

The Evening World

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"SOLVE IT WITH JOBS."

ONE of the suggestions made to the Unemployment Conference by the Economic Advisory Committee was:

"Persuade each industry to absorb definite quotas of unemployed."

This is the idea The Evening World advanced under the slogan "Solve It With Jobs." It is a highly practical suggestion if it can be applied.

The idea is fundamentally sound. The United States is suffering from unemployment. At the same time it is suffering from both under-production and under-consumption.

As an emergency tonic for business, this policy is hard to beat.

"Persuade each industry to absorb definite quotas of unemployed." Solve it with jobs.

"FULL OF HOLES."

The German Government presents the American treaty to the Reichstag with the comment that the instrument is "full of holes" and that further negotiations must follow at once upon ratification in order to make the treaty workable.

In short, the Harding separate peace with Germany is full of holes that German diplomacy can try to plug up for German profit.

Mr. Harding never denied his election would be a good thing for Germany. On the contrary.

POLICEMEN AND WATCHMEN.

THE testimony of James Auditors before the Meyer Investigating Committee emphasizes the Evening World's suggestion that policemen drawing pensions from the city should remain under official control of the Police Commissioner if they continue to work as watchmen, detectives, guards and in other quasi-police occupations.

The exact degree of truth in Auditor's testimony regarding a "50-50" partnership between former Police Inspector Hughes and Commissioner Enright need not be considered. The fact that such charges could be made is enough to show that something is wrong with the present system.

It is perfectly natural that retired policemen should supplement their pensions with work for which they are so well fitted. But if we are to have policemen working as guards and watchmen, they should be responsible to the Commissioner and the Commissioner should be responsible for their activities.

Without such responsibility, suspicion of favoritism is bound to be general. We shall have recurrent scandals such as the present. The ties of departmental friendship and fellowship are bound to give rise to ugly rumors, however circumspect the active police force and the retired policemen may be.

The ties had far better be acknowledged and opened to public supervision and criticism.

It looks as though the Republican Party might have to turn Protection into a sacred relic and keep it under glass.

NEW YORK'S LOW DEATH RATE.

SEVEN days ago New Yorkers were happy to read that the mortality record had for the week before reached a new low mark.

Now even this has been surpassed. Last week was healthier than the one preceding. Commissioner Copeland is looking forward with confidence to a year's record which will show an improvement over the best in the fifty-odd years for which statistics are available.

All this is highly satisfactory. But it should not cause us to become complacent. It is highly probable that to-day's low death rate is in considerable degree due to the abnormally high mortality accompanying the "flu" epidemics of recent years.

Not so many people are dying now as in other years because "flu" took many of the weak ones who ordinarily would have died a few years later. This helps to explain a fine record made in the face of intolerable housing congestion.

COLUMBIA IN STEP.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York's biggest and most important educational institution, opens its doors to-day. Classes open to-morrow, and by the first of next week the academic year will be in full swing.

Unless experience reverses itself, the university could justly advertise itself as "bigger and better than ever before." Its history has been one of continuous growth and expansion in service to the students who attend.

Columbia is now one of the truly cosmopolitan

universities. It draws to it young people from every State in the Nation and most of the countries of the world. New York City contributes heavily to the enrolment, but even if the local students were excluded, Columbia would have enviable place as one of the world's big schools.

And as it draws students from everywhere, so also is it preparing to send graduates everywhere. One of the notable additions to the curriculum this year is the increased number of courses in foreign languages, designed to prepare young Americans to go to the far corners of the earth as missionaries of American ideas and American trade.

This sort of activity is visible evidence of America's new place among nations. It is encouraging to note that our largest university is in step.

THE PARAMOUNT HATE.

IT was bound to come. A mere hint that Woodrow Wilson might be actively inciting opposition to President Harding's separate treaty of peace with Germany would, of course, be thought enough to stampede balking Republican Senators back into the party line-up.

That rumors of such activity on Mr. Wilson's part are baseless does not matter. The bare mention of his name has long served as the one challenge with which to rally Republicans and furnish them a common purpose.

The Republican Party has not forgotten the antipathy that has been its political meat and drink for the past three years.

