

The Evening World.

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COURT DELAY DEFEATS LAW.

ON FEB. 20 last Victor Berger was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for violating the Espionage Law. His case was appealed and Berger released on \$25,000 bail.

Meantime, Berger drew pay as a Member of Congress until, in its own good time and leisurely fashion, the Congress expelled Berger and declared his seat vacant.

Even more leisurely has been the action of the court. Technically Berger is not guilty so long as an avenue of appeal is open to him. Because of the sound legal principle, Berger's conviction has not yet deprived him of citizenship and the right to file for reelection. Had the judgment of the jury and the sentence of the court been affirmed, then Berger would have been a common felon, his name could not have been placed on the ballot and the shameful result which followed would have been prevented.

Ten months would seem to be ample time for the higher courts to decide the case of Berger and take him out of the twilight zone of citizenship. Had the court moved more expeditiously there could have been no denial of justice, and the Nation and Milwaukee would have been spared the humiliation of seeing Berger chosen once again.

As things go, ten months is not an extraordinary legal delay. In cases of such unusual interest and importance as Berger's, ten months is very evidently too long. Legal delay aids the very evil the law was designed to correct.

WHILE THE WORLD WAITS.

THE GERMAN peace delegates in Paris are playing the same old Teutonic game. Whenever Germany sends an envoy she has a chance of getting an item or two taken off the bill that Germany must pay, they find pressing need for consulting with the authorities at Berlin or for sounding the sentiment of the German people. Time makes for concession. The Germans are the most inveterate time-gainers that ever tried to squirm out of a bad situation.

Absolutely seconded and supported by the United States Senate, the German peace delegation is now doing what it can to postpone peace. To United States Senators and German peace representatives it makes little difference whether the world gets the kind of Christmas for which it has longed.

Peace? What is it, after all? For Germany peace is the final acceptance of a penalty. In the United States Senate peace is a pawn in a close game between the leaders of two political parties.

The rest of the world can wait.

NO QUARTER?

INTERBOROUGH employees demand another 25 per cent. wage advance to make up the 50 per cent. increase for which they struck last August. President Hedley of the Interborough does not see where the money for the increase is coming from unless the company is permitted to charge higher fares. There is no threat of an immediate strike. But the possibility of another subway and elevated tie-up remains a potent suggestion in the background.

New York finds itself in a sad plight. On the one hand, a transit corporation management bent on proving that rapid transit systems in this city must go to smash unless they are allowed to raise fares. On the other hand, the employees of the same corporation demanding boost after boost in wages on the ground that "everybody else is getting it, why shouldn't we?"

Every raise in wages gives the Interborough officials fresh argument for higher fares. A strike drives the point home by inflicting acute suffering and loss on the general public.

Is there to be no mercy for the latter?

FAIR PAY FOR THE NAVY.

CONGRESSIONAL delay moves Secretary Daniels to renewed advocacy of a revised pay scale in the navy. A substantial increase must be offered or skilled naval workers will not re-enlist and officers will continue to resign for berths in the merchant marine and in commercial and industrial life.

Those familiar with naval affairs have long been aware of the growing dissatisfaction among the more competent and able members of the navy. It is not that officers and men are not patriotic and devoted to the service, but they are compelled to think of their families as well. There has been no increase in the navy pay scale in the last decade of rising prices, and as one naval officer puts it, "Uncle Sam tells us how we ought to live, but fails to tell us how we can do it on what he pays us."

It is true that plenty of youngsters are enlisting in the navy as a school in which they can learn a trade, but a skilled naval worker is not made in a short enlistment period. The backbone of the navy must be found in the officers of ability and the skilled tradesman who make the navy a life work. It is in these groups that resignations occur and re-enlistments fail, because families cannot exist on navy pay.

Contact with reserve officers from civilian life during the war revealed many opportunities where knowledge gained in the navy may be turned to ac-

count. Naval officers assigned to duty as supervisors of industrial plants during the war frequently found that not only managers and foremen but even skilled laborers were receiving more pay than they. Many of these industrial plants are bidding for these officers to return as civilian managers.

