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UP TO THE WOMEN

NOW that women are voters they have a duty to perform which they cannot chirk without affecting the rights of others. That duty is to see to it their names are on the lists of citizens eligible to vote in the elections. These lists are made up by the assessors every year and representation in the City Council is based on the number of assessed voters.

If the women refuse to co-operate with the assessors who are now making up the lists, they will bring about a reduction in the number of Councilmen from their dis-

The women in the districts controlled by the machine politicians will get their names on the lists. The political workers will see to this, because they know what is involved

Many of the women in the so-called independent wards are known to take little interest in political affairs. When the assessor calls at their houses they refuse to give him the information about their names which he requires. They say they do not intend to vote and that they want to have nothing to do with any of the voting arrangements. And the assessor cannot compel them to give information.

What will happen if this disposition is persisted in is that only a small proportion I the women in the West Philadelphia and Germantown wards will be assessed, while virtually all the women in the downtown and South Philadelphia wards will have their names on the voting lists, and when the apportionment of Councilmen is made next summer a majority will be assigned to the wards controlled by the machine politicians and the Council itself will be dominated by the politicians who are in politics for what they can make out of it.

It is among the possibilities that the Legislature may change the law so as to apportion the Councilmen according to population, but it is unwise to take any such chances. The assessors' lists should be complete as it is possible to make them. This cannot happen unless the women in their homes co-operate.

IT WON'T HURT BUTLER

OBJECTION by the La Follette bloc in the Senate to the immediate confirmation of the appointment of Pierce Butler to the Supreme Court bench need surprise no one familiar with the state of mind of the members of the bloc.

Mr. Butler is a lawyer who has had railroads for his clients, so he becomes in their mind a railroad attorney and nothing else. The fact that he was engaged by Attorney General Wickersham to conduct the Government prosecution of the meat packers under the Anti-Trust Law and did his work well is ignored by these alleged liberals. And also the fact that he has been employed to serve as the attorney for the public in rail road valuation cases is passed over as of no consequence.

These people say they want a more progressive man on the bench. What the country wants is an honest man of judicial temperament trained in the law. Mr. Butler seems to have these qualifications. And he has the confidence and respect of his fellow lawyers and of the laymen who know him.

Yet the inquiry into his fitness which the progressive bloc is insisting on will serve a useful purpose, for it will make generally known the admirable qualities of the man and will spike the guns of those who may feel inclined to attack him in the future. That the appointment will be confirmed is generally admitted. The Republican supporters of the President will vote for it, and Mr. Butler is a Democrat he can count on the support of a large majority of the Democratic Senators. Then he will take his seat on the bench with a clean bill of bealth.

ELEVATING THE STAGE

THE aims of the new National Theatre as announced by Augustus Thomas, whose commanding position in the footlight world resembles that held by Judge Landis in baseball and by Will Hays in the motionpicture field, unquestionably are magnificent, but as yet somewhat vague. It is evilent, however, that prominent interests in the theatre are seriously seeking to restore the prestige of that institution, to implant worthy standards of taste and to revitalize the drama throughout the country.

This is a laudable ambition, to which special distinction is given by the fact that he present zealots in the cause are in the main practical men of the theatre as conasted with superesthetic visionaries with of imposed missions to "elevate the stage.

The project also differs decidedly from that launched some years ago by the group well-meaning financiers who backed the Ol-fated New Theatre in New York. There a savor of Metropolitan Opera House grandiosity about the undertaking which handicapped its appeal to the wide which patronizes footlight amuse

The Producing Managers' Association, of sich Mr. Thomas is executive chairman, endeavoring to provide better enterminent for all sections of the country, par-ularly in the smaller towns, where theunable to secure attractions, have converted into motion-picture houses. features of the National Theatre proare incentives to the study of the in universities, colleges and schools organization throughout the United of associated groups to further dra

lated with the producers in the manment of the enterprise is a notable group e men and ardent critical supporters at influences in the American stage, til be interesting to discover whether invalves the actual erection and Artificial Theatre designed

Comedie Francaise. The lessons of the shipwrecked New Theatre should still be sufficiently vivid to provide salutary warn-

ings regarding procedure.

