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### Philadelphia, Manday, June 26, 1922

LET THE CHILDREN PLAY TT IS as important that there should be teachers in charge of the school playgrounds during the summer as that there should be teachers in the classrooms during the school year.

But the teachers to supervise the play grounds cannot be had unless the School Board is willing to pay them an adequate sum. The proposition to make the rate of pay from \$1 to \$1.75 an hour instead of the old rate of forty-two to seventy-three cents an hour has been referred to the Salaries Committee, which is expected to report on it in July.

The higher rate is similar to that which prevails in the vacation schools. It ought to prevail on the playgrounds.

If the members of the School Board feel any responsibility for the protection of the children during the vacation months they will order the opening of as many playgrounds around the schoolhouses as are needed to accommodate the children in districts where there are no other open spaces. It has been discovered that the playgrounds cannot safely be opened to the children without adult supervision. And it is known that if the playgrounds are not open the children will play in the streets and run the risk of injury from passing vehicles.

The police have been instructed to keep the children off the streets in order to prevent accidents, as a majority of the fatal traffic accidents resulted in the death of children of school age.

The open playgrounds in charge of competent supervisors will not only prevent aceldents; they will also keep the boys and girs occupied in a wholesome way and prevent their demoralization during the months when they are freed from the usual discipline of the schoolroom. The School Board is expected to find the money to pay an adequate salary to as many supervisors as are needed for all the playgrounds that can be beneficially opened to the children.

### THE QUESTION OF COAL

NVESTIGATION will be piled on investigation in the coal fields of Illinois. But attention will be focused sharply on the details and immediate causes of the horror at Herrin. Meanwhile summer is passing and the time when the problem of a coal supply will be uppermost in the minds of anxious householders is not very far off. With cold weather there is pretty sure to be famine talk in the retail markets-and, perhaps, famine prices.

No matter what the authorities in Illi nois do, no matter how deep they may probe to find persons who can be punished for the wholesale murder of strike-breakers in a union field, the situation which has tended to try the nerves of the country beyond endurance will not be permanently improved. Improvement can come and strain, peration and bloodshed in the coal fields can be avoided only when reforms are attempted and justly carried out at the source of the trouble. Every one admits that the coal business is badly organized and it is idle longer to put blame for strikes, shortages and high prices indiscriminately upon either the unions or the operators. The miners and mine owners are alike victims of a prior condition of haphazard operation and bad organization throughout the whole producing and distributing system of which they are parts. Yet Congress and almost every State Legislature shrink from the suggestion of a fact-finding Federal commission such as could reveal the truth about coal to the country and suggest dependable remedies for existing ills.

When we can find out why members of the Congress and Legislatures seem to fear the truth about coal-and not before - we shall be in a way to solve the coal problem

## IS BRITISH SYSTEM BETTER?

TF THE members of Congress were well grounded in the constitutional theory of the American Government they would make fewer propositions to graft on our system some of the practices common in other countries or they would make them In a

The recent suggestion, which is but a revival of a suggestion that has been people periodically for 130 years, that the members of the Cabinet should have seats in the House and the Senate is really a suggestion that we adopt the British system of responsible ministerial government. In Great Britain the members of the Cabinet are members of Parliament. And the life of the Cabinet is dependent on its ability to coin-

mand a majority in the House of Commons. The British Cabinet, acting through the Prime Minister, governs. It fixes the policy, drafts the important bills, leads the debate on them and when they are passed executes them. There is no division between legislative and executive authority. such as is prescribed by the American Con-

stitution. If Congress should pass a law permitting members of the Cabinet to sit on the or of the House and the Senate, and to take part in debate on bills dealing with the business of their departments it might get information more quickly than is posside under the present arrangement, but that is about all the benefit that would accrue rom the change. Congressional committees may now summon Cabinet officers to hearings and may ask them for information, and the opposition may cross-examine them if it is not satisfied with the formal statements. The members of the Cabinet may, and often do, write letters to the chairmen of committees setting forth their measons for the passage of bills in which

But no legislative change that can be made will graft the British system of minis terial responsibility to Congress upon our stitutional plan of checks and balances set to by the separation of the laditive, ex-

down, and that the British system is better, it ought to have the moral courage to say so and to propose a constitutional amendment making the President a figurehead and providing for a Cabinet composed of mem-bers of the House and the Senate, with a Prime Minister who should stand or fall according as he can command the support of a majority and empower him to appeal to the country for vindication of his policy through a new congressional election.

