

The Evening World

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NO SHUT-EYE POLICY.

IN his letter to the House Ways and Means Committee the Secretary of the Treasury does his best to dispel all lingering suggestion that the country can escape the burden of a soldier bonus by charging it to the foreign debt.

In the first place, Secretary Mellon points out that the foreign obligations are for the most part "still in the form of demand obligations and it is impossible in the present state of international finance and in advance of funding arrangements to estimate what may be collected on them in the near future by way of principal or interest."

"The obligations are not in shape, moreover, to sell to the public, and to offer them to the investor with the guaranty of this Government would seriously interfere with our own refunding operations, upset the security markets and in the long run prove more expensive to this Government than would the sale of its own direct obligations. At the same time it would enormously complicate the international situation and certainly embarrass the funding negotiations."

What is more, there are \$10,000,000,000 of outstanding Liberty bonds. The retirement of these bonds and the current interest on them would have first claim on whatever payments might be made by foreign nations.

If there is a soldiers' bonus, it has got to be provided by additional taxation. The people of the United States must take it on as their burden and not expect it to be shifted at once to somebody else's shoulders. They must be ready to carry it in the shape of new taxes.

On this point Congress has no right to foot either itself or the country.

There must be no shut-eye policy. A soldiers' bonus, if it comes at all, is coming straight out of American pockets.

RADIO TELEPHONY.

SINCE the war the radio telephone has developed at an amazing rate.

Thousands of homes are equipped to enjoy regular daily programmes broadcasted by central organizations.

The Evening World has recognized this by starting a regular department devoted to radio news.

Every day witnesses new developments in the field. Inventors are standardizing, perfecting and simplifying apparatus. It is not an idle dream to imagine a day when radio installations will be common as telephones. Central stations may be able to announce important events to every one when they occur.

An interesting development is a portable telephone as a part of police equipment in Chicago. The possibilities of such apparatus are evident. If the police central could communicate instantly with every patrolman, the chances of catching criminals would be immensely increased.

Such a means of broadcasting police information would be particularly valuable as a check on the criminal use of the automobile. It is the first few minutes that enable the thieves to escape. If the number of a bandit car or a stolen automobile could be transmitted to every policeman instantly, it would help restore the balance between the criminal and the criminal catcher.

The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York is withdrawing from the ball bond business because: "We couldn't tell whether the money was tainted or not, whether it was honest or dishonest."

Other reputable concerns are expected to follow this lead.

This does not solve the ball bond evil. If anything, it makes the condition worse by throwing more business to the unscrupulous. This makes it more than ever imperative that ball bonding should be regulated and supervised.

ACTIVE, NOT PASSIVE.

IN the Harding State papers the author shows a marked fondness for the passive voice—perhaps because it agrees with his conception of the Presidency.

Reading the President's dissertation on agricultural credit, we find these expressions:

"We see the advance of civilization gradually emancipating the soil. Commerce and manufacturing have been afforded ample financial facilities."

"The merchant, the manufacturer, the great instruments of transportation, have been provided methods by which they enlist necessary capital. . . . he (the farmer) has not claimed for himself."

It is not until President Harding says, "Legislation can do little more than give the farmer the chance to organize and help himself," that the active voice has a chance. Then the President is helpful.

Mr. Harding is evidently confused in his own mind in regard to capital and credit. He seems to

regard them as something handed down from on high, or, at least, from the Government.

The history of economic development shows this is wrong. Commerce and manufacturing built by their own efforts the earlier forms of banking and credit facilities. Naturally the merchants and manufacturers built a system to fit their needs.

In America it is a fact that agriculture has not had capital in the soil until within the last generation. As long as there was a frontier, the basic farm capital was not in soil but in transportation facilities to the markets.

In European countries, where the frontier disappeared years ago, the farmers have organized their credit machinery to fit their needs. Farmers here can do the same.

The Government cannot do this. It can only authorize the farmers to do it for themselves.

CHANGE THE PLAY

GOV. MILLER still flatly refuses the role assigned him by Mayor Hylan in New York's great traction drama.

Denying he ever believed the Transit Act should make it mandatory for the Transit Commission to raise fares to meet the claims of traction companies, the Governor even went so far yesterday as to say:

"Further study of the law may suggest the desirability of further amendment to prevent the commission from arbitrarily raising rates. Such an amendment, if necessary, will certainly have my approval."