Mr. Thomas is, fortunately, an experienced citizen of stageland. The public, or at least such portions of it that entertain respect for footlight art, will watch his efforts with appreciative interest and will assuredly applaud them if they result in a healthy and inspiriting "comeback" for the best dramn.

NOW DEMOCRACY'S ENEMIES TRAIN GUNS ON THE IRISH

It Is Becoming Fashionable to Say That Popular Government Is a Failure in America and Elsewhere

DOLITICAL thunders and lightnings attended the Irish Free State into the world of living things this morning. No other Government born out of human unrest and aspiration ever lifted its head in an atmosphere so tense and heavy with assorted troubles, so charged with explosive feeling as that which hangs over the Old World at this writing.

The Bad People, as the Irish themselves might say, were at the very cradle of the new Government muttering dark wishes, There was Carson, the D'Annunzio of Ulster, ready to harry and deform the infant ; and there was De Valera, fingering his knife and promising murder. A part of official England is still cynical and unfriendly. Yet these are not the most dangerous enemies of the new Ireland.

The people whom the Irish should fear are a new and influential cult which is rising not only in Europe but in America, to insist that democracy is a failure and a dream of demagogues and that ultimately it will have

This opinion, reflected at the moment in some of the colleges and in books and pretentions works of criticism, is one of the nost significant phenomena of contemporary thought in the United States.

Oddly enough, we have to thank the Irish of Ireland for bringing the form and spirit of this new anti-democratic thought into the open. For what is being said of the Irish Free State by unfriendly writers in America and England represents antagonism not to Ireland alone, but to the whole system of democratic thought and practice throughout the world. We are reminded, for example, that in the present Government at Dublin there are no men "trained in the arts of statesmanship and diplomacy." and that Collins and Cosgrave and even De Valera and the rest of them "came up from oblivion" without the knowledge or experience necessary to the wise direction of a nation.

It is quite true that, if you eliminate a few scattered intellectuals in the background, the men in control of the new Irish Government will be found to be "without training in the arts of statesmanship and diplomacy"-a circumstance for which the Irish people, remembering what the arts of statesmanship and diplomacy have been doing to the world, may thank their stars.

It is because the leaders of the Free St te are actually of the soil and of the people and virtually without experience with the arts of Lloyd George and Clemenceau and Curzon that they have at this moment a really representative Government animated by purely native instincts and completely representative of national feeling and na-

What the world is witnessing at Dublin is trial of democracy in the pure state based ipon an authentic sense of equality and the moral justice of common interests. Irish people who shuddered and turned cold when they read that Timothy Healy, warrior for freedom and ancient antagonist of England and now Governor General at Dublin, kissed the hand of England's King may have moments of doubt. But they see only one corner of the picture.

The philosophy of the ruling groups in the Free State includes far more than politics. It calls for an experiment in Southern Ireland with a new sort of civilization founded upon doctrines of simplicity and the arts of contentment and the things of the spirit. 'We do not believe," say the leaders at Dublin, "that forests of smokestacks and child labor are to be accepted as crowning triumphs of human effort. We hope to make in Ireland a life that is at once richer and simpler than the life of purely industrial

nations." Such hopes, whether they may be realized r not, can come only from those rarest of men-philosophers who manage to remain close to the soil and its people. They spring out of doctrine that restores to the democratic theory something of its ancient nobility. They suggest new reasons for democracy's continuance. They restore our faith.

Meanwhile, certain men of intellectual pretensions in the United States and elsewhere are seizing the opportunity to remark suavely in print that the democratic nations have been making a bad showing and disastrous uses of their opportunities; that voters aren't intelligent and that Ireland, like the United States is to be afflicted by government of the mob.

