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LEADERSHIP IS INDISPENSABLE

Philadelphia, Tuesday, April 18, 1922

THE necessity of personal leadership of the Sesqui-Centennial is as obvious as an axiom. It is depressing to review the doundering upon this perfectly simple theme, vexing to recall that it has ever been made a source of argument.

Mr. Madden, chairman of the House Apropriations Committee, wisely refrains from debating the point, contenting himself with the significant warning that no director general means no congressional aid for the

Almost coincident with this plain speak. ing is Edward Bok's renewal of his offer to trantee for five years the \$50,000 salary of an exposition chief. In lieu of Herbert Hoover, who refused a similar invitation from the same source, Charles M. Schwab is suggested as pre-eminently fitted for the post. There is no doubt of this either. The services of this distinguished organizer can obably be secured if the proper kind of whole-hearted pressure is exerted.

The executive committee of the board of directors of the Fair Association meets today to consider the possibilities and terms of Federal assistance. Further evasion of a question, without the settlement of which the enterprise would be crippled from the start, would constitute a serious affront to public patience. What is the obstacle to straightforward treatment of the matter?

The executive committee idea is a nonderous absordity as a substitute for au-thentic captaincy. It matters little whether the personal commander is dubbed "execu-tive head," "director general," "herman," "proconsul" or "boss," Wrangling over with a duly constituted, efficient leader

the fair undertaking can be carried to success, to the honor of the city and the nation. Otherwise little but failure is in prospect.

SIMPLIFYING THE SHIP BILL

THE move on the part of Chairman Lasker, of the Shipping Board, and Secretary of the Navy Denby to have the naval reserve provision withdrawn from the Merchant Marine Subsidy Bill has much to by mmend it. While the training system wised may have been meritorious, it was auxiliary and not vital to the measure.

The first consideration of the bill is the revival of the American merchant marin and its preservation upon a solid basis. It is always advisable to stick to the point, and especially so in the present instance, in which the fundamental questions involved are certain to be violently debated. The subsidy plan is sufficiently novel in

this country to be worth considering strictly on its own merits. Its passage would insure a legitimate protection to the merchant fleet of benefit to the whole Nation and to the most waried phases of its economic and

One thing at a time is an excellent procedure. The Navy Department, it is said. will propose a separate measure for building up the merchant marine paval reserve This is unquestionably the way in which that important subject should be handled.

MR. GRAHAM'S RESIDENCE

THE Dauphin County Court, which heard I the case yesterday, can be trusted to decide whether George S. Graham, Representative in Congress from the Se and Pennsylvania District, is a resident of the

The Federal Constitution provides that every Representative must be an Umhaleitant" of the State from which he is elected In practice he is a resident of the district from which he is chosen. There have been exceptions, but not many. The custom is observed with such rigidity that the opposition party has been known to reapporting the congressional districts in such a way a to bring about the defeat of a man whom they could defeat in no other way.

This happened in Ohio in the last century, when William McKinley's district was gerrymandered so as to enable the Democrats to carry it. No other district in the State was interested enough in keeping McKinley in Congress to nominate him. The gerrymandering did not hart McKinley, for it made him Governor and then President. But it was a notorious example of a vicious practice.

Some critics have said that the Federal

Constitution is defective heenuse of its provision that a Congressman must be an in habitant of the State which elects him. They would have the voters of Massachusetts free to elect a Pennsylvanian. The voters of Philade'phia may ele t a Pitts burgher under the present Constitution, but they never do it. And they would never go outside the State to select a candidate. The criticism comes from admirers of the British system, under which a Londoner may be elected to the House of Commons from a Scotch district, and is of a piece with the denunciation of the American system which does not permit a muscher of the President's Cabinet to sit in Congress and defend his policies. It seems to be forgotten that the British Cubinet is a committee Parliament intrusted with executive

is merely a committee of advisers of the President with no legislative functions. And it seems to be forgotten also that the United Kingdom is not a federation of sovereign States and that the United States such a federation. Any inhabitant of the State otherwise eligible can be sent to Congress by the voters of any district whenever they choose. To permit the choice of Congressmen from other States system. sinen from other States would be

functions, and that the American Cubinet

NATIN-AMERICAN AMENITIES

Hill surface little more than a display market acriment is promised in the market in Independence Fell at market by the hand of Market

however, are not to be taken lightly. One can never be sure that an apparent trifle is

not intrinsically of the stuff of history. This was proved in 1918 when the Republic of Czecho-Slovakia was born at Sixth and Chestnut streets. Few events in the secular chronicle are more fantastic than the progress of one of the most substantial and prosperous nations of the new Europe from the speechmaking and supposedly extrava-

gant aspirations of that occasion. The flag presentation, scheduled for September 15, the anniversary of Mexican independence, will be made by the Pan-American Round Table, an association of women engaged in fostering reciprocal goodwill among the republics of this bemisphere Banners of all the Latin-American nations will be brought to the State House on this celebration day. A United States standard will be exchanged with Mexico.

