# Evening Public Ledger

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Philadelphia, Saturday, June 3, 1922

## RAIDS REVIVED

IF MAYOR MOORE wished to demonstrate by the order for a general raid of gambling dens that he hasn't changed his mind or his policy, and that he has not surrendered to any of the privilege-dispensing demi-bosses, he succeeded.

The raid under Captain Van Horn was all that a raid should be. It was deft, swift and, to the rank and file of professional gamblers, extremely disquieting. Mr. Moore will be more bitterly disliked than ever by the panders who are in politics to obtain a right to be lawless. And he will be more admirable than ever in the eyes of people who appreciate the rare virtue of administrative consistency.

It would be idle, however, to suppose that raids will put a stop to gambling. There are too many people about ready to make pools on the numbers of passing motorcars or on the color of the necktie that the boss wears to work or plunge heavily on forecasts of the side that Premier Lloyd George may take in the next Commons debate on the Irish question.

## FATHER OF STATE FORESTRY

IT IS conceivable that Joseph Trimble Rothrock, father of forest protection in Pennsylvania, died an optimist. Certainly in the course of his eighty-four active years Dr. Rothrock was privileged to witness a remarkable revolution in the safeguarding of the tree treasures of the Nation, and particularly in his native State.

The reckless waste of former years, against which Dr. Rothrock labored with such zeal, has at least been checked. Much remains to be done in this important branch of State service, but woodland protection is now well past the stage of public indifference. Pennsylvanians are aroused to the necessity of conducting the work on scientific principles, and to cap the climax they have nominated a chief forester as Republican candidate for Governor.

A political act of this character would have been almost unimaginable in Pennsylvania during the days when Dr. Rothrock laid the foundations for an admirable protective system. His diligent and expert service as Forestry Commissioner under four Governors was of enduring and beneficent educational value.

In addition to the honors which this distinguished and scholarly naturalist so deservedly won, there was dramatic political justification at the end of his long career. Not all lives of public-spirited citizens close on so impressive a chord of poetic justice.

## WASHINGTON NOTE

AGAIN members of the Senate and the House have been threatening to beat each other up in full view of an expectant world.

Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, advanced from his seat during a furious debate on details of the new Tariff Bill and threatened to punch Senator Robinson, of Arkansas. Other Senators, with a delicient sense of their public obligations, intervened.

There was no exchange of punches.

Neither Mr. McCumber nor Mr. Robinson has reason to believe that the people whom they are supposed to represent would grieve at a sight of their suffering. The anxious peacemakers who rush forward and prevent Senators and Representatives from hitting each other now and then ought to be reprimanded, especially when they meddle between men like McCumber and Robinson.

Now and then the McCumbers and the Robinsons in Washington ought to be permitted to go on and do a little service for their country.

## AN INNOCENT ABROAD

YOUTH, as every one knows, will have its way. But it requires no great gifts of prophecy to perceive that Mathilde McCormick may never marry the Swiss groom with whom she fell in love in Zurich.

There is a suggestion of pathos rather than of folly in the plight of this little American girl and her parents. Circumstances combined to leave Mathilde very much alone in foreign parts, where the incurable ingenuousness of American youth is seldom esteemed or respected.

The consequences of all this might easily have been another case in European divorce courts, a little more malicious gossip in the Continental press and more chatter in this country about the follies of the rich. But riches have had little to do with Mathilde's state of mind. She happens merely to be a characteristically independent-minded American girl who got beyond her social depth before she was able to swim.

## SOME SEA PARADOXES

THERE is reasonable and commendable patriotic sentiment in the effort of the National Administration to persuade Government officials and representatives journeying abroad to travel on American vessels. The policy is expressed also in the pending Ship Subsidy Bill and is, indeed, one of the few features of that measure not subjected to invidious criticism from any quarter. The idea is appropriate.

