

The Evening World

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Skimming Off the Cream

Copyright, 1918, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York Evening World) By J. H. Cassel

Stories of Stories

Plots of Immortal Fiction Masterpieces. By Albert Payson Terhune

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BALES IN THE JUNGLE; by O. Henry.

MONTY SILVER and Billy Pseud were two of the cleverest "confidence men" the Middle West had produced.

Then when they had saved about \$2,300 between them they decided to pool their savings and make big money.

All their lives they had heard that the "sucker" who is "born every minute" is usually born on Manhattan Island.

So to the City of Easy Marks came the two partners. For a few days they watched for their chance.

As the two Westerners stood waiting for him to get his change, they noticed a picture hanging above the counter.

All this did not greatly interest Silver and Pseud. They knew little about art and they cared still less.

And he went into the shop to buy them. The picture, he told them, was by Leonardo da Vinci.

After a half hour of hectic bargaining the partners paid the pawnbroker \$2,000 for the picture.

Two hours later Silver came back. He looked eagerly. "Did you see Mr. Morgan?"

"No," said Mr. Jarr. "It might alarm her. I wouldn't alarm her for the world."

"You haven't any private papers or anything like that at your office you won't want your wife to see—things you'd like me to look over and destroy?"

"No need of that," said Mr. Jarr, virtuously. "My life has been an open book. I haven't anything at the office, no more than I have at home."

The Jarr Family

By Roy L. McCardell

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FOR the first time in months the Jarrs had quarrelled, and now here was Mr. Jarr sitting disconsolately in Gus's cafe trying to figure out what it all had been about.

"How are you, old man?" cried a cheery voice. "Have a drink?"

"One won't hurt you," said the lawyer. "Come and join me. Don't let a man drink alone."

"I'm going to let every man drink alone, and I'm going to let drink alone, too," replied Mr. Jarr.

"You might say you are glad to see me, anyway," said the lawyer.

"I am," replied Mr. Jarr. "I want you to fix up my wit for me."

"Who knows when his time comes?" replied Mr. Jarr in a hollow voice.

"Oh, I'm not so good," said Mr. Jarr gloomily. "But I want my will made, though I don't expect to die. I expect to live and work hard for my family and leave them well to do; that's my one ambition."

"You had better talk this matter over with her and agree on the terms of your will," suggested the lawyer.

Facts Not Worth Knowing

By Arthur Baer

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The telescope that the Duke of Wellington looked in at the battle of Waterloo is in an English museum and still contains the last look the Duke looked into it.

A fisherman has to have exceedingly good ears to catch oysters by sound.

A useful all year round invention is a soup fender devised by a Flatbush scientist, designed to limit the activities of a plate of soup. It is worn by the diners on each side of the soup.

A New York business man saves two hours of his office force's time each day by compelling his stenographers to powder their noses in short-hand.

In the ancient days of the world anybody with less than 800 wives was considered an eligible bachelor.

In a new oven invented by a Pittsburgh man onions and apple pie can be cooked at the same time without affecting the onions.

EVERYBODY'S ISSUE.

FIGURES showing the increased cost of living have convinced the Board of Estimate that many city employees deserve more pay.

The high cost of nearly everything a family needs has become a matter of nation-wide comment and alarm. Latest reports show that wheat, vegetables and dairy foods are nearing prices on an average twice as high as a year ago.

What this means to family budgets needs no demonstrating. Housekeepers everywhere are complaining that a five dollar bill buys scarcely more than half the provisions it bought this time last year.

Where is it to end? It is true wages in some quarters have gone up. But the vast majority of American families of modest means have had no addition to their incomes.

Is it the war? And if so, how? This country produces plenty of food for its own needs and that food under ordinary circumstances can be sold at normal prices.

Everywhere anxiety is growing to have these questions answered. The rising cost of American food in America is rapidly becoming a matter of national moment.

"To establish any machinery for preserving peace," declares Lord Bryce, "would be impossible without the co-operation of the neutral states and especially the greatest of all the neutral states."

The greatest of all the neutral states asks no higher honor than to be in the front line of such a movement, when the time is ripe for it.

IT CAN BE SAVED WITHOUT INJUSTICE

THE Save New York movement, the purpose of which is to keep factory buildings out of shopping and residential sections of Manhattan above Thirty-third Street and between Third and Seventh Avenues, has been most commendably supported by the cloak, suit and skirt manufacturers whose interests are involved.

Months ago more than three hundred such firms signed a formal indorsement of a plan to restrict factory building above and encourage it below Thirty-third Street.

But it is hardly to be expected that all cloak and garment manufacturers in the zone in question can get rid of their leases and move out with a few months' notice.

While we are anxious to help this undertaking we cannot afford to sacrifice our present leases. Therefore in a spirit of co-operation we undertake to remove our factories from the present locations within the zone upon the expiration of our present leases, or sooner if we are able to sublet our lots, on condition that you extend the period in the notice from Feb. 1, 1917, until the expiration or sooner termination of our respective leases.

Most of the leases in question expire in 1918 or 1919. The holders belong to an industry which has set a notable example of civic unselfishness in supporting a plan to give the Borough of Manhattan a more consistent industrial map.

If the cows on the job suddenly refused to furnish milk to the City of New York they would be replaced in a jiffy. What a pity the human factor has to be treated otherwise.

Hits From Sharp Wits

The trouble with many facts is that they are sickled over with a pale cast of fancy.—Deseret News. A genius is a man who can do almost anything but make a living.—Pittsburgh Press.

Letters From the People

You Must Be Naturalized. To the Editor of The Evening World: I came from Europe to this country with my younger brother when I was five years old.



