

HYLAN, ON BENCH AGAIN, WON'T JUDGE JOB SEEKERS—YET

Dr. William H. Hale, of Cat Case Fame, Among Group of Callers Who Must Wait.

Your Honor—I mean, Mr. Mayor, I'm an expert in civil service matters, and I'd make a good commissioner, and—

And just then Judge John F. Hyland, who isn't going to be Mayor until he gets through being Judge, gently released the top button of his coat from the clutching fingers of Dr. William H. Hale, Superintendent of Public Health of Brooklyn, who was ordered the other day to pay a fine of \$25 for keeping a refuge for rats.

It was just outside Judge Hyland's courtroom. Dr. Hale was only one of several who sought to approach him with offers to serve the city next year. But the Judge said he was still a Judge and had some judging to do. So he mounted the bench.

It was his first day on the bench since he gave himself leave to go campaigning, and he had to spend a part of the morning shaking hands with lawyers, judges, friends, and persons who, like Barkis, were "willin'."

Some defendants were lucky to find the Judge in a genial mood. Charles Glass and Nathan Wornov, who had stolen an automobile, were permitted to plead guilty to petty larceny, and then they were paroled when the owner of the car asked leniency for them.

MOURNERS FILL CATHEDRAL FOR CRIMMINS FUNERAL

Financiers and Workers Side by Side—Cardinal in Sanctuary—Sermon by Mgr. Lavelle.

Funeral services for John D. Crimmins, the millionaire financier, contractor, bibliophile and philanthropist, were held at St. Patrick's Cathedral at 10 o'clock today. The great structure was crowded beyond its capacity and hundreds stood throughout the solemn requiem mass in the vestibule and on the outer steps.

The crowd was representative of the many-sided activities in the life of Mr. Crimmins. The foremost financiers of the city mourned side by side with hundreds of laborers from the Columbia enterprises. In the church were numerous representatives of charitable religious orders, which have been enabled to carry on their work largely through Mr. Crimmins's generosity.

WINTER CHILDREN IN COURT.

Improper Guardianship of Swannstrom's Granddaughters Charged. Dorothy and Janice Winter, thirteen and six years old, daughters of the late J. Edward Swannstrom, Borough President of Brooklyn, were taken before Justice Mayo in the Children's Court this morning on charges of improper guardianship. The complaint was made by Miss Mildred Swannstrom, agent of the Children's Society, Brooklyn, and supported by August F. Bittel, clerk in the Hotel Manhattan, No. 220 Broadway.

FILIPINOS TO GIVE WARSHIPS.

Will Build Destroyer and Submarine for America. MANILA, Nov. 12.—The House has passed a joint resolution authorizing the Governor General to offer to build for the United States, at the expense of the Philippine Government, a destroyer and a submarine.

No Shaky Nerves in POSTUM THERE'S A REASON

Ten Commandments of Courtship

And the Suggested Prayer to Go With Them is: "Lord, Make Me Easy to Live With."



Follow the Advice of a Montclair Pastor and the Results That Follow Courtship Will Be More Satisfactory and Enduring—Marriage Should Be for Love, but Promise to Live for Love and Not Die for It—Wedlock No Trial Affair With a Change of Partners in View, for "Polygamy, Simultaneous or Tandem, is a Rotten Foundation for Life."

By Marguerite Mooers Marshall.

A DECALOGUE has been composed for Cupid.

Many sets of "Thou shalt not" have been provided for husbands, wives and mortals in general. But, so far as I know, the first Ten Commandments of courtship to be inscribed on the tables are those just suggested by the Rev. Arthur C. Baldwin. And, golden lads and lassies, here they are:

1. Thou shalt not marry without love. Though you wed a fortune with position and power and have not love, you will not find happiness.

2. Thou shalt not belittle love by confusing it with something less worthy. Love is not a willingness to die but a determination to live in another's behalf.

3. Thou shalt not give thy love to one who is unworthy. Love cannot flourish without respect.

4. Thou shalt not marry in haste. Remember, there is a long time coming afterward.

5. Thou shalt not give thy love where nothing worthy can be returned. Marriage is a mutual business. Giving without receiving will soon be worse than monotonous.