The inner meanings of such thinking are highly colorful. Within the great democracies can be discerned signs of the old intolerance, the old lack of faith in laws of justice, the old dislike and distrust of the people. It is strange to observe that the new assertions of aristocratic and exclusive principles come from people who have been nurtured and exalted by the democracies which they would deny. It is too easy to answer them.

Democracy, in America or Ireland, cannot he a perfect instrument. The people are negligent. But no errors or crimes of Washington or Dublin, of Cork or Harrisburg. could ever be so disastrous as those of which 'men trained in the arts of statesmanship' have been guilty in recent years.

Democracies will go on, trying to give expression to what is good in the human heart rather than what is good in theory and statistics. They will fail. But they will not lose hope. They will get somewhere. They cannot turn aside.

On one hand are the Kaisers. And on the other are the Lenines.

LOOKING-GLASS DIPLOMACY THE whirligig of history is replete with

perversities and paradoxes. these, however, are more striking than certain features of the Near Eastern crisis which is rapidly reaching a peak at Lau-

In the imbrogile Russia and Great Britain have changed plant, with the Government of the forms suffer descript for the description

ing of the Dardanelles to foreign warships and for the unrestricted national control of the Straits by the Ottomans. This was the British program in the Crimean War era and later at the Congress of Berlin in 1878. Turkey is still in a sense the pawn, but

Russia, her ancient foe, is now her ma-terialistic and self-seeking well-wisher.

It is no wonder that Curzon has masked himself in his most offensive and super-cilious diplomatic manner at Lausanne. Embarrassed statesmen cannot decently be

denied all recourse to refuge.

But the problem that has arisen is of more consequence than the discomfiture of the British envoy. Predictions of its develop-ments are worthless, since the Turks, while accepting with apparent satisfaction the championship of Soviet Russia, have not yet explicitly stated their position.

Ismet is ostensibly awaiting instructions

from Angora. In all probability his delay is more directly due to Ottoman hopes of dissensions among the Allies. If rifts are discernible Turkey is certain to profit thereby, and perhaps even the bark of Mr. Tchitcherin may enter rougher waters. Lausanne is a looking-glass microcosm.

In this topsy-turvy diplomatic scene the roles of leading actors are reversed. 1 t this fact contributes nothing to the settlement of issues bristling even more with dangers today than in the fifth and seventh decades of the last century.

And there is no Disraeli present to patch up the muddle with surface brilliancies and the species of superficial settlements once so profitable to British national ambitions.

MUST FAIR FIZZLE OUT?

TF THE fair project is allowed to fizzle out no special perspicacity will be required to foretell a season of regrets, recriminations and belated explanations in the course of the year 1926. The public will be found wondering why its sense of pride was so weak, its patriotism so hollow, its conception of the future so inadequate.

The prospect here suggested is one tadicated by the present ebb tide of exposition interest. Fortunately, however, existing conditions do not inevitably imply that the 150th anniversary of American independence will pass unrecognized in its natal city. Time still remains for initiating preparations for a celebration in keeping with the

meaning and spirit of an epochal event.

Most of the great international exhibitions of history were completed within two years and a half after the commencement of actual work. There was conflict of opinion concerning the possibilities of the Columbian Fair until within thirty months of its opening. Philadelphians have still the opportunity to decide whether they will be recreant or will endeavor to signalize the rounding out of a national era.