The Republican Party has not lost sight of the only sentiment that gave it a semblance of coherent purpose during the campaign—or since.

In his speech as Temporary Chairman of the Republican National Convention at Chicago in June, 1920, Senator Lodge sounded the real keynote:

"The defeat of the present (Wilson) Administration and all it means transcends in importance every other question and all immediate and dominant issues are bound up in it."

To this end Mr. Wilson and his dynasty, his heirs and assigns, or anybody who with bent knee has served his purpose, must be driven from all control, from all influence upon the Government of the United States.

To this formula of vindictive opposition, fittingly phrased by its bitterest and narrowest exponent, the Republican Party was tied.

And to this day the Harding Administration is turning and twisting in the same bonds.

Desperate struggles to keep out of the Harding programmes and policies anything that Woodrow Wilson had at heart have made constructive pretense a farce. They have shattered party unity, they have discouraged leadership, they have more than once turned the huge Republican majorities in Congress into a mere babel of tongues.

And now, when the Harding foreign policy—twisted and tortured to the same end—comes to the final test, the old hatred must once more be invoked to stiffen the Republican ranks in the Senate!

From the first, the Harding Administration has had this ominous, palsyng blight:

Instead of coming into power with a paramount issue, it had only a paramount hate.

Can it build constructive service on that?

In another column we print a letter which is a human document on the unemployment situation. It is a valuable contribution—more valuable, we venture to believe, than President Harding's statement to the Unemployment Conference—because it is built on personal experience as far as this New Jersey painter is concerned, there is no unemployment situation.

But read the letter. It is worth the time and attention of every one of the unemployed—and the employed as well.

TWICE OVERS.

"THE closer people rented places in the suburbs for October so that they would have the entire month to look for apartments when prices went down."—Charles Galewski.

"BUSINESS will get back to normal only when prices are cut sufficiently."—Henry Ford.

"I CRAVE in the name of all I represent that there may be revival of learning, a modern renaissance."—President Hibben to Princeton students.

"THE hour has come when man must choose if he will become a demigod or return to the barbarism of contemporaries of mammoths."—Prof. G. V. de Lapouge at Eugenics Congress.

"THERE are two outstanding features in liquidation that are not yet materially touched. These are coal and transportation."—W. W. Atterbury, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

"AUDITORS statement that I told him Commissioner Enright was associated with me in business is absolutely false."—Edward P. Hughes.

A Horrible Example!

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By John Cassel



From Evening World Readers

What kind of letter do you find most readable? Isn't it the one that gives you the worth of a thousand words in a couple of hundred? There is fine mental exercise and a lot of satisfaction in trying to say much in few words. Take time to be brief.

THE EASIEST WAY OUT.

To the Editor of the Evening World: After having served three years in France, being wounded and invalided home again, I began to wonder what the future held for me and mine. Looking about, I saw the conditions that would prevail and the afterwar readjustments in wages, employment and general getting back to pre-war standards.

Things did not look very rosy for the returning man, who had given up everything to stem the tide of Prussianism. The cheering had died down, and the promises that had been made when we went away had become somewhat hollow and were only mere whispers now.

I had a trade. I had worked hard in the army all hours of the day or night, as duty called, and I did not come back with the idea that the world was mine. But I was glad to be back in God's country again with three meals a day in sight and just a chance to work.

I went to work and sized up the situation, and decided to set my price for labor at a fair one for a good, honest to goodness day's work, and to do this work just as thoroughly as we had to do it in the army, at drill, in camp and up the line fighting the German.

This plan has paid wonderfully well. I have worked every day except our holidays since being discharged from the army. My work is in demand, because I have made my price within reason and have not waited for the Government to help me, or let any one organization dictate what I should work at and at what price.

Being satisfied that success was mine by my own endeavor and good, honest workmanship, I took a wife and also a new partner and went into business for ourselves at the price I had set. To-day we are booked up for six months ahead to paint people's houses, and those same people would have waited and we would have been idle and out of work if we had followed the crowd and looked for the stars we could not reach.

