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WHY BLAME THE LANDLORD?

Public meetings of protest will not lower rents a penny. Neither is it possible to fix rents by the law regulating them as it does pawnbrokers' interest.

Men are too prone to blame results instead of causes. The man whose ice bill is high denounces the Ice Trust.

The coal consumer naturally attacks the Coal Trust because he is paying for coal four times the cost of mining it.

So does the landlord. He is no exception to the universal rule of self interest in business affairs.

The way to get kerosene cheaper is not to abuse Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Rogers, but to enforce the laws against railroad discriminations and monopolies.

In like manner with the landlord—the process of reforming the rent system must begin further back.

On Manhattan Island the buildings are worth less than the land.

The East Side modern tenement-house pays three or four times more taxes than the old rookeries which Trinity Corporation owns.

Trinity's tenements are cited as one of the worst examples, but there are hundreds of other instances where by keeping property in a run-down, dilapidated condition and by the hiring of ingenious tax attorneys the assessments are absurdly low.

If all land assessments were made as the law requires, it would not pay any landlord to keep property unimproved.

The other way to lower rents is to increase, improve and cheapen transportation facilities.

The way to reduce rents is to begin by removing the causes which make rents so high.

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The Day of Rest.

By Maurice Ketten.



The Jarr Family's Daily Jars

By Roy L. McCardell

I was the girl's day out, and Mrs. Jarr had gone down to the kitchen to prepare the evening meal with her own fair hands. All that day she had been inculcating moral lessons in the children. She had told them that when they felt the first stirrings of temptation they must cry aloud to her and ask for guidance and support. The little girl had listened with awed attention, but upon the little boy's ears the moral motherly admonitions had fallen heard but heeded not. Now Mrs. Jarr was in the kitchen carrying some cold roast lamb. Mr. Jarr was in the dining-room thinking he helped some in setting the table. The children were upstairs. 'Let me carve the meat, Clara,' said Mr. Jarr, looking at his wife. 'And a nice mess you'd make of it, the way you back and saw,' replied Mrs. Jarr, petulantly. 'I never saw such a man. I think you should learn to carve, though Mr. Rangle carved, and Mrs. Kittingly told me that her first husband, although he was a perfect brute and abused her dreadfully, was such a fine carver that he was a great comfort to her.' 'Well, ain't I offering to carve for you now?' asked Mr. Jarr. And he came over to take the knife and carving-fork from her. 'Oh, go away; you are only in my road!' snapped Mrs. Jarr ungraciously, for she was out of sorts, anyway. 'Oh, all right!' said Mr. Jarr, 'but that's how you always act. You roast me, because I don't help you and roast me if I do. I never saw such a crank!' 'I don't bother me, then!' said Mrs. Jarr, shortly. 'I don't need your help. But if you want to do anything put the kettle on to make some fresh tea and get out the cut sugar.' Mr. Jarr put on the kettle and retired to the dining-room, when the voice of the little girl came wafted down the stairs: 'Mamma, oh, mamma!' It said, 'I'm tempted by the Bad Man to slap Willie in the face!' Mrs. Jarr in the kitchen heard none of this, but Mr. Jarr paused to listen with an amused look on his face. There was a stamping of small feet overhead, and again the voice of the little girl: 'Mamma, Willie is tramping on my toes, and I'm thinking bad things!' came the voice. Just then Mrs. Jarr gave a startled cry, and Mr. Jarr rushed in to find her half fainting with a terrible gash in her hand. 'Oh, dear!' she murmured, 'it went clear to the bone! Some water!' Mr. Jarr brought her a glass of water. 'I don't see why you wouldn't carve that meat for me when I asked you,' she said faintly and reproachfully. 'Jarr, poor soul, refrained from telling her she wouldn't let him when he wanted to, and thereby the Recording Angel gave him 'Excellent.' Then, in the stillness that followed Mr. Jarr's binding up the wound, the voice of the little girl was heard: 'Mamma, give me dood advice quick, this minute, for I'm doin' to pull Willie's hair!' Mr. Jarr went to the foot of the stairs. 'Mamma has cut her hand and is in great pain, dear. Don't bother her,' he said. The little girl paid no attention to him, but shouted so the mother heard: 'Mamma, when you're through with that come up here!' 'As soon as I'm-through with this I'll come up there and give you a whippin'!' said Mrs. Jarr. But she didn't. She whipped Willie with her unhurt hand because he hadn't paused to tell mamma he was being tempted before he tweaked his little sister's hair.

