of the pumps was stopped and the mines were

flooded with water, The strike was ordered by District No. 21 of the United Mine Workers. Suit was brought under the Anti-Trust Law for punitive damages. A verdict for \$200,000 was obtained in the Western District Court of Arkansas, which meant that the award was \$600,000 under the provision of the law that the guilty parties must pay three times the amount of damages caused. This decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeals of the Eighth Federal District and the union appealed to the Supreme Court from

The Supreme Court has reversed the decision on the ground that there was no justification for the assertion of the original plaintiffs that there had been an interference with interstate commerce. The case is sent back to the District Court "for fur-

ther proceedings in conformity to this opin-That the ver let was just in the opinion

of the Supreme Court is indicated by Chief Justice Taft's remark "that the circumstances are such as to awaken regret that, in our view of the Federal jurisdiction, we

cannot affirm the judgment. The greater part of the opinion available is devoted to a justification of suits against labor unions, even though they are not incorporated. The unions have obtained certain legal rights. Those rights are pro-tected by the courts. They may profect their label as a manufacturer may protect his trademark, and their right to representation in arbitration proceedings arranged by law is recognized. "It would be unfortunate." says the Chief Justice, "if an organization with as great power as this international union has in raising large funds * * could assemble its assets to be used (in strikes) free from liability for injuries by torts committed in the course of such strikes." And he insists that it is

not free from liability.

What relation this decision may have to the provisions of law that labor unions shall not be considered as combinations in restraint of trade does not yet appear. It may be that the courts will hold that these provisions merely mean that a labor union is not of itself a combination in restraint of trade, but that if it does restrain interstate commerce it becomes liable to all the penal-ties provided for such interference by whomsoever committed. The decision, however. that a labor union can be held responsible for damage growing out of a strike which it has ordered, just as any other group of men can be held responsible for the consequences of its acts, is certainly in accordance with the principles of equity and justice.

A HISTORIC PLEDGE FULFILLED ONE hundred and thirty-nine years after its authorization an equestrian statue commemorates one of the most decisive and strategically important battles of George Washington on behalf of American inde-

The monument at Princeton which will be unveiled by President Harding tomorrow has a curious history. The resolution or-dering the construction of the memorial was passed by that pitifully ineffective Congress which had been driven out of its official legislative quarters at Sixth and Chestnut streets in the spring of 1788. Its refuge was Nassau Hall at the College of New Jersey in Princeton.

Before the sessions in exile closed, word of negotiation of the definite treaty of peace with England had been received, and Congress, though impoverished and without taxlevying power, had somewhat recovered its nerves and was enjoying a pleasant retro-

spect of the bright spots of the Revolution. Among these the sharp and brilliant battle of Princeton was unquestionably promi-The engagement, a swift sequel to nent. the daring surprise attack at Trenton only a few days before, liberated New Jersey from the British and compelled Cornwallis to fall back upon New York. Its importance proved strikingly disproportionate to the small forces engaged on both sides and to the value of Princeton as a base of operations.

Mr. Wells in an unguarded moment in his "Outline of History" has described Washington as "indolent." Could they have anticipated this ascription, the retreating British at Princeton on January 3, 1777, might have been tempted to question its accuracy. Lethargy capable of winning such vic-

tories was accepted with some enthusiasm by an exultant band of Continentals, who found the inspiration of Princeton stimulating for months afterward and of service as a spur to hope a year later at Valley Forge. The puttering Congress under the Arti-

cles of Confederation may at least be accredited with laudable intention when they realized the significance of Princeton and planned, though with no funds, to memorialize it in art. Mr. Harding will have the privilege of making good a long-deferred

The Macmonnies statue is in the vigorous and stirring style of this fine American sculptor, a worthy tribute to a little battle with epochal implications,

ARE MINERS AFRAID OF FACTS? THE General Scale Committee of the an-

I thracite mine workers has weakened the case of the miners by its refusal to agree to the proposal of the operators that President Harding be asked to appoint a commission to ascertain all the facts on which wages and the price of coal depend.

The committee intends to make a counterproposal for the submission of the dispute between the miners and the operators to a commission, provided it is assured that no suggestion of a reduction in wages be made. It is asserted that the price of coal is not

affected by wages, but by other elements, and that by economies and reduction of ex-orbitant profits the popular demand for heaper coal can be met. We shall not attempt to pass on this

question. But it might be usked, if the miners are so confident of the justice of their case, why are they unwilling to have it examined by such an impartial commission as President Harding would appoint?