As Herbert Hoover pointed out some time ago a fair of the old conventionalized order would be beset with many formidable probems, the attempted solution of which might be of doubtful worth. His dubiety, which has been seconded in many quarters, has given rise to a variety of efforts to inject originality in the undertaking. Not all of the ideas suggested have been happy. The public-and in this it is scarcely to

be blamed-may prefer to ignore the anni-

versary rather than degrade it with "bob productions or with features savoring more of a mummers' carnival or of the circus than with dignified and atmospherically appropriate honors. But if Philadelphians are capable of combating their present inertia, their ingenuity should be equal to avoiding both extremes-that of collapse or that of a lame and trivial makeshift. It is suggested elsewhere in this newspaper that world progress along its most attractive

and magnificent lines might be fittingly symbolized and accented in the celebration without running into devastating extravagance. A loan exhibit, cultural, scientific, international in scope, and, above all, interesting, would make of Philadelphia for a season the treasure house of the globe. Recedirections exist of the highly cessful Pence Jubilee of Boston in 1873, when massed bands and a superb choral

music enlisting the services of 17,000 voices thrilled thousands of auditors assembled in vast coliseum. Particular emphasis might be laid on the art of sister nations and our own, upon dramatic and musical attractions, upon the marvels of modern in-The prize cattle, the giant potatoes and

many of the innumerable depressants upon the enthusiasm of spectators at the traditional world fair might be eliminated. There would be few mourners.

The exposition program today stands acutely in need of a tonic of ideas. Endeavors to differentiate the fair from its redecessors need by no means imply shabby or third-rate standards of achievement. The lists are open for entrants with originality, taste and a sense of civic obligations.

REACTIONS TO "TIGER"

TT HAS been intimated that the reactions to Georges Clemenceau's tour in America are in part responsible for determination of Premier Poincare to bring the naval treaty issue in France to a favorable termination.

Former Prime Minister Leygues, chairman of the parliamentary commission in charge of the Washington pacts, has taken tuins to deny that he predicted that the Chamber of Deputies would vote against ratification. It is said that the resentment aroused in the United States by the original report prompted Ambassador Jusserand to wire for exact information.

In the situation there is much to illustrate that, although M. Clemenceau is an unofficial legate, his visit is by no means without diplomatic consequences. He enjoys the sympathy, at once sentimental and sincere, of vast numbers of Americans in his appeals for France-American friendship and perceptive understanding. But a France recreant to its obligations, certainly implied though not specifically binding regarding the Washington covenants, is not the France for which M. Clemenceau is seeking to win an affectionate hearing.

Americans with their recollections of what happened to the Trenty of Versailles and the League of Nations should, of course, be quite capable of comprehending that some, at least, of the opposition to the Washington agreements in France is born of a desire to embarrass M. Poincare and is a play for political advantage. But consideration of this point does not

completely cover the existing facts. Where the French are offending a sister republic and injuring their prestige here is in their appeals for capital ship privileges of which. owing to financial disabilities, they are unable to avail themselves. Obstructionism of this kind provides an unconvincing picture of the nation which

quite another light.

Dispatch from New York tells of a man ar-rested for trying on a Old Stuff bet to sell fifty-cent pieces for a quarter, It is an interesting story, but it isn't new. It is an interesting story, but it isn't new. It is so stale that we even doubt its truth, though Truth does rehash many old ones. The story has been a "come-on" for street fakers since those interesting animals first came out of the ark. In it possible that the bright young men of the New York press have permitted themselves to become unwitting press agents for rube-trimmers?

M. Clemenceau is striving to present in

RZ Cephia, we are given to understand, travels at a rate of 2,500,000 miles an hour. EZ going. Her motto, presumably, is we don't know where we're going, but we're on our way. But are there no traffic copp on the stellar highways?

witting press agents for rube-trimmers?

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Running Away From Home as an Art. Some Masters Get Together in the Seamen's Institute on Queen Street

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

N OLD gentleman of eighty weven con-A fessed genially to me today that up to the age of fourteen or thereabouts be had been on the verge of running away from home "strange countries for to see" more than once in actuality and every day in his imagination.

than once in actuality and every day in his imagination.

His grandnephew was inwardly, I thought, gibing him that he had only wanted to and never done it. That particular young person had so accustomed himself to following his sudden inspiration in the matter of leaving home for a little round of sightseeing—what the Italians call a "gira"—that even yet in his third year as a medical student be induiged in his propensity to "take a healer into space" on the slightest provocation of a holiday.