Amenities of this kind are not inconsemential. They are tonic signs of sanc thinking and broad views of international toleration, and Independence Hall is the place where they may acquire a sturdy au-

THE WORLD IS A LONG WAY FROM DEMNITION BOWWOWS

One Has Only to Go to the Real Estate and Building Exposition to Find It Out

THE purpose of the Real Estate and Building Exposition, now in progress in the First Regiment Armory, is to interest men and women in house owning. This is to be accomplished in two ways. One is by a demonstration of the reduced cost of building and the other is by the exhibition of all sorts of conveniences, not all of which re found in any house.

The house owner is to be tempted to in-

stall such of them as will meet his needs or gratify his taste, and the man who does not wn a house is to be tempted to buy or build one in order that he may put in it the modern inventions which make living more

But, as a matter of fact those in charge of the exposition know that every normal man and woman is interested in owning a house This interest is akin to the mating instinct without which men and women would not marry. No amount of domestic infelicity in other homes will prevent a man from asking a woman to marry him. The pessimists may declare till they are black in the face that marriage is a failure, but they cannot produce in any one sufficient staraina to resist the inner urge to enter the marital state and tempt whatever domestic fates

And the house owned by the married couple is the place where those fates are to be challenged to do their worst. It is doubtful if a house plan was ever printed in any daily newspaper or weekly or monthly magazine which was not studied by every reader whether he owned a house or not, plans are studied by the man who does not own a house because he wishes to see whether it would satisfy his needs. They are studied by the man who owns a house because he wishes to see whether they contain any suggestion that he might adopt in the new house that he expects to build some day.

The ideal house was never yet built. Study as they may over the plans in advance. when the structure is completed there is always something which the owners would like to have had different. It may be a closet here, or a sleeping porch there, or a larger living room or a smaller dining room. It is true of the house as of every other relation of life that "man never is but always to be blest."

Take architectural style as an instance of varying desires. We developed in America modification of the Georgian style which we call Colonial. There is a simplicity and dignity about it which make the examples of it that survive to this day satisfying to the eye. The group of buildings in Inde-pendence Square is not surpassed for beauty and grace by any similar group of structures in America. But they have been used as the model for comparatively few public structures. And the Colonial residences went out of fushion in the last century beause some architect said they were nothing but rectangular boxes with some adornment of pillars and pilasters.

The mansard-roof style came in and that gave way to the Oncen Anne style, which some wit said was "Queen Anne in front and Mary Anne behind." These bouses were adorned with as many gables as could be grouped in the roof, and they were orna-mented with a lot of fret-saw filigree work. In recent years we have been returning to he simpler Colonial styles. This is because fashions in architecture move in cycles. It

was about time that the Co'onial should reappear. The Georgian house on which it was modeled was itself a revival of the style of house built by Inigo Jones a hundred years earlier, which gave way to a different style until some one saw its beauties after they had been forgotten and began to plan in the classic style. And they all, the Infgo Jones, the Georgian, the American Colonial and the modern Colonial, trace back to

The modern house, whatever its style ontains conveniences which were unknown to the Colonials, the Georgians or the tireeks. They never heard of the vacuum denner, or the electric light, or the porcelain or enameled from bathrub with hot and cold water on tap. Steam or hot water heat was not dreamed of. People hovered over a little are in a fireplace or warmed their hands over braziers filled with charcoal and wore closics in the house in a vain effort to keep warm while they sneezed from the beginning of winter till the end of spring.