### THE ASSASSIN'S THRUST CLORIFIES ITS VICTIMS

This is the Exquisite and Historic Punishment Now Imposed Upon the Slayers of Dr. Rathenau . and Marshal Wilson

THE good is seldom interred with the bones of conspicuous public characters struck down by the assassin's hand. This is the crowning irony posed upon the stark folly of fanatics blindly infatuated by a complete misconception of the release wrought by death.

is no disparagement of either Field Marshal Wilson or Dr. Rathenau to suggest that never in life was their power to confute their fees more intense than at the present moment. The cloak of martyrdom is kindly to frailties. Virtues it magnifies

with startling and majestic potency. If ordinary attributes of reason could be assigned the crazy minds that esteem murder as a short cut to justice, this purely materialistic view of the consequences of assassination might be reckoned a possible restraining influence. But the brutes who slew Dr. Rathenau and Marshal Wilson are, apart from moral perversions, as myopic as Cain, who made of Abel the first hero.

It is inevitable that the German "superbusiness man and statesman," able and brilliant as he was, will henceforth be accounted the pre-eminently strong man of the reconstructed Reich, stricken in midcourse. Recollections of the austerity and political rigidity of Marshal Wilson are destined speedily to be superseded by admiration for his zeal as a patriot and his sterling merits as a military officer.

In depreciation of Shakespeare it has been -aid that the Julius Caesar of his tragedy is unimpressive until his manifestation as a ghost. The aspersion on the playwright is unintentionally complimentary and keenly reflective of his accurate interpretation of the almost unvarying course of history.

It was a dead hand that smote Brutus and Cassius and wrecked that hypothetical republic of their own impassioned dreams. The authentic glory of Caesar was dazzling but even that brilliance is enhanced by the imaginative reactions to the first epochal assassination in secular annals, The psychology of the assailants no less

than the conventional consequences of their misdeeds is curiously adaptable to a formula. Regicides, slayers of powerful statesmen and national leaders have represented the range of human mentality from the deeply speculative and philosophizing Brutus to the semi-moron Czolgosz. But it is remarkable how frequently the objects of their hatred have been colorless, kindly, amiable or, in addition, personages of authentic moral worth and commanding talents.

While he lived he was the guiding star of a brave people, and when he died the little children cried in the streets." It was not of Lincoln but of William of Orange. slain by the fanatic Gerard in 1584, of whom this estimate was penned by Motley. The application to our own chronicle is, however, warranted.

Russian Czarism was responsible for many a hideous enormity, yet it was Alexander II, emancipator of the serfs, who was the victim of a Nihilist bomb.

The insensate Ravaillac terminated the inspiring career of the generous, resourceful, discerning Henry of Navarre, greatest of the Bourbons, one of the few heroes among

A modern French instance is Jean Jaures. giant among liberals, whose crystal integrity of mind would be invaluable in his nation

In the European survey there also is Marshal Prim, potentially a revitalizer of modern Spain, the gracious Humbert of Italy, the admirable Sadi-Carnot of France, the somewhat inconsequential George of Greece, the harmless if rather stupid Carlos of Portugal, the much-tried and finespirited Elizabeth of Austria.

It is indeed balefully significant how rarely the passions of the murderers have been concerned with actual tyrants or embodiments of cruelty and oppression.

The urbane, well-meaning McKinley, the affectionately esteemed Garfield, serve to illustrate the sheer wantonness by which the crime of assassination is so often charac-

Germany has lately lost not only the ommanding Rathenau, a Foreign Minister distinctively well equipped for an enormous task of reconstruction, but the fervid, clearvisioned Kurt Eisner and that skillful mass ter of realities, Mathias Erzberger, The popular sympathy which these national figtres enjoyed in their lifetime is subordinate to their now historical repute.

It is not, indeed, inconceivable that sen timental appraisals have been made of the infamous Talant Pasha since that detested Grand Vizier and merciless courge of helps Armenia was slaughtered in Berlin in

The assassination complex, which seem to have been intensified recently, constitutes revoiting commentary upon alleged civilization. That the cult of tragic violence to settle wrongs real or fancied is mainly proquetive of madmen and moral degenerates is a fact which does not lessen its dangers

It need not be feared, however, that the malign personal assuments perpetrating the outrages will scape exquisite punish This is in the shape of a martyr's wreath gleaming on the brow of the victims, assured of an epitaph which in some instances they might never bave earned.