For instance, a month ago there were two

a holiday.

For instance, a month ago there were two whole holidays and a half stretching before him with nowhere to go but out and very little carfare with which to stretch that "outness." However, following the custom of his native State of California, he dressed for a motor trip and went forth from the university campus in the general direction of Washington. After a block or two, he stood expectantly on the carb smiling invisingly at the oncoming motors, now and then lifting a questioning hand—a signal better understood in California than here.

HOWEVER, he was presently invited to "have a ride," and from that moment river from Washington he was the com-panion of one or another friendly traveler going south. Perhaps in the course of the going south. Perhaps in the course of the day he walked as much as a mile, but not more I should think, all told. He rode in a Ford and a Cadillac, a Dodge and a Simpex; he made twenty miles of the trap on a truck and the next fifty in one hour in

Pierce-Arrow. He was taken home to lunch by the truck driver, and ended up for the night in the home of a student at Johns Hopkins, who drove himself every day to Baltimore and back to Alexandria in a car of his own devising out of the scraps of old cars. In all I counted seven relay motors by which he made the pleasant mileage between here and

Likely enough their owners were as grad of his company as he was of theirs, and I have no doubt that he swapped experience for experience, for he is an agreeable, genial youth, who has had many adventures by hand and sen, adventures he has happened into and out of with equal calmness and a pleasant aftermath of amusing conclusions. Sometimes he has had to work at pretty rough tasks to get to a destination that will reward him for having set out; sometimes it all comes by the lifting of a hand, as to this case. Next day in Washington behanted up an acquaintance, and spent the night, after a day of sightseeing, with him. And the last days of the holiday he went by trolley to Baltimore, and, under the guidance of a medical student whom he knew, saw operations, to his mind's con-tent, coming to Philadelphia by a late train, having spent. I suppose, very little if any more than the three days at idleness in town would have cost him.

TT WOULD be pretty difficult to strand It world be pretty diment to strange that chap, or to scare him by strange surroundings, or on the other hand confine him by familiar surroundings, as most of us are confined through sheer laziness about facing the unknown. The spirit of adventure that is strong in him has been allowed scope along such wholesome lines that he has actually learned before he is twenty-five to land on his fast from a lean into space. to land on his feet from a leap into space. and his sense of direction is so well developed that he can find his way home, when the episode is finished, with a happy assurance of a most friendly world behind him as he closes his own front door on the inside. I suspect that few boys have got the branch of running away up to such a fine knack of running away up to such a fine

FEW Sundays ago I was down at the A FEW Sundays ago I was down at the Seamen's Sunday evening supper and friendly gathering at the Seamen's Institure. Front and Queen streets. It was after 6 at night, the streets leading down to the river and along the river front were very dark and forbidding and descried. Here and there was a dimly lighted room, half shop, half dwelling, with a door open on the pavement, and at some of the street corners were girls and a youth or two, and now and then a prowling figure or woman wavering along in the shadow, I confess I was g'ad of the shelter the taxicab, and yet a little bothered by the resounding noise of that solitary vehicle on those deserted streets. It took us some time to find Queen street, and then to verify the institute in the group of buildings that were the part church and one part Inside, however, it was safe, and lively and

Perhaps sixty sailors were at supper in one room and in an upper auditorium pos sibly two hundred more were smoking and singing and generally being entertained by one or another of their number, who did a stunt on the platform with the help of a man with a fiddle and a boy who played the rinno.