It will not, even if scrupulously carried out, prove the main safeguard of the merchant marine, but it is undoubtedly a pleasing essay in the realm of sentiment. Foreign envoys seldom need instruction in analogous situations. Their distinguished envoys or even lesser lights with official credentials would scarcely consider making the trans-Atlantic passage unless under their national flags. It is the decent thing to do.

Americans, however, are apparently not yet accustomed to this rather elemental notion. Notwithstanding the fact that there are nearly a score of first-class American liners now plying between this country and Europe, the old habit of choosing foreign conveyances on the seas persists.

[illegible] point is that of Michael [illegible] the National Mer[illegible] New York. Mr. Friedsam also will represent President Harding abroad and will report directly to him on trade and economics with relation to American interests. He sails for Europe today on the British steamship Olympic.

William Randolph Hearst, who though anything but a Federal Government official, is in the habit of shouting through his newspaper columns for support of the American merchant marine, departed from New York a few days ago on the British liner Aquitania. What became of his anti-British sentiments en route is not recorded.

It is a curious thing, this reluctance to recognize the American recovery upon the seas. Of the average traveler in private capacity criticism on this point is untenable. Selection of ships may ordinarily be left to the taste and fancy of the passenger.

But officialdom is under different obligations, including certainly those of courtesy. The opportunity to start graciously when the Sesqui-Centennial commissioners begin their campaign abroad will be worth watching.

## WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS BUT CAN'T AGREE TO DO

### A Union Railroad Station Would Soon Be Built If Those Who Think Together Would Act Together

REARRANGEMENT of the railroad terminals in preparation for the fair in 1926, the need of which was pointed out on this page some time ago, is beginning to find a place in public discussion.

One suggestion is that the Broad Street Station be torn down and that the main station of the Pennsylvania Railroad be built in West Philadelphia. Along with this it is proposed that the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad be removed from the banks of the Schuylkill.

This is not an ideal arrangement. No one expects an ideal plan to be adopted. If the city were to be laid out anew with plans for the entrance of the railroads none of the practical difficulties which now confront every planner of improvements would have to be overcome.

We have to consider the rights of the railroads over their present routes into the heart of the city, the immense value of the property that would have to be condemned if new routes were laid out, and the great cost of new stations, together with the difficulty of a satisfactory adjustment of the relations among the three railroad lines that would occupy a union station, if it were decided that the problem could best be solved by such a station.

Assuming that there is a disposition to get together in solving the problem, it seems as if it would be prudent to make an ideal plan as a basis of operations and then to correct and modify it in order to overcome all practical obstacles.

The supposed plan of the Pennsylvania company to run its through trains into the West Philadelphia station would be an improvement over the present arrangement, under which those trains do not get any nearer to the heart of the city than the North Philadelphia station.

But the traveling public would be better served and the city would profit more if a new station were built somewhere near the Parkway and if the through trains were brought to that station on their way across the town.

There are some persons who are thinking of the advantages offered by the site of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. It is accessible from the hotel district. It is near what is to be the entrance to the fair grounds. It can readily be connected with the tracks already laid. And it is large enough for an adequate waiting room and train platforms long enough for the biggest trains.

If the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania systems were operated under the same management, the Baltimore and Ohio trains would be run into such a station along with the Pennsylvania trains. But the common use of a single terminal by these two systems is not unprecedented. During the war the Baltimore and Ohio trains were ordered by the Federal Railroad Administration into the Pennsylvania terminal in New York, and they are still using that terminal to the greater convenience of the traveling public.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is authorized under the Esch-Cummins law to bring about co-operation of the lines in the same territory. It is conceivable that it might order the common use of a single terminal in this city if such a terminal were built so that the tracks of the two systems could be connected.

The existing Baltimore and Ohio station is inconveniently placed and unworthy of a city of this size. It might do for Harrisburg or Lancaster. It would not be difficult to find a site for a station into which the trains of the two systems could conveniently be run.