Mr. and Mrs. Pinch.

By E. F. Flinn.



SIXTY HEROES WHO MADE HISTORY

By Albert Payson Terhune.

No. 10—KING ARTHUR—The Hero Who Turned Barbarism Into Chivalry.

A YOUNG man of whom nobody had heard declared himself rightful king of Britain. He was Arthur, son of Uther Pendragon, one of the many tribal chiefs who divided among them the rulership of what is now known as England.

The island of Britain had in olden days been populated by several races of barbarians, skin-clad, savage of nature, heathens in religion. Then Julius Caesar, in his course of conquest, pressed westward and tried to make the island his base.

England a Prey to Foreign Foes. The petty chieftains immediately began to struggle for control of the kingdom. Almost at once down swooped the Picts and Scots on the undefended south country.

But Rome's power was tottering to its fall. All available troops were needed to maintain her own wars and to hold back the nations that were ever encroaching on her possessions. So, early in the fifth century A. D., the Roman armies abandoned Britain.

Arthur Pendragon had a trusted adviser named Merlin, who was so wise and so advanced in his ideas that he was supposed to be a magician. Uther was dying; Arthur, his only son, was a baby.

When night would not accept a child as their chief, for it was a day when might meant right and when only the strongest could hope to rule. The child was named Arthur, and he was a powerful nobleman.

Arthur wasted no time in fulfilling this prophecy. By conquest or diplomacy he drew other tribes to his standard. He promoted Christianity and, temporarily, brought the wild Islanders to some realization of progress.

and, temporarily, brought the wild Islanders to some realization of progress. Britain was over-run by bandits and robbers. These the king slew, and opened up roads and built cities in the trackless forests.

After restoring order and building up prosperity and union at home and driving back several invasions of Picts and Scots and Saxons, Arthur sailed on a campaign of conquest against the Scandinavian states.

Arthur's nephew, Mordred, in charge of his kingdom. Mordred, as soon as Arthur's back was turned, claimed the crown for himself. The king hurried back to stamp out the rebellion, and to save his land from relapsing into the barbarism whence he had so laboriously lifted it.

For centuries it was foretold that he was not really dead, but would one day return to lift England once more from the disruption and misery into which his death had again plunged it.

The Grumpy Bachelor and the Burden He Bears.

By Nixola Greeley-Smith.

THE spinsters of Wakefield, Mass., have organized and declared for a tax on bachelors up to the age of forty, and a swift quietus with chloroform for all unmarried men over that age.

But why discriminate against old bachelors? What right have these same spinsters to existence or why should they remain exempt from the penalties they seek to impose on men?

No, one spinster in a hundred to-day is single because she couldn't get married. She may have remained unmarried because she has never loved or because she sought a rich husband, or because she preferred the certainty of single blessedness to the possibility of happiness divided by two.

But every bachelor has similarly good reasons for his detachment. Moreover, any woman who has gone through life without receiving a proposal of marriage deserves to be taxed.

It is, unfortunately, not true that any woman can marry any man she wants. But any woman can marry some man. If she neglects her opportunities and prefers to remain an old maid she merits taxation quite as much as the man bachelor.

But the tax paid with money is the least of our penalties. Every bachelor and every old maid already pays a tax far greater than any percentage of their incomes would be—the tax of selfishness and loneliness that grows with every year, and the chloroforming of the impulses of loyalty and self-sacrifice that almost any marriage helps men and women to cultivate.

On women there is the tax of childlessness—the great sin of every woman of normal impulses could be called upon to pay. On men, the tax of crabbed old age without love and the daily ministrations of care and feminine tenderness that the grown-up man-child craves up to the last hour of his life.

