vening Public Tedger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, PRESIDENT con C. Martin, Vice President and Treasurer; Fig. A. Tyler, Secretary, Charles H. Lucing-Philip S. Collins, John R. Williams, John J. Freen, George F. Goldsmith, David E. Smiley, Scotte.

IN C. MARTIN General Business Manager Published daily at Punito Lanogan Building
Independence Square. Philadelphia.

ZANTIC CITT. Press.-Union Building
FORE. 364 Madison Ave
BOIT. 701 Ford Building
Lovis. 613 Globe-Democrat Building
States. 1302 Tribune Building
NEWS BUREAUS: WASHINGTON BUREAU,

N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.
The Son Burgar.
The Son Hulding
endon Burgar.
Trafalgar Building
The Evening Public Listens is served to subscribers in Padate pale, and surrounding towers
at the rate of twelve (12) comes per week, payable
the carrier.
By mail to points outside of Philadelphia in
the United States, Canada or United States posthe United States, Canada or United States pos-cisions, postage free, fitty (50) cants per month, bit (50) dollars per year, payable in advance. To all foreign countries one (1) dollar a month, Notice-Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601 Address all communications to Evening Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

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HERRIN

TF IT is true that no one will or can be punished for the musshere of strikebreakers at Herrin, Ill and this is the frank implication of every bit of news issued from Herrin to the curide worldcountry of a condition more subtly dangerous than any other Litherto created out of Industrial misunderstanding and strife. We shall have to admit a triumph of violence

Herrin is a union community, ruled by union feeling and capable of interpreting its mind and purpose through the medium of elected officers. So it is apparently willing to record its belief that strike-breakers ought to be murdered in cold bleed

It does not greatly matter at this mo-

ment that the miners of Herrin may have suffered a great deal or that they may have felt the stendy pressure of influences that tended to leave them and their families desperate and in want. The question is dangerous example to all other strikers and, indeed, to all other groups who feel disposed to take the law into their own hands and substitute brute vengenace for the rule of

less or bloodthirsty. What underlying fortors made barbarians of a group at Herrin?

WHAT WOMEN HAVE DONE THE women who formed the Woman's Christian Temperatus Union did not chink they had to wait for the right to vote

before attempting to influence legislation. They knew that laws were massed in response to a popular demand and they set about organizing the demand. It was through their urging that laws

were passed providing for instruction in the schools on the effects of alcohol and tobacco on the human system. They urged the passage of anti-cigarette laws and secured them in some States. And they set themselves to bring about the protection of young girls by demanding the passage of stricter laws. Such laws were massed in a large number of the States as a result of their agitation. And, of course, they have fought the

liquor traffic from their first organization, Union spread from the United States into other countries through the missionary holding an international convention in this city to transact routine business and to continue the propaganda for temperance to

Mr. Haynes, national prohibition enforce-ment agent, was within the facts when he enid to the delegates that their organization about the adoption of the probablery amendment to the Constitution.

the moral life of the country to- been whole. some. It has consistently held up to public view a high standard, and in any history of social reforms of the last fifty years it will

A UNIQUE "DRIVE"

THE Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science enjoys the distinction of conducting its first and last drive for funds. This admirable institution, whose thoucands of graduates have played so large a part in the advancement of science in medicine, in industry and the arts, occupies a unique position. It is the oldest and most important pharmaceutical college in the country. Scientifically and ecodastically it founders, but the second convers of the ex-istence of the in-titution lines it confronting A situation which must be relieved if the

continuity of its usefulness and success is to The college has outgrown its material equipment and constricted quarters on Tenth Forty-third street and Woodland avenue, where it is proposed to erect a plant com-mensurate in resources with the seeps and

ment of pharmacy.

The object of the present campaign is the

paising of \$2,000,000, one-half of which will be devoted to an endowment fund, while the other will be expended in the construct of uitable buildings, the finest of their kind in the world.

This is a drive without appearing. It sequent campaigns. For the arsa time in its 101 years of activity the Phillidelphia College of Pharmacy is asking for popular support, especially, of course, from those cle-ments in the community interested in the narvelous advances made by science in the Setudy of drugs and medicines. It is a worthy cause warranting attention and practical public indersement.