The man who was seeing to things generally was a clergyman by the name of Percy Stockwell, a sort of second edition of Herbert Hoover, only more square-hewn and more black and white. He could talk, oo, which Hoover apparently cannot do in lie, to his own liking at least. Both of these men have a way of telling you to do things rather than asking you, yet without stepping on your personality, somehow. You feel like saying. "All right, I'll try," to feel like saying, "All right, I'll try," to Mr. Stockwell, just as Hoover's aides did. Mr. Stockwell, just as Hoover's aides did. At least I observed that the sailors felt that way. He asked them to tell him where they all came from. And they almost rose from their chairs to shout to him not only be country but the town.

FULLY half of that big roomful were Scandinavians, Swedes, Danes and Norwegians, with perhaps three Finns. No one would acknowledge to being a German; there were a half dozen French, more Italians, a few Hollanders; the others were two-thirds subjects of Great Britain and one-third citizens of the United States of America.

The Irish and Scotch were in the majorny among the British, but there were men from among the British, but there were men from Australia, New Zealand and Canada as well as from England and Wales. I looked back at them from my seat in the front row while they eagerly called out their homelands; most of them were young men, some were almost boys, the old men were very few. I wondered how many of them had run away from home. And later when I got a chance I asked them. There was a kind of roar that was almost a bellow of laughter with a faint something of derision in it and a shout of:

"We have all run away!"

T SUPPOSED they must have gotten that question put to them ad nauscam, hence the derision. But later I found that it had the derision. In the result is that it had never occurred to any one to ask them just that. Perhaps those who knew them best took it as a matter of fact. The little note of challenge in their response most likely came as a warning to me not to speak too much of home, since for one reason or another freedom and at-homeness in that place are due to the right questions being asked them

and the wrong ones let alone.

They would not gather there 300 strong. They would not gather there 300 strong, the young, unjaded ones even if they were forlorn, unless they felt unafraid of interference on the one hand and sure of a kind of comrade welcome on the other, with no palaver and yet much good feeling. The boys and girls whose guests they were on those Sundays happen to be the generation concerning which so much is being talked and written and preached about, as "irremonable and given to pleasure."

Their choice of the revers of the world to held the hand of fellows.



"C-CANT WE 'FRAME' THIS SCRAP?"

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

tions, too.

WILLIAM MOENNIG On Old Violins

THERE are few subjects which are of I greater interest 'han that of old violins, and there are also few on which there are more popular misconceptions, says William Moennig, one of Philadelphia's experts on

the subject. "There are very few branches of craftssaid Mr. Moennig many different and varied elements enter as in the making of violins. Of course, the same thing is true regarding all the stringed instruments, but the violin has always been the specialty of the great makers of stringed instruments, and there have been a few cases in which some of the very greatest of these makers of violins did not make either cellos or violas so far as is known.

Few Genuine Instruments

"Naturally, of the thousands of instruments which are brought to the violin experts for examination every year, most of them are not genuine. If Stradivarius, for instance, had made all the instruments which bear his labels, he would have had to work twenty-four hours a day for a good many hundreds of years. instruments which are so brought are easily told imitations, although there are a few makers who had the faculty of imitation to the extent where it deceives all but the most highly trained experts.

But the public cannot know these things, and when an instrument bearing the name nside of one of the great Cremona makers s discovered, they have no means of know ing that it is not genuine. Practically all of the best of the violing of Stradivarius, Joseph Guarnerius del Jess. Stainer and most of the other really great makers are now known by violin experts and their ownership at the present time is also known to them. The business of imitating these in-struments of the great makers had been a very profitable one in the past, but there is now so much canniness on the part of ers that they hesitate to purchase an instrument without the opinion of one or more ex-perts, and by so doing most of them save a lot of money which would otherwise be

Judging a Violin

"In judging the value of a violin, one must take into consideration the maker, the age of the instrument, the state of preservation (a very important matter), the workmanship and the tone. An instrument cannot be judged by any one of these things alone, but by all of them, or the result will be a

conflict of opinion.