6. Thou shalt not marry in order to exert a good influence and bring about reform. A worthy character should exist beforehand. Mere promises are poor collateral to guarantee a life of happiness.

7. Thou shalt not regard marriage as a trial affair, with a change of partners later on if mistakes are made. Polygamy, simultaneous or tandem, is a rotten foundation for life and an offense before God.

8. Thou shalt not refuse marriage in the name of freedom and self-realization. It was not that principle that gave you being. Your debt to life will never be paid by your selfishness.

9. Thou shalt not fear the obligations and high responsibilities of marriage. Where love is, all things are possible.

10. Thou shalt not forget to seek divine wisdom and blessing in your choice. No prayer for direction beforehand will save many a prayer for deliverance afterward.

WHAT is the matter with unhappy, or at least unsatisfactory modern marriage, of which we see so many examples? I asked Dr. Baldwin when I talked with this clean-cut, intelligent looking young man in his home at No. 7 Trinity Street, Montclair, N. J. It was in the First Baptist Church of Montclair that Dr. Baldwin first made public his ten safety regulations for romance, during the course of Sunday evening lectures which he is giving on "courtship, marriage and home making."

"Thoughtless, impetuous haste is the initial cause of much matrimonial unhappiness," Dr. Baldwin declared. "A young man thinks a certain girl of his acquaintance has the bluest eyes or the pinkest cheeks in the world. For that reason he decides that he would like to marry her and spend the rest of his life with her. Or a girl chooses a husband because he is her favorite dancing partner. They forget or overlook the lifelong responsibilities of marriage. They forget how many years one lives after one is twenty-five; years in which pink cheeks or waltzing ability are matters of trivial import."

"Then, you do not believe in love at first sight?" I queried.

"But indeed I do," Dr. Baldwin answered warily. "Only, such love should be tested by time and ac-

Give Rules of Road Cupid Must Travel

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FEDERAL LICENSES FOR "WAR BREAD" WILL CUT PRICES

Standardized Loaves Will Save Millions of Pounds of Sugar, Flour and Lard.

America's War Bread Will Be Far Better Than That of Europe

Our "war bread" under the new order will be far superior to that of Europe.

Our pound is fixed at the minimum weight, with permission to make loaves of 1 1/2 and 4 pounds.

One-pound loaves will sell for 7 cents, if carried home; 8 cents if delivered.

Only three pounds of sugar to a barrel of flour will be permitted, instead of the six pounds heretofore.

Instead of six pounds of shortening (lard) now used to the barrel, a maximum of two pounds is permitted, vegetable oils to be substituted.

All milk used in the manufacture of bread must be skimmed.

No unsold bread may be legally returned to the baker.

The baking of rolls is prohibited except of certain sizes and of the same dough as the bread.

The new edict will eliminate so-called fancy baking.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—President Wilson today will issue a proclamation placing the 35,000 bakers of the United States under the Federal license system, and thus cheapen the cost of bread, at the same time conserving the national supply of flour, lard and sugar so that the United States can feed her allies as well as herself.

This proclamation will follow one issued by Food Director Hoover, declaring for a standardization of the bakers' products. The new American "war bread" under Mr. Hoover's orders will be made from unmixed wheat, skimmed milk and less sugar and lard, and a one-pound loaf will retail for 7 cents when bought for cash and carried home by the purchaser. If delivered, or sold for credit, the price will be 8 cents.

Bakers will be required to begin the standardization of the "war bread" on Dec. 10.

The Food Administration, under the President's proclamation, will require the manufacturers to bake bread in loaves of one pound, one and a half pounds, two pounds and four pounds.

These will be the so-called standard loaves. Mr. Hoover estimates that by this plan 100,000,000 pounds of sugar and 100,000,000 pounds of lard will be saved. He also states that more than 600,000 barrels of flour will be saved if retailers are required to order just the amount of bread they can sell. Here is an outline of Mr. Hoover's plans:

NEW YORK ALREADY SAVES 12 PER CENT. OF FLOUR.

Every American family in economizing on bread must serve one wheateas meal a day. This is an extension of the wheateas day a week for public restaurants. The Administrator says there has been a saving of 12 per cent. in the flour used in New York City through the establishment of a wheateas day.

Enough wheat will be kept in the United States to feed the American people unmixed wheat flour bread.

Bakers will be required to use only three pounds of cane or beet sugar to a barrel of flour against six pounds now used, and two pounds of shortening against six pounds at the present time. The milk to be used shall be skimmed, of which there is an abundance in the country.

Fancy bread or sugar coated bread will be abolished.

Bakers will be required to open retail sales stands at their bakeries so the consumer can buy direct from the manufacturer at a price slightly over the wholesale price.

The Food Administration has no power to fix the price, but conferences have been held with bakers all over the country and no resistance to the regulations is expected. The bakers have promised their co-operation with the Government in selling bread at a fair price.

The war bread, which has been tested by bakers in New York, Philadelphia, Jersey City, Washington and Cleveland, will be crisper and drier than the ordinary American bread. It resembles the so-called Vienna bread served in restaurants. Its food value is about the same as that of ordinary bread.

Mr. Hoover said today that his experiments in Belgium and those conducted in Germany had shown that whole wheat flour, that is, flour in which the bran is retained, produces dysentery. Therefore, the flour to be milled in this country for American bread will be of 73 to 74 per cent.

The Food Administrator does not think it wise to disturb the present milling standards. He said on account of the high quality of the present wheat crop the percentage of whole wheat in baking flour is from 73 to 74 per cent. "If we go over that percentage," he stated, "the durability of the flour is affected."

Mr. Hoover expects corn prices to drop with the movement of the new crop to the market. Corn at one time this fall was selling for \$2 to \$2.50 a barrel. It is now selling for \$1.12 in Chicago. In a short time, he said, there should be a 20 per cent. reduction in the price of corn meal.

The regulations to be issued will require the bakers of the country to reduce the consumption of returned bread. Investigations show that a large proportion of returned stale bread was destroyed, and that the amount of flour so lost amounts to upward of 600,000 barrels a year.

HORSE SHOW OPENS ORGANIZED LABOR TO AID RED CROSS; KNITTERS IN BOXES AND DIRECT PEACE

Society Buies Itself for Soldiers as It Swells War Relief Fund.

Must Wipe Out Old Conceit That Nation Belongs to Ruler," Says A. F. of L.

With the opening of the National Horse Show in Madison Square Garden at 10 o'clock this morning, New York put motors and gasoline out of its mind for a few days to pay its annual homage to the horse.

To the honor of winning a blue ribbon or a cup this year, there is the additional incentive to the exhibitors that they are helping the Red Cross, as the entire gross receipts go to the war relief fund without deductions even for expenses.

At the entrance to the Garden Red Cross members are selling programmes. On every pillar fastened in evergreen is the white banner with the red emblem.

It is expected that \$100,000 will be handed to the Red Cross as a result of the show.

This morning's programme was devoted largely to the judging of hockney breeding classes, and many gentlemen farmers were at the rail. One other feature which caused the boxes to fill was the children's pony class. One of the entrants in this class was Miss Mite, the diminutive offering of Mrs. Charles Wainhouse Kidder, which when shown as a three-year-old twelve months ago brought an offer of \$20,000 from James C. Brady, which was refused.

By noon the Garden had begun to fill up. One of the striking things about the spectators was the number of women knitters.

In one or two stably dressed women were busy in the manufacture of awateers, and in every part of the amphitheatre the work of providing comforts for the soldiers was proceeding while harness, harness and prizes of the Polo Grounds passed before the judges in the ring.

If James C. Brady failed last year to acquire the horse which he coveted, he had great satisfaction this year in the awards for Shetland pony mares to hater, for Hamilton Farm captured both first and second prize in the class of three-year-old mares. Two of the three ponies purchased a fortnight ago, the third being King Lario, for which \$10,000, the world's record for a Shetland stallion, was paid.

Edward T. Stotesbury won the first prize in the class for trotter stallions with Ebony King. The winner of the blue ribbon with Miss Louise Webb on A. W. Atkinson's Jay gelding, Malden, second.

In the preliminary exercise from 9 to 10 o'clock one of the conspicuous riders was Miss Lida Louise Plotmann, who was mounted on a big hunter, which she handled in a manner that evoked applause. Miss Plotmann wore a natty gray derby which was an innovation in Horse Show headgear. She will compete later in the week in the contest of women's teams from hunt clubs as a member of the Glen Arden Hunt of Goshen, N. Y., which is supported largely by Mrs. G. H. Turner and Mrs. R. Penn Smith jr., daughters of the late E. H. Harriman.

Next week we have Lady Leola as star in "Why Girls Leave Home," a Great Moral Lesson, and we predict that all of N. Y. will be there, being as it has announced a Nut Tommie Roll free to the won who has the winning no. on his ticket. There will be five winning no. worth going miles for a chance like this, is our opinion.

Will Froggatt, our genial prophet, predicted a stretch 'em, he.

Will also says as how this is going to be a severe winter round those parts. Better lay in a supply of Laux Cough Drops, say we.

UNCLE JOSH IN TOWN.

Joshua says as how they was going to throw him out of a eating house, he. He asked the waiter for some soap to go with his huge hunk. Can't we help you, Josh?

First communication this paper has received is from Ezra Wigderson, who writes to know how he can make his rubber trees grow faster. Only way will

ASKS "ADEQUATE" PEACE

That Nation Belongs to Ruler," Says A. F. of L.

BUFAFA, Nov. 12.—Demand for "adequate and direct" representation of wage earners at the World Peace Conference is made in the annual report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, submitted today to the Federation in convention here. The report declares that the world war "must wipe out all vestiges of the old conceit that the nation belongs to the ruler." Questions raised by the war occupy virtually the entire report. Under the heading "Labor and the War," the report says:

"We urge the adoption of the following declarations as the basis upon which peace must be negotiated.

"First—The combination of the free peoples of the world in a common covenant for genuine and practical cooperation to secure justice and therefore peace in relations between nations.

"Second—Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed.

"Third—No political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and to cripple or embarrass others.

"Fourth—No indemnities or reprisals based upon vindictive purposes or deliberate desire to injure, but to right manifest wrongs.

"Fifth—Recognition of the rights of all nations and of the principle 'No people must be forced under sovereignty under which it does not wish to live.'

"Sixth—No territorial changes or adjustment of power except in furtherance of the welfare of the people affected and in furtherance of world peace.

"In addition to these basic principles, which are based upon declarations of our President of these United States, there should be incorporated in the treaty that shall constitute the guide of nations in the new period and conditions into which we enter at the close of the war the following declarations, fundamental to the best interests of all nations and of vital importance to wage earners:

"First—No article or commodity shall be shipped or delivered in international commerce in the production of which children under the age of sixteen have been employed or permitted to work.

"Second—It shall be declared that the basic working in industry and commerce shall not exceed eight hours.

"Third—Involuntary servitude shall not exist except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

"Fourth—Establishment of trial by jury.

"In the light of the experience gleaned in foreign countries now engaged in war it appears that the shifting of workers has not only been necessary but vital to the carrying on of the great conflict. Several plans have been proposed, but none thus far has been accepted as a proper solution of the problem. If the war continues for any considerable period this question will have to be met. The primary agency necessary for dealing with proper adjustment of workers is a national employment bureau equipped to give workers information of employment opportunities and employers information of available and suitable workers. It is one of the necessary and essential activities of the war that certain industries on occasions are called upon to materially increase production, and in this event some plan must be inaugurated to meet the needs of the Government.

"The report records that twenty-one States, aggregating one-third of the voting population of the United States, have adopted the initiative and referendum and lists the following legislation, important to labor as having been enacted by Congress: Immigration law, containing the literacy test, new organic laws for Porto Rico, strengthened amendments to Federal Eight Hour Law, provisions in appropriation bills increasing wages and salaries of Federal employees, Vocational Trade Training Law, Food Control Law, Food Survey Law, amendments to the judicial code enabling longshoremen and other maritime workers to obtain compensation for injuries under the State laws, appropriation for Department of Labor's Public Employment Service Bureau, the Soldiers' and Sailors' War Risk Insurance Bill, and the War Risk Insurance Law for seamen employed in the merchant marine."

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