ONE CHANCE FOR CONGRESS

TF THE election last Tuesday is to be interpreted as a rebuke of the Sixty-seventh Congress, the President's call for an extrasession to meet on November 20 easily may be construed as an appeal for good be-

Virtually the same Congress that has been ovocative of so much resentment and discontent will assemble for a last hance to redeem itself. Although there will be a few changes in the occupants of seats, due to filling out unexpired terms, the political mplexion of both houses will be un-

As the special session will assuredly run into the regular congressional session which opens in December, the two terms may be regarded as a unit. Whatever may happen the national legislature after March 4. sill be under conditions strikingly the two imminest theions, short and

long, will provide the Republican Party with an opportunity to rise to serious obligations and to cope with them with the might of an overwhelming majority. The chance of constructive accomplishment is

critical and pressing.

It is well known that the President has set his heart upon the passage of the Ship-Subsidy Bill during the coming months. If the measure is not put through this time it will, for all its merits, probably suffer a total eclipse. Action is also badly needed on other measures of national consequence. The Sixty-seventh Congress is on trial. If it is unaware of what the latest mandate of the public means, if it is still oblivious to its obligations, it must suffer an odium with few parallels in the legislative record of Washington. The sole chance for a reprieve, so for as popular opinion and the verdict of history are concerned, is near at

WILL DIVORCE REFORMERS ASK A 20TH AMENDMENT?

The Movement for Better Marriage Laws Is Reminiscent of the Early Work of the Drys

AN EFFURT by the General Federation of Women's Clubs to check what is known properly exemph as the divorce evildivorce mania might be a better term-is to take the form of an appeal to Congress. The federation is a national organization, which became a political power when the Suffrage Amendment was finally passed. It is preparing to ask for a national marriage and divorce law under which the legal separation of a man and his wife will be allowed only for "insanity, infidelity, abandonment for the year, cruel and induces a treatment or consistion of an infamous crime."

It is the belief of the spokesmen for the federation that marriage, like divorce, is necomplished too easily in the United States. They therefore seek to prevent the marriage of persons who may be suffering from contagious diseases. Pauperism would be a ban to marriage under the terms of the law they propose. Girls under eighteen and youths under twenty-one would have to have the consent of their parents before a license could be issued to them. What the women desire to do is to make divorce less of a fashion and marriage less of a reckless adventure. They believe, rationally enough, that easy divorce is becoming a general scandal and that separations obtained because of incompatibility of temper or mere whims are the natural consequences of the hasty marriage that leads to leisurely repentance as well as an encouragement to the casual experience in matrimony which can promise nothing good for the future of

What the ladies of the federation seem to have forgotten is that Congress has no authority to legislate for the States. Reforms in divorce and marriage laws, if they are to be accomplished without further amendments to the Constitution, will have to begin in the Legislatures of the various States. The country, if we are to judge be current political events, has had enough of constitutional amending for the present. The elections proved, if they proved anything, a general dissatisfaction with centralized authority and the theory under which Congress was compelled to appear as a sort of morals police for the whole country. Therefore, the Federation of Women's Clubs will be wiser if it confines its work in behalf of marriage and divorce reforms to the Legislatures in States where the federation are admirable in many ways.

becoming something of a national scandal. The dignity of the institution of marriage will suffer grievously in the end if divorces may be had for the asking in States like Nevada, and the people who are least fitted by temperament or character for marriage

There is some ground for the belief that marriage should be made more difficult. strictive law. For it happens that, as matters stand, marriage is extremely difficult for many young men and women ideally fitted to found American homes. Social and economic barriers and the high costs of living serve to keep many sensitive young Americans single. The growing demand by young women for independence and "freedom" is another thing that contributes to the confusion in which the marriage question has become involved.

ing steadily in native American families The population of the country is increasing. but the increase is apparent chiefly in regions pay dated by the foreign-born.

any question related to avertage and divorce can be after all deals with through legal statutes. What the times need is a better a spinistance with the value of meral laws, hetter owns, valuing and something of the ord and altreat forgotten hands of rever-er. If some one can find an antidote for coplastication and a cure for the scourge of popular equicism the distance and marringe problem will settle itself.

MAKE WAY FOR BEST MEN

FRIII iniquity of the seniority rule in Senator Met'ermies, in Les letter to

Senator Lodge negling a medification of the pointment of the best men to the chairman-ships of committees regardless of the length of their service, is the latest member of that hody to get in line.

