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Philadelphia, Saturday, November 13, 1922

SCHOOL BOARD'S DEFECTS

THE report of the survey of the public L schools of the city made under the direction of the State Department of Public Inetruction fills four volumes containing a total of about 1500 pages. It covers so much ground and is so voluminous that much ime will be needed to digest its recommen-Much of the survey is devoted to technical

matters in which the public at large has little interest because it is not qualified to form an intelligent judgment on the matter. The public, however, is interested in the ommendations covering the constitution of the Board of Public Education and the superintendent of schools. The members of the board are at present appointed by the Judges of the Common Pleas Court. are administrative as well as legislative officers, and the superintendent of schools has less power than is enjoyed by similar officials in other first-class cities. The report says that as a matter of prin

ciple every public body with the taxing wer should be elected by the people and be held responsible to them, and it declares that as the Philadelphia Board of Public Education has the taxing power it should logically be elected by popular vote. This is a perfectly sound theoretical syllogism. Opinion differs, however, as to its practical application to conditions in this city, where the possibility of allowing the schools to into the hands of spotls-grabbing politicians has always cast doubt upon the wisdom of the elective system.

But the report points out that great improvements can be effected in the present system without any change in the laws. The committee system, a survival from the aneient past, can be abolished. The superintendent of schools can be made the chief executive officer of the board, with fu'll power over both the business and educational phases of its work. Such an arrangement would free the members of the board from much of the detail which now occupies its time, and it would enable the superintendent to increase not only his own officiency, but the efficiency of the whole educational staff. The board could decide upon policy and leave to the superintendent the working out of that policy. This recommendation is in line with the

best educational practice in other cities. It would involve almost a revolution in local practice, because, in spite of the modern laws. old customs have prevailed here that grew up in the years when there was no superas not until ISSS that any attempt was made to have a direct. ing head for the educational work of the board, and even then the directing head's powers were confined within narrow limits. The force of inertia is so great that we have not yet been able to bring ourselves to give adequate power to the superintendent. And when the board elects a superintendent it guarantees to him a tenure of office for only one year, a plan which would make it impossible for the most brilliant and efficient educational expert in the United States to earry out any radical and effective improvement in the outdated methods that prevail. It is very clear from the report that reeponsibility for the relative backwardness of the educational system of the city rests upon the shoulders of the members of the Board of Public Education, and that unless the Legislature is to be asked to interfere we must depend upon the conversion of the board members to a better way if there is to be any great improvement.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION

REPRESENTATIVES of the Hill group of railroads in the Northwest are in Washington arguing against the tentative plan of railroad grouping announced by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The commission is authorized by the

Esch-Cummins act to arrange for the consolidation of the railroads of the country into a number of groups in such way as to provide the best service to the public. There have been many consulidations and unifications of interest among rathroad companies, limited, however, by the restrictions of the Anti-Trust Law. But the new law removes those restrictions and provides that the consolidations may be made in accordance with the Interstate Commerce Commission's plan. The Hill interests are objecting because

the commission has proposed that a system roads built up in accordance with a definite rian is to be broken up and one of the rouds transferred to unother system in order that two powerful groups of railroads may serve the same territory. While we are not particularly interested

in the details of the railroad situation in the Northwest, the people of this part of the country are intensely interested in finding it on what theory the Interstate Commerce Commission is working. What will it do with the Pennsylvania system when it turns its attention to the East? Will it turn over some of the subsidiary lines to another system or will it bring under one management all the roads in this territory? When it ands down its decision on the Hill roads we shall know what its temper of mind is.

BEAUTY'S FATAL LURE

MEMBERS of the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs have been warned eranist the lure of beauty in electing their officers. Although a cynical bachelor, when he read this news, remarked that no woman a ever beautiful to another woman, betterinformed men are aware that there is always in the unbeautiful a secret envy of the autiful which presupposes a recognition of the existence of beauty in others.

But what brings confusion to the thinking a mere man is the evident assumption the woman who was warning her sisters that plain women will elect to office a man because of her beauty. That men rould elect her has long been one of the monplaces of women's conversation.

acquit pretty women of all sorts of
the even the crime of shooting other

Beauty, so far as men are concerned,

is a law unto itself. It repeals all statutes, disregards all conventions and goes its shining way with its head high in the air serencly conscious of its power. That is,

where men are concerned. Can it be, now that women have obtained all the political rights that men enjoy and of beauty is to work itself upon them as it has worked upon men since Eve introduced Adam to the Tree of Knowledge? If the warning to the New Jersey women means anything it means that this change has come

CONGRESS CAN SINK OR SAVE OUR TRADE FLEET

The Fate of the Great New Merchant Marine Is Critically Dependent Upon the Subsidy Bill

TT 18 not necessary to ascribe perfection to the Ship-Subsidy Bill in order to read in its defeat, should that be accomplished, the doom of the American merchant

What the Nation, acting through the special session of Congress, which opens on Monday, will be called upon to estimate is the value of a great and prosperous commercial fleet. If this be deemed a handicap to public welfare, a burden upon the many, convertible into advantage for the few, the country can scrap or sell the vessels now under its flag and foreign nations can be safely counted upon to transport goods and

Switzerland has flourished without ships or sait-water ports to receive them. We will not starve if our foreign trade is entirely captured by Great Britain, France, Italy, Norway, Denmark and other nations.

There are agriculturists inland who, so long as loans are easy and soils fruitful, are ready to rejoice at the extinction of our scafaring activities. The national effort will thus be elecumscribed and reduced to the presumed benefit of those sections in which farming is the major industry.

This is the parochial view of which elaborate exposition may be expected in Congress. The principle underlying such opinion is exceedingly simple. It is the principle animating Southern Democratic legislators who advocate a tariff when it is on sugar and Northern Republican legislators who favor the admission of raw materials so long as manufactured products are protected. It is, in other words, solely and nearsightedly sectional, uninformed by the least concern for the development of the Nation

Politics of this kind is a familiar product in this country, but it is particularly to be regretted that it should assume such menseing form upon an (sage which warrants the most earnest and sincere consideration upon its merits, or even its defects.

as a whole and without regard for the

average interests of average dilzens.

Argument upon possible flaws in the ship-subsidy measure is, in a sense, beside the mark, until the Nation has made up its mind upon the broader question of the desirability of possessing its own commercial

Do we or do we not favor the maintenance of ships under our own flag? If we wish to keep them and increase their termbers, relief measures must be immediately applied. If the advantages to us of having other nations take charge of ocean trade to and from our shores are fairly judged as more than compensating for our losses, then the whole deep-water commercial expansion of the United States has been a mistake in need of speedy reparation.

Whatever its faults-and it would be idle to deny that so comprehensive a measure is not free from error in every detail-the shipping bill is an attempt to safeguard the merchant marine. Without assistance this will, save in the constal trade protected by special legislation, degenerate, shrink and eventually vanish.

If those Senators and Representatives now priming themselves to oppose President Harding's program can be conceived as entertaining a passion for logic they will condemn the possession of a large and splendid ocean fleet as detrimental to the progress of the Nation. That they will lack the hardiness to assume such a stand may be taken for granted. This will mean that the worth of its shipping to the Nation will not be tested impartially by the opposition, but with exclusive regard for selfish, smallminded, sectional interests.

The truth, of course, is that nations do flourish and capitalize varied resources and activities by developing their merchant marines and, when needful, directly protecting them. Nothing would delight Great Britain more than the failure of the subsidy bill and the consequent rule of our shipping

Sir George Palsh, the English financier and economist, on a recent visit to this country, did not hesitate to be candid on this theme. His perhaps not wholly disinterested advice to the United States was to retire forthwith from the ocean-carrying trade. Even the backwoods Congressman knows what this would mean and what nation would be the gainer. It is his fantustle idea, however. American shipping could survive the defent of the bill.

Experts, whose advice was much relied upon by the Administration in preparing the measure, have long since reached the opposite conclusion. They know that the policy of protection when applied with honesty and discrimination may be a legitimate factor in widespread national development.

They know that shipping has been the Cinderella of American industries and that foreign nations have rejoiced in the chaos and obstructive nature of our laws on this subject, and are eagerly awaiting at this moment a further misuse of the magnificent opportunities which the building of a huge commercial fleet in the war period and immediately afterward brought to the Nation.

Of the salient features of the subsidy bill it may be said that they provide for an annual protective expenditure of about \$34,000,000, to be derived from one-tenth of collections on imports and from mail contract payments; that a graduating scale of assistance is devised, and that when shipping companies carn more than 10 per cent on their capital a system of disposing of a portion of excess profits will be operative until all the subsidy funds have been re-

turned to the Government. The measure extinguishes the unworkable discriminating customs duties provisions of the Jones act and prepares for the retirement of the Government, as represented by the Shipping Board, from the merchant

marine business. Stipulations regarding the use of the freight and passenger fleet by the Government in times of war or other national emergency are also made.

It is no secret that the measure is headed for troubled waters in the extra session, nor that the Administration is hoping to swing its still large congressional majority

The chance to repair more than half a century of blundering in merchant marine legislation is here if the country is perceptive enough to think and act nationally and without township prejudice upon a vital national problem.

BARLEYCORNERS MOBILIZE WHATEVER mention of prohibition President Harding made in his muchdiscussed letter to Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson was clearly an expression of pri-

vate rather than of political opinion. Mrs. Robinson is not a public functionary. Mr. Harding's personal view of the "dry" laws can have little to do with the present case. The President didn't make the law. If he has changed his mind about some of its details he cannot be said to have done more than any one else must do who is not beyond the educational influence of experience and

observation.

The hubbub that has risen in Washington since it was breathed about that Mr. Harding believes in the "liberalization" of the Volstead net is significant for reasons not obvious on the face of the situation. It reveals a trend of thought among leaders of both parties that may lead to unprecedented political confusion in the near future. For it is now as clear as daylight that the Bonus Bill is to be revived to give vitality and a respectable front to an anti-"wet" drive in Congress and throughout the various

Thus we are told that the Soldier Bonus Bill could be made workable by "heavy taxes" to be levied on light wines and beer, Former Governor Stokes, of New Jersey, suddened by the victory of Mr. Edwards and Judge Silzer, has written to the President to suggest that wetter "dry" laws might well be the basis of a revised Republican policy. In dispatches which have the look of being inspired it is contiously hinted that the objections which caused Mr. Harding to veto the Bonus Bill would vanish automatically if there was a promise of heavy extra revenues such as might accrue from beer-and-wine tax. Plainly, the drams of Barleycorn are

beating for a forward march to battle in the new Congress. And it would be as well to understand at the beginning just what the 'wets' are alming at and just where a 'wet' victory would leave us, even though the prospects of such a victory are dim. Let us suppose that \$3,000,000,000 would

be required to meet the provisions of a Soldier Bonus Bill during the forty years come and that light wines and beer were to be restored under a to per cent tax. In forty years we should have to drink \$30,000,000,000 worth of various alcoholic brews and distillations. That is not the gloomiest part of the picture of the future that has been taking form in the minds of the anti-Volstenders. The saloon-which is in itself for worse than wine or beer or even whisky-would be restored automatically to its old place in the social and polittent life of the Nation. For there is no suggestion anywhere in this country of the really scientific restrictive schemes which are being applied successfully in places like Quebec and parts of Scandinavia.

Upon a revival of the saloon depends every plan advanced thus far for reforms of the "dry" laws. The over-zenlousness of the Anti-Saloon League is in part respon-sible for this. Had the League been content to abolish the saloon it would have known little of the sort of troubles that are growing up about it. An agency opposed to intextention, it became intextented with its own power. Mr. Wheeler may be likened to Napoleon. He risked everything by demanding and desiring too much.

IN A FEW WORDS

A maker of epigrams Thomas Riley A S A maker of epigrams Thomas Riley A Marshall—a Democrat who, as you may remember, once was Vice President of the United States-has few superiors.

"I do not object to the altens who come knocking at our gates." he said in Atlantic City, "and I wouldn't object to them if they would stop knocking after they get in!" One may applied this scattment without being in any way antagonistic to freedom of intelligent speech. What we have a right to resent in the United States is not fair criticism from within or without, but virulent enmity that springs from ignorance

What puzzies the fair minded American is the persistence with which men with an imagined mission seek out the United States for their activities and desert their native countries in which the need for political and social reforms is acute and spectacular.

Sixteen high se hoo girls, a civic class, visiting the Municipal Practical Civies Court in Akron. were empaneled in a pary in a bootleg case. A bottle of raisin jack had been found buried in the defendant's back yard and he was standing at the fence with a glass his hand when the officers arrived. Evidence too fliusy, and the garls, and promptly acquitted the prisoner. Wonder just how the verdict will affect their school rating?

The Lehigh County Arranging Fish and Game Assofor Concerts cution is distributing to cool tadpoles in the atrenus and pands of the county in order to restore builtrog nunting. Just in a little while if they don't crook they'll crook. And because of this fact every applicant is required to sign a paper releasing the association from liability for dumages for con-sequent loss of sleep. Frogs bred by so careful an association will doubtless always look before they leap.

I have thought of many men as pilotiess air-planes, said Demos-Pilotless Airplanes theres McGinnis. have wondered how, despite their lines of

poise or sense of director , they yet manage o keep a level keel and make progress. only reasonable explanation is that a Pilot in a heavenly radio station directs their course and has the journey's end in mind.

Texas man who won t White Lies Only wife by boasting of his wealth and her a fine home and much travel has been sued by her and mulcted in the sum of \$1500 for breach of marital contract. The court breach of marital contract. rules in effect that Cupid, a notorious liar, must exercise some discretion in the lies

Middletown, N Sauce for Gander woman divorced from her Sauce for Goose husband has been ordered by the Court nav her share of a bill they contracted together while wed. Here and there are women who do not think the idea of equality of the sexes is all it is crucked

Woman in North Wales is suing for divorce he-To Seek Change cause, she alleges, her husband beats her every time the stork arrives. It may be deduced from her recital that she noted only after due and mature deliberation. They have been married forty-two years, and the eleventh child has just arrived.

WHY NOT HARRISON DAY?

C. C. Harrison's Golden Jubilee Year at the University - Walter C. Hamm's Death - A Free Library Clipping Bureau

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN LORMER Provost Dr. Charles C. Harri-I son is celebrating this year the golden jubilee of his association with the University of Pennsylvania.
His connection with the institution began

For forty-six years he has been a trustee.
It is the longest and most distinguished service of any individual connected with the

Prom 1894 to 1911 he was provest.

During that period he individually raised \$10,000,000 and made marked and permanent improvements in the institution's Among his notable achievements he inaugurated the system and built the present

dormitories.

He built and paid for the Engineering and Law School Buildings.

He secured and preserved all of the ground cast of Thirty-fourth street to the uses of the University.

In the general rejoicing over the erection and dedication of the magnificent stadium,

this work of the former provost has been The inception of that work was due to C. C. Harrison.

HE WAS graduated in the fall of 1862 with the degree of A. B.
Standing at the head of his class, it was his honor to deliver the Greek oration at

commencement.

The Henry Reed prize for the best essay in English was also awarded to him.

The degree of master of arts was bestowed on him in 1865.
ile became a trustee of the University in

the Centennial year—1876.

Particularly effective was his work as a trustee on the Committee on Finance during the term of his classmate. Dr. Pepper, as

When the latter resigned C. C. Harrison was made acting provost and was confirmed as provost a year later in 1805.

The student register was 2180 when he became acting provost.

The teaching staff numbered 268.

When he became head of the University the assets of the institution were less than

\$5,060,000. On his retirement, in 1911, the student registration in all departments was 5100, and the teaching staff 500.

Meantime the assets of the University had increased to more than \$17,000,000.

BUT that is not all.

The acreage of the institution had trebled during these eventful fifteen years.

From forty acres he had increased it to The income-producing funds had been in-

The income-producing funds and been in-creased to \$5,000,000.

Over 315,000 books were in the library where there had been but 40,000 before.

He left the Universit free of debt in every particular. Under his direction the Flower Astro-

nemical Observatory, the gymnasium, the University Museum, Houston Hall, Randal Iniversity Museum, Houston Hall, Randal Morgan Laboratory, Law School buildings, Vererinary School buildings, University Settlement House and the John Harrison Laboratory of Chemistry were erected.

Dr. Harrison's golden jubilee should mark an epoch in the history of the University of Pennsylvania.

It should set uside a "Harrison Day" this semester. this semester.

WALTER C. HAMM'S will was probated V in this city last week. He died in New England, where he was

born and where he first began his newsthe was for years the general political editor and economic writer on the Philadelphia Press.

Charles Emory Smith brought him to Philadelphia from the New York Tribune, where he was an editorial writer under Itelaw Reid. He was a modest, diffident, kindly gen-tleman, a graduate of Brown University

and an exceedingly able man. was slightly deaf, which, in a measure, added to his diffidence. About twenty years ago Mr. Hamm was appointed Consul to Hull, England, and

as subsequently transferred to Leeds. Rather late in life he married Miss Alice Phillips, of Providence, R. I., a lady of charming personality, who during her residence in Philadelphia was a member of the School Board of a West biladelphia ward. Mrs. Hamm died in England, and several years ago Mr. Hamm resigned his consul-ship and returned to this country.

WALTER C. HAMM and Talcott Wil-liams had the first newspaper clipping libraries that I recall ever having seen. That of Dr. Williams was larger, more raried, and hence more valuable. It is now embodied, I believe, as part if the regular library of Columbia Univer-

of the regular library of columbia University, the gift of its compiler.

Mr. Hamm's collection, which he began in the early eighties, was, prior to his departure to England, given to Columbia Uni-

versity, I believe.
The collection was arranged in small wooden boxes about 6 by 8 by 2, by States and Territories for politics and alphabetiearly for economic and statistical purpose With this material constantly at hand and kept up to date, Mr. Hamm was en-abled to write with a degree of accuracy upon politics generally that was practically

inknown in other journals.

It was his wide knowledge and detailed information that gained for the Philadelphia Press its justly famous reputation as a political newspaper.

TOHN ASHURST tells me that for some years past the Philadelphia Public Li-brary has maintained a clipping library. It is not of general scope, but is re-stricted to certain subjects presumably of nterest to Philadelphia.

In a general clipping library all that comes to its mill is grist, even such things as pamphlets, proclamations, reports, leaf-Librarian Ashurst has segregated the

latter with great success.

His pamphlet library is not only unique, but one of the most complete in this country. I think.
It embraces everything in that line that

can be obtained and upon every subject.
It is filed and catalogued so thoroughly it is possible for the visitor to se unterial desired with the least possible loss f time or effort. Clippings on Philadelphia are arranged alphabetically, but a variety of other sub-

jects demands more complicated cataloguing. THY should not the Philadelphia Free WHY should not the Philadelphia Free IAbrary, once it is established in its magnificent new home, begin the compila-

tion of a newspaper-clipping library or de-In discussing the matter with Mr. Ash-In discussing the mind on the sub-urst he expressed an open mind on the sub-test, but with a hesitant tendency toward doubt of its utility.

There is no great library in the United

States, so far as I am aware, that has department of this kind. Every newspaper of note in the country is its "morgue" devoted to biographies " devoted to biographies and autobiographies. By this means they also keep track of the

run of current events. There is no place, however, where such a convenience is available to researchers or principal objection, of course, is that

the principal of edition, of course, is that it would require a special staff of three or four persons to keep the work going and up to date.

Would not the ultimate benefit of such a collection, however, of the mass of valuable material that is lost daily in the leading newspapers in the country, because it is rarely embodied again in magazine or book form, amply repay the cost of maintenance of a clipping library? however, of the mass of valuable



A NARSTY TUMBLE



use, however, does not make the term any

sculpture or art as applied to industry

Because the necessary flexibility of hands

"While a certain amount of dexterity is

n necessary part of the designer's equip-ment—and, while the young are more teach-able than the middle-nged, in art as in

everything else-our real concern is not with

question of age or skill, but of the eye and

Designer Must Use His Brain

to see and to record what they see; to reason that what they produce shall not be

illogical. We point out that it is a waste

of time to weave tapestry that shall look like

an oil painting. Although great technical skill is necessary in the production of such

a tapestry, it is skill wasted; for, if the resulting fabric looks like an oil painting, it were wiser to make an oil painting and be

done with it. A mornic designed to enrich a public building should look like a mosaic

that is, it should have the special qualities

that make mosales interesting-it should

should be a mosaic of painted glass. It should have the lines of lead which bind

together the pieces of glass strongly em-

phasized; its structure should be clearly seen. When a jar of pottery is made, it

should not be so decorated that it appears to be an object made of wicker—a basket

is one thing and a bowl made of clay is

when we attempt to make one look like the

marble seats carved to represent tree trunks.

Such ridiculous objects deceive no one, but

this type of imitation tickles the fancy of the unthinking.

Unreason in Household Articles

"One of the curious modern examples of ck of clear thinking is seen in certain

bek dials. The dial of a clock is, in

rdinary cases, circular, because as the

surse. But we have recently had placed on

the market dials that are oval, square and

even triangular. Were the hands of these clocks clastic and capable of extending them-

olves to fit non-circular spaces, there might

as this is not the case, such shapes are inde-

"We endeavor to make our students clear

hinkers in such matters. But the general

public has perhaps, naturally, little interest in questions of artistic logic. As we can lead the average man to consider such points,

acticles of everyday use will become more

"In the widespread use of at least artis-

leally inoffensive household articles we have

case for self-congratulations, and I con-

idently predict that we shall all live to see

the day when objects of beauty will be the

rule instead of being, as in recent years, the exception to the average man."

Today's Anniversaries

panke ever known in New England occurred.

the daguerrectype and chief pioneer in the art of photography, born in France. Died there July 10, 1851.

1832-Adolf Erik Nordenskjold, the Arc-

the explorer who was the first to find the Northeast Passage, born in Finland. Died August 12, 1901.

1872-Adelaide Neilson made her Ameri-

1866—Chester A. Arthur, twenty-fist President of the United States, died in New York City. Born at Fairfield, Vt., October

Today's Birthdays

Waiter S. Allward, designer of the Cana-dian memorial at Ypres, born in Toronto,

The Rt. Rev. Michael J. Gallagher, Cath-olic Bishop of Detroit, born at Auburn, Mich., fifty-six years ago.

Elizabeth M. Gilmer ("Dorothy Dix")

well-known writer, horn in Montgomery County, Tennessee, fifty-two years ago.

Amelita Galli-Curel, famous soprano of

the Metropolitan Opera Company, born in Milan, Italy, thirty-three years ago.

1780-Louis J. M. Daguerre, inventor of

1755-The most violent shock

can debut in New York.

forty-six years ago.

and more logical and beautiful.

excuse for these strange dials;

hands revolve they can only take a circular

We occasionally see in cemeteries

quite another, and lack of taste

"By the same token, a memorial window

not be a copy of a painting.

"We are occupied in leading our students

the hands, but with the head; it is not

that the same is true of drawing.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

brain.

HUGER ELLIOTT On Art and the Average Person

more correct.
"It is unfortunate that in popular estimation skill of hand is the chief thing sup-THE general standard of public taste in the United States is rising, according to Huger Elliott, principal of the School of posed to be taught in the schools of painting. he Pennsylvania Museum and School of wrists and fingers possessed by pianists must be acquired early in life, it is supposed Industrial Art.

"Every man, woman and child in the United States is continually exercising his or her artistic judgment," said Mr. Elliott (whose first name is pronounced U-gee). Selecting a neektie, a nair ribbon or a hat requires in its degree the same feeling for form, color and suitability as the selection of a mural painting, a public monument, a cottage or a cathedral. The judgments are different in degree—it is not a public calamity if Mrs. Micawber's hat is unbecoming; whereas, it is when an unbeautiful statue is erected-but the same kind of appreciation is needed in the various cases.

Public Taste Improving

"The general level of taste is rising. Our china, glass and silverware, our furniture, carpers and other textiles, in the main, are far better than they were twenty years ago; keeping pace, in a measure, with the im-provement in architecture. The magazines, the stores and the museums of art are training the public in taste, and Mrs. Micawber's perception of suitability in bats is a step In the direction of her appreciation of suitability in house furnishings, in public buildings and the objects of beauty shown in our nuscums. The difficulty is in bringing the Average person to realize that, since he is continually making selections in clothing or in objects of household use, he is exercising artistic judgment.

"The phrase, 'Of course, I don't know anything about art, is immediately used when you ask the opinion of the average man concerning a picture, a statue or an important building. These, particularly the two former, he regards as art, and, therefore, out of his line; he apparently does not see that if he can select this chair as being more pleasing to him than that, he is equally able to decide which of two pictures he prefers.

"It is the result of this unfortunate modern tendency to think of works of art as something dissociated with everyday life -something for the so-called 'high-brow' -whereas, the average man has as much right to his opinion as the trained expert. When he can be persuaded to use his eyes and exercise his critical perception, his judgment will continually improve; he will also increase the enjoyment which comes from the contemplation of things of beauty. Art a Part of Daily Life

"We must rid ourselves of the habit of thinking of art as something which

nothing to do with our workaday world: it is of necessity a part of the life of every civilized human being. The feeling that art is different and unusual is seen in our in-defensible use of the word as an adjective; we read of 'art lamps,' 'art glass' and 'art lace curtains, and (although this is some-what beside the point) we even have those in high places who speak of 'art museums' ! "I feel that the newspapers can do name

than they are doing. For one thing, when a building or a monument or a memoria window is dedicated, the name of the archimemorial tect, sculptor or designer is rarely mentioned and surely he is as important as the man

"Furthermore, these productions are never criticized adversely; the building, statue or window may be beneath contempt as a work of art, but the public is not assisted in its judgment by a frank statement of the merits or the failings of the piece. Feelings would, of course, be hurt by any hint of ondemnation, but the artistic qualities of future structures would be improved were there intelligent public criticism.

"In this connection I am reminded of the procedure in Florence in the fourteenth century. The Cathedral -then a matter of civic as well as of religious interest-was building. One pier of the nave was building the citizens were asked to approve One pier of the nave was built. disapprove it before the others were erected.

There Is No "Commercial Art"

"There is no such thing as 'commercial art'-art cannot be commercialized. It is fortunately true that arristic principles are applied to many objects produced machines; that commerce uses the taste and skill of the artist in advertisements and posters; but a product of artistic worth remains a work of art no matter how used. The term is extensively employed by those who profess to teach or desire to study the art of making advertising drawings; such

New Brunswick counts that day les

that doesn't provide a new witness.

SHORT CUTS

Only the heat caused by friction of wheels over rails can thaw out frozen least Whether Clemenceau speaks for Francor merely for himself, he is sure of a respect

David Lloyd George says he is satisfic with the election. That would appear t make it unanimous.

Benito Mussolini has an bour's has fencing daily. Thus he keeps in the pit and his enemies blue. Most of the American unofficial of servers at Lausanne will unofficially observers

it long range through the press. "Stick to the truth." said Will Hay to the movie ad men; to which they might have added. "And make it palatable."

New York's new museum of the Amer ican Indian will not be complete without

collection of cigar signs of thirty years ago One thing that particularly distinguishes witnesses in the Hall-Mills murse case is their backwardness in coming for

It occurs to us that Miss Mary Sandall of New York, may have put her foot

ficiently.

The Ku Klux Klanners who branded Hagerstown, Md., man with a "K" see to suggest the way they themselves should

Illinois Congressman says he spent so money and made no promises. But there is an implied promises here he will find it hard to keep.

"America has always stood for justice."
Woodrow Wilson. "She has even
d for prohibition." complainingly add Demosthenes McGinnis.

We learn with some regret that Desi-wood Dick was not a childhood hero of W. W. Atterbury. It cheers a saddess populace to know that some of its bestknown citizens have a streak of juvenile What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. For what purpose were the pyramics of Egypt built?
2. Who is the new Premier of Germany?
3. Who wrote the rhymes of "Moths Goose"?
4. Give two other names for the Conservative Party in England?
5. What Mediterranean island was one quered by the Normans in the Middle Asses?

Who was Vice President of the United States in the first administration of Grover Cleveland?

What was the last part of the continental configuous territors of the linited States to be acquired? How many wars in which the United States was concerned were ended by treaties framed in Paris or its estimates. 9. What well-known poem was written by Theodore O'Hara?

10. What color is the port light of a ship! Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Scrimshaw is a neat example of metablical work, especially ivory, walled teath, etc., fancifully carved by sallors.

2. Clotho in classical mythology was the Fate who presided over the future sale spun the thread of life.

3. The game of lacrosse is of native American Indian origin.

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4. Legato in music means a smooth, cosmected manner, as opposed to size, nected manner, as opposed to size.

nected manner, as opposed to starcato.

5. The fortified town of Lemberg, in Peland, was captured twice during the World War—in September, 1914, by the Russians, and in June, 1915, by the Austrians and Germans.

6. Three plays by Edmond Rostand as "Cyrano de Bergerac," "Chanteds and "L'Aiglon."

7. The "Grand Old Man of Italy" is Givenni Giolitti, who recently celebraic his eightieth birthday. He was settimes Premier.

8. Laburnum is a European tree with relieve low flowers and hard, dark wood.

9. A peregrine falcon was much used the ancient sport of falconry because of its courage and sneed. It is a bit generally binckish-blue above this below, aircated with black typical form and with black typical form and with black.

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