HN C. MARTIN ... General Business Manager Published daily at Public Levern Building Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Larric City. Press. Whon Building Sew York. 364 Madison Ave. Dependence: 701 Ford Building To Louis. 613 Globe-Democrat Building NEWS BUREAUS.

N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St. Tor York Bureau. The Sus Building Lendon Bureau. Trafalgar Building Lendon Bureau. Trafalgar Building S. Allocki Prior Terrais. The Evening Published Lendon is served to subserbers in Philadelphia, and surrounding towns at the rate of tweive (12) cents per week, payable to the carrier.

By mail to points outside of Philadelphia in

The carrier.

By mail to points outside of Philadelphia in the United States, Canada, or United States possessions, postage free, fifty (30) cents per month, big (36) dollars per year, payable in advance.

To all foreign countries one (3) dollar a month, Norice-Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601 PAddress all communications to Frening Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia,

Member of the Associated Press THE ASSOCIATED PERSS is exclusively en-dified to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited to this paper, and also the local news published therein. All rights of republication of special dispatches pein are also reserved.

Philadelphia, Monday, November 20, 1922

A MUNICIPAL DUTY

THE need for municipal water supply in L outlying sections of the city is too apparent to be denied even by two such exonents of opposing political camps as Mayor Moore and Councilman Hall.

The former, in a specific message to the city legislators, stresses the plight of the ortheast section, where the Holmesburg Water Company and the Philadelphia and Bristol Water Company are still in control. and significantly reminds his audience that an ordinance authorizing the purchase of the properties of the privately operated concerns was recommended some time ago.

Mr. Hall, seconding Mr. Von Tagen, has been speaking on behalf of property owners in the Oak Lane and Fern Rock district, where the Springfield Water Company enjoys at present a monopoly. The two subjects should be treated as one and a practical effort should be initiated by the city to extend its own water service throughout the entire municipal area.

The rapid building development and the consequent greatly increased number of householders in the semi-suburbs have created a situation relief of which cannot be too quickly applied.

All city taxpayers should enjoy the privileges and advantages of the city water service, and private companies within the municipal limits should be relegated to the past when, perhaps, the sparsity of population justified exclusive arrangements with non-municipal enterprises. Mr. Moore and Mr. Hall are in accord upon a question which demands prompt and conclusive so-

THE DROUGHT

WEATHER forecasts of rain storms said to be 'moving in from the West' to break over this part of the country this week embody the best news that the East has had in a year. Reservoirs and rivers are dangerously low in Pennsylvania. In some regions there is scarcely enough water obtainable for railroad locomotives. The mines could not continue much longer to operate efficiently if the water sheds and reservoirs are not replenished by rain.

Casual experiences in adversity are required now and then to bring about a sane readjustment of philosophical values. Thus It may be said, speaking broadly, that there has been a tendency to hoard water in some people alike have been learning that there is one thing more valuable in the world than either food or money. The drought has lasted for about seven weeks. Had it occurred in spring or early summer incalculable damage would have been done to the farmers in this part of the country.

PAVEMENT SEMAPHORES?

TIENTURE, if you are driving an automobile, to ignore the signal of a traffic semaphore, and the grating voice of a police man will instantly be in your ear. If you aren't invited to a dungeon you will at least be subjected to a public bawling out remi-niscent of the terrors of nightmare. That is as it should be. But if you are on foot you may do about as you please and subject yourself and others to all sorts of dangerous

It is part of the folklore of the United States to think of automobiles as devil-Wagons that need to be watched and regulated and restricted at every turn. Coroners and magistrates and courts seldom seem to think that there are usually two contributing causes to every traffic accident, and that a habit of popular thought which always exempts the pedestrian from blame tends stendily to make people on foot more

Edward Kinenyy, a traffic officer who labors to maintain order in the whirlpool of traffic at Broad and Arch streets, said recently that sooner or later there will have to be a system for the regulation of pedestrian traffic. And that is a belief shared by many other traffic men and by Superintendent Mills, of the Police Depart-

is usually supposed that the signals provided for the direction of vehicle traffic do a like service for the people afoot. The fact is that it is at street corners that the everage American provides the most sensational exhibitions of his native optimism and independence of mind. He insists on taking chances. In violating the rules of traffic and of ordinary prudence and even in the flow of traffic between signal postyou often will see him, with his life bul anced precariously in his hands, voluntarily in the midst of danger, tacking swiftly for an opposite curb. a true son of Christopher Columbus.