Conditions undoubtedly are shaping themselves to a new deal Senator Borah is in line for the chalrantic hip of the Committee on Foreign Relations and Senator La Follette will be the second member of the Committee on Finance ofter March 4. Norther of these men represents the pre dominant centiment of the Republican Party on finance or on foreign affairs. It would be unfortunate if they should succeed the chairmanship of the committees

dealing with these matters. As these two Senators have been opponents of the seniority rule they cannot very well oppose its abolition if their colleagues should decide the time is ripe for the

NEWS FROM NEXT WEEK

66T HAD not been sleeping very well," the I hast witness of all in the New Bruns wick murder mystery probably will say when she appears finally to refute all that has been alleged by others who call themselves eye-witnesses of the scenes in De Russey's woods on the night of the tragedy. "I went out of my cabin about 10 o'clock to take a walk. I took my dog Geraldine with me and went as far as the Phillips farmhouse, the one which the Boy. Mr. Hall is supposed to have owned. I sat down by the WHAT TRAVELERS EAT

roadside. The night was still.

"A man whom I recognised as the clergy-man went into the house and he was accompanied by Mrs. Mills. I continued to sit there. Then, all of a sudden. I heard the sounds of gentle music, which grew louder and louder. I looked down the road Largest in World and saw a beautiful, large boat, what you might call an Egyptian barge, coming to-ward me. It was filled with beautiful blondes, who were playing mandelins, and it was rowed by royal slaves, and in the

front on glorious cushions sat a young Sheik who looked like Rodolph Valentino, only handsomer. He was dressed in cloth of gold and silver, and he seemed very quiet and stern. The blondes looked like Mary Pickford. They were prettier than Mary. though, and their curls were more golden. They played and played on the mandelins and sang a sad song. I knew that there was supposed to be a road there, but there was a sort of lake, because I saw it.

"When the Egyptian barge got to the door of the Phillips farmhouse it stopped and the young Sheik got out waving his scimitar. Guards in armor followed him. There were jewels of various colors in his turban, for I saw them shining in the light of the small moon that was then in the sky. He seemed terribly disturbed and went right to the front door and opened it and went in, and in a little while I saw him coine out with his guards. They had the man and the women with them all tied in rope. They put them in the Egyptian barge and called sharply to the royal slaves, and were rowed away toward De Russey's lane. The mandolins were playing again, but I could hear cries and scuffles in the barge. The young Sheik sat on the cushions with his arms folded and a tragic look on his I went home and thought nothing about the matter until I read in the newspapers about the bodies found under the

crabapple tree." The authorities at New Brunswick will announce the discovery of new and very important clues. Indictments will be promised at once. The police will say that they are glad that the mystery was solved at last.

QUAKE AND ASTROLOGY

TT IS about as reasonable to assume that sun spots of planetary conjunctions caused the latest terrible earthquake in Chile as that these celestial manifestations had anything to do with the elections a week ago. Doubtless it is because upheavals of the land and sea are sometimes so tragically stupendous that appalled humanity has a distinct aversion to ascribing to such entaclysins origins local and in a sense presaic

Staggered mortals, such as those who escaped death at Coquimbo on Saturday when the whole Pacific Ocean seemed to recede for what appeared almost to be a leap across the continent, cannot be expected to view the shambles about them in a mood of passionless scientific detachment. Hence the revival of an old, and in responsible quarters, discredited version of the sunspot-influence yarn and the sensoning of astrology, with Mars, Mercury and Neptune pictured as conspirators of the zodiac.

The Chilenn earthquake, however, does not need to be tricked with medievalism to win the respect of fear for its fury. One thousand or more persons have been killed. Towns are laid in ruins and there is again mourning and desolation along one of the most unstable and awe-inspiring coasts of

Earthquakes are most prevalent in regions where the descent of mountains and highlands to the sea is steepest. Japan is, therefore, ominously within the danger some and virtually the entire Pacific scaboard of America from Alaska to the Magellan Straite.

The proximate cause of earthquakes in these areas is the fracture and sudden movement, of underground rock masses. laws are nest lax. Certainly the aims of These disturbances are connected with the process of the folding and faulting of the the Andes, impose an enormous strain upon such crustal movements. It is assumed that certain accumulations of stress promote conditions giving rise to violent ruptures, in contrast to the slow geologic changes always in progress.