Such a station would not be merely a railroad enterprise. It is almost as much a public enterprise as the opening of a new thoroughfare. If by any chance the railroad companies should decide to build such a station, they should be met more than half way by the city authorities. It might be necessary to close some streets for a square or two and it might be necessary to carry other streets over or under the tracks. The attitude of the city toward such possible changes should be one of accommodation rather than of obstruction.

The Mayor is asking for a city-planning commission to devise a scheme of improvements to extend over a long period of years. This commission might well take the railroad terminal problem under consideration after consultation with the railroad companies. It may take a long time to bring about the desired improvements, but it need not if all the parties in interest can be persuaded to agree to do what they nearly all individually believe ought to be done.

But whatever is done, it is hoped that the main terminal of every line will remain east of the Schuylkill.

## CONCERNING DOCTORS

WHAT'S up among the doctors? Neither the open discussion at the convention of the Allied Medical Association of America nor the sensational speech with which Dr. Mayer, the president, presented his resignation, tends to encourage in the lay mind the traditional impression of medical ethics and the doctor's beneficent relation to his community.

In a time when hardly any class or group is immune from searching and sometimes bitter criticism, the medical profession abides serene and unquestioned in the faith of the multitudes that take its medicine. But when the physicians meet in formal sessions and talk about standardizing fees and complain about the rewards they get and plan to screw up the high cost of sickness, lay observers are reminded unpleasantly of the drift of an increasingly large class of medical practitioners away from the standards of professional conduct that elevated medicine to a place apart among modern callings and gained for it much of the honor and immunity ordinarily reserved for work done in the public service.

Many of the doctors in convention at Atlantic City seemed to believe that medicine can and ought to be thoroughly commercialized. They had unfriendly things to say about the work of public health boards and of the efforts of State Legislatures to advance the theory and practice of disease prevention. Did these medicos desire more sickness and more fees? There is no field of effort more important than that in which representatives of State and community Governments labor to improve the general health of the people.

It may be said with a great deal of truth that the contention of the Allied Medical Association was not fairly representative of American medical practice. It was what might be called the left wing of the doctors' general organization. And its pronouncements were not inspiring.

If physicians of the better class begin to organize and agitate for more fees and for the restriction of their service, the public will remember that they have been permitted to enjoy privileges not usually accorded to members of other professions. They are a law unto themselves. In recent years they have had the benefit of almost limitless special equipment in institutions sustained largely through State help. Their schools are endowed and their judgments were never questioned until Mr. Volstead came along.

## MODERNIZING PARK MUSIC

WITH all respect for the excellent bands on the plaza, in the squares and in Fairmount Park, it must be conceded that summer music in Philadelphia has not kept pace with the standards set in several other large cities.

In New York the municipal orchestral concerts in the great uptown stadium furnish not only delightful entertainment of wide public appeal, but are of a character to command respectful, critical attention. Brass, woodwind instruments and percussion instruments alone are incapable of extracting the full measure of beauty from compositions for which the rapidly developing popular taste is now keen.

It is for this reason among others that particular interest attaches to the proposal of Councilman Pommer for extending the stimulating influence of the Philadelphia Orchestra into the warm-weather season.

Louis A. Mattson, assistant manager of the Orchestra, has submitted a budget showing that the city could maintain in Fairmount Park an organization of at least fifty skilled performers, including the usual proportion of strings, by making use of a number of artists drawn from the personnel directed in the winter by Leopold Stokowski.

The bill introduced by Mr. Pommer provides for an appropriation of $50,000 for initiating the work. The plan embraces the production of high-grade music at open-air concerts on weekday nights and Sunday afternoons. The charm of the Park would be obviously enriched by such attractions, since there is no doubt whatever of the public appetite for the best orchestral offerings.

The chief province of bands at the present time is that of parades and carnivals. With all their enlivening sonority they can give no more than an approximation of the meaning of the most inspired orchestral scores.