The army gave us an initiative and ambition to go out and seek that which we need and give a good return for what we are paid to do. If every one else would do as we have done this old world of ours would be

going ahead and life would be worth as much as it was to the men who went through hell in France, and we realize that to live and let live and give and take in this world are the greatest principles.

When every one realizes that to be reasonable is the key to all our troubles and comes down to earth and digs in as we have done, then we all will go ahead and the business of this country and the welfare of all the people will be secure.

N. D. ALLEN, Bogota, N. J., Sept. 24, 1921.

Wilson's Crown.

To the Editor of the Evening World: Reading the statement of J. Wilson's manager, Martin Killilea, to the effect that the "middleweight champion" fought to the best of his ability on Labor Day, makes me wonder why people insist on calling "Champion" one who isn't.

Webster's Dictionary describes a champion as "a successful competitor against all rivals." And how few of Wilson's rivals can be beaten by him!

G. CAMARGO JR., New York, Sept. 24, 1921.

Punishing Witches.

To the Editor of the Evening World: A correspondent of your paper on the evening of Sept. 24, 1921, in ridiculing the Puritans of New England refers to their burning of witches.

As I have several times seen similar statements, it seems proper to try to correct the wrong impression produced. The New England Puritans were anything but conservatives and represented the advanced civil and religious thought of their day. They had much to do with laying the foundations of what is best in modern democracy.

I have investigated the subject and am confident that the nearest respondent that there never was a witch burned on New England soil. Therefore his statement, "One old lady was burned at the stake because she predicted the weather correctly is absolutely without foundation.

During the first sixty years of Colonial life in New England there were less than ten executions for witchcraft, all of them by hanging. Then came the unfortunate craze at Salem in 1692. At that time nineteen persons were hung for witchcraft and one man, because he would not plead to the indictment, was crushed to death. This cruel act was strictly in accord with English legal procedure at the time.

During all that period there were many persons who strenuously opposed witchcraft prosecutions, and even some of the principal actors repented of it and publicly acknowledged their error.

UNCOMMON SENSE

By John Blake (Copyright, 1921, by John Blake.)

BEST TIME FOR A NEW START. The business year really begins in the Autumn. It is after you have rested that you are best fitted to plan.

School children and college students take up their work in September. Courts begin their fall terms. Business houses arrange for the winter campaigns.

In the spring you will be worn with winter. You will be looking ahead to vacation time.

Now the year is before you. If you try to make it count you will be well on your way toward progress by next summer.

Even the air of autumn is stimulating to harder effort. Sharp, snappy days are the best for work.

No longer do human beings hole up in the cold weather like bears and squirrels. Get a good start this fall and your momentum will carry you through.

If you do not like the job you have got, now is the time to learn to like it. That is by far the best thing to do just at present, when new jobs will not be easy to get.

Set yourself a mark to reach by spring. Plan to put in the time you have been putting in at play to hard and purposeful effort.

Learn more about your own business. Learn more about what is going on in the world.

Count the days between now and next vacation time and plan to make every one of them help you along.

Eight hours a day, six days in the week and fifty weeks in the year comprise a long working time.

If you employ it intelligently you can accomplish three times as much as you did last year.

Your job will be harder to hold than it has been, for there will be more people outside looking in and willing to undersell you in wages.

So you will have to be worth more. To be worth more you will have to know more.

Also you will have to keep your eyes more on the job and less on the clock.

Lay your plans now. Lay them carefully. Don't be afraid to include a heavy working programme. Work won't hurt you. It may, on the contrary, make you.

Then when rest time comes again you can look back and discover that you have progressed, instead of drifting. Form the work habit this fall, cultivate it through the winter and it will stick to you through life.

Among curious records is that of Capt. Agar, a celebrated English pedestrian, who undertook, under conditions of a wager of 200 guineas (about \$1,000) to walk fifty-nine miles in eight and one-half hours, on Sept. 7, 1812. He won the match in three minutes under the stipulated time.

On May 15, 1894, Columbus discovered a great number of small islands in the West Indies, which he called the "Queen's Garden." In his opinion

Stories Told by the Great Teacher

By Rev. Thomas B. Gregory

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THE WEDDING GARMENT.