"The point of view of the dealer or collector of violins is radically different from that of the performer, whether the latter be amateur or professional. The player looks upon the violin as an instrument of music and nothing else, and therefore judges the instrument solely by its tone-producing qualities. The viewpoint of the collector or the dealer is that the violin is a work of supreme art in construction and, as the case may be, a good or a poor example of the art of that particular maker. When a maker can combine both of these things he becomes a Stradivarius or a Guarnerius. Needless to say, there have not been many of them.

"Many a person, taking a violin to a dealer to dispose of, has been greatly surprised to find that the dealer will take the word of the owner as to the tone-producing qualities of the violin. He will not try it himself, or want to hear it, but will simply look at it and then make an offer for it if he wants to buy it, which offer I can as-sure you will not be intended as an insult.

Difference in Tone-Judging "One reason for this is that no two per-sons judge the tone of a violin alike. Every person has his own preference, and a tonal quality which will please one person will displease another. I have even heard two fine violinists disagree us to the tone of an instrument, one declaring that it was harsh and the other saying that it was soft, so that there exists a different tone quality for

every player. "When most persons who play say that "When most persons who play say that they are in the market for a new violin they hear from every one, from their best friend down to the butcher, of a hidden treasure in the attic, a violin which has a long history, which has been in the family for hundreds of years and which bears the label of some celebrated maker, and which may be bought at a reasonable figure.

"Raturally the bayer becomes excited, but which he takes it to the conscience, he is

"They have eyes and yet see not" seems to be fairly descriptive of prison is

usually informed after one glance that it is

an imitation and generally a bad one at that, with a faked label. Very likely it is an old violin, but it was never made by any of the great makers and is probably a very

Thousands of Imitations

"Nothing can be told by the label, as these have been very skillfully counterfeited and imitation ones may actually be pur-

chased : some of them are pretty good imita-

makers, who lived roughly in a century, all told, their names were used by their ini-

the same work at that time. They knew that Stradivarius had received as much as \$25 for some of his best instruments (they cost nearer \$25,000 now), and they thought

that by using his name they could get better prices for their own violins—and they were probably right. This accounts for some of

the very old violins which we often see and

any of the distinguishing marks of the great makers whose labels they bear.

Markneukirchen and there are unquestion

ably instruments antedating these. Of the

best was J. B. Villaume, bern in 1798 in Mirecourt. His instruments would deceive

even the greatest experts, as they were made exactly like the original in shape, work-manship and color, Added to this he had exact duplicates of the genuine labels of Stradivarius, Guarnerius and some of the

other masters of violin-making. Some of

lot of them got on the market as originals,

these instruments he sold as imitations, but

He made just as good violins under his own

name as under those of the masters, but

he could never get the prices for his own that he could for the imitations,

Imitation Still Going On

which are excellent imitations of the great

makers and it is a lifelong study to be able to tell the original from the counter-

felt. Some of the labels are printed or written on hand-made paper and aged in

various ways, so they, too, are as difficult to tell as the instrument. There is also a

number of lesser makers, many of whose violins are very fine, such as Ruggieri, Guadagnini, Laudolfi and many others,

Each has his own characteristics which

in all, the study of rare violins is a life-work if a person wishes to become really

"There have been instances of genuine

Cremona violins being bought for a song, but these chances, like those of old paint.

ings, have dwindled so that they may now

People know too much now and the fact

that the Cremona violins are very valuable

leads every owner of a violin who wishes to dispose of it to take it to an expert and

find out the value of it before he puts it on the market. In this way he is able to know

exactly what the instrument is worth and

the chances of getting a fine violin cheap are today smaller than they ever have been

"Even the violins of the lesser Italian

makers have had a cast increase in value and the Strads and those of Guarnerius del

Jesu cannot be bought by any except a very rich man. The demand for the lesser makes

has therefore come from the performers. There are not nearly so many imitators of these makers and a violin possessing a genuine label of one of them is very apt to be a

mand. Soldiers and sailors and firemen and

mand. Someon and others prove this. But few policemen and others prove the dangers met by the scientist as he searches for knowledge that will help humanity. The martyrs of the X-ray are many. Notable among them is Prof. Vaillant, of Paris, who has just undergone his thirteenth operation. First than the

undergone his thirteenth operation. First he lost the fingers of his left hand, then the forearm, then the arm at the shoulder, and now the disease is attacking his right aide. Here is a death by degrees infinitely worse than any sudden taking off.