The public does not wish to treat the miners unjustly. They are entitled to a generous wage and to a humane working day. It was the miners who welcomed the interference of President Roosevelt in the coal strike in 1902, and the President had to hold over the operators the threat of taking the operation of the mines away from them if they withheld their consent to the inquiry by the commission. This year it is the operators who are asking for presidential interference; and the miners, who have forgotten the award of the Roosevelt commission strengthened their union and put it in the way of controlling the labor in the anthracite mines, are raising objections

The truth will hurt no just cause. If the miners wish to retain the sympathy of the public they will have to show a disposition to submit their claims to the judgment of an impartial tribunal commissioned to ascertain all the facts.

Every centenarian worthy of the honor and He Keeps glory of long years has some favorite way of accounting for them, habit, diet or what not but it remained for a Bridgeton, N. J., ancient to credit his wealth of days to a cold disdain of daylight saving time. And at his explanation is as good as some

A New York fish dealer Otherwise arrested for trespassing on a railroad was an placed in his cell; so he silenced the singer by slaying him and soberly went to sleep. If it can be proved that he ever called out his wares while he peddled fish they ought to hang that any to bang that guy. Fishermen's camps are alleged to be re-

sponsible for most of the forest fires which have ravaged 4000 acres in Northwestern Minnesota. Which seems to confirm Dr. Johnson's judgment concerning the identity of the party at that end of the rod and line furthest from the worm.

An Atlanta, Ga., man was on the jury that granted his wife a divorce. There was at least one man on that jury who was thoroughly conversant with all the facts. If Watson, of Georgia, had the neces

sary energy and courage be might presently discover that Herbert Hoover was the man who struck Billy Patterson.

NAMES OF NOTED MEN

Chief Justice Von Moschzisker and the Late Justice Mestrezat as Examples-The Minister Who Fought Cardinal Richelleu. Dr. Schelling on Studente

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN THE late Louis N. Megargee once insisted that Judge Robert von Moschzisker, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, change his name.

At the time, seventeen years ago, the distinguished jurist was just beginning his upward march to the highest honors in his 'Is he aware that he is driving the officers

of his court and the lawyers who have to attend there to alcoholic habits in efforts to properly pronounce the unpronounceable name?" declared the editor and publisher of Seen and Heard. But the future Chief Justice went serenely

on his way, as was proper.

He did not change a letter or reform a syllable as a result of the journalistic Guy T. Visknisky, one time a well-known journalist in this city, now an editor and publisher in New York, native-born Ameri-

can of European ancestry, answers to a name almost as difficult of pronounciation as that of the jurist.
What does it matter anyhow?

JUSTICE S. LESLIE MESTREZAT was one of Judge von Moschzisker's predecessors on the Supreme Bench.

He died April 28, 1918, and Edward J. Fox, of Easton, now Special Deputy Attorney General in charge of the investigation of juggled accounts in the office of former State Treasurer Harmon M. Kephart, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Justice Mestrezat also bore a name whose correct pronuclation was always a mat-

correct pronunciation was always a mat-ter of discussion.

He came of a long line of Huguenot fore-bears. One of his ancestors was the fore-most Huguenot scholar in France.

He lived four hundred years ago and was known and noted for his skill in contro-

Cardinal Richelien told him to his face that he was "the boldest Minister in France." MY FRIEND, Dr. George William Lin-

teresting discovery to me concerning the antecedents of Stephen Leslie Mestrezat, who is remembered as one of the most courteous, polished and learned Judges that ever graced the bench.

Colonel James M. Guffey was responsible for Judge Mestresci and the stephen to the stephe

for Judge Mestrezat's selection to the Supreme Court. He was then the leader of Pennsylvania's Democracy. Let me present what Dr. Lincoln has to say on this subject of names and nationali-

I the Jesuit, who was the court chaplain at that time, preached two violent sermons before Louis XIII in which he attacked the "He openly accused them of misquoting

"IN THE middle of the year 1617 Arnoux

the Scriptures, garbling quotations, putting a false interpretation on them and being generally ignorant.

