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CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

Of the many reports now at hand of the last year's work of the State Charitable Institutions, the most pathetic is that of the Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children. This hospital has been in existence only a short time. It was established for the care and treatment of children whose parents are unable to pay for proper medical advice, and it is restricted to children who are crippled and deformed or suffering from deforming disease.

The hospital is located on a hill back of Haverstraw. The site is called Treason Hill, from the fact that on it is located the house where Benedict Arnold and Major Andre met.

Being thus located near New York City, the majority of the patients come from New York. They are all little children, many of them only four years old, and only one older than twelve; little boys and girls with hump-backs, club-feet, curvature of the spine, hip-joint disease, infantile paralysis. These poor little cripples here receive the best of medical attendance and care and many of them are cured.

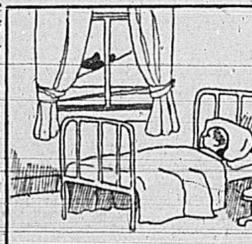
But it is not the purpose of this article to describe this charity, but to bring to public attention the reasons why these children are crippled.

In the majority of cases there are tuberculosis conditions. Diseases of the joints and of the spine are for the most part the result of a tuberculosis condition. Almost all these cases have arisen simply from lack of healthy parents, pure air and nutritious food.

To cure these cripples, surgical operations take a minor place to the benefits gained from fresh air and outdoor life. The children are kept in a sun-room all day long during the winter, and in the summer-time they are kept out of doors. The windows are opened even in the coldest days, and the winter's sunshine is found still more beneficial than the summer sunshine.

If the parents of these children had lived in the sunshine and breathed pure air night and day, these little cripples would not now be requiring hospital treatment.

This hospital should do even more good as a warning than as a charity. The parents of New York should send for a copy of the report and learn from it how simple are the requirements of a healthful life and how best to avoid the possibility that one of their children may become a recipient of this hospital's benefits.



THE B. R. T.'S PULL.



THE wonderful pull which the B. R. T. has with the present city government? First the Rapid-Transit Commission with Mayor McClellan's indorsement adopted the McDonald-Evening World interborough three-cent subway plan. Next this plan was mutilated by dropping off the downtown spur. Then it was shifted from the Williamsburg and Manhattan Bridges to the Williamsburg and old Brooklyn Bridges. Then it was further changed to provide trackage facilities for the B. R. T. on the condition that the B. R. T. build fire-proof cars to use them.

Now the city government has reversed itself again, and after being addressed by President Winter, of the B. R. T., who had been previously properly vouched for by the Hon. Pat McCarran, the fire-proof cars are omitted and the B. R. T. may run any cars it pleases, including the ramsackle wooden, flat-wheel atrocities which make up the bulk of its present equipment.

So the city is to build a connecting subway and provide terminal and switching facilities, at a cost of some \$14,000,000, and turn all this over to the B. R. T.

Why does not the city guarantee dividends on the B. R. T. stock? It would be more straightforward, hardly any more expensive, and no more scandalous than the present state of things.

Letters from the People.

As to Expansion. To the Editor of The Evening World: I think Uncle Sam did the foolishest thing of his life when he annexed the Philippines and Hawaii. Until that time we were safe from any foreign power's attack. No nation except England could have marched over our borders. If any could have repelled the landing of any powerful foe could grab off our islands and we would have to go to war to get them back, though they are of no use to us. We were safe and compact. Now we are extended and insecure. What do other readers think? A. R. CIVIL WAR VETERAN.

One Office Boy's Grievance. To the Editor of The Evening World: Speaking of the office boy, allow me to say amen to the some of the comments made. For some time I filled such a position. For more than a year I knew not what my hours were on the following day. On several occasions I had to remain until 11 o'clock and after, to finish copying letters, &c., while my quitting hour was supposed to be 5:15. If that is what is termed fair play, I am ready for the pest house. Not that I am afraid of work, but that I could not arrange to make any plans for studying or to attend any social gatherings. EX-OFFICE BOY. Blyonne, N. J.

On the Third Avenue "L." To the Editor of The Evening World: Your publication of complaints in relation to the abuse suffered by the people who live on the line of the Third Avenue "L" road, between Eighty-ninth and Fifty-ninth streets, was timely and to the point. Every word is the exact truth. I have stood on the Sixty-seventh street station for twenty minutes at a time some mornings, and then when a train did stop, was obliged to climb over the gate on the last car in order to get aboard at all. Keep at them! JOHN SIMPSON.

A Witness.

By Maurice Ketten.



The Jarr Family's Daily Jars

By Roy L. McCardell

"Not" asked Mr. Jarr, incredulously. "There's where they got us," said Mr. Rangle, banging the table, and Gus, thinking it a call, sent the waiter over again, and Mr. Jarr saw to it that his errand was not fruitless. "That's where they get us," continued Mr. Rangle. "If they'd only get up and rear around a fellow could stand it. But this silent heartbreak thing! Gee!" "Oh, cheer up," said Mr. Jarr, who was feeling genial under his libations, the while his friend grew more morose and gloomy. "Cheer up, I'll go home with you, and then I'll love Mrs. Jarr go over and give her a good talking to." "Don't come near the house," said Mr. Rangle. "You'll only get yourself in the mess, and, as for your wife, she'd only side with mine. But I think I'm up against it for a week." "Why so?" asked Mr. Jarr. Mr. Rangle reached across the table and poked Mr. Jarr in the chest. "Jarr, old man," he said, "my wife is easing her mind and adding to my misery by starting her spring-cleaning."