## SOAP FOR THE UNWASHED

WILLIAM J. CONNERS, who is promoting the candidacy of William R. Hearst for the governorship in New York. has proposed that a cake of white soap be adonted as the Hearst emblem. It is to ave an appropriate inscription describing Mr. Hearst as "a real man of the people,

Now, as Mr. Hearst is a Democrat. appropriateness of soap as an emblem for a candidate of what used to be known as the party of the great unwashed depends entirely on whether the party desires to wash

But the implications of soap, when used in a political campaign, are so obvious that sentimental objections to the proposal of Mr. Conners may be overruled by the implied suggestion to the party workers that if they fall in line they will receive all the

## AN INVALUABLE THIRD PARTY

A NOUNCEMENT that Chile will accept a new basis for arbitration in the protracted Tacna-Arica controversy, and indications that Peru is on the verge of acquiescence, constitute a marked tribute to the statecraft of Charles Evans Hughes. is the Secretary of State who bas devised the compromise formula promising an end to the impasse resulting from the efforts of the differences between themselves and in the

supposedly auspicious atmosphere of Wash-

In the recent conference the essential causes of dispute were vividly accentuated. It was the Chilean contention that the Treaty of Ancon, negotiated in the early eighties, should at last be enforced by holding a plebiscite in the valuable nitrate provinces to determine the vexed issue of permanent sovereignty.

The Peruvian position was identical with that long held, since it was argued both in Lima and by the delegates in Washington that the deliberate repopulation of the territories by Chile prejudiced in advance the utility of a popular vote.

The Hughes plan is said to provide in broad terms that the United States shall arbitrate the difficulties arising from the non-fulfillment of the treaty, and that both Chile and Peru shall pledge themselves to abide by the eventual decision.

Whether this is to be accomplished by a plebiscite, held under special and carefully prepared guarantees, has not yet been dis-It is certain, however, that the Tacna-Arica dispute is interminable unless both principals impose faith in the ministrations of a third party and consent to accept its clucidating machinery.

#### prestige of the United States has been materially safeguarded. TAXICABS AND A MORAL

If this Government, as represented by

Mr. Hughes, has won this confidence, not

only the peace of South America but the

WOULD you know what is wrong with some of the basic industries of the United States-with coal, for example? Then level your binoculars for a look at the taxicab business in this city and a survey of the field in which taxicabbies occasionally make war upon one another,

Properly a taxicab ought to be regarded as a detail of the public service. All possible conveniences ought to be extended by the city to the operating companies, the operators and the public that patronizes them. But hotels, restaurants and even railway companies have been in the habit of farming out what is called "the taxi privilege, presumably for a slight share in the taxicab profits. High rates of fare and the guerrilla wars that break out at intervals between rival groups of drivers are natural results of this attempt at exploitation.

If there were public cab stands, maintained and regulated by the city exclusively in the public interest, the taxi companies, the drivers and the taxicabbing public would benefit enormously. A necessary service would be broadened as it was made more efficient and less expensive. And the politicians at City Hall wouldn't have oppor-tunities to meddle in the business or to disriminate against one or another group of taxi owners for what they might find in it.

Suppose owners of property in the central areas attempted to charge the P. R. T. for the privilege of stopping and starting its cars from the vicinity of their curbs. That would be viewed as a most outrageous proposal. But it would be almost as logical as proposal to charge taxicabs for the priviege of doing business at points where the public expects them to be. The disposition of private individuals to profit too greatly from essential utilities is responsible for half the economic troubles of the country.

### WET DRY AGENTS

FAITH is a great virtue, and those ardent drys who believe that a man who was once a bootlegger will make the best enforcement agent have it in plenty. Their belief that an inside knowledge of the bootlegging system is extremely useful to enforcement agents is, of course, well founded. Volstend-dodging is a devious and highly complicated game, and green hands in the enforcement service cannot be expected to do wonders in fighting it. But it is a poor rule that will not work out to a final analysis. Thus, if only a bootlegger can be depended on to do really efficient enforcement work. wouldn't it be wise to mobilize all the of the country to make Volsteadism a reality?

