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PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1922.

TWELVE PAGES

CANADA AND THE MESSAGE.

Up to date the Canadian Government has taken no official notice of the President's retaliatory proclamation. But the Canadian press has a good deal to say upon the subject. All the newspapers appear agreed upon one point: That the bill when in force will be a very practical and emphatic protest from this country. None of them make any serious attempt to deny that the discriminations complained of are a distinct abrogation of the Washington treaty on the part of Canada. But in other respects their opinions differ a good deal. Most are filled with a painful surprise that the United States should be unkind enough to do to others what others have done to them. Some blame their own ministers for having brought the trouble upon them. One thanks God, in the fullness of his patriotic pride, that the United States has at last thought Canada of sufficient importance to repay it in its own coin. In some quarters there is an attempt to account for the whole matter by assuming it to be a bid by the rival parties of this country for the national vote in November. All this is somewhat amusing and a trifle ridiculous.

The proclamation has already accomplished its main purpose in persuading the somewhat dull intelligence of Canada that this country means business. This much done, Canada can please itself whether it maintains its discriminations and suffers our retaliation, or whether both shall be called off.

FREE TRADE INANITIES.

The tendency of our esteemed free trade cotemporaries to ascribe everything to the tariff is illustrated by a paragraph in the Louisville Courier-Journal to the following effect: "The plumbers' bill says: 'Sold, 2 pounds, 60 cents; 1 foot 4-8 lead pipe, 30 cents.' If Mr. McKean has cheapened plumbers' materials, the plumber must be getting rich at last." Probably this was not intended to be taken seriously; but it is an appropriate companion piece to the simultaneous effort of the St. Louis Republic, which proceeds to charge the recent flouring mill consolidations to the tariff. That journal develops a theory that the farmers cannot sell their wheat in Europe owing to the tariff; therefore the flouring mills combine, make the farmer sell wheat to them at their own terms and then sell the flour to Europe at a profit. All of which is sufficiently answered by a reference to the statistics of the exports of wheat.

Such inanities would not be worth serious notice if they did not illustrate the disposition to attribute to the tariff the effects of the industrial combinations. The plumbers' prices are sustained, the extension figures by the combination which carries its tyranny to the degree of forbidding wholesalers to sell pipe or other materials to the ordinary purchaser. The flouring combinations in two cases are schemes to sell stock at lightly watered prices. In the California case it may be a grievous monopoly. But it is as independent of the tariff as was the parent and exemplar of all these combinations, the Standard Oil Company.

When our free trade cotemporaries become capable of distinguishing between the prices fixed by illegal combinations and those fixed by legitimate domestic competition we may hope for a little intelligent discussion of the tariff question.

ALLEGHENY'S WIFEBEATERS.

Allegheny City has too many wifebeaters. For some inexplicable reason there is always a great deal of this peculiarly repellent crime in vogue across the river. There appear to be more cowardly, bullying husbands in Allegheny than in any other American city of its size. Something ought to be done to put an end to this disgraceful condition of affairs. We are unfortunately too civilized nowadays to make a return to flogging of even such offenders as these permissible. They can only be treated under the general head of disorderly conduct, but even so their sentences are seldom made as severe as they might be. No community can afford to have promiscuous conjugal infelicity of this kind continually going on in its midst. There should be a determined effort to suppress the practice, even if new laws have to be passed to deal with it.

THE HABIT OF MOB LAW.

There is a peculiar note from East Tennessee in that story about the lynching of Bob Lindsay, the leader of the miners' insurrection. We are told that Lindsay's acts were so obnoxious to the conservative miners and citizens that while away from the protection of the military he was seized and would have been hanged, except for his breaking down and promising to turn State's evidence against his associates. Here we have a characteristic feature of the popular evil, Lindsay's offense, in common with most of the population, was in lynching a mob, and defying the law. We are not told that the people of Coal Creek are believers in homeopathy; but they evidently have the principle of similia similibus firmly implanted in their minds. They could see no way of punishing Lindsay but by getting up a mob and breaking the law exactly as he had done. If all mobs were not equally an attack on civil government it would be permissible to think that the mob which revolts against convict miners' camps is

more excusable than one simply to enjoy the delights of a lynching. As enemies of the mob the lynchers certainly placed themselves on a level with Lindsay.