As a result, ships are out of commission before their usefulness is passed. Ships in service are undermanned, and the delicate mechanisms must be entrusted to unskilled hands, and new ships are being built.

It is poor economy. It is unfair to the men who guard us and who have been led to expect that the navy would provide a life work at a living wage. At present they are asked to serve for just about half as much as ten years ago if we measure pay in what money will buy. The fact that the men cannot resort to collective bargaining only emphasizes the obligation.

JAIL BOTH.

ALEXANDER HOWAT, President of the Kansas District of the United Mine Workers of America, is in jail.

The fact should give every labor leader and professional strike promoter who believes himself stronger than the Government of the United States something to think about over Christmas.

Howat had his illusion of power. He did not lose it when the Federal Court ordered him to cease furthering a coal strike which menaced the welfare of the Nation. He maintained his attitude of defiance.

Charged with contempt, Howat even chose not to heed the court's demand for an adequate bond and assurance that he would make no effort to keep coal miners from going back to work in Kansas, pending the hearing of his case.

Instead, he openly proclaimed, it is charged, that no power in the country could force the Kansas miners to return to work—meaning that no power in the United States is superior to the kind of power he exercises.

In the name of the United States Government, Judge Anderson took up the challenge and put Howat in jail.

Bail or no bail, the Federal Court provides convincing proof that no chief of a labor organization can disobey the law and snap his fingers at the rights of the public without being treated as any other dangerous lawbreaker would be treated.

So far, good.

But hasn't the Government another defense of public right to undertake?

What about the coal operators who, under their own illusion of power, are now seeking to upset the terms of the strike settlement in order that they may make a better bargain for themselves and maybe, after all, hand on wage increases to the public without reducing their own profits?

The coal operators are setting a deplorable example.

Their present policy is the kind of policy that furnishes radicalism its best arguments and helps it to persuade many that hopes of better industrial adjustment under existing conditions are vain.

No wonder labor continues restless and defiant where capital breaks faith.

The coal operator who now tries to wriggle out of his obligation to abide by a coal settlement which considers the public interest is no better than the labor leader who is slow to obey the law and end the strike.

If the court refuses to tolerate the one, neither should it endure the other.

If need be, jail both.

COMING DOWN.

A SINGLE Washington hotel keeper has followed the example of a single Chicago boniface and has announced a cut in prices. Like his Western guide, he has invited his fellows to join him. It is a fair guess that the invitation will go begging in Washington as in Chicago.

However, even single instances help, and the men responsible deserve praise. As soon as there is the slightest let-up in the demand for accommodations, it is fair to expect that these hotels will remain full, when their more grasping neighbors will have vacant space. Then competition will force a general drop.

One or more New York hotels are perfectly welcome to profit by the suggestion advanced here. Present boom times in the hotel business will not last forever. Good will may be valuable some time.

CALKS FOR THE HORSES.

A FAMILIAR FORM OF CRUELTY.

(From the New York Times.)

Last week's snowfall was so light that as a contribution to winter's load it would not have counted for anything at all in Canada or Maine, or even in our own "Up-State." It was heavy enough, however, to cause a vast amount of cruel suffering for the horses of this city, for it found them, as usual, wearing shoes utterly unfit for drawing loads on snow-covered pavements, and the spectacle they presented, as they constantly slipped and often fell, was one to try every heart at all compassionate.

Worse sights of the same kind have been seen here in other winters, but they were worse then, not because the owners and drivers of New York horses then had less consideration than now for the limbs and lives of their faithful servants, but because the faithful servants were more numerous. Yet in spite of the fact that so much of the metropolitan street traffic to-day is moved mechanically the city still has thousands of horses, and seemingly every one of the poor beasts was out on Friday and Saturday, with a load as heavy as ever, and a driver who from ignorance or necessity demanded all of the usual task.