To people already irked by novel restrictive and regulatory laws the thought of pavement semaphores or of any other devices intended to tell them when to "stop" and when to "go" will seem odious. There is already a generally prevalent sense of resentment against too much policing. Radicals among walkers say, rather wildly. that there are too many motorcars about and that the pavements at least ought to be free. As a matter of fact, the pavements are free, and all laws made for the regulation of automobiles lean definitely toward partisanship with the walker. The motor driver involved in an accident is popularly supposed to be guilty until he can prove himself innocent. And to suggest that persons ought to be permitted to lunge into traffic streams is like saying that a man's cas is his own, and that he should be peraitted to blow it out if he so desires.

motorcar is highly useful and pheemenally popular. It will continue to muliply, and as it multiplies the problem of afety in city streets will become more an acute. One of the contentions of the ole who oppose the plans for the Fair of in that it will bring at least "20,000 motorcare to Philadelphia, and that will be no room for them in the by 1928, if the manufacture of automobiles continues at the te, there will be at least 200,000

new motorcars not only operated in this city, but owned here.

None of the streets now in general use

None of the streets now in general use will be adequate even for the normal traffic of 1926. Ridge avenue, regarded as a central artery to the Delaware Bridge, will be tried to its capacity within a year or two. The central problem of traffic police in the future will be one of accident prevention. A genius who can devise a set of signals for pedestrians at street corners will be repedestrians at street corners will be received with acclaim not only in Philadel-

People will have to learn to respect traffic signs. For a while some theorists talked of limiting the use of motorcars in crowded communities. But a business man might as well talk of shutting up shop because of too many customers. Automobiles will remain. If they cannot be accommodated in the cities, other communities will come into being to receive them, communities with wide avenues and open minds. Inevitably they would draw much of the vi; ality from older areas.

Cities will be wise that make preparations for the motor age and build great, wide thoroughfares in all directions while they have time.

DO DODOES AND MUMMIES KNOW WHAT HAPPENED?

This Question Will Be Answered When Congress Interprets by Its Course the Significance of the Election

CONGRESS reassembles today, about a fortnight after the election. If it is aware of the significance of that election it will pursue one course; but if it decides that the election meant nothing, then it will continue on the course on which it began eighteen months ago.

Every one outside of Congress knows that the election meant something. It was an emphatic condemnation of the failure of the national legislature to meet the emergency which confronted it.

The policy of the present Congress has been dictated by a sort of stupid opportunism combined with a Bourbon-like ignoring of evident facts. There were grave issues clamoring for attention. But Congress was afraid to come to grips with them. It touched them gingerly because it feared that they were charged with political dynamite. The courage to consider them on their merits was lacking. Whether the ability to meet them in a statesmanlike manner was also lacking in open to debate. If it existed it was blunted by political cowardice.

This sort of thing has met the fate that always overtakes it. The voters are not fools. They know when their representatives have fallen down on the job, and they are in the habit of dismissing the unfaithful servant at the first opportunity. And they do not make fine distinctions when they are engaged in the work of chastising delin-

Those who believe in using the Republican Party as an instrument of government are hoping that the men who were rebuked by the voting two weeks ago will pull themselves together and will make an honest effort to retrieve themselves before the life of the present Congress expires. The leopard, we know, cannot change his spots, but it sometimes is possible for a man to profit by experience.

Congress should know now that the coun try is not pleased with its dilly-dallying with great issues. The country would much prefer that Congress should err grandly and courageously than that it should be too timid to risk decisive action. And the political consequences of honest error are less through fear lest mistakes should be made.