Just a Wife (Her Diary.)

Edited by Janet Trevor. Copyright, 1918, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York Evening World). CHAPTER LXXV. NOV. 4.—This is a copy of the letter that came in yesterday morning's mail.

"My dear Mrs. Houghton: As perhaps the only same woman friend my wife has, may I appeal to you once more?"

"Celia has left me. She will not admit it, but I suppose she has received that amount to a command from that confounded Hahdin. She has gone to a retreat in the Adirondacks, a combination of nursery and sanitarium, to which the Rabbi is the only man allowed admittance."

"I cannot visit my wife there. She has asked me not to write to her. We did not part in anger. In fact, when she went away ten days ago, she assured me that the separation was but temporary, that she was going 'into the silence' to establish complete spiritual harmony with me."

"I showed the letter to Ned, for I didn't want to involve myself further in the Soames's affairs unless my husband knew about it."

"I always told you that woman was a fool, Mollie," he commented. "Her nervous is getting more and more pronounced. Poor Soames! I saw only a little of the fellow, but he seemed decent enough. He and you, if you feel like it, although I don't believe you can do anything. And we'll have Soames to dinner afterward."

"So this morning I took the train for Hoxley. I telephoned last evening to Mr. Soames and found that he is in the railroad station nearest his wife's retreat."

"I had'n't written Mrs. Soames that I was coming, but I was admitted to her almost at once. I found her in a lounging chair on a private balcony. She was dressed in white and looked the perfection of placidity."

Reflections of a Bachelor Girl

By Helen Rowland. Copyright, 1918, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York Evening World).

EVERY man wants a woman to return his love—usually, before she is through with it.

"Better half": The half that is better left at home.

A man loves a woman according to the effort it cost him to get her; a woman loves a man according to the effort it costs her to hold him.

Love is that strange mental condition which makes a woman prefer one man's yawns to another man's flattery.

Many a man ties himself to one woman in order to disentangle himself from a lot of others, and then gets entangled with a lot of others just in order to forget that he is tied to one.

When the woman is too wise to talk at breakfast and the man is too tired to talk at dinner it is not a sign that they are unhappy; it is merely a sign that they are quite married.

There are professional gamblers who play fair, and confirmed flirts who are honest—but the amateur, who can trust him?

Coquette: Any woman who is so unreasonable as not to return a man's affections.

Flirt: Any woman over whom a man has insisted on making a fool of himself.

Joffre and Jellicoe.

THE stern test of war has ruined many brilliant military and naval reputations in the last two years, and of all the chief commanders who were called upon to lead the armed forces of Europe in 1914, only two have escaped unscathed. Joffre and Jellicoe, respectively the leaders of France's army and Britain's navy, are as supreme to-day as they were in the beginning of the conflict, and their dismissal from the high post they occupy has not been thought of. Count von Moltke, who held the supreme command in Germany at the outbreak of the struggle, was retired in disgrace after the battle of the Marne, and has since died. Von Falkenhayn, who succeeded the "gloomy Julius," was dismissed because of the failure of the Verdun assault, and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who was an old retired soldier and almost unknown outside of Germany before the war, has come to the front. Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, the "big boss" of the Kaiser's navy, has also passed into the discard. While the Austrian command remains nominally the same, the armies of Francis Joseph are now commanded and directed almost exclusively by Germans, and the Austrians have become mere figureheads. Sir John French, upon whom England pinned her hopes, has given way to Haig, and Kitchener, after being subjected to much bitter criticism, is dead. Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian leader, was succeeded by the Czar in the supreme command, and sent to lead the armies against the Turks. Hundreds of officers in all the armies have been found wanting when their reputations were tried in the crucible of warfare.

Dollars and Sense

By H. J. Barrett. Copyright, 1918, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York Evening World).

Why a Shorter Work Day Increases Production.

WHAT a commentary on the intelligence of the country! exclaimed a local merchant as he scanned the headlines of the paper.

"I see that President Wilson has asserted that society now recognizes the justice and reasonableness of the eight-hour day. There is a peculiar feature about the shorter work day which has but recently been discovered. Scientific tests have established the fact that in many lines of manual labor a man will readily accomplish more in eight hours than in nine or ten. This is not due to any sentiment of gratitude for the reduction in hours; the man consciously exerts no more effort in an eight-hour work day than in a nine or ten. But, before the toxin of fatigue has less opportunity to poison and exhaust the system, his efficiency is increased and his production increased."

"In a factory plant the hours of the piece workers were reduced from twelve to seven and a half. The men resent the cut because they expected to lose their earnings. Within a short time their pay envelopes contained more money than under the old regime. This surprised the men, but not the management, which had taken the step with just this object in view."

"An English manufacturing plant located at Manchester, tried the experiment of cutting their work week from fifty-three to forty-eight hours. The result was an increase in the per capita production."

"These are but two of many similar instances. Thus we find that although labor demands the eight hour day because it wants more time for rest and recreation, the fact of the matter is that, in many cases, it is to capital's interest to grant it."

"Can't you see a grotesque element of humor in that situation? A strike is called for shorter hours; the employer says that he can't afford to grant the demand and, thereupon, hires a band of assassins and pug-nuttes to break the strike. Riot and anarchy prevail—production ceases—the militia is called out, and you and I complain of the increased cost of living. And if both parties to the controversy but realized it, the men are trying to force the management to make more money. If you doubt this, read Miss Josephine Goldmark's book, 'Fatigue and Efficiency,' issued by the Russell Sage Foundation of New York. You'll begin to realize that many apparently conflicting interests are really not so at all; that, as Henry Ford says, the squarer deal you give your men, the bigger your bank balance becomes."