W. C. JEFFERSON. New York, Dec. 17, 1919.

Again?

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By J. H. Cassel



FROM EVENING WORLD READERS

Back to Nature.

To the Editor of The Evening World: Dr. Naescher's article in to-day's Evening World in the series "Prolong Your Life" is an iconoclastic treatise which, though brief, deserves more than passing notice. The proposition "Live Your Own Life" is not new, but the dictum "Break away from the thrall of the clock" is in startling opposition to the accepted teachings of every writer on health and right living. Every one of these writers advocates regular hours, fixed habits, feeding by rule, definite periods of work, rest, recreation and sleep, all regulated by the clock.

Upon mature reflection I am convinced that Dr. Naescher is correct in his conclusions, that they are based upon the mode of living that is natural in the animal kingdom. The animal in its natural state lives as Dr. Naescher would have us live, eating when it is hungry, sleeping when it is sleepy, etc., without regard to the time of day, and the animal dies of old age if not destroyed by its enemies. We have become creatures of habit, servitors of the clock and slaves of time, have forced our minds into the rut of routine and our bodies into the narrow confines of a delicately poised out-of-gear by the slightest deviation from its accustomed condition or work. If we would "give our own lives" each according to the limitations and instincts instead of habit and rule, we would undoubtedly be healthier and live longer. Our ambitions would not be lessened and our energies and activities, freed from the thrall of the clock, as the doctor puts it, would be exerted when they are at their best, be it midday or midnight.

The more one thinks of this revolutionary theory about right living and longevity the more one becomes impressed with its rational conclusions. The only practical problem connected with it is how to make our industrial life conform with this natural mode of living. If Dr. Naescher can offer a practical solution of this problem he would be a public benefactor.

I am curious to know upon what Dr. Naescher bases his statement that the normal duration of human life is ninety years, and how he accounts for the longevity of John Bull, who, press accounts say, is 132 or 133 years old, and who, Dr. Naescher can offer a practical solution of this problem he would be a public benefactor.

W. C. JEFFERSON. New York, Dec. 17, 1919.

Works Both Ways.

To the Editor of The Evening World: Some time ago you published an article by Martin Green on the way the laboring question is handled by F. A. Seiberling, head of the Goodyear Rubber Company, Akron, O. Since the article appeared I have been in Akron, and I am convinced that Mr. Green emphasized only half of the truth. The Seiberling system is a remarkably advantageous one for the

workers, but it is of as much advantage to the investors who put their money into the plant originally. There are no labor troubles, consequently capital, which gets a high return from rubber, is absolutely satisfied. CHESTER W. MALTBY. 602 West 125th Street, Dec. 13, 1919.

Gauging in Sugar. To the Editor of The Evening World: Being a constant reader of your paper and knowing that you are always ready to serve the public in any way you can, I write you this letter in regard to the present sugar shortage.

I am a salesman for a specialty house and so come in contact with the retail grocer and consumer daily and see things going on that are disgraceful and unbelievable. The only way to remedy the situation is to put the distribution in competent hands and give out certificates to the retailers, grocers, same as before. Give every grocer a square deal and the whole sale no chance to gouge our profane. Put the retailer under no obligation to any jobber, thereby giving him freedom to purchase his goods where he can buy them cheapest and giving the public the benefit of low prices. I am looking for a square deal and justice to all. I. P. Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 17.

Their Own Feet. To the Editor of The Evening World: Allow me to make a few remarks in regard to "Julia K's" letter which appeared in your issue of Dec. 19 in reference to French and English girls coming over here to secure husbands, and her suggestion that a law prohibiting them be passed.

"Julia K's" attitude is that of selfishness and prejudice, and I, as a former member of the A. E. F., who had the opportunity to study and appreciate the sterling qualities of her foreign sisters, resent it. In England and France, and while in the Army of Occupation in Germany, I became familiar with the customs, habits and home life of the women folk and was greatly pleased to find such sensible, thrifty and capable young women whose ambition in life is to make a "home out of a house" and to be a true helpmate to some worthy man.