The progressive or radical minority is aware that something happened on November 7, and its leaders already are planning to arrange a combination of members of both parties dissatisfied with what has been done, in the hope that they can force the majority to come to terms with them. But . their radicalism is as bad as the extreme stand-patism of the majority. It cannot be combated, however, by inaction,

The definite propositions of the La Follette group must be met by definite propositions from the majority, propositions based on a sounder theory and a better practice. If Lodge in the Senate and Mondell in the House are unable to formulate a policy that will commend itself to the sober second thought of the country, a policy that really goes to the root of the problems awaiting solution, their lendership will be so completely discredited that there is no telling what the new Congress, with its greater number of so-called radicals, will not do.

It ought to be clear to the Republican leaders that their party is on trial; that the time has gone by when it can be sure of a congressional majority and that the country has no besitation in using the Democratic Party as a fall to chastise it for its misdeeds. If it chooses it can begin at once to organize itself in Congress for constructive action under definite and authori-When both Congress and the President

are of the same party there should be an agreement on the legislative program between the authorities at the two ends of Pennsylvania avenue. The chairmen of the committees should be men in sympathy with gain in intensity. The mood of tolerance which formerly made the way of war prisonthat program, whether they have served a long or a short time. Under such an arby its mandate to the Republican Party will he carried out. Under the present system, which puts Congressmen at the head of committees merely because they have succeeded in getting elected and in surviving a long time, able men are kept in the background and men suffering from sentle decay are in positions from which their sense of responsibility should have led them long ago to withdraw.

The time may not be ripe for such a movement as that of the Italian Fascisti. which is apparently a revolt of the younger generation against the domination of the dodoes and mummles and stuffed shirts of the older generation. But the election is a condemnation of the political dodoes in Washington. If they can find anywhere spectacles powerful enough to enable their failing sight to read the signs of the times and adjust themselves to what they see, the history of the next few years is likely to be full of cheer to the believers in democracy.

EXTINGUISHED SULTANATE I ITTLE sense of the dramatic, scant appreclation of the stately or the heroic, informs a modern monarch on his day of adverse destiny. There is no saga stuff in the Hohensollern light into Holland, the Sicilian excursion of "Tino" or the hasty

and surreptitious escape of Mohammed VI from Constantinople.

Constantine Palaeologus, last of the Bysantine Caesars, fell fighting, sword in hand, upon the ramparts of the imperial

city. In justice to the shadowy Sultan and demoted Caliph it may be said that, even had he been tempted to indulge in fine gestures, they would have lacked meaning. An epic death "in the high Roman fashion," or even in the gallant Ottoman style of the fifteenth century, would have lacked what the play-makers call motivation.

The structure on the Romanus is much too.

The situation on the Bosporus is much too confused to give significance to romantic attitudes. Mohammed VI in the act of cosing on the walls of the metropolis, called y courtesy his capital, would probably have been arrested by Kemalist agents. Flight to Malta under British protection was tamely chosen, and the inglorious spectacle s provided of the former spiritual head of

slam a refugee in the land of the Ginours. Precisely what is the condition of the emnants of Osmanii authority in Constantinople may not be easily pictured. The seragito is in tears and the ladies of the imperial harem are, to say the least, non-plused. This much information is imparted by the cables. Presumably the Allies are in nominal control of Constantinople, but the collapse of the Sultanate plainly suggests that events in the capital are re-

sponding submissively to fiats from Angora.

The Grand Turkish National Assembly decreed the deposition of the Osmanli Sulcomplied with the ruling. The exodus of the official family of the old Turkish regime follows as a matter of course. Without firing a shot across the Straits or even disturbing the externals of allied machinery.

Kemal has captured Constantinople. His legates will present at Lausanne the case of a nation recently regarded as extinct but now united and revitalized, disdainful of a hopelessly decayed imperial regime and ready, in the light of accom-plished fact, to hold Western Europe to a strict and perhaps a painful accounting.

TIGER, TIGER!