The joys of the dails job are many and worth

the dangers and sacri-

genuine instrument.

Martyr

said to be practically non-existent.

must be known at sight to the expert.

proficient at it.

"There are many violins being made today

great imitators of the Cremona masters,

"Violins were made as early as 1650 in

are out-and-out imitations, without

tators, who were lesser makers engaged

"Shortly after the death of the celebrated

aplace instrument.

We figur that the SC-11 will arrive in Rio Jaceiro at about the time Terria. Ill., gets a jury in the mine-massacre case:

SHORT CUTS

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace seeks to avoid the necessity of a back-to-the-farm movement by keeping the farmers right

Politicians who are busy picking a man to succeed President Harding might do will to consult a former newspaper editor of rion. O.

Dry agent in New York church explains to W. C. T. U. members how to make hoosh in home-sized still. Is this seed sown on stony ground?

Gallant Cleveland septuagenarian killed by fire truck while picking woman's slipper from the street. Romance scorns creats

The State Highway Department has revoked the licenses of thirteen automobile owners. Any doubt about this being an unlucky thirteen?

Dr. Straton says if he were New York's Police Commissioner he would start all policemen's days with prayer. Well, that's the way they start mules. "Of course, I'll carry a gun," says the new woman deputy sheriff of Atlantic County, N. J. All she needs now is ability

to roll a cigarette with one hand. Berlin saloonkeepers succeed in breaking up a prohibitionist parade, says a wirelest report. German drys evidently haven't learned the fine art of surreptitiously putting

one over. After Southern Negroes have manuel

the Northern mills Northern aliens may man the Southern cotton fields and factories. Shortage of labor is using a big spoon to stir the melting pot. New York wine company has appealed to Secretary Mellon for information as to how to salvage a large and rapidly deteri-

feature is that these law-abiding business men could immediately get all the aid they needed from bootleggers. What Do You Know?

orating stock of champagne and Mr. Mellasays he knows of to way out. The sod

QUIZ 1. What are the colors of the flag of

2. What Roman Emperor participated in gladiatorial combats in the Coliseum?

3. Who was the first Chief Justice of the United States? United States?
4. What is the original meaning of the word marionette?
5. What are the characteristics of a latest sail?
6. What is a gazebo?

is a gazebo? Who was Simon Cameron? Who preached the first sermon printed in

America? 9. What was the cinquecento? 10. What is the summer capital of India? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Sir William Ramsay was a celebrated Scotch chemist, discoverer of amospheric gases. He was awarded the Nobel prize for chemistry in 1904. He died in 1916.

2. The Norse Doomsday was termed the Ragnarck. In Scandinavian mythelogy Ragnarck was the twilight of the gods and the doomsday of the work preceding its regeneration. The name is Icelandic for twilight of the gods.

3. Lucarnes are dormer or garret windows or small windows or lights in spire of buildings.

4. Frankfort is the capital of Kentucky.

5. Raffia is a cultivated palm of Madagascar, which furnishes fiber to making hats, mats, baskets, etc.

6. Jean Baptiste Lully, an Italian composer and court musician for Louis XIV of France, has been termed the father of French music." His data are 1633-1687.

7. A radius is a straight line from the center of a circle or a sphere to its periphery.

8. The word catchup or ketchup is frest the Hindu "kitjap," the name of a popular East Indian condiment.

9. The first King of modern Greece and Otho, second son of Louis I of Bavarn-He ascended the throne in 1833.

10. The English gypty romance. "Lawarney died in 1851.