The Rev. Dr. Graham, of Chester, sponsor for Edgar A. Davis, the enforcement who admitted having once dealt largely in illicit liquor, is soundly philosophical in insisting that Mr. Davis may be the more honest and efficient for his experience as a distributor of contraband, possible, now and then, to find men who, for the sake of an abstract principle of right, will be willing to work for, say, \$2500 year and abandon a business in which that much money can be made easily in a

## A REGRETTABLE CANCELLATION

TT IS to be hoped that the President's 1 cancellation of his plans for an Alaskan tour means nothing more than the postponement of an event well stocked with stimulating possibilities.

Alaska has been the Cinderella of American possessions. Its magnificent resources have long been a theme of oratory. But contrast of all this florid advertisement with ectual accomplishment in the great Northwestern empire is striking. Between 1910 and 1920 the population

of the territory suffered a marked decrease. Wrangling over the disposition and control of natural resources has contributed to the causes of retrogression.

The completion of the national railway from the sea to Fairbanks has been heralded s inaugurating a new era. But while the future is rosy with opportunity, there are hard realities, the conquest of which has not set been undertaken.

Personal contact with the territory and s problems by the President of the United States is a genuine need. A survey by Mr. Harding would represent a clear conception of an important phase of his national responsibilities.

A self-stultifying Congress renders his visit out of the question this year. But the Alaskan tour should remain on his date book as a conspicuous feature of the summer campaign of 1923.

The Attorney General of Normaley Kansas has ruled that school teachers' certificates may not be revoked by the State Superintendent for dan ing, and that dances may be held in schooluses, at the discretion of school boards. This puts a severe crimp in the style of the lady who heads the Education Bureau in the State and indicates that in some directions at least there is really nothing the matter

Frenchman declares that Weird Yarn Germans are spreading narcotics throughout the orld and the growth of the drug habit the United States is part of their widespread alon to demoralize their former enemies. As he neglects to give details there is, of course, the possibility that the allegation is born of natural distrust rather than of cool judgment. But it provides a beautiful back-

When the Allies sug-No Sacrifice gest the supervision of of Principle German finances they propose to help themby helping makes her budget and pays her employes and collects her taxes in paper, but has to pay her reparation in gold, she stands in need of assistance. By putting her pride in her pocket she may keep some cash there.

There is apparent appreciation among hip-subsidy supporters of the fact, that th value of a merchant marine as an auxiliary necessity for an increased air service.

# AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Do Modern Hats Need Painted Faces? Meeting That Prompted Question Was Discussing Quite Other Feminine Delinquencies

VERY noted man, who is popularly A supposed to know more about women than most men, asked me the other day with a perplexed note of distress in his voice:

Why women did it?

What he meant was: Why do women

What he meant was: Why do would make up"?

I explained that it was the present bizarre way of dressing, the almost Asiatic touch in female clothes that made a natural face look at variance with its surroundings. It did not strike me, however, that he felt my explanation excused or indeed palliated the artificiality.

expination excused or indeed palliated the artificiality.

But I thought a few days later, when I gazed on a whole sea of vivid, bizarre hats set at any angle over faces left au naturel by their owners, that that very quietly discerning gentleman might have seen my point, to the extent at least of saying that either the hats must go or the faces must change to agree with their vibrant color notes.

THE hats and their wearers were massed

in a municipal courtroom—of all places in a municipal courtroom—of all places—and I note in passing that it was a room that so badly needed cleaning from its walls to its electric-light globes that it seemed to me that the House Committee of the City Hall must have fallen asleep at the switch.

The occasion which had gathered the wearers of the vivid hats was a conference or symposium called by Judge Brown to discuss delinquent girls from the viewpoint of those whose duty or enthusiasm it point of those whose duty or enthusiasm it is to help them after they have been brought before the so-called Morals Court for mis-demeanors of a flagrant nature. Those of us who had been asked to form the audience at the symposium were presumably women or men who were connected with organiza-

tions dealing with such persons, either in the way of rescue or prevention or pun-ishment. The chairman of the meeting characterized his audience more than once as "You social service workers," so that I fancy that was the occupation, paid or unpaid, volunteer or professional, of most of those present.

This time of year social service workers have a right to look fagged out, and I rather

thought the hats were in the nature of "whistling to keep their courage up." a natural and wholesome reaction from their all-day and every-day struggle with the drab and seamy side of life. I realized, too, that they could not tune up their faces to match the hats—and keep their jobs, so match the hats—and keep their jobs, so they were spared the temptation, supposing it would have been a temptation to son

DERHAPS these seem like very flippant reflections for one who was taking notes at a conference on so ancient and sad a sub-ject, but I was facing the audience, and the papers read, though good, were not of the kind to require close attention—very little new can be said on that kind of delinquency —so I had not only the opportunity but the time to look about me.