They are healthy, the bloom on their cheeks is natural. They dress comfortably. Their pleasures are healthful and simple. When it comes to the true womanly woman whom every real man wants to marry I am pained to say that the girls whom all members of the A. E. F. have come to know are far ahead in the above mentioned capacity. Nine out of ten veterans will agree with me. The average American girl is a pleasure loving, little shicker whose apparent desire is dinners, dances, theatres, taxicabs, candy, cheap novels, "silk underthings" and "sweet nothings." While dragging her around town three or four evenings a week she is expected to "save up" for the engagement ring, the wedding ring, the wedding and to be able to furnish a home, all at the same time. No, sisters, we do not intend to do it. You demand too much. Now that we have become acquainted with the French and English girls we welcome them to our shores and no law will ever be passed prohibiting them. American girls, it's all your own fault. JOSEPH B. MAXWELL, formerly 39th Div., A. E. F. New York, Dec. 12.

UNCOMMON SENSE

By John Blake

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GRATITUDE—ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

Here is a prayer by Benjamin Franklin. He used it every morning. Yet to-day it is as good as ever:

O, Powerful Goodness, Bountiful Father, Merciful Guide! Increase in me that wisdom which discovers my truest interests, strengthen my resolution to perform what that wisdom dictates, accept my kind offices to thy other creatures as the only return in my power for thy continued favors to me.

As much as any man can, Franklin rose to fame and fortune through his own efforts. But he knew that "continued favors" can come to no man save as a gift from On High. The remarkable mind which was his enabled him to excel most of his contemporaries. But he never forgot to be grateful for it to his Maker.

Franklin's life was one of service to his fellow man. He was one of the very greatest Americans.

In the darkest hour of the Revolution he went to France and there enlisted the help that enabled Washington to hold out till victory.

He was the first man to discover that electric energy could be utilized for the good of mankind. He was the first man to think of the possibility of practical aerial navigation.

"What is the use of that thing?" said a passerby, as he saw Franklin sailing a toy balloon.

"What is the use of a new born infant?" asked Franklin. "It may grow into something wonderful."

The talents that belonged to this remarkable man he used humbly and reverently. He knew that he held them in trust to be used well. In gratitude, he served his fellows, paying on the installment plan—until it was paid in full—the debt he owed to Providence.

His life was a lesson and an inspiration. Without his genius it would be impossible to attain his greatness. But merely by studying his life and following his example every American boy can become a useful and a successful man.

Street Cars for Poland.

The municipal tramway lines of Warsaw, Lemberg and Cracow, as well as the private lines in the city of Lodz, are undertaking jointly the purchase of street cars for their lines. They estimate that within the next ten years 500 cars will be required, and if satisfactory arrangements could be made they would probably purchase eighty cars immediately. Because of the very low value of the Polish mark in exchange, they would be unable to pay at one time the entire amount for which the contract called, and they are desirous of ascertaining whether or not American manufacturers in a position to supply their needs would be willing to grant them credit terms under which one-tenth of the amount due would be paid per year—that is, the full payment would be completed in ten years' time. This consulate will be glad to sub-

MALARIA AND QUININE.

Many cases of "malaria" are really quinine poisoning. The amount of quinine that is administered is often large, and the smaller doses are continued for too long. In consequence, a condition of debility is induced, which, as its cause continues, also persists. Heroic doses of quinine do not cure chronic cases. Such is the conclusion of Drs. J. Cowan and H. H. Strong, of London, in the Quarterly Journal of Medicine, Oxford. All drugs, they say, are of little value if attention is not paid to rest and, next, to protection from the sun and chill.

Where to find Your Vocation

By Max Waerdt

Vocational Director of the Evening World's series of Analytical Descriptions of Occupations suitable to every idea entering trades and business. Study these carefully, weigh your qualifications, and find the work for which you are best adapted.