Another point is salient in the same connection. The presence of a mob in the center of the insurrectionary region of large body of miners and citizens who were opposed to the lawless proceedings of last week. Nothing was heard of their opposition till the military suppressed the outbreak; after which they became ravening wolves for the blood of the leader of the mob. If they had exhibited half the energy in opposing the mob, and in fighting against it at the proper time that they do in pursuit of a lynching affair the outbreak would never have reached the stage of civil war, the locality would have been able to enforce the law itself, and the spectacle of martial law to sustain a democratic Government would have been unnecessary.

The great need of the American people is to learn the lesson of more promptness in fighting to uphold the law and less promptness in breaking it down by mobs and riots.

HOW TO ABOLISH SMOKE.

The fact that the ordinance forbidding the production of smoke in a considerable section of the city will go into effect within a few days makes it pertinent to refer to the experience of Chicago in the same matter. The crusade against smoke there has demonstrated two important points. First, that smoke from steam furnaces and ordinary fires can be reduced to a minimum. The second is that this will not be done until an active and vigorous prosecution is waged against all offenders. Pittsburgh has local demonstrations of the possibilities of abolishing smoke. But if the nuisance is to be lessened it must be borne in mind that all offenders, however small, must be impartially subjected to the penalties. While preparing for such enforcement of the ordinance it will be well worth while to inquire why Pittsburgh should confine its prohibition to the section of the city where there is the least production of smoke and where the smoke does the least damage, and where the slightest results are to be expected from such an ordinance.

The principle of the ordinance that there are certain sections of the city where the production cannot be exceeded is entirely correct. To forbid the rollers to produce smoke before an economic method of making iron without it has been perfected would be unjust and suicidal. But the point which will be obvious to anyone who considers the subject is that there is a section where the damage done by the production of unnecessary smoke creates a necessity infinitely beyond that in the East End district, where the ordinance is to have effect. The slight number of smokestacks and plants in the latter section makes the damage from smoke there unimportant, except as it drifts from the manufacturing districts.

On the other hand, there are scores of boiler plants in the down-town section which are constantly vomiting out unnecessary smoke. This is blackening fine architecture, damaging large stocks of goods, soiling the clothing of the poor, and injuring the health and eyesight. It attacks the center of the city where the injury is to the largest number of people. It can be prevented as easily as among the scattered plants of the suburban section. The possibility of its prevention has been shown by public-spirited owners who have put in smoke-consuming apparatus, with the poor return of having their buildings and goods damaged by the continuous smoke from plants of others.

The city should prepare for a vigorous enforcement of the anti-smoke ordinance. At the same time it should without further delay extend the provisions of the ordinance to the down-town section, where the enforcement is most needed.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

There is a decided object lesson in an explanation published yesterday of the failure of the United States Glass Company to earn more than 6 per cent when the factories composing it earned independently an average of 11 per cent. The explanation is simple enough. It points out that the capital is \$700,000 more than the capital of the separate concerns, including such items as \$90,000 to the organizer of the consolidation and other items which represent a liberal supply of water. This certainly appears to give some explanation of the difference between the earning power. But, as the increase of \$700,000 does not bear the same proportion to cash value as the decrease from 11 to 6 per cent, it explains only part of it. After due allowance is made for a decrease in the general prosperity of the glass business, does not this case indicate that the "economy in management" which we hear so much of in connection with all these consolidations is not yet realized in the case of the United States Glass Company?

MISSISSIPPI AND THE CONSTITUTION.

The New York Post exhibits its passionate fidelity to the Democratic cause in whatever shape it may be presented—by the present—by asserting that the Mississippi disfranchisement does not come under the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution. This is its argument:

But this provision has no applicability to such regulations as those in Massachusetts and Mississippi, requiring a citizen to pass an educational test and pay a poll tax before voting, any more than to the regulations in this State, which prevent a citizen from casting a ballot unless his name is on the registry list a certain length of time before the election. The State does not deny a man the right to vote when it tells him that he must learn to read, or that he must pay a tax, or that he must go through the process of registration, in order to exercise it, so long as any such regulation applies to all men, as is the case in these respects in Massachusetts, New York and Mississippi.