"Coming from such a quarter an attack of this nature could not be overlooked." "It was promptly answered in a pam-phlet, 'Defense of the Confession of the Re-formed Churches of France against the ac-

chsations of Mr. Arnoux the Jesuit.
"The style and the learning of the reply at once attracted attention and a violent

controversy sprang up. Paris was in a turmoil; it rained pamphlets.

"The Sorbonne took a hand in the fray.

"The Parliament of Paris ordered the arrest of the writers, who were four Protestant ministers of Charenton: Montigni, Du-rand, Du Moulin and Mestrezat. 'The council summoned them to anneau

before them, and the court in the meanwhill was using every means in its power to hush

"The noise of the storm reached

Richelieu, who was then living in retirement in his diocese of Lucon.
"He had been banished from the court after he had been dismissed from his posttion as Minister of Foreign Affairs after the assassination of Concini, the Marshal Anre, and for being involved in the intrigues of the Queen-mother Marie de Medicis was practically in exile, as he

forbidden to stir beyond the boundaries of "At once he set himself to reply to the work which had come from Charenton. In three months he published his answer, a printed book of 250 pages, entitled 'The Chief Points of the Faith of the Catholic Church defended against the writing, addressed to the King, by the four ministers

of Charenton. "Jean Mestrezat, who was one of the four authors, was one of the foremost Huguenot scholars in France.

"The interesting thing for Pennsylvania is the fact that this dauntless Huguenot, whom Cardinal Richelieu thought a foeman worthy of his steel, was an ancestor of Stephen Leslie Mestrezat, who was Judge of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania from 1906 to 1918.

DR. FELIX E. SCHELLING, of the University of Pennsylvania, made a very interesting observation one day recently.

It was that the class of students coming under his observation at the University thi year are bringing to their work higher aspirations and greater earnestness of purpose than any similar body that he has seen in recent years.

They are attending the University with a real purpose in view. They are earnestly desirous of fitting themselves for the battle

There is less tendency to yield to the so-There is less tendency to yield to the so-called "college spirit," which generally means absorption in the social and fraternal affairs of student life, rather than the more prosaic work of "boning up" on their

Dr. Schelling attributes this change from previous years to the awakened spirit that followed the World War. Young men then got a broader view of life; a keener perception of what the future holds in store for those who are willing to

work.
Indeed the whole student body, according to the learned doctor, is aroused and working as no similar body, perhaps, has ever

There is an undertone Here and Boor of admiration in some of the stories printed about the Hammond, Ind., waiter who was too busy to go to Chicago to have a Croix de Guerre pinned on him by a general sent over by the French Government; some slight hint that he had done something commendable. But it may be that the incident merely demonstrates that a man may be brave without being either courteous or in-

A Western lady who shot her gentleman friend is being overwhelmed with letters from other ladies commending her course. But before you condemn the sex for mushiness just wait until you can cast your eyes on the gentlemen of the jury who may later return her a vote of thanks.

Perhaps Senator Watson, of Indiana. was denunciatory rather than argumenta-tive because it was easier to show that the British and Italian Ambassadors had been indiscreet than to prove the worth of the

"I have the toothache today." said the Vice Chancelor in the Chancery Court, At-lantic City; and every lawyer present took the hint. Court adjourned. Justice may be blind and yet travel straight; but Justice with the toothache may all unwittingly gum things up.



one which I removed. This is only one of many like instances which have come in my

many like instances which have come in my personal experience.

"A collector of paintings should possess a natural artistic intuition, an innate good sense of the artistic, a refined taste, some knowledge of the history of art, a general knowledge of the biographical data of artists in general, especially with regard to period, and a more specific knowledge of the characteristics of those artists whose works he particularly admires and of which he desires to make a collection. But above

desires to make a collection. But above all, he must have a sincere love of the

The Boastful Collector

"But to those who collect works of art because it is the fashion to boast of pos-sessing a collection of them, it makes little difference whether the pictures they secure are representative works of the great masters

or paintings produced by some inferior painters. These usually do not know if

painters. These usually do not know if the works are worth having, what their place

is in the history of painting, in relation to the period or the school to which they belong

or whether they are of special quality and therefore should be retained on their own

"It sounds incredible, but often this type

of collector actually does not even care to know whether the works he owns are origi-

nals or not. 'My expert, a reliable dealer in art, got them for me,' he will say, or 'The greatest authorities on authenticity

The greatest authorities on authenticity stated that these are genuine paintings by

so-and-so. mentioning names such as Rembrandt, Velasquez, Hobbema, Reynolds,

Chardin, Fragonard, etc.