Below is given an article of The Evening World's series of Analytical Descriptions of Occupations suitable to every idea entering trades and business. Study these carefully, weigh your qualifications, and find the work for which you are best adapted.

Bricklayer.

1. Opportunities for Entering the Trade.

The usual age for an apprentice or helper entering this trade is from sixteen to twenty-one years. The apprentice generally obtains his card from the contractor, and his first work is as a helper to a journeyman bricklayer. The stipulated apprenticeship period is usually three years, but it is often possible to obtain a journeyman's card in a shorter period, depending upon the age of the boy when beginning the apprenticeship and the demand for journeyman bricklayers. This trade is quite thoroughly unionized. At present there is a growing demand for boys to enter this trade as apprentices. Practically no apprentices were taken on during the war period. As soon as general construction is once more under way, the opportunity for advancement in the line will be excellent and the advancement rapid. A general helper around a building is often given a chance to pick up the trade.

2. Schooling Required.

It is preferable to have a common school education, and the boy should be willing to continue his schooling during the two or three months of the slack season. He should learn how to read drawings and to make lay-outs, and knowledge of general carpentry and building construction will prove helpful.

3. Wages.

The salary for a beginner is usually \$2 per day during the first of the learning period, and for a journeyman \$3 to \$12 a day, depending upon his skill.

4. The Type of Boy Best Suited for the Trade.

The boy best suited for this trade must be strong and active, as the work of an apprentice is often heavy.

5. Description of Duties.

(a) The Apprentice. The apprentice assists the bricklayer in laying up walls and usually begins on the back and cross walls (b) The Journeyman. The journeyman must be able to lay all kinds of interior and exterior walls of buildings, using the different kinds of brick. He must also be able to set terra cotta and light ornamental stone work, as well as any of the gypcrete or other substitutes for use in fireproof cross walls.

6. (a) Qualifications Necessary for Journeyman.

A journeyman must be able to read drawings, lay all forms of ornamental bonds, and follow the plans furnished by the foreman. He must be able to run his corners and wall openings, and set arches that have been laid out by the foreman. He should be familiar with general building construction, as he is to work in conformity with the carpenter.

(b) Qualifications Necessary for Foreman.

For a journeyman to become a foreman, he must be thoroughly familiar with plans and should be able to make layouts for all openings in the building, properly place any stone or ornamental work, and must thoroughly understand the laying of the various kinds of brick bond. He must understand the mixing of mortar. He should have general information as to building construction so as to follow the plans of the contractor.

7. Remarks.

The position of foreman requires an education equivalent to high school, which can be obtained by special study. It is necessary to be able to figure materials and costs. By specializing in ornamental work, it is possible for a journeyman to receive a wage considerably over the regular union scale. There is usually a period of two or three months during the winter when work in this trade is slack.

Servants' Wages Ahead.

The following scale of wages and conditions prepared by the joint advisory council representing the Mistresses' Association and the domestic section of the Workers' Union has been adopted by the Association of Employers of Domestic Workers for Birmingham and the Midland Counties, England.

Girls of 15 to 16 in training: Minimum of \$75.00 to \$90.00 per year.

Girls of 17: Minimum of \$105.00, rising by stages to \$138.65 for servants aged 24, including an allowance of \$12.65 for uniform.

Ordinary working hours: 6.30 A. M. to 10 P. M., with 2 1/2 hours for meals, and 2 hours off for leisure. One half day (3 P. M. to 10 P. M.) per week, and a similar half day alternate Sundays, with a fortnight's holiday each year.

For servants over 24: Minimum wages are to be agreed upon by mistress and maid. Long service in one situation is recommended for special recognition.

Victoria's Victoria Cross.

It took a great woman to institute that decoration, the "V. C." Medal for which men risk all. It is only bestowed for valor, and for only valor under fire. It was given for the first time to the army and navy by Queen Victoria in Hyde Park in 1855, to soldiers of the Crimean, the Chinese and Indian Wars. The humblest in the ranks received it for valor.