This is very ingenious; but the trouble with it is that it does not take into account the language of the Constitution. The provision is that when the right to vote is denied, "or in any way abridged," except for crime, the basis of representation shall be reduced. All the jugglery with language that is possible will not conceal the fact that when a man is forbidden to vote because he cannot read, or has not a certain amount of property, the right of suffrage is stridged to exactly that extent.

It is idle to say that prescribing these qualifications stands in the same position as requiring registration. Registration, or the proof of qualification, is a regulation to which every man can conform if he desires. But to say that the voter is not disqualified because he can learn to read or can accumulate property enough is simply idle mockery. The disfranchisement is a clear one and is undisputably within the terms of the Constitution.

It is admitted that every State is at liberty to recommend for a peerage, or literature and science have both already received this compliment, it is only right that it should be recognized in a similar manner.

MISS RAY BEVERIDGE, of San Francisco, intends to establish in that city a shop and school of design, where women may try their hands at making articles of house ornamentation.

A BROSEZ bust of Pope Julius II., supposed to have been modeled by Francis, has been added to the Louvre collection. New pieces and plaster casts after the works of the French sculptor Rodé have been added to the gallery named after him.

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honestly take a greater representation than it is entitled to under the provision of the Constitution which bases representation on voting population. When the disqualified voters of Mississippi have been educated, as the Post suggests, the Mississippi can honestly claim a full Congressional and electoral vote.

THE MARCH OF CHOLERA.

In addition to the reports of extensive ravages of cholera in Russia and Persia the press dispatches yesterday report its appearance in epidemic form near Charleroi, Belgium. It has existed with more or less severity in the suburbs of Paris for some weeks. Its spread indicates that it is not likely to be confined to Russia, but that all of Western Europe may expect to suffer from it unless sanitary conditions are such as to render it harmless.

The same fact affords a valuable warning to the United States. It is not likely that the disease can reach this country in time to make much headway before the fall frosts; but if its seeds take root here its spread may be serious next summer. The most rigid quarantine should be enforced against all possible methods of bringing that unwelcome visitor the cholera bacillus to the United States. The place to effectually exclude the epidemic is at our ports. It remains to be seen whether our health authorities can establish a quarantine that will be impregnable. The next ten months, however, is the time to demonstrate that ability if ever.

Pending that effort, every city in the country should remember that a condition of perfect cleanliness renders the cholera innocuous. There are spots in Pittsburgh which, should the germ of disease reach them, would prove prolific hot-beds for its generation. They are breeding places of disease already, but their work would be manifoldly more fatal if an epidemic should come. Every such place should be cleaned up and kept scrupulously clean for the next twelve months.

MR. TOM EWING achieved another tennis victory yesterday. The family is as distinguished on the tennis court as in the courts of law.

WHAT a number of complaints Allegheny citizens have to make about the management of their city. One thing after another is being done as a case for grumbling. And now some one over there is actually raising a dust because the streets are not properly sprinkled.

THE home Democracy does not sanction anarchy or the Blue Laws. And the home Democracy deserves commendation therefore.

THERE is always something or other stirring in progressive Japan. When the supply of earthquakes, fires and hurricanes runs short the necessity for excitement is satisfied by distributing dynamic packages to anxious cabinet ministers.

WHAT an ideal Democratic ticket Dana and Hill would have made according to the opinion of those two gentlemen.

KANSAS farmers were not satisfied with blocking the roads with the superiority of their harvest. Four of them held up an express train on Saturday and were captured themselves on Sunday morning. They had better stick to farming.

"MONEY" exclaimed a banker who was asked about a loan yesterday, "why, there is more idle money at this time in Pittsburgh than ever before in its history."

CHICAGO real estate has great attraction for Pittsburgh capitalists. Among those who are heavy investors in the Windy City in business and residence properties are John Walker and Henry Phelps. Their purchases of real estate in Chicago have amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Several other Pittsburghers are heavy holders of real estate in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

It may be paradoxical, but a hard-working clergyman should hold a sinecure.

THERE is a mint of money to be made by someone who will build cheap, but safe and substantial tenement flats in the lower part of Pittsburgh or out Penn avenue, something like the one at the corner of the streets. The property which is now used for somewhat similar purposes, is usually of a tumble-down description, but it pays from 15 to 20 per cent, the real estate agents say.