The face that I studied closest, because it

The face that I studied closest, because it reflected a viewpoint unfamiliar to me, was that of the Roman Catholic priest, Dr. Joseph Corrigan, who spoke of the general work of the House of the Good Shepherd. I think I never saw more alert eyes. He missed nothing of what was said or of what the audience felt about it, nothing that was said. I thought, changed his point of view, yet the fact that some things were acquiesced in by those present found him always a critical and not always an approving listener. proving listener.

TT WAS plain by the time the first paper was completed that the delinquents to be discussed were the girls under eighteen who had been found out in their delinquenwho may been found out in their delinquencies; for the most part, those who had been haled before the Judge and by the Judge delivered to a duly accredited officer and by the officer taken to a duly accredited place of

The discussion was designed by the originator of the conference, who turned out not to be really Judge Brown, that gentleman not being able to appear owing to absence elsewhere, the chairman said vaguely. The discussion hinged on what sort of a place of confinement, and how much confinement, and under what supervision, and with what accessories the delinquent girl under eighteen should be placed in Philadelphia.

I think the real instigator of the sympo-sium was Mr. Palmquist, who has something official to do with the Federation of 'hurches. And I gathered that the Federation of Churches, finding theological unity somewhat difficult of attainment yet a while, have hit upon some united effort of a serv-iceable kind that will fill a long-felt need for all the Protestant sects that are represented in the movement.

Evidently all parishes feel nonplused as to the safe disposal of the misfit girls "gone wrong," as the expression has Evidently, too, these religious bodies the religious organizations that they support feel that the State has not yet the problem of corrective punishment in this matter, especially for children under eighteen, who are certainly more sinned against than sinning, but who, under the law, can be provided for only with the older and more accountable delinquents.

THE question then was: If this is a church responsibility, shall we unite to deal with it as Protestants as the Catholies have so ably dealt with it in such institu-tions as the House of the Good Shepherd, or shall we take a leaf out of the experience of New York, which has turned its reforma-tory at Inwood House into a series of boarding homes, or boarding schools rather, where each girl is given a place in a family group and big-sistered until she has broker old habits and gained new ones!

TT WAS very obvious after Dr. Corrigan had spoken for the Catholic point of view in the House of the Good Shepherd at Thirty-fifth street and Fairmount avenue that the 322 women who are taken care of there under a gentle but very firm and somewhat Spartan confinement are treated like sinners who need repentance, are instructed in the way to repent and are expected to walk very circumspectly in order to show the fruits of repentance for a long while before they are allowed their liberty and also that some who show too little fruit or fruit of a dangerous nature do not regain their liberty. It was evident, too, that their reclamation was not given into the hands of volunteers, nor were they diverted into the new life by conxing or petting of a secular nature devised by girls of their own age who had not fallen. The priest quite scouted the idea that diversion for their idle hours was what they needed. THE New York idea for Inwood House,

on the contrary, as briefly sketched by Miss Jean Beggs, seemed to focus on the young delinquents being treated like girls. No locks and keys, and no program of drilled occupations or locked-step recreations. Religion—yes, but of a kind to make them forget their sin for the enjoyment of and a future career that would ignore the sadness and badness of the If the audience had been left with these two distinct impressions to decide between, a debate might have been helpful, but the remainder of the program was made up of brief reports of the Sleighton Farm ideal the Church Mission of Help ideal, the Coun-eil of Jewish Women's ideal, the former Magdalene Society's ideal, the Travelers Aid recipe, the White Williams Foundation recommendation, an interpolation about men delinquents and Mcs. Blankenburg's very inspired by her experience during the late election.

Lebanon, O., has dedicated a monu-ment to the Poland China hog and a local poetess composed an ode for the occasion which may be sung to the tune of "Amer-ica." Which after all, is not the first time glery has been heaped on those who brought home the bacon.