The workingman of Philadelphia lives more comfortably than Henry VIII and is denner than his well-known predecessor. who was never known to wash his hands Even the hamblest workers today can have talking machines in their puriors and radio astenments in their sitting rooms over which they can bear orchestral and vocal superts hundreds of miles away and ad tresses in the most distinguished men while they sit in comfort beside their own hot-air

demnition bownows can get a needful cor-Armory in Broad street and look with a reflective mind upon the devices to increase the comfort of mankind which are now within the reach of all but the very poor, The world may not move very rapidly, but it

IT HAPPENED IN JERSEY

Willy do not the Government and people of the earth settle their silly ences and throw away their gams and forger their civaleies and five happily ever after Why are they having at Genoa a time almost as hard as the time they had at Versailles? "The American people," says Senator France imposingly, in a cablegram to the leading statesmen at the economic conference, "are for rehabilitation . . . , and general reconciliation." Are they, the American people, so charmingly reasonable?

Let us glance for a moment at Moorestown, in New Jersey, and at the neighbor. ing province of Maple Shade. Between these two communities of intelligent and reasonable Americans diplomatic relations have been severed and a formal separation is announced. Yet Moorestown Bhade have the same aims in the hopes and detires. The

have helped a little to show us what is the matter with Europe. They have demon-strated again that when economic interest enters the door reason and idealism fly out

at the window. Moorestown and Maple Shade exist as major parts of the Township of Chester. When the Maple Shaders began to exert themselves politically, with a view to gaining power in the Township Board, Moorestowners became suspicious. They feared the imperialism of Maple Shade. They were convinced that the powers of government would be directed in the interest of a small Prussia on their borders and that their money would be spent for the good of

So it is in Ireland. So it is between

Italy and France and France and England and England and Germany. Who gets most? That is the first among world questions. Maple Shade and Moorestown will part company and Moorestown, under an act recently passed through the Legislature. will withdraw from the township, leaving Maple , Shade "on its own" if the voters ratify the plan. The split was effected without a resort to arms. But echoes of it may rumble in the courts, for in Maple Shade they are talking of a ruthless abuse of power and a disregard in Moorestown for the rights of small nations. Let us be patient with those Europeans who oppose each other on economic grounds and find is difficult to agree immediately on questions of relative policy that are complicated in a thousand ways by needs and desires, ambition, religious tradition and even custom and language.

A GERMAN VICTORY?

THICK fogs persist in the line of vision L between the United Staes and Genoa and, despite all the news and rumors issuing from the place at which the future of the white man's world is at stake, we on this side of the world have to guess at the import of motives and purposes hidden or actually secreted in a welter of technical argument. We can do no more than base leading opinions on such obvious or conspicuous moves as have broad, clear and general meaning.

It was such a move that led suddenly to the formal recognition of the Russian Soviets by the Government at Berlin. The cables say that this maneuver was a rude shock to the allied representatives at the Genoa conference. This is easy to believe. For it reflects not the diplomacy of political Germany, but the diplomacy of German big business and high finance. It wasn't the Wirth Government, but the higher government of Stinnes and his associated capitalist politicians that shook hands officially and linked arms with the Moscow dictators. A dream seems to have been realized for those in Berlin who have believed that a working agreement between German organizers and technicians and the Russia of illimitable raw materials was all that was needed to restore German energy and German ambition.

The Soviet delegates clearly have been playing ruthless politics. The question at issue between those who believed in a mitigation of the peace terms imposed on the Germans and those who didn't was whether Germany should be forced slowly out of the family of European nations into the welcoming arms of Russia. Such an alliance might easily result in a military and economic machine so powerful that all the energies of Western Europe would be required to hold it in check. The Soviets in seeking German political co-operation have plainly sought to leave the rest of Europe with a choice between alternativesrecognition of Moscow or the prospect of new economic warfare and a revived mili-

Lloyd George and the majority of the statesmen at Genon have been engerly seeking for ways through which to relieve Europe of the paralyzing effect of Russian isolation. They were steering cautiously toward a program of diplomatic recognition. Soviets have tempted them sorely They have virtually put the undeveloped resources of Russia up for sale and the price they ask is political sanction abroad for their scheme of government. All Europe outside of Germany has had something to lose by a recognition of Moscow and more, perhaps, to gain. Germany had nothing to lose and everything to gain. So it was Germany that made the first peace at Genoa.