"Collectors of this type, and there are not a few of them in this country, become

fully convinced that they have a veritable

of the so-called experts are frequently strengthened by alleged documentary 'evi-dence' or 'pedigrees,' which they claim is

absolutely authentic and hence indisputably

Price No Criterion

"Moreover, the high prices paid for such well-authenticated works seem to this type of collector to serve as a guarantee of authenticity; but this is unfortunately not

have been sold to the unwary collector for

very large sums.

But the real collector is the man who

loves these works of art, who takes such an interest in them that he will study them and

absorb their characteristics until he himself

becomes an expert. This is the man who, when you visit his gallery, will point out to you the artistic merit, the pictorial qualities, the manner, the technique of brush and

drawing, the temperamental mood, the influ-

measures to end pollution of navigabl

streams by the dumping of oil refuse. "Oil on the troubled waters" now reads "oil that troubles waters." Not the least damning commentary on the habit complained of is

the fact that the waste that poisons fishes

torially wheezes Toddle Top, we are able to publish Pinchot's Fourth of July ad-

dress in advance. Here it is: Milford, Pa

Secretary Wallace's grandson,

years old, has just had his first ride behind a horse. This is simply another way of

pointing out how the times have changed

in the City Committee gives birth to the thought that every time the corpse is swatted it gives another wriggle.

staged was a joke has been sent to Sing Sing for five years. He ought to be able to explain the point in that time.

King of Jugo-Slavia are wed there is at least possibility that Alexander's Ragtime Band will play "Sweet Marie."

Contemplation of organization victories

A man who insists that the hold-up he

When the Rumanian Princess and the

Without violating a confidence, edi-

would improve our highways; that thrown away has commercial value.

latter type tells you of the er of the beauty of the picture."

Want Not

ence of school or of other masters which to the other type of collector is as which to the other type of Sanskrit. The ence of school or of other masters-things

haldean or Sanskrit. The

Congress has authorized

the President to ask the maritime nations

that the stuff

the case, as many easily discovered

fortune in the art works which they

beautiful in art.

artistic merits.

reliable.

REVIVING

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

PASQUALE FARINA On Art Works, Real and Otherwise

THERE has been a tremendous increase in the interest felt in art matters in this country with a corresponding gain in knowledge and appreciation of the masters, according to Prof. Pasquale Farina, one of the most distinguished authorities on the subject in the United States.

"This increase in interest relating to al matter artistic." said Prof. Farina. "has been especially noticeable in the last ten or It has not been strictly confined to appreciation, for there is an excellent class of young artists springing u class of young artists springing up matter Philadelphia is well in the forefront. The younger generation of sculptors however, is showing more real talent than are the painters, not only in the execution of their ideas, but in the boldness and originality of the ideas themselves.

Many New Art Museums

"Another way in which this interest is making itself apparent is in the great increase in the number of art museums. In the western part of the country they are springing up almost like mushrooms and springing up almost like mushrooms and some excellent ones have either been started or are in full existence. These are valuable in teaching the worth of art things and in showing people that it is essential that these things should be a part of their lives, in order that they shall reach their highest and best development.

"Of course, with all this has come the collector of arr works of all kinds, but especially of paintings, and with collections have come the real and the faked 'masterpieces.' Great paintings command such large sums that the material rewards have led many dealers and painters to counterfeit the old masters more or less well in orde to sell these works at a big figure. Un fortunately this device has often prove to be successful, and too late the collecto learns that he has paid a real 'old-master' price for a modern painting. Usually there is little or no redress for the fraud and the collector has to pocket his financial loss and his chagrin at being deceived together.