FOUR TRIALS OF NAVAL VESSELS To Be Made in Connection With a Course of Lectures.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—In connection with the Naval Constructor Taylor's lectures on speed trials at the Naval War College, there will be four trials of the new battleships of the United States Navy. The vessels tried will be the Pulladilla, the Vesuvius and the Cushing. Vessels of entirely different types are taken, so as to secure the greatest variety of data. The trials will be conducted with the greatest care, as the speed curves obtained will be utilized in the designing of future ships. Each vessel will be run at a number of different speeds of speed, so as to get the equivalent speeds for different types of vessels.

How the Late Colonel Scott Rewarded a Faithful Servant.

It was during the strikes of 1887 that Augustus Dowdell was handling the wire in the Union depot, Pittsburgh. Colonel Scott, President of the Pennsylvania, was camping at that station. Dowdell, at Philadelphia at Thirty-second and Market streets. He ate and slept there for a fortnight. Dowdell, at the Pittsburgh end, was keeping the wire hot with the news of the strike. He was paid for his services by the Union depot. His last message was cut short with the laconic explanation: "The station is on fire, and this instrument is so hot that it will work it out."

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REV. DR. HENRY HOPKINS, of Kansas City, a son of Mark Hopkins, will be asked by the trustees to accept the Presidency of the University of Chicago.

SECRETARY CHARLES FOSTER, having returned to Washington from his visit to Ohio, resumed his duties at the Treasury Department yesterday.

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A LOOK AROUND.

THAT the Western Union Telegraph Company is a big thing is about as fully recognized as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is another of the same ilk. I have had a pretty fair opportunity to learn some of the things of a telegraph company's business, but must confess I was surprised to note the number of "gigs" on a message which came to me recently. It meant that fourteen hundred and sixty messages had been received that day by the Western Union Company at the Pittsburgh office. I made some inquiries at the main office a day or two later and was told that the average business—outgoing—amounted to about 1,800 messages daily, while the messages received numbered on an average 1,500.

In addition to this there is the telegraphic money order division of the U. S. in this city does a business of nearly \$500,000 a year. The clerks say that about \$20,000 is sent out monthly in telegraphic money orders and about the same amount is received. This \$40,000 a month is divided into about 600 orders. If you ever have suddenly found yourself dead broke many hundreds of miles from home you can appreciate the beauty of telegraphic money order, but otherwise you can form no just idea.

WHILE in the way of talking of telegraph business, it is quite fitting to call the attention of the city to the stretched accommodations afforded to the public by the Western Union in the East End. The main office in East Liberty is in the stockyards, where a lady naturally does not care to venture. There is another office somewhere in a loft on Penn avenue, but it is not worth considering. At the stockyards office there are four messenger boys. If a first-class messenger should be opened on one of the chief East Liberty streets, where a good messenger service could be had, it would be an improvement which would be highly appreciated and liberally patronized.

A FAT man in his shirt sleeves sat on a stool which he tilted so he could lean against the wall near the entrance to an alley. At his right was a two-story building which had a row of windows on the lower floor. It looked as though it had been a barber shop or perhaps a saloon in the time of low license.

A woman was driven within fifty feet of the man on the stool and asked to get out. On the wagon were a dozen or more beer kegs. The driver of the wagon looked not at the man on the stool nor did that person look at the driver. The driver, however, looked at the man on the hillside opposite and nodded. The driver at once began to carry the beer kegs to the mouth of the alley and then disappeared in a few moments. All the kegs were thus unloaded, but the woman who was the last keg went by and snatched into the alley behind the driver, who came out presently with his hand in his right pocket. He was the driver, who had been caught and was wiping his mouth with his sleeve, relaxed into a reverie. It was early on Saturday morning. The speak-easy was open, and the policeman on the beat soon after walked by. He saw nothing—not even the cow on the hillside which had been nodded to.

AMERICANS abroad just now who have expected to lay in a stock of London clothing will have an annoying experience through the lookout of 5,000 journeyman tailors in the English metropolis. It seems funny to read the news of some of these tailors on American labor troubles at a time when they have so much unrest among their own workmen.

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CHATAQUA'S LAST WEEK.