When the strain is particularly severe and the resistance of the underlying masses relatively weak, the sudden shock produces agitation of the earth's surface or the bed of the sea. These were almost certainly the conditions creating the earthquake at Messing, the most devostating, so for as loss of life is concerned, of any in recorded times. The tidal waves which swept over the Sicilian city are estimated to have reached a height of eleven meters. Imaginative witnesses of the convulsion at Coquimbo fix the height of the rushing mass of water at fifty

meters, 164 feet. If this estimate is proved to be excessive, the tragedy of a calamitous event will not be lessened. A strip of Chilean coast has been visited by the effect of a miscalculation in Nature, which forfeits nothing of its claims to awe and wonderment when regarded apart from rubbishy astrology and theatric "portents."

MR. WILSON'S FAITH

MR. WILSON, whose improving health will be noted with gratification by all his countrymen, has far more faith in the Democratic Party than the party ever had in him. That is clear after a reading of the short address which he delivered on Armistice Day to the people who went to his house in Washington on a pilgrimage of sympathy and affection.

When the former President asserts that his party is coming back to save the political situation at home and abroad there can be no doubt that a wish is father to a thought that can have little basis in reality

The Democrats today are without a leader and without a cause. The men who control the party in regions where it displays any vitality are those who seldom knew what Mr. Wilson was talking about and who shared neither has ability, his courage nor his idealism. He was an advocate of enlightenment and of world peace, and he tried to be a friend to all mankind. His successors in the control of his party, so far as we are able to observe, are thinking for the most part of the restoration of the liquor traffic and the power they may wield

as enemies of prohibition. The world shows few contrasts so strange as that presented by the Democratic leadership of the recent past and of the present.

There is a big woman Lacking the Lacking the shortinge among the Finer Touch Hivaros, an Indian says Prof. B. F. Wallis, of Bultimore says Prot. B. F. Wallis, of Buitimore, so when a warrior wants another man's wife he simply kills the other man and takes her. The hely in the case doesn't mind in the least she being horribly uncivilized. If she possessed culture things would be very different. She would do her own killing her own killing.

New Yorker, seventy Nostalgia eight years old, who has spent most of his life in Sing Sing, openly stole a package of hardware so that he might return to prison, and expressed the hope that he might be permitted to stay there till he died. Which, of course, proves nothing, except that one may grow used to anything.

Singly and in battalions the new words come. The latest, "fascism," has a sad and unpleasant appearance and sound, but it has already taken out its naturalisation papers on the newspaper front page.

Dining Cars of Today and of the Past. Enormous Amounts of Food Consumed-Pennsylvania's Service

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN THE last wooden dining car on the Pennsylvania Railroad system has been re-

It was the veteran of one of the oldest dining-car services in the country.

All the original dining cars were of wood.

They had stove heat and oil lights and served only tweeters. They had stove heat and oil lights and seated only twenty-four persons.

The kitchen had inadequate range, refrigerator and storage service.

Such a thing as an electric fan was unknown, and in summer these kitchens were rivals of the hot room of a Turkish bath.

In those days the dining service was a source of heavy loss to the company.

The revenue was increased, however, by the sale of wines and liquors, and this helped to reduce the permanent liability.

Then the steward of the car was the barkeeper.

col ARGEST in the world" is the title Liven to the Pennsylvania system for

Of these approximately fifty-three are in operation on its lines west of Pittsburgh.

Each car represents an outlay of more than \$30,000, of which about one-fifth is included in furniture, silverware, linen, utensils and kitchen outfit.

If all the Pennsylvania's dining cars were placed end to end on a single track they would form a dining corridor two miles in length.

length.
All cars are now equipped with from thirty to thirty-six senting capacity.
A force of approximately 1550 persons are

required to operate these cars.

In the course of a year the colored waiters served 3,575,000 meals to travelers on its flying trains.

CTRIKING changes have taken place in the style of these dining cars since the first one was set rolling.

Twenty-five years ago they were wonderful samples of the carpenters', wood engravers', designers', and painters' art.

They were ornate in the beauty of their finishing in metal and wood.

Steel cars were introduced about 1905 or 1906.

With them was introduced the care of the care o

their interior decoration.

