

Proposition That Congress En dow a National Institute.

ENOUGH GODD SCHOOLS HERE

The Hard Headed Man of Affair Would Wonder Why Their Pr
fesions Should be Subsidied
Preference to a Dozen Others.

## BOSTON, Feb. 29.-Let us have

 plain talk about the propositioncreate an "Institute of Music an Art" at Washington by means of govermental appropriation. Let u
discard all cant and humbug abou soul values. We won't spell art wit
$\$$ capital A or pretend to think that 2 capital A or pretend to think the
the 40,000 Americans who are said be studying piano and singing an
peinting abroad are all of them in spired youth "possessing genius an
the soul for art and music.". Enougg hat a project is now afoot, with how serious support it would be hard t
say, to get Congress to endow at the say, to get Congress to endow at th national capital an institution for the
Home culture of arts. The notion seems to be that long before the big
ditch at Panama has been opened or Secretary Loeb has accepted his posi tion with the street car company
there ought to be lodged the corne stone of "America's temples of arts.
Now, in the language of the day What, in the use? If If Congress could create money by fat, if there wer
dot a million possible uses for dot a million possible uses for every
dollar that is contributed by the American people through taxation for the mpports of their national institutions
there might be a feeble excuse fo there might be a feeble excuse fo
trying to induce Uncle Sam to dutrying to induce Uncle Sam to du
plicate at Washington facilities for
education which already exist elsethere. Yet, even then, as a matter of cold hard fact, many people would
ask why the government should undertake to train musicians and paint-
ers to carn a living any more than it ers to earn a living any more than in
should undertake to prepare butchers and bakers, bricklayers and engine drivers, doctors and lawyers for their
respective callings. Musicians and painters are very useful and periect.
1y reputable members of society ly reputable members of society, but wonder why their professions should others
The Ame whole project for creating
Americans's Temple of Arts"
Wasting Washington seems to start on the
false assumption that nothing is be ing done in this country for students whereas, as every well informed per-
son ought to know son ought to know, a great deal has
been done and is being done for them through private munificence and
enterprise. A natural question to ask is What's the good of putting on the has already been ac
on a large scale? Take the example of musical in
struction in Boston, which for many reasons has been the leading Ameriean center of musical education for
many years past, or of art instruction
in New York and Chicago, have thus far supported the most im-
portant schools of drawing and paintportanh Western Hemisphere.. The
in the Want
schools in these and other cities have become big affairs, with expensive
and well equipped pants. Even if it
is true that 40,000 American is true that 40,000 American sturents
abroad are spending $\$ 14,400,000$ a year
they are not there for lack of as good they are not there for lack of as good
instruction in their own country but
either becaise they have already either because they have already
açurired the elements of their pro-
fessions here and want the benefit of the broadening influence of residence
and travel abroad, or because, like
many Americans, they are not yet fully aware that the ground work
can be laid as well in the United Neither is it true, as the afrgument for
a congressional appropriation has appeared to imply, that if Congress
should tomorrow start up an institute of music and art, all the exile band
of American students in Paris, Lei-
psic, Berlin and Milan would straightpsic, Berlin and Milan would straight-
way quit the intolerable barracks in
which they are housed, pawn the few emaining clothes in their gripsack dvantage of the instruction offered
or the first time by Uncle Sam.
European boarding tor would probably continue to ket a few of these fourteen millions.
In the cirt of Boston othing of opportunities offered in
New York, Chicago, Cincinati other centres, are almost countless concrete reasons why such a national
conservatory as has been proposed see what kind of advanced work could
be offered at Wastington under go
errmental auspices which a thoroug
owell $y$ well equippe


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| salary, |
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| Cor Asto |
| Portland |
| tal requi |
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$\qquad$
$\qquad$ tor of the New England Conservator
of Musie, Frederick S. Converse, Mr H. H. A. Beach, Arthur Foote,
Madame Helen Hopekirk and many Madame Helen Hopekirk and many
mere. These are composers whos
reputation is now so far assured tha repuate
only the igorant sappose all goo
musicians in America to be fore ers
The incentive of competition with
strong fellow students is just as likely to be present in an American city abroad. Despite the situation of
Boston in the extreme rortheastern
corner of the country, its leading corner of he country, its leadin
music school, the oldest of its kind in
the United Stes the United States, the New Englan
Conservatory of Music, draws mor than almost any other, institution for
higher education in New Englat upon a national and international cientele. It has graduate as well a
undergraduate courses and annuall receives hundreds who have already
made their start in their local conservatories or under private teachers. Good technical preparation is about
all that any music school can under take. It has been asserted in connec-
tion with this campaign for institute of music and art at Washing
ton lon that "in this country of ours
many a genius is born and dies withoun ever being heard of, and all this
oecause the atmosphere here is no conducive to the development of hi
talents" talents." Experience of the past cen
tury has taught that among a thou-
sand students you will never find sand students you will never find
more than a very few who can b
calle called geniuses. The percentage
the exceptionally gifted is certainly high in America schools as abroad
A few music students, for example are maniefstly destined to have re
markable professional careers. Mo are young persons of modest talen
who will find some way of living if they are thoroughty trained.
Some will sing in churches; some will
teach; some will tune pianos their various callings they will assent,
no doubt, to the general ideas of the
promoters of the scheme of promoters of the scheme of a nationa
conservatory of music and art, even
though they have not the remarkable
flow of language enabling them to how of language enabing enem to
assers that Music is the sublime
speech of the soul, the higher edica-
tion, the better life. Its effects are
refining. Music sets sweetly the joys refining. Music sets sweetly the joys
and happiness of life; it takes from
sorrows half their burdens and robs
anguish of its keenist sting. It hails
and anguish of its keenist sting. It hails
the seasons and promotes love of
country and home. It it the univer.
sal language of the world and speaks
so that every ear can understand. It o that every ear can understand
is the one thing that carries the ma
nearer to God." In classic Bostone language, that's going some.
An exactly similar line of argumen
can be made regarding present facilites for teaching the fine art
There is no apparent good reaso
why the national government shoul apply ambitious art students with
plumb lines and charcoal sticks and
pay for their instruction. If anybody
is very anxious to learn to is very anxious to learn to draw
Washington, there is a nice little a
scliool connected with the Corcoran Gallery. Excellent schools for th
study of drawing, painting, modellin
and design are conducted in New nd design are conducted in Ne
York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chi
go, St. Louis and many other Amer ago, St. Louis and many other Amer-
can cities. Some of them are free,
thers practically so. The most ex-
Ited patriotism on the alted patriotism on the part of per-
sons who are anxious to do something for the cause of American an
could hardly urge more. than thi could hardiy urge more, than th
The practical business of learning
draw-of constructing a man who possible on a sheet of chareoal paper
can be done in this country jut about as well aos in Paris, and mo
and more our future painters, scul
tors and illustrators get their sta ers and illustrators get their star
under comfortable conditio nd later on go over yonder for the alleries of the old world.
Now considering American trad