Opens With a Programme Somewhat Shorter Than Usual at This Season. CHATAQUA, Aug. 22.—(Special.)—Chataqua opens its last week with a programme somewhat shorter than usual for this season. The interest is still good and the attendance is quite as large as could be expected. At 11 o'clock on Saturday afternoon there was quite a large audience, and the programme was as good as any offered during the season. The readings of Mr. Helen Woodcock were of excellent impression on her auditors. The Lotus Glee Club has been here for some time, and its members are great favorites with all Chataquaans. It is one of the best glee clubs ever heard of Chataqua. At 11 o'clock today Mr. Frazier gave a musical lecture with Richard Wagner as his subject, giving numerous selections from the master's works on the program. Mr. Frazier is a very able and presented descriptive delineations of several types of beautiful women. The seventh was presented as the embodiment of that harmonious life advocated by ancient and modern philosophers. The eighth was an education. In presenting these different types of beauty Miss Webster pointed out the various conditions in thought, habits of life, diet, dress, voice and manner which must precede harmonious life. Miss Webster's address was a most interesting and instructive one. The eighth was an education. In presenting these different types of beauty Miss Webster pointed out the various conditions in thought, habits of life, diet, dress, voice and manner which must precede harmonious life.

THE ideal home entertainment, consisting of Helen and Woodcock with their accompaniment, followed the lecture. After a short musical interlude, Miss Webster invited her audience to ask questions, and she started the fun. She looked upon the ideal as the high ideal of life. She is a Christian, a scientist, and some one who never gets old when she gets old. "I have never been so foolish as to get sick," she reported. She is a fat man in the rear of the audience. Miss Webster's poems and the majestic voice of Helen Woodcock were a most interesting and instructive one. The eighth was an education. In presenting these different types of beauty Miss Webster pointed out the various conditions in thought, habits of life, diet, dress, voice and manner which must precede harmonious life.

TREASURY MOUSERS DROWNED. Retrenchment and Reform Strike in at the Department in Earnest.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—(Special.)—Retrenchment and reform is the motto of the Treasury Department. The rats of this institution, which have been a growing feature of interest, if not of principle, for some time, have been abolished to the very last Tom and Tabby of them. Years ago a few of the fattest rats of the Treasury department might make war on the rats and possibly also vary the monotonous daily routine of the many excellent maiden ladies of the department. Some of the rats of the Treasury department were of Congress and without the authority of the Treasury Service Commissioners, new offices were created and filled by inheritance until nearly a hundred of the most favored positions in the department were occupied by rats who never troubled themselves about rats or mice, so long as they had kindly maiden ladies to take care of them with gingerbread and pie and talk.

These numerous positions were complete sinecures for their occupants, but the civil service people, and more especially the Sanitary Inspector, recently decided that these appointments were a disgrace to the Treasury department. The rats of the Treasury department were of Congress and without the authority of the Treasury Service Commissioners, new offices were created and filled by inheritance until nearly a hundred of the most favored positions in the department were occupied by rats who never troubled themselves about rats or mice, so long as they had kindly maiden ladies to take care of them with gingerbread and pie and talk.

Judge Arnold, of Philadelphia, is considered a most popular man at Creson Springs. He spends the entire summer there, and devotes all his time to sleeping, eating, reading, playing cards and golf. His companions say that he will forego all other pleasure for a game at cards, though like many other enthusiasts he never wagers anything.

A close competitor in devotion to cards is Manager Dunham, of the Mountain House, who is well known for his skill as a lawyer and Captain Porter, of Sewickley.

It may mean Two If It Is More, or More If It Is Less.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—(Special.)—A letter from the Superintendent of the Lighthouse Board to the Commissioner of Customs, regarding the proposed construction of a new and somewhat unusual kind. A clause of the sundry civil bill, which was passed just before the adjournment of Congress, provides an appropriation of \$50,000 for the establishment of a new kind of lighthouse. The clause reads: "The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to expend the sum of \$50,000 for the establishment of a new kind of lighthouse, to be known as the 'some.' The legal authorities of the Bureau of Customs have been laying out the new kind of lighthouse, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to expend the sum of \$50,000 for the establishment of a new kind of lighthouse, to be known as the 'some.' 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