## AERIAL TRAFFIC COPS?

MOTOR mania is not what might be called an exclusive disease of the groundlings. It is at the present moment epidemic among all amateurs in aviation. So Secretary Weeks, who was present at the Lincoln Memorial dedication exercises when an airplane came roaring overhead to make so much noise that President Harding's speech could not be heard, has asked indignantly for "laws to regulate flying."

Mr. Weeks has written to the President to suggest that the President write forthwith to Congress. This is all interesting enough. Let us suppose, however, that Congress—which always is ready to oblige with a new law—decides to pass a bill to prevent reckless behavior in the blue sky. Who will chase the malefactors and bring them down? Is the winged traffic cop a need of the future?

Laws continue to multiply so rapidly that in the end we shall have to be a law-abiding Nation, for we shall all be policemen and policewomen assigned to enforce one special statute or another.

## UNWRITTEN LAWS

"NO MAN," said Judge Rosalsky, of New York, when he imposed a penitentiary sentence on a prisoner convicted of attacking and wounding a man whom he charged with stealing away his wife's affections, "other than the ministers of justice has a right to say whose life should be taken or spared."

It may or may not be significant that the Judge said nothing about women. Women still shoot with impunity when they have a mind to do so. And it is safe to assume that, though the criminal law acknowledges no difference between the sexes, it would be utterly impossible nowadays for any prosecutor in the United States to send a woman to the gallows or the electric chair.

It is a question, too, whether unwritten laws are not increasing in all courts. It is noticeably difficult in some parts of the country to obtain verdicts against bootleggers. Juries actually have been known to disregard all evidence in such cases and set prisoners free who should have gone to Federal penitentiaries. The unwritten law under which citizens in some parts of the country feel justified in leading mobs to daylight murder doesn't appear to be losing any of its force.

Laws to protect laws may yet be necessary in the United States. Meanwhile it ought to be remembered that unwritten laws often reflect the permanent dissatisfaction of the people with some of their written statutes. Thus the widening scope of unwritten laws indicates clearly a need for greater foresight and intelligence in general legislation.

**Rules, Rules and Rules** — A ruling of the Treasury Department permits manufacturers to use liquor in cooking, provided the products are not consumed on the premises. A New Yorker is now seeking an injunction to oblige the Federal Prohibition Director to allow him a suitable amount of liquor for home cooking. The danger of such a plea lies in the fact that the cook may be tempted to take a nip while preparing a meal. That danger exists under the present ruling, it is true, but the number tempted is naturally smaller. The interesting feature of this particular incident is that it gives further accentuation to the fact that it rests largely with the Treasury Department and the Prohibition Director as to whether or not we shall be a drinking nation. Why bother with laws at all when we may have rulings?

**New Electric Light Plant** — The Senate has approved a 70 per cent ad valorem tax on electric light bulbs despite the fact that fourteen Republicans were among the opposition. The rate was 35 per cent in the House Bill, but somebody blew it up while it traveled. Strange, isn't it, how quickly some of these bulbs grow?

**Wasted Breath** — A vicious attack upon him by Senator Thomas A. Watson would boost the stock of any unknown. To win the enmity of the Georgian is to get a certificate of good character. But in the case of Herbert Hoover it is supererogation. The [illegible] knows he's all right.

## NOTED OLD "PRESS" MEN

### Editors and Reporters Who Loomed Large on the World's Horizon of Fame—Politicians, Artists, Essayists, Critics, Novelists Were Its Children

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

IN THE Philadelphia Press redivivus in this column of Thursday last brief mention was made of distinctions that had come to its children in the varied walks of life in the last half century.

In the field of politics I cited Charles Emory Smith, Minister to Russia, afterward Postmaster General, as the most prominent example.