Unquestionably, if the act of formal recognition is ratified the moral advantages of the situation will be on the side of th Germans. They can call themselves the first friends of the Bolshevists and they will say, of course, that their policy compelled Soviet recognition elsewhere, That, perhaps, is just the opportunity that they have been seeking. It may prove in the end that the stupendous bill for damages which Russia presented to Europe at the opening of the conference was little more than a herring whipped across the trail to divert attention while Germany got into line. For, while recognition by any other Power might not have forced the hand of Europe in this instance, it is logical to believe that no great European Government will be content to stay out of Russia after Germany has entered formally and with bells on

A DOOMED SANTIAGO VETERAN

THIERE are several convincing reasons why the last voyage of the battleship lows from League Island to the Virginia Capes, off which she will be battered to fragments by modern guntire, is of more han casual interest. In the first place, the veteran craft was

Bob Evans' ship, and there is still a thrill and a tingle in that association of ideas. In the second, she was by all odds the most hard pressed of any of the American vessels which engaged the Spanish fleet of Admiral Cervera on that historic July 3 off Santiago.

For a dramatic moment in that conflithe lowa was subjected to the concentrated fire of the entire enemy squadron. It is well known that the Spanish aim was not It is equally well established that the American seamanship displayed on this occasion was magnificent.

Compared with Judland, Santiago is now regarded as a puny affair. But gallantry is not reckoned, even in 1922, in terms of armament costs or engine capacity.

Tremendous material resources will soon reduce the outmoded lown to rains. But her inspiring record is indestructible and the island, where she has been a frequent visitor through more than a quarter of a century, will miss her unguinly presence,

De Valera points out Arrain. He Would that if the electorate of Be Fighting | I reland accepts the Anglo-Irish treaty und There is unother Easter week the people will be fighting against Trish soldiers." Which appears to be true; and not at ad If Americans fight their govern ment they will have to fight American sol-If the French fight their government so it goes. Is it possible that De Vale means that the Irish can't get along without lighting and since they can't stop they't hetter keep on lighting the English? That, of course, would mean that free Ireland is not a desirable end but merely a good ex-

Cynical Cuss The fate of the Iowa and the Ohio, to be used as targets and sunk, is, after all, the fate of all, animate and inalimate, remarked Demosthenes McGinnis.

Age has been the farget of youth from time immemorial. That's the way the young idea

CONAN DOYLE, THE MAN

Some Little-Known Facts About the Career of the Great Novelist. Comes of a Race of Artists. A Writer at Fourteen. Why Knighted?

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN THERE are quite a lot of facts about Sir Arthur Conan Doyle that are not generally known, now that he looms so large in the public eye of Philadelphia.

Contrariwise there are a large number concerning his life that are encyclopedic, and therefore available to the multitude. Among them are these: He will be sixty-three years of age the

27th of next month. Educated at Stonyhurst College, he gradu-ated as an M. D. at Edinburgh University

in 1885.
He was, originally, a general medical practitioner who became an eye specialist.

He had established himself as a physician in Southsea, England, when in 1887 he published "A Study in Scarlet," his first great

His most popular character. Sherlock Holmes, first gained lasting distinction in the Strand Magazine, although Sherlock made his first appearance in "A Study in Dr. Doyle was knighted in 1902.

A MONG the least known and interesting facts of his career are:

He comes of a family of artists of distincion for two generations.

His grandfather, John Doyle, was a cele-

brated political caricaturist who signed his productions simply with the initials "H. B." For over thirty years his cartoons were famous in Great Britain and, oddly enough, without the secret of his identity being known to the public. After his death a number of these origi-nals were purchased by the British Govern-ment for a sum in excess of \$5000.

O'NE of John Doyle's sons, Richard-O'Dickey' Doyle as he was hailed by his intimates and acquaintances—was also a noted artist who designed the cover of the magazine Punch.
His signature "D" with a little bird on

top is still preserved on the corner. On the study wall of Sir Arthur's home on the study want of Arthur's house in England is a remarkably interesting sketch by his grandfather, John Doyle. It represents the late Queen Victoria at the age of six driving in Hyde Park, Lon-

is that the little Princess caught sight of the artist trying to make a hasty sketch of her as she drove slowly past.

She instantly commanded her coachman to stop the chaise and then patiently waited until Mr. Doyle had completed his work.

According to the legend connected with it,

DR. CONAN DOYLE, as he is well remembered in Southsea after eight years of practice there, began his literary career at a very early age.

At Stonyhurst College, in Lancashire, where he went when he was nine years old,

they had a school magazine.

He edited it for several years and also wrote the poetry that adorned its pages.

This was, of course, when he was in his teens, for he remained there seven years.

His first serious attempt at story-writing was after he went to Edinburgh and began to study medicine.