Twenty-five years ago but sixteen of these superb restaurant cars were operated west of Pittsburgh.

gets only a fleeting glimpse, is the kitchen.

Think of a cook in a private home operating in the space assigned to these func-

four cooks and three assistants are con Working, too, with the train rushing like a cannon ball around curves and over noisy

of the system.

Every man has his place and every duty is detailed carefully until it becomes a sed ond-nature routine.

Another feature is that every man in the service has to be trained in his vocation. 'Skilled forces must be developed and maintained through careful instruction and

anniversary of his connection with the road.

Newspapermen of Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore and New York, of the

It was in that year that the sun set on the editorial-pass system; alackaday!

Commission in 1876.

Railway.
"Experiment" was the name given to it, and it cost \$50, or ten pounds. That was in 1825.

A row of seats ran along the sides. There was but one door, and it was in the rear. With all that the car was a success.

to improve upon it.

The second step was the adoption of a standard car. It resembled three coach bodies placed on a four-wheeled truck or

It is the same style of car, with n.odifications, now used in England.

With impudent bravado With impudent bravado
Rum runners have defied
The doughty Dry Armada
With chasers on the side.
There's grief upon each mug.
The sleuths have lost a tug.
Sternly they
Vow some day
Thou'll give old Beatler in

hundred thousand dollars
Was in the captain's purse.
Oh, well! Heigh-o! Ho, hum!
'Twould buy a lot of rum.
Perhaps he may
Pind a way
To give old Bootleg its E. O.



"YOU SHOULD WORRY!"

Everybody in the service rejoiced when the rum sales, were stopped.

its dining-car service.

Its fleet of these restaurant cars now numbers 125.

With them was inaugurated the era of plain but elegant finish.
Simplicity has since been the keynote in

Now there more than fifts.

ONE of the most interesting places on a diner, and of which the traveling public

tionaries in a dining ear?
On floor spaces of 1912 by 214 feet all the millions of meals are prepared.
Within this miniature kitchen one chef, tinuously at work during the period of their

It would be impossible to accomplish what these men do were it not for the perfection

WHEN it comes to food consumed by travelers on these trains the amount is An average of 10,000 meals are served every day in the Pennsylvania's dining cars.

Approximately 2,000,000 eggs are consumed in the course of a year.

Of fresh meat 1,500,000 pounds are required, and 1,300,000 of potatoes.

To go with this there are 5.000,000 rolls, 150,000 pounds of coffee, 500,000 pounds of sugar and 500,000 quarts of milk. Add to this total the butter, brend, fish, pastry, vegetables other than potatoes, with condiments and sauces, lard and cooking oil,

and the figures mount enormously.

T AM told that the Pennsylvania may very I likely inaugurate its seashore summer The season will, doubtless, also close two weeks later if this is done.

C. K. MacNichol, one of the system's

representatives, has canvassed the resorts along the coast and finds, he tells me, every business man enthusiastic over the proposition for a longer senson.

Mr. MacNichol is one of the veterans of

the system.

Last June he celebrated the forty-fifth older generation, recall him as the efficient representative who handled the editorial excursions to Cape May for fifteen years prior to 1906.

During, the late war he acted as the Pennsylvania's representative in conducting Pennsylvania's representative in conducting conscripted men from their homes to the various camps in the East.

As tourist guide and representative he has visited every resort and place of interest in the East and South.

Mr. MacNichol's first employment when a boy was in the office of the Centennial Companion in 1876.

T'S a far cry from the first rathroad passenger car to the Pennsylvania's luxurious dining or sleeping car of today.

The first railway passenger car of whithere is any record was built in England. It was for the Stockton and Darlington

became so popular that an effort was made

Frame.

Each compartment had two seats crosswise and facing each other, with a capacity
for six persons. The doors were at the

After noting the fact that a tug with a crew of thirteen men, including the captain, who had a hundred thousand dollars in his jeans, has disappeared, and that bootleg pirates are suspected of having captured the yessel, the following little ditty may be sung plaintively to the tune of "The Bay of Biscay-O.)

They'll give old Bootleg its K. O. Experience's scholars
Sare never have felt worse.
A hundred thousend dollars

ok to the form rather than to the musical substance of what they are hearing. "No man is ever so happy, no matter what remuneration he receives, as when he is singing or playing to a house filled to the doors. It is the artist's greatest joy.