The story of the "Wedding Garment"—Matt. 22: 11-14—is one that brings the flush of deepest mortification to our cheeks, but it was necessary that it should be told originally, and its repetition, over and over again down the ages, is necessary also.

The fellow who sneaked into the wedding ceremonies on that night of the long ago was simply trying to do what thousands of others have attempted in all times and times. He was bluffing—trying to make his cheek take the place of the true credentials.

It has been said that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread," but that fellow was not a fool—he was a nifty gambler, who figured on going through on the strength of his brazen impudence alone.

These gamblers are to be found everywhere, in all societies and organizations; interlopers; self-invited; and, strange to say, always in evidence, never lacking in modesty or reserve, but on the other hand ever ready to offer suggestions that smack strongly of commands.

One of the saddest of the many sad sights in this world is the spectacle, by no means uncommon, of these bluffers in the front pews in God's house, yes, and even in the pulpits of the churches.

They are on the benches of our courts and at the bar, "gutter than those they try." They are to be found in the profession that comes closest to us of all, the most and even into that charmed circle, the "best society," these sleek tricksters frequently snoot their way.

But there is always a day of reckoning for the impostors. There is a limit to the distance their impudent cunning is able to carry them. In such an hour as they think not the lightning strikes. "When the King came in to behold the guests he saw there a man who had not on a wedding garment, and he said unto him, Friend, how camest thou in hither not having a wedding garment? AND HE WAS SPEECH-LESS."

That was all—just speechless, paralyzed down and out for good and for all! The Great Teacher's appeal was to the CONSCIENCE of his auditors—the invisible Monitor that has the last word. There are just two who understand the hypocrites—the hypocrite and God. The hypocrite often deceives his fellow-men, for a long time at any rate, but he cannot fool the moment-foot the Old Inscrutable Integrity, and sooner or later Nemesis catches him.

"You know," says the Great Teacher, "whether or not you have on the wedding garment, and if you have not when the King comes in, every-body else will know." To be congratulated is he who has on the wedding garment. It is invisible to all but God and the one who wears it, and for that reason you are to be misunderstood and misunderstood; but YOU know something, and you are sure that God knows something, and there you rest.

Ten-Minute Studies of New York City Government

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By Willis Brooks Hawkins.

This is the eighty-eighth article of a series defining the duties of the administrative and legislative officers and boards of the New York City Government.

PLANT AND STRUCTURES.

Ferries.

In addition to duties of the Department of Plant and Structures as defined in previous articles of this series, this department has been, in the present year, charged with the following activities in relation to ferries:

1. Construction of a roadway on the viaduct approach to the Municipal Ferry at St. George, S. L. for the accommodation of vehicular traffic.

2. Opening of a roadway through the easterly end of Battery Park to relieve traffic conditions at the Whitehall Street Ferry and maintenance of the Staten Island Ferry and the 39th Street (Brooklyn) Ferry.

3. The development of plans for additional municipal ferries from Cortlandt Street, Manhattan, to Stapleton, S. I., and from Grand Street, Manhattan, to Broadway, Brooklyn.

4. The establishment of a municipal ferry from College Point, Queens, to Closen Point, Bronx.

5. Acquisition of waterfront property at and adjacent to the foot of Fulton Avenue, Astoria, reconstruction of terminals at Astoria and at the foot of 92d Street, Manhattan, and the acquisition of boats for the re-opening of the ferry between those points.

6. Designing and preparing plans for a new boat to augment the present Staten Island Ferry fleet and for a new ferry boat for the Department of Public Welfare.

7. Examining, surveying and preparing estimates for the reconstruction of various abandoned East River ferries, and continuance of the work of rehabilitating the several ferries, structures and boats, which have deteriorated greatly in the past.

8. Acquisition of title to waterfront property at Dyckman Street, North River, for a ferry terminal to be constructed by this department and leased on a basis of 7 1/2 per cent of the total cost of investment, and

9. Supervision of the reconstruction of all privately owned ferries operating within the city limits.

These were the 5,000 Isles described by Marco Polo and Mandeville, a century or two before, as the boundary of India.

"That's a Fact"

By Albert P. Southwick

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Rocky Hill, N. J., Sept. 25, 1921.