EVEN in the midst of cheering crowds, at the center of a welcoming uproar that would have delighted a king in the days when kings looked for the best that multitudes had to offer in the way of spectacular demonstrations of friendliness. Clemenceau has the air and manner of a very lonely man. He appears to live in the company of memories and to resent intrusions from the actual world that come in the form of routine queries relating to routine affairs. What he will say in his address it is easy to foresee. What could a man say whose mind dwells perpetually, in a sort of fascination, not only upon the past and the present of France, but upon the uncertain

Clemenceau lived to experience all the shocks of the two cruelest assaults ever made upon any race or nation of people, and he probably felt in his own heart every stab and thrust directed first in 1870 and again in 1914 at a country that wished above all things to be sane and good-humored and at peace. France is still scarred and bloody. A people singularly endowed with sensitive minds and gayety of heart have been selected by the Fates to be twice martyred, and there is no assurance that they may not be martyred again. Since Clemenceau is in no sense international, since he is as French as the soil from which he drew his life and his vivid spirit, and since he has seen enough and felt enough to be without any illustons, he will demand the reprisals and the sort of punishment for Germany which he advocated with relentless logic at Versailles. And he can say with some justice that the old crowd that was the inspiration and the strength of the Hobenzollerns remains and is even now offering itself as "the only hope of the future" at Berlin; that though the throne of militaristic Germany has gone, the power and the resolution that were behind it are

Meanwhile, as the Tiger must have felt when he saw New York's sky line, the world is changing. It is changing in a way that no one could have foreseen. It is gravely concerned by thoughts of what hatred, internationally organized and supported by the unprecedented devices and energies of modern science, may do to it in the future. Clemenceau, isolated among his own grim preoccupations, feels little of this. Life has convinced him that pride and strength will rule the earth while man survives. He may be right and he may be wrong. Certainly all historical precedent is on his side. Most people hope yet to find alternatives for the philosophy that brought cataclysm to Europe-and even to Clemenceau. Clemenceau will not be convinced that such a thing is possible. So in the crowds he is still something of a solitary, a proud and defiant one, like an eagle or the jungle marauder after which he is named.

Wherever the Tiger goes in the United States he will be received with admiration and affection without bounds. People who cannot share his philosophy will remember that they have not shared his experiences. and they will keep their peace. For Clemenceau is France, the France that always has known how to use an niry cynicism to hide immeasurable tenderness and laughter to mask grief too profound for any words. He is one of the great men of the world. It is worse than useless to complain if he is inflexible of spirit. For, if he were not inflexible, if there had been in him less of the steel that cannot be bent or broken in the days when he and his people were most terribly pressed, there might now be an different story to tell, not only in Europe but throughout the rest of the earth.

IN IRELAND ASTHE war between the Irish Free State

ers easy appears to have passed in Dublin. Four civilians accused of being active opponents of the Government were executed ast week. They were the first Irishmen to be subjected to the death penalty by other Irishmen acting in the name of free Ireland since the departure of the English troops. At the present moment the trial of Erskine Childers, right-hand man of De Valera, is drawing in secret to what may be a most sensational end. Childers is one of the high idols of the Sinn Fein. He was recently captured in a raid on a Republican stronghold. He is one of the dynamic intellects of the insurgent movement, a man of high intelligence and unquestioned devotion to the older ideal of Irish nationalism. He has fought openly against the Free State. And if he is executed another moving and unforgettable legend will be added to those that serve to keep the minds of Irish insurgents affame with emotion and the will to fight a desperate and losing cause to the

Baltimore flappers, s dispatch tells us, are having lovely butterflies tattooed on their dim-True Story pled knees; and the tattooer promises a sensation for the bathing beaches next sea-son. The story doesn't say how many flapson. The story doesn't say how many flap-pers, but we venture to guess two; and we doubt the dimples, suspecting them to be rather a butterfly flight of fancy. Also we fear the correspondent or the tattooer is steeped in optimism while indulging in hyperbole. It requires more than a knee and a butterfly to make a sensation at a bathing beach.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Two Thousand Women Students Intent on Getting Their Degrees Receive a Welcome Here and There and Plug Along Anyhow

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

COMETIMES when I am coming back to Philadelphia by train and see the lights of the town begin to multiply from Torreadale on, and after what seems far more than a quarter of an hour I look down from the elevated roadbed at the long vistus of streets and streets, attretching on and on with their miles on end of little houses, all occupied and the center of existence for some family, a sort of despair that is almost fright comes over me, lest in such a huge complexity of population I shall lose my way and never be able to fit the small key in my purse into a keyhole that it can turn.