Difficult to Detect "Detecting a spurious art masterpiece especially a painting, is frequently a matter of great difficulty and calls for expert knowledge in all the details of painting. The texture and age of the canvas will not often tell, because in a skillfully executed imitation an old canvas will frequently be used with this very idea in mind. case the former picture is painted over, attempts to clean the canvas not often being made. There are in the world many thousands of canvases, which bear two or even more pictures, as I have found in my

restoration work.
"The infallible physical test is the nature of the pigments used. The modern paints differ radically from those used by the old masters, and there is no possibility of deceiving the expert in this matter. Of course, the physical nature of the pigment does not say that the painting is a genuine Rem-brandt, Murillo or other great master which purports to be, but it will tell infallibly as to the period when the painting was

"As to the genuineness, that is for the expert, because all the details of the work which has made the master famous have to be considered—the tones, the brush work, the drawing and the thousand other element which make the work of the particular master under consideration distinctive from all

Qualities of a Collector

"It not infrequently happens that a work of greater merit than the one on top reveals itself when two pictures have been painted on the same canvas and the upper one is taken off. I had a case of this sort in restoring a painting for a Philadelphia collector not so very long ago. The picture had fallen and a small crack was revealed in the canvas. Upon examination, I found that there was a painting under the upper one and strongly advised the collector to have the top one removed, in order to see what was underneath.

what was underneath.

"The upper picture had been purchased by his father and he wanted a copy of it. This I carefully made for him, as it was a This I carefully made for nim. as it was a modern painting, and then proceeded to remove the upper picture. Of course, I didn't know what we were to find under it, but we were both delighted to find that the under painting was a beautiful piece of work, of a considerably higher artistic value than the

SHORT CUTS

Well, it can't be alleged for Juse's youthful days that they are half-baked.

Miss Alice Kraft says we should relat rhythmically. This happily damns all free

Lack of harmony in the party is now ascribed to the clashing of a major and a The Contractor Gang presumably would prefer a General Operator to a General

Ford says he is willing to run for Presihe won't spend any money. At other flivver.

Cock-fighting is said to be spreading in the eastern section of this country.

A six-foot alligator has been seen in a Massachusetts swamp. It is probably there still-or somebody's still.

It may be said for the Sherman law that in the thirty-two years of its existence it has at least demonstrated its limitations. The inventor of the helicopter denies the published story that at a recent test it proved a success. Somebody was getting a

rise out of it. The Philadelphia Mint last meath turned out 120,000 \$20 gold pieces. Smiling May was evidently preparing to buy present for June bridge. for June brides.

The really wearying feature about it all is that when a lady kills a gentleman she always feels it necessary to tell the work the whole sad story.

Within two hours on Tuesday the New York police arrested Alexander Hamilton and George Washington. Patrick Henry, however, the world will be pleased to learn, still has the liberty he demanded.

What Do You Know?

Who discovered Brazil? Name three comedies since Shakespeare acknowledged as classic.

acknowledged as classic.
Who was Draco?
Where and what was Gretna Green?
Who said, "He serves his party best
who serves his country best"?
What is a scintilla? it correct to speak of a fashionable

8 Where is Firenze?
9. After whom is the guillotine named?
9. What nation has the motto. "Love of Liberty Brought Us Here"? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Old Sarum is a place two miles from Salisbury, England, an anoient Celucand, later, a Roman fortress. It was long noted in England as one of the most notorious of "rotten boroughs," there being not a single house within its limits when it was disfranchised in 1822. in 1832.

In 1882.

Zenobia was a famous Queen of Palmyra, a great commercial city east of Syria. Her armies were defeated by the Reman Emperor Aurelian in 271 A. D. Palmyra was besieged and captured the following year and Zenobia was brought captive to Rome. She died in 274.

A carom is a shot in billiards in which the cue ball strikes each of two object balls.
Luca della Robbia was a noted Italian sculptor and artist in bas reliefs. He died in Florence, of which city he was a native, in 1482.
Quinquina is a Peruvian bark, yielding quinine.

6. Eurasia is the Continental mass made up

Eurasia is the Continental mass made wo of Europe and Asia.

Faustina was the wife of Marcus Aurelius, the famous Roman Emperor, whe ruled during part of the second ontury A. D. She accompanied her bushand on many of his military expeditions and won from the soldiers the title "Mother of the Camps."

Aphasia is loss of speech as a result of cerebral affection.

The "g" in the word imbroglio is sliss because the word is imported from the Italian, in which language the before "l" is not sounded, although it does affect the sound of the The pronunciation of the word is broglio is "im-broi-yo."

The pronunciation of the will broglio is "im-brol-yo."

Olio, meaning a "mixture, hodge-poor medley, is derived from the Spa"ells podride." the name for a
composed of meat and various
tables stewed or belied together
podride." literally means rotten