MAKING A START IN LIFE.

- Electrical Engineer * * * Chef * * * Broker * * * Locomotive Engineer
Salesman * * * WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE? * * * Plumber
Lawyer * * * * * Teacher
Designer * * * * * Physician
Detective * * * * * Motorman
Stenographer * * * Chauffeur * * * Artist * * * Music Teacher

By T. O. McGill.

THE DESIGNER.

Designer—One who invents and prepares decorative or artistic designs, as a designer of fine furniture or iron work; especially one who makes patterns for decorative establishments.
Remuneration—An average design brings \$25; some are worth as much \$500. A beginner at designing may receive from \$10 to \$20 per week. Many designers receive as high as \$100 a week. The average pay for commercial designing is \$40 a week.
Equipment—To be a designer does not require any special artistic talent. One should be able to learn the simple forms of drawing and to know how to blend practicality and the combination of lines and shade in the most effective form.
Age—Any one may be a designer. There are boys and girls of fourteen and eighteen making book covers. At one of the schools a man forty-five years old has just begun to study designing.

Hours of Labor—A designer working on salary usually works about eight hours a day. Some work longer.
THERE is no profession more attractive to those who have not had the advantages of an education than designing. Designing does not require any special qualification besides the average faculties except practice and hard work. That is why so few persons are high-class designers. There is an easy reward for designers of mediocre ability. Luck plays a great part in this career. Mucha, who gets \$1,000 for a poster, was a genius at designing and was making some very beautiful effects for post-bolling prices till Sarah Bernhardt "discovered" him and told the public about him. Then his fortune was made.

The field for designing is constantly broadening. There is an ever-increasing demand for pretty designs for paper-box covering, for patterns in every form of wearing apparel, women's hats, all fabric, wall paper, the special branches of architecture, mural decoration, patent floor coverings, lace, china, furniture, knives, books and spines, vases and all forms of bric-a-brac book covers, pipes, articles in iron and steel, advertising, tiling, screens, stained glass, fences and front doors, carriages and automobiles, parasols, labels, and, in short, almost every form of material that the human family uses. Like every line of work that gives monetary return for labor that is not manual, this profession is overcrowded by persons who seek such a means of income without much physical effort. But the demand for designs grows so fast that this overcrowding is not serious. It is estimated that about 1,800 persons from out-of-town attend the various New York schools of design during a winter, and 50 per cent. of these are girls and women. Men are inclined to look on designing as a feminine pursuit or as something that requires too much special talent. It is really a governed or fixed principle and rules that make it one of the simplest of the arts when one has mastered its rudiments.

There are lines of designing that few women can follow, because such lines require aggressive initiative that few feminine natures possess—for instance, designs for religious work and for the frescoing of big rooms.

The designers in the big jewelry manufacturing are usually men, although one would naturally expect women to be more apt at this class of work.

The schools of designing in New York City are very thorough and well equipped with high-class instructors. One of the most conspicuous of these is the New York School of Applied Design for Women at No. 200 West Twenty-third street. This institution has as patrons and officers such notables as Henry B. Wilson, Frank T. Ford, Alexander C. Humphreys, Mrs. C. P. Huntington, Mrs. Frederick V. Vanderbilt and Sir Caspar Purygn Clark. This school ranks high and contains in its classes teachers of designing in the public school and in other places of learning. There is a nominal charge for tuition ranging from \$10 to \$50, and each year the patrons and patrons' wives give enough money to pay for the free tuition of from fifty to sixty women. The classes in this school are made up as follows:

Elementary department, water-color class, elementary conventionalization advanced department of wall paper and architectural and interior decoration, illustration, historical ornamentation, advanced design, and stained glass. This institution has been appointed by the Society of Beaux Arts the headquarters for women architects.

Cooper Union and the New York free night schools teach designing free. Other schools where fees are charged ranging from \$10 to \$50 are the Hobart Technical School for Girls, at Second Avenue and Fifteenth street; National Academy of Design, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth street; Manhattan Trades School, at No. 23 East Twenty-third street; Teachers' College, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth street; The Art Students' League, at No. 215 West Fifty-seventh street; New York School of Art, Eighty-eighth street and Broadway, and the Young Women's Christian Association.

Time Yourself Reading This. 1/2 MINUTES with GREAT MEN

CHESTERFIELD ON MANNERS AND MORALS. THERE seems to me less difference both between the crimes and punishments (between immorality and ill-breeding) than at first one would imagine. The immoral man, who invades another's property, is justly punished for it, and the ill-bred man, who, by his ill-manners, invades and disturbs the quiet and comforts of private life, is by common consent as justly banished from society. Mutual complaisances, attentions and sorceries of little consequences are as natural an implied compact between civilized people as protection and obedience between kings and subjects. Whoever in either case violates that compact justly forfeits all advantages arising from it. For my own part, I really think, next to the consciousness of doing a good action, that of doing a civil thing is the most pleasing; and the spirit that I should breed the most, next to that of Aristides (the Just), would be that of well bred.

Lemons, a Cent Apiece.

By F. G. Long.

THE EVENING FUDGE. THAW GOES FREE WITH EVERY COPY OF THIS PAPER. DELMAS BITES HIS LIP - RUMORS REACH JEROME'S EAR! THAW JURY SEES A MAN IN COURT WHO HAS THE "JIMS". THAW HAS DINNER AND EATS UP HIS LAWYERS.