It seems an adventure little short of that of Columbus that my small bark can cross so immense a sea and make port. Yet vast and complicated as this city of nearly two million souls looks and feels to one traversing it from one end to the other in the space By SARAH D. LOWRIE

million souls looks and feels to one traversing it from one end to the other in the space of an hour, there are certain things about it that startle me into an even more superlative surprise when I hear them casually stated—as, for instance, that out at the University tomorrow morning and any morning there will be 2000 women students going in and out of classes intent on getting their degrees. That is just one item in the studegrees. That is just one item in the student life of the University—2000 women getting degrees! And the University is just one item in the huge student life of the town. And the student life is just one item of the multifarious items that go to make up the daily news of the town.

WHEN such big things are so compara-tively tiny in the sum of happenings, how can any individual squeeze himself head and shoulders above the heads of the multitude so as to merit, let alone get a second

thought!
That was what I was thinking this evening as I crossed the Walnut Street Bridge on my way home from the University, where I had been having tea and a conversation with Miss Louise Snowden, who, as the adviser of women out there, comes in contact sooner or later with the whole body of the women students who are working in one or the other of the University schools and colleges.

Colleges.
Our conversation came about from an appointment I had made to visit the Bennett Club, near Thirty-fourth and Walnut streets. The club is a sort of study house and recreation center for the undergradu-ates among the women of the University.

TWO rather gaunt houses in the row of TWO rather gaunt houses in the row of brick dwellings that were built in the days of the Centennial for a hotel and divided after that heyday year into separate family houses, are now connected by a door on the first floor. The inside arrangement has been only a little changed here and there, so that the old, narrow, high downstairs rooms have very much their old aspect of businesslike formality that belonged to a period when furnaces with registers took the period when furnaces with registers took the

The pervading color of the woodwork is a shiny chocolate brown, and the parlor wicker furniture and rugs and chintzes have fallen under the dull spell of their surround-

ings-they are a clay brown.
My first feeling about the Bennett Club was that it was a very depressing place. But I believe that I was wrong. In the first place the two women who are most responsible for its atmosphere, though not its furnishing, Miss Snowden and the resident. Miss Search, were the reverse of de-

dent. Miss Search, were the reverse of de-pressing.

Miss Search pities the people in the street cars that have to pass so desirable a haven without being aware of its comforts, and Miss Snowden was only conscious of how convenient and necessary the students found it. And in the half hour. I was there quite forty students awarmed casually in the front forty students swarmed casually in the front door and made straight for that long, formal parlor, saw us drinking tea there, appar-ently deep in business, and strolled out and upstairs to the study rooms on the second floor, talking happily as they went.

floor, talking happily as they went.

And last of all a very minute kitten appeared there, greefed the three of us with complaisant assurance of a welcome and curled up where there should have been a hearth and an open fire with a satisfaction

Certainly there were no apologies for the atmosphere of the Hennett Club from any of its habitues. Nevertheless, I can think of no happier gift for age to bestow on youth than a suitably cheerful clubbouse along the lines of the College Club, at Thirteenth and Spruce streets, to take the place of this transition makeshift from nothing to some-

thing worthy. Compared to Houston Hall, the men students' club, the present quarters of the women could be called a makeshift with no exaggeration. And that they are grateful for it and appreciate it speaks well for the women, but not very superlatively for the people in this town who are interested in girls and in education and in student life.