THE FOOL

# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

### HORATIO CONNELL

On Stardardizing Music Teaching THE profession of music teaching is seri-Lously in need of standardization and some kind of supervision as to the qualifications of those who shall be allowed to teach, according to Horatio Connell, singer and

"Any one who desires," said Mr. Connell. "can begin the teaching of music almost irrespective of his qualifications, strange to say, this is about the only profession or business which may be engaged in under these lax conditions. A physician, a lawyer or a school teacher must go through a long course of instruction and pass a rigid examination before he is allowed to practice or teach, and even a groceryman must obtain a liceuse before he can open a store. But with regard to music, none of this ision maintained.

result of all this has been that there are in every city in the country, large or small, many teachers of music who have not the proper equipment or qualifications, and, owing to the general lack of knowledge on the part of the parents as to what the irements in a music teacher should be they go their way without let or hindrance in a material sense some of them do surprisingly well.

## Promising Pupils Spoiled

"Many a promising young musical talent has been, if not entirely spoiled, at least given a serious setback through incompe teaching in the early days of his musica study. My own observation has led me to believe that this condition exists to a greater degree in voice instruction than in the strumental branches, although competent eachers of instrumental music tell me that strumental it also exists in their special branches to a

ery large extent.
"But, in any case, the young pupil and the parent who is ignorant of the technical requirements of a competent teacher should eceive some protection. Education of the parents to this degree is impracticable, and it is my firm belief that the initiative in this important matter should be taken the music teachers themselves -- those who are themselves competent and who have a pride in maintaining high standards in their pro-

fession.

"The cultivation of the art of music through practice of it is almost daily receiving fresh impetus in our country. There-fore it is all the more important that the pupils should receive instruction which their parents know is right.

## Standardization a Necessity

"To this end the first great step, as I see it, is some method of standardizing musical instruction. By this I mean that some organization should be started which would take up the subject, agree upon cer-tain standards to be exhibited and maintained by all teachers who desire to join it.

matter of choosing the teacher for children has always been a serious one, and many things other than the ability of the teacher to perform or even to pass a written examination should be into consideration by the parents Almost any one who has a knowledge of the rudiments of music can study the uch master teachers as Lehmann or Garcia talk or write fluently on instruction the voice without ever having given a single or knowing how such instruction lesson or knowing how such instruction should be given. "But let such an applicant give a lesson

in front of or to an impartial and compe-tent jury, or let him exhibit, say, half a dozen of his pupils to such a body or judges and the real abilities of that teacher will become apparent.

## Difficulties in the Way

"I realize that there are many practical difficulties in the way of starting and sucessfully conducting such an organization but music has now taken such a place in the but music has now to the American people that something should be done to insure the musical welfare of the pupil against feachers who are not competent to do the work which they profess to do. "The most difficult problem in the teach-

ing profession is to correct bad musical habits which have been formed through the inculcation of wrong precepts by teachers of the kind to which I have referred. A pupil who has received no musical instruction up to the time when he comes into the hands of a competent teacher presents fallow sol which is relatively easy to cultivate, espe-

cially if there is some degree of musical talent and a real desire to learn. But the pupil who has been incorrectly taught presents a problem of an entirely different character and one which is very difficult to person is usually the kind which sticks longest, and the bad habits are, therefore, the more difficult to eradicate. But in every case it must be done before any instruction along, the proper lines can be given. The correct and the incorrect simply will pot the correct simply

"For these reasons it is important, both for the good name of the music-teaching profession and for the musical welfare of the pupil, that competent instruction be that competent instruction given at the beginning of his musical career who is not technically educated musically some form of standardization in teaching and by some method of guaranteeing auto matically that the teacher selected is a good

## Remedy Lies With the Teachers

"The remedy for this lax condition in teaching must be applied by the music teachers themselves; no other agency is competent to do it, and it is they who have the nost at stake. It is no uncommon thing in music for a pupil to take a few lessons, not nearly enough to qualify him to impart any knowledge to another person, ever granted that he has natural ability as teacher, and almost immediately take pupils himself, continuing with his own instruction or not, according to his wishes in the matter.

"Every one knows of the story of Paderewski, who, while taking a walk, heard some one playing one of his compositions in an atrocious manner. He stopped, and going in played the piece himself for the young girl whom he found there. A day or two later he again went that way and saw a sign: 'Piano Lessons Given—Pupil of Paderewski.' Well, this story has not been so terribly exaggerated at 1hat.