He was then seventeen, large, sturdy and athletic for his age.

Ilis effort was entitled "The Mystery of the Sassassa Valley," and Chambers' Journal, which was its fortunate recipient, paid him \$15 for the contribution.

After he settled in Southsea he began to

give more and more attention to literature.

In his spare time during that period and before his name became really known, he wrote between fifty and sixty stories for magazines.
Some of these have since been gathered

together and published in book form, one particularly popular collection being under the title "The Captain of the Pole Star." IT WAS to be expected that Conan Doyle would have the universal experience of

manuscripts refused. 'A Study in Scarlet" passed through this crucible. It was ultimately sold outright for

young writers, having his most important

Sir Arthur's determination to take up literature seriously as a profession was not reached until he had given medicine a fair trial and had decided that his lifework was literature and not physic.

He left Southsea with the purpose of going to London to establish himself as an eye specialist, a branch of the profession toward which he had a special leaning. Before doing so, however, he went to Vienna, where he lived for a year in order that he might make a special study of the

While there, with his literary trend still uppermost, he wrote "The Doings of Raffle On his return to London be took rooms to Wimpole street, had a brass plate put on

the door and started as a physician.

At the expiration of three months he abandoned medicine altogether and for good. for magazine stories and efforts began to come in'so rapidly that he was compelled to make a final decision. Literature had the call. Conan Dovie

THE story of Conan Doyle's creation of A Sherlock Holmes is old but always new, Dr. Doyle frankly confesses his indebtedness to Dr. Joseph Bell, who was an emi-nent practitioner in Edinburgh. He was also a professor at Edinburgh niversity, where young Doyle was an as-

sistant in his ward. It was the latter's duty to note down all the patients who were to be seen and muster them together. Then they would be sub-jected to inspection by the famous spe-

Dr. Bell's intuitive powers were remark-Thus: Case No. I would step up trying all the

time to present a brave appearance.
"I see," said Dr. Bell, "You are suf-fering from drink. You even carry a flask inside breast pocket of your cont. Case No. 2 would come forward. "You're cobbler, I see, ' he would say. Then he would point out to the assembled

students that the inside of the knee of the patient's trousers was worn. It was where be had rested the lapstone-a peculiarity found only in cobblers.

All this had a marked impression upon young Doyle, and it was this remarkable penetration and insight that subsequently found expression in his master character.

While discussing great detectives some ne ago the famous nuther said I really know nothing about detective work, but theoretically it has always had

n great charm for me.

"The best detective in fiction is Edgar A.
Poe's 'Mons. D'; then 'Mons. LeCoq.' Gaborian's hero.

AFTER the death of Sir Walter Besant. in 1901, it was generally understood that his successor in the ranks of knight-hood would be selected from the British Conan Doyle commanded a high position among fictionists. In addition to this he had rendered great and signal service to the

will be recalled that during the Boer War serious charges of inhumanity were brought against the British Army. Dr. Doyle, who had voldateered for the onflict and who was familiar with all the details of the campaign, wrote two books

in defense of the service.

His first, "The Great Boer War," was issued in 1900, and "The War in South Africa; Its Causes and Conduct," followed in 1902.

His personal knowledge of the situation, for he served as registrar of a field hospital, enabled him to reply in the most direct end convincing way to the charges.

It was this, added to his high distinction as a novelist, that gained knight him in 1802.

necessary for us to get the co-operation of the railroads, but this we were able to do, and they worked with us cordially and effactively.

"The railroads placed experienced firemon duty as smoke impectors. It was the date to rapect any riciation which court

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

"GIDDAP YETSKI!"

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

from the engines of their respective roads, and if the offender failed to carry out the

instructions given him as to the proper method of firing his engine, he was penal-ized. There were 1400 men who incurred

the penalty before the smoke nuisance was thoroughly under control by the roads.

The locomotive firemen were given specific and detailed instructions as to the prep-

showing fires in both proper and improper conditions and were of great value in teach-

this work has had to be done again because

of the tremendous change in the personnel of

the men who had been taught how to fire properly, and also because of the unsettled condition of the coal trade, which made it

impossible for the consumers to get the best

The Use of Oil

"There is practically no smoke from rest-dences in the City of Philadelphia, as soft coal is used so little as a residence fuel. While both soft coal and anthracite throw

off carbon-dioxide gas in their smoke, still there is comparatively little soot from an-

thracite, and this is the principal problem in

appeared in recent years, and unless it is properly handled in the burning it throws

off a very dense black smoke, but those plants and buildings in Philadelphia which

are now using it have solved this problem

When burned properly and with the smoke

smaller labor cost. Many manufacturers would like to use oil as a fuel, but under

eliminated, it gives increased power with

e use of soft coal.
"The use of oil as a fuel for power has

grades of coal.

ng the men what to do and what not to do.