There have been others that I recall, among them Governor W. C. Sproul, Walter C. Hamm, U. S. Consul at Leeds; Colonel James H. Lambert, State Insurance Commissioner; Morris L. Cooke, former city official; George G. Pierie, present Registration Commissioner; Judge C. B. McMichael, Harry A. McDevitt, deputy Auditor General and now private secretary to the Governor, and W. W. Long, member of the Legislature.

All have rendered efficient service and risen to heights of distinction.

Managing editors who graduated from the Press included Cathcart Taylor, of the old Philadelphia Times; A. E. Watrous, Charles E. Shull, of the Bulletin; Richard J. Beamish, the Press' last managing editor; Guy T. Viskniskiy, who was managing editor of the A. E. F. publication in France, the Stars and Stripes; Milton V. Snyder, once of the Paris Herald; Henry M. Eaton, Alden March, last editor of the Press, and others whose names have faded in the mist of years.

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD became and is famous as an editor-in-chief. William Ball, of the Charleston News and Courier; Dean Hoffman, of the Harrisburg Patriot, and A. N. Cummings, of the Wilmington News, are editors-in-chief who were of the Press in those other days.

Those who control their own newspapers are particularly Leon Conwell, Charles R. Dorworth, and, years ago, Louis N. Megargee, of Seen and Heard.

At the head of the Press roster in the realm of art stands Yarnall Abbott, distinguished artist among the many who have claimed Philadelphia as their home.

George Luks, noted New York artist who lately exhibited in our Philadelphia Academy; Henry J. McCarter, instructor and noted art critic; H. O. Glackens and F. R. Gruger, with John Sloan, have long occupied high place among New York artists and illustrators.

At home the caricaturist, Hugh Doyle, and the illustrator, Roy Williams, were once of the Press force.

JAMES GIBBONS HUNEKER, who died recently, one of the greatest musical critics of his day, was once a Press man. Ben de Casseres, New York essayist and critic, was as a lad a copyholder at Seventh and Chestnut streets. This was when Edward J. Hunter, writer and city editor, was his boy colleague in the composing room.

Among playwrights, the name of Robert Neilson Stephens stands conspicuous. He began work on the Press thirty-five years ago as a stenographer under Bradford Merrill, then managing editor. His big success was "An Enemy to the King," produced by Sothern.

Benjamin F. Glazier, whose productions have found favor in the modern theatrical world, is another one-time worker.

J. O. G. Duffey, for twenty-five years literary and dramatic critic and author of the novel "Glass and Gold," a collaborator with the late Cyrus Townsend Brady, is Philadelphia's oldest and best-loved dramatic and literary critic.

OF NOVELISTS and fictionists, Richard Harding Davis stands most prominently to the fore of one-time Press reporters.

The story that made him famous, "Gallegher," was woven around the old city room and one of its copy boys.

Several of Davis' novels, like those of Robert Neilson Stephens, were dramatized. Davis grew wealthy as a result.

Ralph D. Paine, next to Davis, has been the most prolific novelist among the old men. Sea life and college days have been his leading themes. Between times he has edited magazines of outdoor life. Both Davis and Paine were men of powerful physique, and their vigor is reflected in their works.

Nathan Haskell Dole, still living and widely read as a short-story writer and magazinist, has well won distinction.

Reginald Wright Kauffman, whose "Brown of Harvard" was one of the most widely read college books, war correspondent and short-story writer, graduated from the Sunday desk of the Press.

MUSICAL critics whose names are familiar to the great musicians of this and other lands are Gilbert H. Shearer, Harvey M. Watts, Samuel L. Laclar and, now long dead, that fine character, Charlie Strine, who managed Melba and was himself a singer as well as a writer.

George Morgan is the one biographer who has produced books and at the same time continued his newspaper work.

Allied with theatricals are men who have gone forth into that world as publicity men or managers, among them Charles Cook Wanamaker, Abraham Einstein and Charles Bates, and at one time the versatile Karl Bloomingdale.