DUT then, of course, very few persons B are, apparently, interested—that is, in a very generous degree—in the student life of the girls out at the University. Indeed, I heard it called not long ago for its women-kind a "school of adversity." They are there on sufferance, the 2000 of them, and in some of the divisions of the schools in-cluded in the University, not yet "there" at all in the sense that they are free to earn

those that welcome women, however, the School of Education gives a four-year course and a degree of bachelor of science; course and a degree of bacheror of science; the College for Teachers gives a four-year course and the degree of bachelor of arts. The School of Biology also gives a degree of bachelor of science. For post-graduates the Schools of Medicine, Dentistry, Law and Music are open to women and give women degrees. So that a woman can turn herself out with what is virtually a college and then a professional training and with the requisite degrees required by the State for teachers and some of the professions for practitioners. The School of Architecture and the Department of Art, I am told, are still adamant. They withhold what most of the others have given grudgingly. the Republicans narrows down it seems to One of the professors said to me rather estily. The place is too full already. Why testily, "The place is too full already. Why cannot they keep to their own colleges?"
Well, for one thing, their own colleges have not got such post-graduate schools and for another thing the University B. A has a real value as a start in one's career as a wage-earner, and for another thing the nearby available colleges are over-crowded as it is, and more expensive.

> A BOUT one-half of the present student body of women live at home, some of them work part time and take the afternoon. and night courses. The State Board of Education now requires a university degree for its teachers in all grades above the ele-mentary schools. Most private schools and mentary schools. Most private schools and most colleges require a university or a college degree for the women who teach in them, and, of course, the generality of the professions do the same, so that for the women that have to support themselves and others, there is nothing for it but to get the necessary education in order to obtain the necessary education in order to obtain others, there is nothing for it but to get the necessary education in order to obtain a foothold as earners of their daily bread. Fortunately, the crowd out at the Uni-versity are not easy to balk. They are a wholesome, hearty lot, glad to study and willing to have fun by the way. Their spirit is good; they have a sense of responsibility and a sense of enjoyment and a sense of fellowship. They are a very small leaven in the great lump of the city, but they are the future teachers of the future children. the future teachers of the future childre We have much at stake in their welfare.

Mankind is gauged not only by the moral heights achieved during war, but by the duration of the slump that invariably follows. There is now abundant evidence that the waves of crime and hysteria are shating and that we are the waveling normality.

"GIT AP, NAPOLEON, IT LOOKS LIKE RAIN!"



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

H. ALEXANDER MATTHEWS On the Change in College Music THE last ten years have seen a change for

The last ten years have seen a change for which is significant both for the music of the country as a whole, in that it inculcates a knowledge and a love of the best forms of music in the college boys, and for the institutions themselves in added musical and cultural prestige, according to Dr. H. Alexandra Matthews discrete of the Musical ander Matthews, director of the Musical Club of the University of Pennsylvania and a well-known organist and choir leader.

"This is the first season at the University under the new conditions," said Dr. Matthews. "Heretofore the main unde "Heretofore the main undergradu some twenty-five or thirty voices, and there easy to maintain interest in even so small club. The musical work of this type of orlar type, such as 'The Copper Moon,' stein songs and the like, and virtually nothing serious attempted.

Harvard Was the First

"Harvard was the first of the great col-leges to show what could be done with the musical clubs placed upon a higher musical standard. The movement was begun there about ten years ago, when Dr. Davison started what was then considered a very radical move. But the enthusiasm with which the Harvard undergraduates, the which the Harvard undergraduates, the alumni and the musical people of the country took to the idea showed that there were great possibilities in it. While none of the colleges has yet gone so far as Harvard in this new view of college music, Pennsyl-vania is planning for some innovations

equally great. "Resides the new Glee Club at the University, the instrumental club of former years, consisting of banjos, ukuleles, guitars. mandelins and similar instruments, retained. This organization will play at the lighter concerts on the campus and else-where, and will be a good 'feeder' for the orchestra which has been established, and which will contain about eighty men, with the usual symphonic complement of instru-

ments.
"A band has also been established and a sight-singing chorus, which we hope will develop into a supplementary chorus to the Glee Club.