"Since the close of the war a good bit of

JOHN M. LUKENS

On Smoke Elimination in Philadelphia THE matter of eliminating the smoke nuisance in Philadelphia has been one ex-tending over a period of many years before the present excellent condition was reached, says John M. Lukens, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engine and Boiler Inspection.

"The first official action taken against the smoke nuisance," said Chief Lukens, "was in an ordinance passed in 1904 which prohibited the emission of dark smoke from chimneys and other stacks used for the conveyance of smoke. At that time we began a campaign to educate the users of soft coal the many advantages, both economic an physical, to be gained by the elimination of

"The disadvantages of an intense black smoke are so many as scarcely to require enumeration, but among them are the un-sightly condition of the buildings which are smudged with soot, the soiling of clothing the destruction to plant life by heavy de-posits of soot on the foliage, and, above all, the economic extravagance.

Immense Savings Effected

"There is no earthly reason for any manufacturing plant, or any other, for that mat-ter, emitting quantities of smoke, because the gases released by the burning of coal are highly combustible, and it can be burned smokelessly and economically to such an ex tent that correct combustion will save from 10 to 20 per cent of the fuel consumed. As a matter of fact, the burning of these gases will produce such excellent results in the increase of power that the saving in fuel will, in about five years, pay for the entire smoke-consuming equipment.

"This is one of the strongest arguments in favor of smoke-consuming apparatus oke is extravagant in every sense of the word and is simply a waste of good fuel. But in order to have the smoke-consum ing apparatus generally installed among the

large manufacturing plants of the city, i coal that they were losing money by not having it done. To this end, in a number of cases, we had the manufacturers of the apparatus install these appliances in some of the plants with a positive guarantee that a saving of at least 10 per cent in the fuel consumed would be shown. This was done under bond, and in every case the saving was shown. In fact, one of the largest users of soft coal in Philadelphia showed a saving of 10 per cent in fuel, with an increase of 30 per cent in power. Pittsburgh's Laundry Bill

"What a smokeless city means to the resi-

dents at large may be shown by the com-parative laundry bills of some of the larger cities. Pittsburgh, commonly known as the parative Smoky City, and perhaps with reason, pays every year \$128,000 more than Detroit for \$270,000 more than Louisville \$350,000 more than Buffalo and \$592,000 more than Philadelphia. When the fact Pittsburgh is taken into consideration, in will be seen that a smokelss city has some very apparent and practical advantages These figures were gathered by the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research a few years

"I am glad to be able to say that the manufacturing interests of Philadelphia, after a campaign of several years on our part, became finally convinced that the suppression of smoke was a positive financia benefit to themselves as well as a physical benefit to others, and the consuming device are now very generally in use. I have many letters from the managers of large plants. and I think that the average saving in fue is about 12 per cent. "Today no large plant is creeted in this

city unless provision is made in the plans for the proper burning of all fuels, espe-cially soft coal, and this provision increases the power and gives economy in the boiler room. The smoke question was very difficult to handle in Philadelphia because of the low setting of most of the boilers used, as these plants formerly used anthracite almost exclusively. Therefore, to fit them for the use of soft coal, many of the boiler rooms had to be reconstructed at a large cost, and the owners first had to be shown as to the ultimate economy of the move. "One of our hardest problems in Phila-

delphia was that of the railroads. To climinate the smoke nuisance effectively it was

'Twas little comfort the little navy men

After the joys of Easter it was gray rather than blue Monday. You can't tell a thing about these mes-sages, says Tumulty to Doyle.

SHORT CUTS

The favorite New York toast continues be, "Well, here's to crime!"

Alter's handicap is that while he has forced to pedal softly. aration, handling and general operation of fires, and we issued pamphlets on the subject, acting in this jointly with the railroad companies. These pamphlets were very complete and contained many illustrations

The intemperate way in which some clergymen are attacking Conau Doyle is calculated to win sympathy for him.