Out of the roster of nearly four hundred names covering the period between 1870 to its purchase and combination with the PUBLIC LEDGER, a matter of fifty years, it is no simple task to recall the names of those who have risen on the horizon of the world's fame.

There are men like Edward M. Cook, for instance, known for their managerial ability, or like Alden March, whose discriminating taste made the old Philadelphia Press supplement famous, now one of the editors of the New York Times.

Of the old men of the Press of thirty years ago who have gone on their last journey there are A. E. Watrous, E. C. Howland, Jennings Crute, Harry Howland, Sam Cloak, S. M. Williams and Audubon Davis, who were writers of rare distinction and high ability.

"Andy" Watrous was one of the most graceful, I might say delightful, writers that ever contributed to its columns.

He was a contemporary of Richard Harding Davis, the Howlands and Howard and Jack Sprogle, J. J. Spurgeon and Benjamin Gordon, the famous city editor.

It was a brilliant reportorial force that filled the city room of the Press, particularly between '88 and '98.

It was really a college of journalism. It turned out war correspondents like Hamilton Peltz, Harry S. Brown, Ralph Paine and Mannix. New York newspapers were recruited from its force.

MEN in all ranks of life, from California to Massachusetts, claim today the Philadelphia Press as their journalistic alma mater.

Among them are Erastus Brainard, of Seattle, and J. Allen Boone, of Los Angeles; Karl Bloomingdale, former president of the Poor Richard Club; H. T. Craven, editorial writer, and James A. Campbell, president of the Pen and Pencil Club; Dr. William T. Ellis, special writer; W. R. D. Hall and E. A. Muschamp, Prof. John D. Mahoney, educator; Warwick James Price, lecturer; George F. Sproule, Commissioner of Docks and Ferries; R. W. Pierce, photographer; Carl de Schweinitz, publicist; Kent Packard, Joe O'Neill and Walter Y. Flitcraft, New York; Harry S. Furniss, former auditor of the Press, and others whose names are legion.

The chief of police of Traverse City, Mich., in order to protect the morals of the boys, has ordered the arrest of all women and girls who appear on the streets in knickers. But doesn't [illegible] as mollycoddles?

## READY

## NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

*Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best*

### CHIEF ROSS B. DAVIS

#### On Fire Alarms and Prevention

ABOUT 5 per cent of the fire alarms sent in in Philadelphia are malicious ones, and practically all the false alarms come in this category, according to Ross B. Davis, Chief of the Bureau of Fire.

"This is one of the greatest nuisances with which the Fire Bureau has to contend," said Chief Davis, "and if the public would assist the department in running down and punishing those persons who send in malicious alarms, it would be a very considerable item of saving to the city. It is impossible to estimate the cost of responding to an alarm, but, when it is considered that from twelve to eighteen pieces of fire apparatus respond to each call, it will be readily seen that the cost to the city is not small.

#### How to Stop It

"But in addition to the cost, there is the constant risk of accident to pedestrians caused by moving the heavy fire apparatus at a necessarily somewhat high speed through the city's congested streets.

"We have succeeded in having the penalties for sending a malicious false alarm made very severe by the last Legislature and these penalties are now a fine of not more than $500 and imprisonment for a period not to exceed two years, or both.

"I admit that it is difficult to obtain convictions under the law, but a few convictions would have a salutary effect upon those who set off a fire alarm needlessly, or rather maliciously. The great trouble in securing convictions is the necessity in the eyes of the magistrates for having eye-witnesses of the misdemeanor.

"In the course of a year there are between 5000 and 6000 fire alarms sent in. Of these, there were 387 false alarms in 1921 and 432 alarms which were unnecessary. This was a decrease over 1920, when there were 483 false alarms and 435 unnecessary ones.

"Every large city has the same experience with false and malicious alarms, and we probably do not suffer relatively to any greater extent than other cities of the size of Philadelphia. But if we could eradicate the malicious alarms evil, we would gladly enough answer those alarms which are unnecessary but which are honestly sent.