"I believe that the material difficulties in way of such an organization as I have mentioned can be overcome. It is necessary to fix a standard sufficiently high to estab-lish the entire competency of every teacher who desires the prestige which membership in such an organization would bring, and then to live inflexibly up to that standard so doing the musical interests of city as well as those of the individual pupi would be safeguarded and the teaching profession would take a tremendous jump not only in popular esteem, but in the service which it would render to the community and

## What Do You Know?

## QUIZ

What was the Golden Fleece? What famous American naval com-mander was of Spanish descent? Who was Gargantua? 4. In what year was Halley's comet last visible."

5. From what language is the word cafe-teria derived?

What is ichthyology? What kind of a railway car is called g 8. In what year of the World War was
Earl Kitchener drowned?
9. What is the "French Had"?
10. What is the prigin of the expression
"drat it"?

# Answers to Saturday's Quiz Haakon VII is the present King of Nor-

word conch should be pronounced

Conk.
A quidnunc is one who seeks or affects to know all that is going on; an inquisitive busybody.

Negus is a drink made of wine, water and lemon juice sweetened, especially popular in the eighteenth century. It takes its name from its inventor, Colonel Negus.
A censer is a vessel for burning incense, especially in religious ceremonies. A censor is any one who censors or arraigns; a critic.
Wu Ting-fang was envoy from Chim

arraigns; a critic.

Wu Ting-fang was envoy from China to
the United States in parts of the terms
of Cleveland and Roosevelt and
throughout the McKinley period.
Two American Presidents who circumnavigated the globe were William
Howard Taft and U. S. Grant. Their
globe-girdling was not done desired.

Howard Taft and U. S. Grant. Their globe-girdling was not done during their terms of office.
he Chemin des Dames (Ladies' road) is a roadway between Laon and Reims, the scene of severe fighting during the World War.
I own the soft impeachment' is an expression derived from Sheridan's comedy, "The Rivals."

cayman is a tropical American all-

### SHORT CUTS

Six new bridges! That's putting 'em

Cynicism is for the bootlegger a friend Miners may yet win the battle for the

perators. First Hutchison and now Hagen takes bite out of Sandwich.

Japan has again decided to evacuate Siberia. Why this haste?

And, anyhow, we trust the Flipino mission enjoyed its little visit. The Stock Exchange seemed to suspect

Mex. Pete of throwing the bull. News of the Tidioute gusher confirms the opinion that Clinger is a peach.

Would a municipal theatre provide user with a stock of home-cured hams; Chief Justice Taft has been made a bencher, but "Babe" Ruth got there first,

Whatever other shortage the world knows the fool never lacks a The Prince of Wales has been made. Knight of the Thistle. If he sits on it.

lood Knight! Ireland may, unfortunately, learn that hand of authority grows heavy when fear guides it.

In the matter of explanations that don't explain, heah dem Bell's, don' 70' beah dem Bell's?

Thanks to a councilmanic appropriation, own orchestra will be able to distribute \$40.000 in pleasing notes. The Alter ruling on the Snyder audit naturally proves conclusively that the law is the embodiment of everything that's excel-

Which it really enforces. This spoils in chance of rivaling Bermuda as a summer

resort.

If Hiram Johnson goes down to defeat in California it may well be that Charles Evans Hughes will bear the news with

Pussyfoot Johnson has been invited to join the wet forces for light wines and beer. Recognition of the fact that Pussyfoot is a good sport.

Flappers, declaims sixteen-year-old valedictorian of Atlantic City High School, are signs of the times. It cannot be denied. Electric signs of the times.

York, Pa., has a colony of bees that has produced 196 pounds of honey in two weeks. Poor creatures! Think of the fun the butterflies have had in that time Marconi predicts a house-to-house radio

service without danger of listeners-in. When this becomes general it will be a severe blow to some patrons of rural party lines. Hysterical attacks on the British Gov

ernment following the assassination of Field Marshal Wilson presage the possibility of a dustardly deed being followed by a toolish New York lathers went on strike be-

cause they didn't like the taste of the nails they were provided with. The contractors which they were accustomed. saying a mouthful. Now comes Mr. Tinkham, who cheer-fully spanks the Anti-Saloon Leaguer votes

while the twunklesome mandolin merrily twanks liquid anti-Volsteadian notes. But why worry, old top, while John Barleycorus pranks are still played on the Shipping

Doctor tells Chicago convention that rouge will ruin complexions and lipstick prove fatal. These Things Just Happen Though the admonition is not new, it still bears telling. When the craze for making up begins to decline (and there is already some slight evidence of diminution), one will probably be safe in declaring the awhim rather than a warning is responsible.