It is a mistake for any conductor to play

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS! Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best any but music of the best kind. He should

JOSEF A. PASTERNACK never 'stoop' to the average listener, but should endeavor to bring the musically un-On Music for the Masses

M of the watchwords of cultural movements all over the world, is of comparatively recent development, but is making up in energy for what it lost in time in the matter of getting started, says Josef A. Paster-nack, conductor of the Philharmonic Society Orchestra of Philadelphia.

"In the olden days when music was played, not merely a movement or two, because it is a complete picture and it will

first being recognized as one of the really serious fine arts," said Mr. Pasternack, "it was only for the few who could pay to maintain their own orchestras and choruses, and the public had very little chance to hear any music outside of the church. Under these circumstances, the nobles and the persons of high degree were the patrons of the art, and musicians, even, as late as time of Haydn and Mozart, were regarded as little more than servants of a rather hear a fine higher degree than the ordinary one in the houses of titled personages.

Mozart, and from that time on there was a constantly increasing demand on the part of the people for a share in the music of the period. Compare this situation with that of today, when every one feels that music is a necessity (and as the Government Compare this situation of this country so ruled during the late war), and one will see what an advance and what a change of sentiment have taken place in this regard in about a century and a half,
"The effect of good music upon the moral
character of the people and its educational
influence upon them cannot be too highly
estimated. But to reach this result the
music must be placed where the greatest
number of persons can bear it and here to number of persons can hear it and hear it frequently. For this reason I am glad to see that the improvement in the music which the moving-picture houses are giving has heen so great, although much of this music is still very bad. The movies unquestionably exercise a vast influence upon the peo-ple; and, while the matter of music is entirely a secondary one so far as most of the audience is concerned, still the repeated hearing of the better kind of music cannot help doing a lot of valuable missionary work.

When the Change Came

"The change came in about the time of

"The mechanical music-making appara stuses, such as the talking machine and the player-piano, also have done much to edurection. These things have brought hom to a vast number of persons music of which they would otherwise have remained in ignorance and have familiarized them with many masterpieces of the world's best compositions through repeated hearings.

Growth of Orchestras "But perhaps the greatest and most sig-nificant of all has been the immense growth of orchestras, especially in this country. The oversold condition of the Philadelphia Orchestra year after year is proof of this fact, as are also the crowds which attend the series of concerts of the Philharmonic. the series of concerts of the Philharmonic.

"There is great need for more orchestral music, and the people, not only of Philadelphia, but of the country at large, have shown that they will eagerly absorb more than they are getting now. This has been the experience of the Boston Symphony, the New York Philharmonic, the New York Symphony Society (Mr. Damrosch's orchester) and president of the others. This tra) and practically all of the others. This is further shown by the large number of new orches.ras, perhaps not so great as those which I have mentioned, which have been started in other cities of the United Personally I want to play for the masses

and so does every artist worthy of the name. He would rather appear before a large and enthusiastic audience, even though not so highly cultivated from the technical musical standpoint, than before an audience of critical and highly educated musicians who

educated person up a step at a time, by giving him only the best music. It is New York girl thinks she swallowed an Al Smith button. Oh, well, the camsurprising how quickly the public, which so many persons deem to be musically unpaign's over. educated, will respond to this kind of music. "If a symphony is played it should be all

not do from the artistic standpoint to tear it apart; but it is not always necessary to play a symphony except on a regular symphonic program. "There is plenty of good melodious music of a lighter type which is admirably adapted for lighter concerts, all of which is well worth a hearing, but much of which is not often heard in public. I mean the lighter overtures, of which there are a great number, the waitzes of Johann Strauss and music of this kind generally. I would far

rediocre symphony which will be dead in a day so far as the concert stage is concerned. Works Finely Scored

"This lighter music is beautifully scored. Contrary to a widespread impression in this country, it is not written for a small orchestra, but was originally composed for the complete symphony orchestra, perhaps without the 'extra' instruments, but for the regular symphonic complement.