#### Things the Public Should Know

"The average citizen very often does not know exactly what to do when fire is discovered in his home. One excellent way is to call Emergency on the phone and ask that a fire company be sent to the house, giving the address clearly and distinctly, to avoid repetition and delay. These messages are delivered very quickly and the fire company nearest the house is notified to respond.

"This saves the expense of calling out an unnecessary number of companies, as a single company can handle almost any dwelling house fire and the captain of that company will know at once whether or not he will need assistance.

"Many persons also do not know how to handle the fire-alarm boxes. The glass should be broken, the key turned which opens the door and the lever pulled down once and allowed to go up, which it will do of itself. Most persons know this, but they do not know that the alarm box will tell them whether the alarm has been transmitted safely. There is a little bell on the inside of the box, and if the alarm has been correctly sent, this bell will ring ten strokes, then pause and then ring the number of the fire box, which is on the outside of the box. It will do this four times, and if the person giving the alarm hears this, he may know that the alarm has been turned in correctly.

"It is also a wise precaution to look up in the telephone book the number of the fire company nearest the home and to make a memorandum of this number on a card, which should be kept close to the phone for emergencies. The fire company can then be called directly in case of need and if the householder thinks it wise he can also notify Emergency a moment later.

#### Carelessness the Main Cause

"But more important than to know how to give the alarm quickly and accurately is the best way of preventing a fire from starting. Carelessness is by far the greatest cause of fires in any city, and with proper precautions I believe that the number of fires annually would be reduced by at least 50 per cent and probably the percentage would be higher than this. Careless handling of matches, hot ashes placed in wooden receptacles and lace curtains too near the gas fire the chief causes of dwelling fires.

"Gasoline used carelessly for cleaning purposes is another very fruitful source of fires, and leaving an electric iron on the board with the current turned on has also a large number of fires to answer for every year. I would most strongly recommend the use of some non-explosive agency for the cleaning of basins and drains. The overheated furnace is another potent source. In cold weather it is a common occurrence for the householder to turn all the heat from a big fire in the furnace into one room. This is comfortable, but dangerous, as the top of the pipe leading into that room may easily become so hot as to set fire to the woodwork. In thawing out a frozen pipe, paper twisted around a stick should never be used, as it often comes loose and goes up the hole around the pipe, setting fire to the studding.

#### Philadelphia's Fire Department

"Our fire department is certainly one of the best in the country, and I do not know of any department in the United States, considering the equipment, which will compare with it. The fire boys do not fear any fire which they can see, or where the sky is lighted up, but it is when they find the buildings loaded with smoke, with no sign of the fire apparent, that the real work is to be done.

"The method of handling fires in the city is principally with the chemical apparatus. Each company is equipped with two tanks of thirty-five gallons each and 90 per cent of the fires are handled in this way. This saves water losses, which are usually greater than the loss by fire, but it forces the men to take severe punishment from fumes and smoke, which, I am happy to say, they accept bravely. No fire department in the world fights fire more bravely or at closer range than the Philadelphia department.

"Many times it will seem to the spectators that it is a long time before the firemen at a blaze will get the water through the hose. But the men are under orders not to turn on the water until directed to do so; this also is to save loss by water.

"None of the officers of the fire companies care to use the high-pressure system if a fire can be handled without it. The weight of the water from the high-pressure system is so great that it might often make a building unsafe. Each gallon of water weighs approximately eight pounds and the discharge from the high-pressure system is so enormous that you will have 10,000 gallons inside almost before you know it. This will add 80,000 pounds to the weight of the building and its contents, a considerable strain, especially if it has been already weakened by the fire. For this reason the high-pressure system is used only when it is necessary."