No tax the law could levy on bachelors and old maids would be half so great, as that which their own natures and needs impose. Celibacy carries its punishment along with it—that of lonely and joyless old age.

The old maids should not seek to add to the grumpy bachelors' burden. They are as much to blame as he. If each Wakefield spinster would devote half as much thought to the comfort of one bachelor as she has given to the taxation of all bachelors her problem would solve itself.

TIME YOURSELF READING IT 1/2 MINUTES WITH 1/2 GREAT MEN LORD CHESTERFIELD ON GOOD BREEDING. FRIEND of yours and mine has very justly defined good breeding to be "the result of much good sense, some good nature, and a little self-denial for the sake of others, and with a view to obtain the same indulgence from them." Taking this for granted—as I think it cannot be disputed—it is astonishing to me that anybody who has good sense and good nature can essentially fail in good breeding. As to the modes of it, indeed, they vary according to persons, places and circumstances, and are only to be acquired by observation and experience; but the substance of it is everywhere and generally the same. Good manners are to particular societies what good morals are to society in general—their cement and security. And, as laws are enacted to enforce good morals, or at least to prevent the ill effects of bad ones, so there are certain rules of civility, universally implied and received, to enforce good manners and punish bad ones.

Letters from the People.

Bravery of Firemen. To the Editor of The Evening World: More attention should be given by officials of the city in the fire department. Recently at a big downtown, in which many persons were imported in the burning building, a heroic deed of life saving was wrought by a brave fireman. He did not live to tell his own story. And he is but one of the hundreds who plunge daily into death's jaws. The home with the loved ones they leave behind them. And when they start from it not one in the family is positive of the brave one's return. I think their families should receive an increase in the pension in case of death. Let more be done for the welfare of the firemen in this great city. G. R. W.

A Whale Problem. To the Editor of The Evening World: Readers, here is a problem for you to solve. A whale's head is ten feet long. His tail is as long as his head and half the length of his body, and his body is as long as his head and tail together. How long is the whale, his tail and his body? FRED CLAMP.

The Safety of Workers. To the Editor of The Evening World: I understand that our Governor, Charles E. Hughes, is greatly in favor of laws being enacted for the safety of tollers. I, as a workman, think that he should be heartily supported both by press and public in any steps he may take to bring about this result. The dangers are many, and some employers care little as long as workmen do their daily labor. I think it would be a great benefit if every one would advocate this cause. WORKER.

How the Blind May Write. To the Editor of The Evening World: I write this for others who are blind as I am, and who may need a simple device to aid them in communicating their thoughts to paper. My instrument is a pencil and a steel ruler one foot in length, a blank white card, and a rubber. Having placed my ruler in a line with the top of the page, I turn it once and commence writing, being careful to start far enough above the edge of the ruler to allow for letters that require to be dropped below the line. A line being completed, the ruler should be carefully reset, when it allows a space for the following line. It is, happily, necessary to say that the writing should be done on a flat surface. R. HUTCHINSON.

Slow Subway Expresses. To the Editor of The Evening World: What about the express (3) service of the Subway? It sometimes takes one hour from Ninety-sixth street to the bridge. One morning one hour and fifteen minutes was the running schedule. Will no one try to help 20,000 New Yorkers to save an hour or two of their time each day? One is compelled to read the rules about the carrying of parcels, which allow a space for the following line. It is, happily, necessary to say that the writing should be done on a flat surface. JOHN J. FINN.

Son Is American Citizen. To the Editor of The Evening World: If parents were born in Europe and son in the United States, is son an American citizen? A. K.

Dirty Streets. To the Editor of The Evening World: Formerly it was said, "London has dirty sides and clean streets. New York has dirty streets and clean sides." But now, alas, New York has dirty sides and dirty streets. In days when snow lay for weeks in a frozen state there may have been some reason for this, but now that half of it melts because it has been on the ground a day there is no excuse for not cleaning the streets. We can't clean our dirty sides, but dirt should be cleaned off the sides and the law should enforce such cleaning. CENTRAL PARK SOUTH.