"This music should be heard with this complete instrumentation to be fully appre-ciated, and if technically trained musicians would only take the time to look over the scores of these lighter works they would be amazed to find how much can be learned from them. "The summer concerts in the Park last

season gave a wonderful opportunity to show what response the people made to music of the better kind, which was made easily accessible to them. It is certainly a splendid thing for the city to give its citizens chance to hear this fine orchestral music free and under such excellent auspices as was the case at Lemon Hill. the series for next season will be augmented: it will surely prove to be popular. Radio offers greater things in possibilities than in performance thus far, but when cer ain mechanical difficulties are overcome, as they will be before very long, it too will afford fine means of getting the best music to the people directly.

Making Music Themselves

"The constant hearing of good music will lead to the making of music by thousands of persons who will desire to learn to sing play some instrument after they have heard what can be done and realize the amount of enjoyment they can give to them-selves and others in this manner. This is an inevitable result of hearing good music. In a way this situation is here already, but our people are not making the right kind of music, and some of them have not selected the instruments with the greatest musical possibilities. Americans spend more money on music than any other nation in the world, but in so far as music making by the individual is concerned, much of the music vidual is concerned. which is being made does not uplift the maker of it.

"Community singing is another incentive in the general movement toward music making. It helps people to find that they enjoy singing and often puts them in touch with organizations doing more ambi.ious choral work; this is always a gain for a community, as music is always a wholesome ommunity, as music is always a wholesome influence and it makes for better citizenship in every way."

Service men bombarded a speaker with buns at an Armistice Day din-Takes the Cake have been speakers with buns at banquets before, but this was different. When the orator attacked organized labor the fat was in the fire and the doughboys did the rest. He now is of the opinion that whatever they may have been in the past, there is considerable punch in the current buns. ner in Scranton.

SHORT CUTS

. Well, nobody ever accused Mrs. Catt of pussyfooting.

Perhaps the Allies are merely fattening Turkey for Thanksgiving.

One truth alone shines out of the New inswick murder case: Somebody is Brunswick murder case: lying.

The French birthrate is again decreasing. This helps to make the German menace a real one.

Governor-elect of Kansas will do his best to abolish the State's Industrial Court. 'Tis thus progress is ever made—two steps forward and one back. The world is not surprised to learn that Ali Kennal, tortured and killed by mob, was one of Turkey's most enlightened

citizens. That is a mob's favorite meat. Sproul may consult Pinchot before an pointing a State Highway Commission The revised version therefore re-Straight is the path on the broad high-

Pa., has thanked those who voted against him. So now when he formally thanks his

Wife of defeated candidate in York

Many a successful candidate has as-cribed his success to his wife; but it re-quired ultra modernism to produce the defeated candidate who blames her husband

American ships changing to foreign registry must not engage in the lique "Trele, may I get in the swim?"
"Yes," said he with a snicker.
"Get your bar in the best of trim
But don't sell any liquor."

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. In what carthquake of modern times was the greatest number of lives lost?
2. What was the first ship to complete the circumnavigation of the globe?
3. What is keep?
4. What is the keepson of a ship?
5. When was the Populist Party in the United States at the height of its activities?
6. When wrist the course "Medistofele"?

6. Who wrote the opera "Mefistofele"?
7. In what direction does the Sewance River Who was Charles Keene?
Which is the largest lake, not one of the Great Lakes, in the Eastern United States?

10. What is the literal meaning of the word

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. President Fillmore installed the first bathtub in the White House in 1850. It remained there until replaced by a more modern one by President Cleveland.

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2. Francis Ferdhamd was the name of the Austrian Archduke assassinated at Sarajevo, in Bosnia, in June, 1914.

3. Plurality in American political parlance is the greatest of more than two numbers of votes, whether or not it is a majority of the whole; also, the excess of the highest number of votes cast for any one candidate over the next highest number. Majority is more than half of a given number or group.

4. Bangkok is the capital of the Kingdom of Siam.

5. Jacinto Benavente, the Spanish playwright, is the winner of the Nobel award for 1921 for distinction in literature.

6. Philip Freneau was a noted early American poset. Among his lystess are "The Indian Burying Ground." "The Wild Honeysuckle" and "Eutaw Springs. Ills dates are 1752-1832.

7. "Nothing in his life became him like the leaving it" is from Shakespeare? "Macbeth," act one, scene four.

8. The Russo-Japanese War ended with its Treaty of Portsmouth in 1905.

9. "Weish rabbit" is correct. "Weish rare bit" is an affectation.

10. The minimum depth of the Panama Capital Contracts.