## What Do You Know?

### QUIZ

1. Who are the Monegasques?
2. When did Alfred the Great live?
3. What great nation is to celebrate the centenary of its independence this year?
4. What are the monarchies of Europe?
5. What is synecdoche?
6. Who was Hera in Greek mythology?
7. What is the largest island lying off the coast of Africa?
8. What amendment to the Constitution authorizes the election of United States Senators by popular vote in the States?
9. What is the meaning of the legal phrase "ultra vires"?
10. What mythical animal was colored red, white and blue?

### Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Mackenzie King is the present Premier of Canada.
2. About 23,000 American soldiers now lie buried in the soil of France.
3. The tariff measure passed during the Wilson administration was known as the Underwood Act.
4. A dragoman is an interpreter or guide, especially in countries where Turkish, Arabic or Persian is spoken.
5. A hartebeeste is a South African antelope.
6. The last land battle fought between American and British forces was the Battle of New Orleans, in which Andrew Jackson, commanding the American forces, won a decisive victory over the British, under Sir Edward Pakenham, in January, 1815.
7. A plinth is the lower square member of the base of a column; the projecting part of a wall immediately above ground.
8. The three chief rivers of Siberia are the Obi, Yenisei and Lena.
9. Copra is dried kernel of coconut.
10. Shrapnel takes its name from the English inventor, Sir Henry Shrapnel, who died in 1842.

## SHORT CUTS

Milwaukee balloon contest is still up in the air.

Happily yesterday was one of June's rare days.

One of the chances the gamblers took went against them.

Council, bored, gave the Mayor's Planning Board the sliding board.

Ireland still hesitates at giving up her title as the distressful country.

Cap'n Cuttle has won the Derby. But he thought Mrs. MacStinger was at his heels.

If the chariots of Mars were pay-as-you-enter cars there would be no strap-hangers.

The Ward case demonstrates that Fuz is a slow poke. It is Conjecture that affords the thrill.

Campaign expense accounts demonstrate that democracy has not yet mastered perfect expression.

We have our minds so full of roses we sometimes forget that this is also the month of buttercups.

The one thing investigation of the coal business always uncovers is the necessity for further investigation.

The declaration that peasants rule in Bulgaria may be simply another case of delusion of grandeur.

New York is gloating over its biggest news story in years. Everybody is getting a seat in the subway cars.

If a railroad strike follows the coal strike all the public will need will be another to be knocked out.

The Atlantic City man arrested for giving his cows highballs may have been trying to make milk shakes.

McCumber's efforts to preserve his prestige by jamming his measures through may land him in a pickle instead.

Contemplation of joyous possibilities invokes the thought that the Bonus Bill and the Tariff Bill may eat each other up.

Borah expects to see chaos if the Soviet falls. Logical chap, Borah. He'd expect to see a scrambled egg if Humpty Dumpty fell.

One excellent reason for England and France sticking together is that such a union is the strongest kind of collateral for a European loan.

How full of fine old things this cheerful old world is! The joyous citizen may now prepare to pay the second installment of his income tax.

The million-dollar orders that were never, it is alleged, executed by Dier may, we suppose, be considered as merely a drop in the bucketing.

If Watson, of Georgia, could be induced to make a pass at somebody of his own intellectual size the featherweight championship might be decided.

The few remaining American soldiers in Coblenz are said to be not over-anxious to return home; which means that good pay and good living have given the doughboy some crust.

Because Lloyd George sometimes wears the spectacles of political opportunism the world occasionally fails to give him credit for the statesman's vision which is assuredly his.

Doylestown has a man who has been without food for fifty days and declares he feels the better for it. Maybe so. And at that, there are more ready to believe him than to follow his example.

The efforts of the Lockwood committee to get a line on the merger of the Midvale, Republic and Inland Steel Companies do not necessarily indicate belief that there is anything underhand in the plan to reduce the overhead.

Henry Ford's decision to keep Muscle Shoals out of Wall Street is probably based on the conviction that fertilizer can produce no worth-while crop in that section.