Idea Already Very Popular "All this is a tremendous addition to the music of the University. Good music will be attempted and the young men given the opportunity of making for themselves music of the highest standard. It means a good deal, because the man who makes good music himself is invariably an attentive and critical listener as well, and the audiences of the city will receive a great impetus through this dissemination of this knowledge.
"Youths of the college age are in a very

susceptible period of their lives—a time when their tastes are formed either for good or for bad, and their critical and appreciative standards are set either high or low. There has been little opportunity to diver this formation of taste in the art of music into the higher channels up to this time. "The boys have taken to the new order of things wonderfully and have heartily indorsed the omission of the 'rah-rah' songs from their musical calendar. This is the more remarkable when it is considered that the average undergraduate is a great lover of precedent and thinks that the things of precedent and thinks that the things which have always been done in the life of his college heretofore should continue to be Undergraduate Ability Underestimated

"But nearly every one, unless he had come into actual contact with these young men, is apt to underestimate the musica ability of the undergraduate. The Uni ability of the undergraduate. The University of Pennsylvania is now a city of more than 10,000 persons, and from this number it should not be a difficult matter to find many who have exceptional musical ability in one way or another. The trouble has been that heretofore there has been no way to give it an opportunity to develop.

"How the boys have taken this movement is perhaps best shown by their response when they were told that the filee Club was going to abandon the college music of the past for something better. Inmusic of the past for something better. In-stead of having difficulty in getting together a glee and instrumental club of about sixty or seventy persons, there were between 1200 and 1500 applications for membership in the haw organisation. This includes the Glee Gub, orchestra, band and instrumental

singing class under Miss Anne McDon-ough, which will serve, we hope, as a feeder for the other organizations. This will give the boys who cannot read music a chance to learn, and to learn something about singing

Will Retain Good Popular Music

as well, and will make them ready to enter

"But this program does not contemplate the entire abolition of good popular music, and such things as good viking songs and the best of the Italian popular songs will still have their places on the programs. Che great quality which the undergraduate singer possesses is his wonderful youthful spirit, and it is our purpose to size vent to the law. and it is our purpose to give vent to this in such songs as I have mentioned.

"Just how far this plan can be carried out I cannot say now. It will take some time, certainly more than a year, but the

boys themselves are evidently willing to go far with it. They are now holding three or four rehearsals a week and the average at-tendance of the members is about 90 per cent. This is very high, as every one who has ever had to do with amateur organiza-"The band, the orchestra and the instru

mental club are under the direction of Richard L. Weaver, and the interest in these organizations is equal to that in the files Club, which now numbers about 165 mem-

Planning a Spring Tour "A tour of the combined organizations in

the spring is now under consideration, and we hope it can be made quite extensive. We want to take to various cities the biggest glee club and orchestra which university has ever had, it being our a tion to take at least 250 men on this trip. This will be an innovation in American college life which should produce a marked impression on the music-loving people of the country, and I am certain that it will if our plans can be carried into effect.

The formation of various quartets, both vocal and instrumental, will be encouraged for use both in the regular Glee Club certs, if they develop sufficiently, and in the campus concerts, where the lighter music presented. The matter of solo voices is also receiving attention.

"Both the quartets and the solo voices will be selected by competition, and some of these already have been held. Others will be held later for the honor of taking part in the regular Glee Club concerts. It is a case of the best man winning, and the defeated ones have taken their less in a theretal. ones have taken their loss in a thoroughly good and sportsmanlike way.

'Another competition will be for the leadership of the Glee Club, formerly one

of the most coveted honors of college life. But the leader of such a club But the leader of such a club must be far more than a mere song leader. The winner will lead some of the lighter concerts, and "Still another will be a competition for

a typical college song. This will be open to any Pennsylvania man, alumnus or underany Pennsylvania man, alumnus or under-graduate. Of course, both the words and the music must be original, but they need not necessarily be written by the same person, although both must be Pennsylvania men. All in all, the new program promises greatly to stimulate music both at the Uni-versity and in the whole city. versity and in the whole city.