It would be just the luck of that Winfather's cellar to be a member of the W. C

Bourke Cockran has the distinction of being the only man in the world who thinks the President is usurping the powers of

Sooner or later it will have to be conceded that the Fordney tariff makes ship subsidy a joke. What are the ships going to carry save ballast?

From six to seven million Russians will die of famine before the next harvest; but it is passing automobiles that keep Chicherin awake at Genoa.

"Where you go I go," reminiscently warbles Arthur Griffith to the rebels, "down to the County of Sligo. I may be a fogo, but like an old bogey you follow me every-

Paris dispatch tells of an American girl placing a bunch of violets on the grave of Landru, the French Bluebeard. Perhaps she thought they would harmonize with his

pay a hospital bill. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle believes the

what you make it. Lloyd George may, as he says, be of

"V. L. E. Contractor Combine" is what Gifford Pinchot calls it. Seems a vowel of Why not make it V A L E? Vare, Island and Eyre; and Alter all that was needed to turn them to a fare-thee-well.

Dr. Witmer Stone points out that many wild flowers are in danger of becoming a tinct because careless people, admiring pull them up by the roots. Hay Feverite wishe people would get a similar notion to pull up ragweed.

Cable from Geneva tells of a coniet flying away with a Swiss baby. The child's father shot the bird. And now the poor little condors in their nest in South America. Theodore Roosevelt, Ellin Root and Woodrow Wilson were winners of the Nobel peace prize.

Charlotte Amalle is the name of the chief town on the Island of St. Thomas, one of the Virgin Islands of the United States. will have to go hungry. We just love store of these long flights of fancy, don't you!

Dispatch from Portland, Orc., and hundreds of automobiles are parked daily at the banks of the Sandy River, where the smelt are running. Perhaps it was the gasoline they smelt, the young lady next door but one guesses, that made them run. States
3 An epicene is a person with characteristics of both sexes
4. The first legislative act abolishing slavery passed by any American State was approved by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1780.

The strawberry is said to have been formerly called "strayberry." from the labits its runner possesses of rambling away from the parent feet.

George Christian is private secretary to President Harding.

Carl Marx, the German Communist philosopher, lived in the inheteenth dewish parents in 1818 and died in 1833.

8. William L. Marcy, a Senator of Legis.

When men have nired all their ides and have grown tired of talking they sometimes form committees and get somethis done. So it may well be that Genoa committees may find success in a big under taking where the conference as a whole see that the conference are a conference as a whole see that the conference are a conference as a whole see that the conference are a conference as a conference are only fatlare.

William It. Marcy, a Senator of Jackson's time; Secretary of War under Polit, and Secretary of State under Perve, is said to have originated the expression. "To the viotor being the shoils."

To the viotor being the shoils." Countess Markiewicz has heard, says, that the United States will events "take over" Canada. Which, at less no more startling than many other the lady sincerely believes, and was amusing if it was not accordingly a termet to

present conditions they can get no guaran-tee that the price of it will remain within the coal price for more than a year. Therefore they naturally hesitate to make the change from coal-burning boilers to those The coal strike problems are not less serious because for the moment they are being ignored by the authorities and the public, and they are not going to solve "This cost of changing is considerable, as in the oil-burning apparatus pumps henters and other things are needed which cannot be used in coal-burning plants. Our New York man set a bear trap for a burglar and captured bim. Wonderful luck. Most men would have captured a member of the family and been obliged to experience with oil burning has been, on the whole, satisfactory. There was one large building in the center of the city which, changed from coal to oil, threw off dense clouds of smoke every day. But since the proper firing has been obtained the smokestack is absolutely free from it, and it is equally certain that the building is Antigonish ghost is the spirit of a mischier-ous boy that not even death can cure. Bet that kid was taught that the later life is getting more power from its fuel than it What Do You Know? a cold and lonely mountain top, but so log as there are eighteen holes there and he has the necessary tools our guess is he'll worr? What is the German name for the naval Battle of Jutland, fought on May 21, 1916, between the German and British at is the mistral?

What was the original name of Nicolai

Lenin?
Who succeeded Porfirio Diaz as President of Mexico?
Who was the father of King David?
Who was the father of King David?
Who was Sir Thomas More?
What member of the present Cabinet of President Harding formerly held an important official position in China?
Ilow high is the Leaning Tower of Pisa.?
What is the meaning of the expression. "That's all leather and prunella"?
What is the collective name for a group of mackerel?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz