

The Evening World

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IS IT ENOUGH?

TWO CURTAIN RIGHTS of free assembly and free speech has always been against American instinct.

In their devotion to the principle of unrestrained expression of views political, social or religious, the people of the United States have put up with much evil propaganda and run many risks—confident of their power to deal with the danger directly it took specific forms of lawlessness and violence.

They have denounced Anarchy. Yet time and again they have dealt leniently with Anarchists and preservers of sedition. They have rounded up members of organizations known to be dangerously hostile to the institutions and laws of the United States, only to let them go free again rather than take the slightest chance of departing too hastily from those high standards of liberty which are the strongest of American traditions.

The country will never be false to those traditions. A grave question, however, arises whether certain risks have not, with recent world developments, become so formidable as to make a stricter definition of the lawful limits of assembly and speech as much a national duty as adherence to the broad, unchanging principle that Americans are not to be muzzled.

The danger in this case is not American. It is utterly and in all things anti-American. The men whose sinister words and acts keep alive and increase that danger are not American. In thought and purpose, no less than in most cases by birth, they are the very opposites of American.

Why should anti-American forces menacingly hostile to the Government of the United States and to the fundamental ideals of its people go on gathering strength and daring, thanks to the protection afforded them by a high principle of the very Americanism they are ready to attack?

Does a man let a worm bore deeper into his flesh because he will not distinguish it from his own body?

The country has been profoundly shocked by one of the most infamous bomb plots in its history.

It is true such outrages can be the product of an insignificant group of fanatics or even of a single disordered brain. It is true that no society can deem itself safe from attempts at assassination while criminals and madmen exist.

But is this the kind of reasoning for a prudent and enlightened Nation to satisfy itself with at a time when conditions over a considerable part of the world are what they are at present?

Will it be maintained that the Anarchy and Bolshevism of a disrupted Europe transposed to the United States in the shape of propaganda only feebly and perfunctorily discouraged by American authority does not tend to excite and nerve and multiply incipient bomb throwers?

The policy of this country—so far as it has had any—toward the menace of Bolshevism has been to let public opinion—"sound Americanism"—discourage the Bolshevik by refusing to listen to him.

Has that choked him off? Has it kept him from working with insidious effect upon anti-American elements, the wise and number of which it is dangerous to belittle?

Save for an occasional spasmodic round-up, followed by the release of most of those caught, the United States has waited until AFTER Anarchists, Bolsheviks and I. W. W.'s have exploded their bombs or applied their torches.

Is it enough? Would any genuine American feel himself "muzzled" because he knew that factious others to disloyalty and lawlessness would with certainty land him in jail, and that the benefits of any doubt as to the precise meaning or effect of his public utterances would go, not to him, but to loyal, law-respecting Americans entitled to protection?

Then why so much latitude and consideration for avowed instigators of violence who are not Americans at all? In the light of public safety and order as well as of its principles, is it time the country seriously asked itself these questions.

In the June number of the Liberator, a Socialist organ, appears the following intimate and touching picture of the great Lenin:

"People are always trying to get Lenin to eat more food than is allotted to him as his share in the scheme of distribution, but he won't accept it. He saves what he has sometimes, however, and puts it away in a bureau drawer, and if somebody sneaks in and adds something to it there, he is too pre-occupied to notice the difference and eats all that there is."

Nobly symbolic! High Bolshevism eating out of a bureau drawer—no matter whose bureau or whose provender.

To the junk pile go a dozen pre-dreadnought U. S. battle-ships that represented an outlay of over \$90,000,000 when they were built. Remember, however, your Uncle Sam hasn't lost anything yet by keeping up with the war styles.

What about that Rhenish Republic? Was it the real thing or only a Rhine wine revel?

Notes From the Far East

By a decree of the Government-General, the Korean mining ordinance has been amended so as to eliminate the royalty on gold, silver, lead and iron ores or alluvial gold and alluvial iron. The exemption of royalty will not apply, however, to special mining concessions which were granted before the date of the mining ordinance.

Before the war China imported large quantities of wheat flour, but in this, as in many other respects, China has been thrown upon its own resources through the war, and is now developing an export trade in this commodity. In 1917 China exported 500,000 barrels of flour, half of which went to Russia.

Japanese sugar interests are negotiating for the erection of a beet sugar mill in Hokkaido, Japan, and a refining mill in Shanghai, China. The amount of capital to be invested in these enterprises is said to be \$25,000,000.

The plate-glass industry in Japan has greatly expanded since the world war. Before the war about 550,000 boxes of glass were consumed annually, 450,000 boxes of which were imported from Belgium and Germany, the remainder being of home manufacture. During the past year 850,000 boxes were manufactured in Japan, of which 600,000 boxes were consumed at home, and the remaining 250,000 boxes were exported.

The tin-goods trade in Japan has made such great strides that a large tin-plate plant has been started to help supply the demand. In 1916 Japan imported 650,000,000 pounds of tin plate from the United States and England.

About fifty Formosan camphor manufacturers have amalgamated in order to reduce the heavy losses which they are said to have sustained lately on account of the increased cost of production.

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In the Shadow of Peace!

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By J. H. Cassel



The Road to Success
Or Choosing the Right Vocation

By Dr. Holmes W. Merton
(The Evening World's Authority on Vocational Guidance.)

WHAT makes the difference between the executive and the non-executive man? Is it what one or the other thinks, or the way either thinks concerning matters of action? Or is it the fact that in the executive certain will abilities are intensively at work?

There is no doubt but that in the individual the will is the source of ability to set one at work, to go at the tasks of the day with intention to succeed.

We can realize how our intellect plans courses of action, we can almost feel how it thinks out the problems of our day or our year's work. We know there is something different in the forces that plan our ideas and those that compel us to act, or to seek to direct or control others.

The executive energies are themselves forceful; it is their nature to express action, to deal with outward and so-called objective matters. They are the fire in the mental engine; they are the power that moves the human machine in the direction of the intellect as engineer. All this means that the will carries out our purposes; it is the administrative part of our mentality. It uses the body to express force; it stimulates us into commanding ourselves or others.

We hear much to-day about being an executive, about executive positions, executive methods and executive power. We know what it means—that a man has the ability to govern and direct others; that the executive position is one where final decisions of policy are made; that executive methods are methods of control or of immediate action.

But that every man has executive power in some degree, that that power is the product of a number of abilities to work as an operative force we do not always realize. Neither do we often stop to consider the fact that executive power can be cultivated by turning it into useful work or can be wasted by expending its energies upon useless methods and purposes.

The combination that makes effective executive action requires as its basis a reasonable amount of stability. In these columns Dr. Merton, the well-known vocational counsellor, will be glad to answer questions from readers. He has guided others to success by helping them choose the right vocation—he can do the same for you.

The Romance of Words

By James C. Young

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How Everyday Expressions Had Their Origin

PERHAPS very few of us have in mind the exact implication of many words which are commonly used. For instance, when we speak of a man as a "toady" it probably is not our intention to say that he is an eater of frogs. But that is the term's true significance. "Toady" has an interesting history, which is bound up with another old friend—mountebank. And this also is a slightly deceptive word. Originally it was applied to a quack doctor, and meant literally that he mounted a bank or bench to tell about the miracles which his remedies would bring about.

As a means of helping matters along and keeping the crowd interested these mountebanks usually carried with them a kind of clown whose specialty was to apparently eat frogs, devour flames, &c. And of course it was natural that these assistants should come to be called "loadies." Just how the name was converted into a term of opprobrium for a hanger-on is not apparent, but probably from the fact that the "loadies" favored upon their masters. Another word which has a close relation to these two, so far as its application goes, is the familiar term of "jackanapes," always employed to designate a fresh fellow, an upstart. Its story is briefly told—jack of spades. The word first was heard in England when showmen began to exhibit apes. Immediately the public fancy dictated that the men who attended these creatures must be called "jack of napes." And this soon was transformed into "jackanapes."

"Jack" is used as a prefix for numerous other words which are strongly expressive. "Jack of all trades" is one of the most familiar. "Then we have 'jack pudding' as applied to a braggart. 'Jack tar' is another familiar one, and 'jack-a-dandy' formerly was used as a slighting term for a dandy.

We often hear that some person has been made a "scapegoat," and all of us understand that they have been forced to accept the blame for others. The first syllable of the word of course comes from "escape," and it was linked up with "goat" by a very ancient custom of the Jews. Among certain of the tribes of Judea it was the practice for a priest to symbolically place the sins of the tribe on the head of a goat upon stated occasions. The goat then was permitted to escape into the wilderness, presumably taking the tribe's sins with him. Hence "scapegoat."

American Flag in Southern Seas

AMERICANS in Rio de Janeiro and in other Brazilian ports are awaiting the return of the "good old days" of the supremacy of the American merchant marine with a feeling of confidence in the restoration of their commercial standing, mixed with a spirit of patriotism.

They are hoping to see in the near future the Stars and Stripes floating from at least 40 to 50 per cent. of the ships in the harbors of Rio, Santos and Pernambuco, a condition that has not existed for more than a half century, since the decline of America's merchant fleet, following the Civil War, and the introduction shortly afterward of the steel vessels by Great Britain.

The number of American vessels to make Rio in 1916 rose to 130. America's entry in the war naturally took most of the vessels out of the South American trade, and in 1917, 117 American vessels made entry, this declining to seventy-one ships in 1918. Sailing vessels again came into their own temporarily, due to the necessity for using every steamship in the European war service. Of the seventy-one American vessels which entered Rio in 1917, only seventeen were steamships.

Table with 2 columns: Nationality and Number of vessels. Includes English, Brazilian, Norwegian, French, Italian, Swedish, Danish, Japanese, Argentine, Greek, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Russian, Uruguayan, Belgian, Chilean, and Total.

Bachelor Girl Reflections

By Helen Rowland

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NOW and then a man tells a woman the absolute truth about something, just in order to get her all mixed up.



Being born rich doesn't seem to harden the heart so often as it softens the backbone.

Men ARE brave! If they weren't not a single blessed one of them would ever get married after he had announced his intentions to his bachelor friends and listened to all their "advice" about it.

Some men are born with an understanding of women, some struggle to acquire it, and some just shut their eyes and ears and live happily with their wives.

A man is not half so apt to die of a broken heart when a girl refuses to marry him as he is to drop dead from astonishment.

The difficulty which a bride and bridegroom have in trying to appear indifferent to each other is equalled only by the difficulty which they have in trying to appear devoted a few years later.

Lying is like bleaching your hair; once you start it you have to keep it up forever in order to keep from being found out.

Many a man has been ruined by too much prosperity—but it must be as pleasant as dying under an anesthetic.

Love is like your appendix. You can lose it in twenty minutes—but you can't get it back again in twenty years.

The Jarr Family

By Roy L. McCardell

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The Jarrs Discuss Fraternity, Paternity and How to Agreeably Disagree

"I SEE by the papers that a boy's parents won a damage suit against some college fraternity members who set their son on fire initiating him into one of their secret societies," said Mrs. Jarr. "I think it's about time to stop such things."

"Stop what? Damage suits or setting secret society candidates on fire?" asked Mr. Jarr.

"No, but those dreadful fraternity societies that encourage a boy to do such things."

"I don't see how a fraternity society could encourage a boy to set himself on fire."

"The boy didn't set himself on fire. The one initiating him did that," said Mrs. Jarr. "Please don't be so intentionally dull while trying to be intentionally funny!"

"I don't think you should talk to your husband like that!" said Mrs. Mudridge-Smith, who had dropped in. "I wish my husband would argue with me once in a while. It's just 'No, dear,' 'Yes, dear,' with him. I can understand why women love men that beat them. Sometimes I wish mine would beat me."

"You wouldn't wish it if he did," said Mrs. Jarr. "You should be very happy, Clara. You have everything that the modern woman wishes—an old husband with lots of money, plenty of fine clothes and jewelry, an automobile, a maid, no housework and no children. What else do you wish?"

"Well," said young Mrs. Mudridge-Smith, "how about all those things with a YOUNG husband?"

"Maybe a young husband wouldn't put up with you and your ways, since we are being frank with each other," replied Mrs. Jarr.

"That's just what I'd like, being frank, being free!" said the young married woman, and she started to sob and said she was "all unstrung and must really go home."

"What made her talk about how unhappy she was?" asked Mr. Jarr, when the visitor had departed.

"It was because she was paying attention to what we were saying that she said what she did."

Mr. Jarr scratched his head reflectively, but he couldn't see the force of Mrs. Jarr's reasoning. So finally he asked Mrs. Jarr how she figured the thing out.

"It's the easiest thing in the world," she replied. "You were speaking about college fraternities. The first thing that gets in one's mind is a frat. pin. When a young man has a frat. pin the first thing he does is to lend it to his best girl. That reminded Clara Mudridge-Smith of the time she had beaux and wore their frat. pins."

"You just bet I would! He'll go to college if I can afford it! Duggone it! The druggery will be waiting for him. Let him have a good time while he is young. Besides, college friendships help a young man in his career. A college ory is often a good business slogan afterwards. 'His Boom Ah? Give a soft job in your papa's office to an old college chum, won't you Harold?'"

"Now, that's unkind!" said Mrs. Jarr. "I'm very happy, and you know it. I agree with you that college life often fills young men with a lot of foolish notions."

"Sure!" said Mr. Jarr. "At the very time, in the golden days of youthful opportunities, they are wasting their time over fraternities, football and cigarettes, the self-made man, whose parents couldn't afford to send him to college, is out in the world and getting practical knowledge. When the college man is ready to go to work the self-made man has five years' start of him. I'm not decrying a college education, but maybe it was best for me that I never wore freak college clothes or rioted at the theatre or indulged in cane rushes or played a mardoin with the college glee club or—"

"So you would not consent to her boy going to college and do those foolish things, after he leaves high school, would you?" asked Mrs. Jarr.

"Wouldn't I?" replied Mr. Jarr. "You just bet I would! He'll go to college if I can afford it! Duggone it! The druggery will be waiting for him. Let him have a good time while he is young. Besides, college friendships help a young man in his career. A college ory is often a good business slogan afterwards. 'His Boom Ah? Give a soft job in your papa's office to an old college chum, won't you Harold?'"

tion, and the bath-house keepers retaliated by discontinuing the morning baths altogether.

Vegetables for the Complexion.

IS there any one who would not like to have a clear, transparent complexion, with just enough color to give the bloom of health?

A good complexion is an indication of good health and efficiency. There is perhaps no one thing so conducive to a good complexion as the proper selection of the foods we eat.

Vegetables, which should always form an important part of our diet, have a particular appeal in the spring and summer. Among the vegetables which are important as body regulators are beets, celery, cabbage, asparagus, lettuce, spinach. Foods such as Graham flour, bran, cornmeal, rolled oats, corn flakes, unpolished rice, the skins of cereals and fruit peels are also useful in the body.

Another institution to go down before the high cost of living Juggernaut is the public morning bath which has been the pride of Tokyo for centuries. The institution of the public bath began during the Tokugawa regime and became a sort of social club for workmen. The typical Yedokko, or inhabitant of Yedo, which was the old name for Tokyo, prided himself on going to his morning bath and plunging into the boiling water, all the time feigning indifference to pain by humming a popular tune.

The Japanese bath used to offer the cheapest form of recreation, and all workers had their daily baths for a few or two. The charge was raised to four sen about a year ago, on account of the high price of fuel, and, as the price of fuel has continued to soar, bath-house keepers recently proposed a further raise to five sen. This the metropolitan police refused to sanc-