Prof. Richtmyer, of Cornell, says flowers have special rays to at-Rose Light Violet Rays Poppy Flame tract insects. This, of course, throws more light on bugs. "There's a locust saloon over there," says the bee, "which, judgits illumination, ought to be stocked "which, judging fine brand of honey." And off she goes, gets her load and, first thing you know, is all lit up. Does she pay for what she gets? Of course she does. Pays in trade as pollen distributor; understudying the stork in Flowerland.

There Ain't No a third party if—agriculturists threaten to form a third party if—
radicals threaten to form a third party if labor threatens to form a third party if—if the old parties continue to ignore this, that or the other thing desired by strenuous partisans. Doubting Betsy Prigs that we are, when earnest Sairey Gamps harangue we begin to doubt the existence of this third party, Mrs. Harris.

The Sultan has not given up his throne, he says. He wishes to convey the idea, apparently, that he is merely taking a vacation. But all the indications are that it will be permanent and without pay.

SHORT CUTS

Lloyd George would have the work know he is no Humpty Dumpty.

Now that Charley Schwab is out of a job, he might be induced to come here and repair the town pump.

If Edison had generalized in science as he does in philosophy, none of his dreams would ever have materialized.

Not only the trial comes before an arrest in the New Brunswick case, but, it would appear, a conviction also.

Captains of Middle West tugs are making harsh terms for helping the Ship Subsidy to worm her way out of her dock. It is hard to realize that Clemencess only eighty-one. There are great things a store for him when he reaches his ma-

A "living wage" is something that has been enjoyed by labor since the beginning of time. All debate has been over its

Apropos of the snags the President is meeting in his efforts to reorganize the de-partments, are the heads that block economy lockhenda?

The Mauretania has shortened mail de-livery between England and America, but the big step in that direction will be one hop of an airplane.

A man's career does not begin until he is forty, says Henry Ford. Henry may be right; but there is sometimes a lot of meat in the prologue.

Hot lunches are being served to pupils in five rural schools in Gloucester County. N. J. In the days of their granddaddies not the schools but the saloons had 'em.

When Secretary Mellon says the banking laws should be amended to meet the requirements of agriculture he helps the farm

It isn't all mischief the Kemalists have worked for the British, and John Bull will probably keep the fact at the back of his mind at Lausanne. Making the Caliphate an elective office is unlikely to bind the Moslems of the world into a fearsome union.

What Do You Know?

1. What is a Percheron horse and why is it so called?
2. When was the first radio signal sent across the Atlantic Ocean?
3. When did the free silver question figure most prominently in American presidential politics?
4. In what month of 1898 was the protocol signed conding hostilities in the

signed ending hostilities in the Spanish-American War?
Who was Godfrey de Bouillon?
What was the nationality of Mercator, inventor of the world map projection?
Who wrote the story of "Carmen"?
Where is the River Rubicon, of which Julius Cassar made an enobal cross

Julius Caesar made an epochal cross 9. Distinguish between the warp and the 10. Who was Malibran?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz 1. The pyramids of Egypt were built to be the tombs and monuments of Egyptian

the tombs and monuments of Egyptian Kings.

2. Withelm Cuno is the new Premier of 2. Wilhelm Cuno is the new Premier of Germany.

3. It is said that there was a Mrs. Elizabeth Goose, mother-in-law of Thomas Fleet, a Boston publisher of the early eighteenth century, who issued the collection of Jingles under the title "Mother Goose's Melodies" to avenge himself for her persistent and unmelodious chanting of these ditties to his infant son.

chanting of these ditties to his infantson.

4. The Conservatives in English politics are also known as Uniconists and Tories.

5. The Island of Sicily was conquered by the Normans in the Middle Ages.

6. Thomas A. Hendricks was Vice President of the United States in the first administration of Grover Cleveland.

7. The last part of the contiguous continental territory of the United States to be acquired was the section known as the Gadsden Purchase, south of New Mexico and Arizona, and afterward divided between them, it was acquired for \$10,000,000 from Mexico is 1853.

8. Two wars of the United States were

8. Two wars of the United States were terminated by treaties framed Paris, the Revolutionary War and Spanish-American War.

9. Theodors O'Hara wrote the patrice.

10. The port light of a ship a real.