This is another hard blow for the Mayor, who long ago cast the Governor for the villain scheming to aid those who would boost fares.

The Transit Act was to figure as the chief move in the nefarious plot. The people of this city were to be saved only by the heroic steadfastness of John Five-cent-fare Hylan.

Gov. Miller has rejected the part and ruined the play.

To make matters worse, the Governor inconspicuously draws attention to certain facts:

"You know the Transit Commission report indicates, tentatively at least, that a 5-cent fare is entirely practicable and ought to give proper service. Of course, the people of New York have talked so much about 5 cents that even though they are paying 7, 12, 15 and 20 cents, if they do not pay more than 5 cents at one time they seem to have got it into their heads that they are really getting a 5-cent fare, and with that myth they have entirely forgotten that the important thing they need is service."

The myth of a present 5-cent fare is not as potent now as it was last fall. Nor can the Transit Commission be made to look so boggy-like.

Since the Court of Appeals has upheld the Transit Law, and since Gov. Miller won't act the villain, why doesn't Mayor Hylan change the play?

As the Magnanimous One, sacrificing all else to the service of the people and stretching forth the hand of co-operation to the Transit Commission as the best way to speed a traction settlement, the Mayor might yet walk away with the show.

THE MONEY-MAKER.

IN HIS "too much football" statement President Lowell of Harvard did not give due consideration to the relationship of football to other athletics.

In most colleges football is the big money-making sport. The football surplus is depended on to finance other athletics running at a loss.

Grant the universities are under no obligation to furnish public spectacles on ten or a dozen Saturday afternoons in autumn. The fact remains that the public's money pays for other beneficial athletic activities. If football were abolished, would it not result in crippling the athletic system under which the many profit from the exertions of the few?

It would not be fair to require students to make the scholastic sacrifices demanded of the football squad. But the football players are volunteers. A few may lose scholastic training, but many times as many students gain an opportunity for health-promoting physical development.

Colleges are hard pressed for funds. Where would the money for minor athletics come from if not from football?

TWICE OVERS.

"THE plan to use the foreign obligations to pay a soldiers' bonus would still leave the burden on the shoulders of the American taxpayers."—Secretary Mellon.

"THESE statistics show conclusively that no crime wave has been in progress, notwithstanding the effort of the press to make it appear otherwise."—Commissioner Enright.

"FURFURAL (in cigarettes) is getting the girls."—Lucy Page Coster.

"THERE have been too many dirty plays produced in New York this season."—Owen Davis.

Joy Killers

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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 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 Cause of Fires.

To the Editor of The Evening World: Fire Chief Kenlon says "easy insurance" is the cause of thousands of fires in New York City. "But chief fire insurance broker says "easy settlement of losses and paying 200 per cent. profits to assured is the cause of fires."

INSURANCE BROKER.

Mr. Untermyer and the Union.

To the Editor of The Evening World: There is one matter that has been puzzling me for some time, and that is, the position Samuel Untermyer has taken in reference to the building trade unions and the garment unions. Both unions have been accused of illegal practices, yet in the case of the building trades unions he has done everything in his power to bring the guilty ones to justice, while in the case of the garment workers he has acted as a counselor. He is now quoted as saying that he believes a Federal inquiry of the clothing trade is unnecessary. GEORGE M'NULTY, New York, Jan. 22, 1922.

Prohibition and the Preamble.

To the Editor of The Evening World: Prohibition stands for almost everything which is contrary to the beautiful spirit of the preamble to the Constitution of the United States.

Prohibition does not further "perfect union" because it creates dissension through a difference of opinion and class distinction. It does not "establish justice" because justice is nothing more or less than fairness for all. It does not "insure domestic tranquility" because a great difference of opinion and injustice are apt to breed serious trouble as well as a disrespect for laws. It does not "promote the general welfare" because it creates discontent, hurts or destroys business, entails a loss of revenue which many persons were formerly delighted to pay, produces a useless expense for enforcing something that the people do not want, and deprives the drinker's money because he pays more for his glass and gets less for his gold, and leads many individuals to the use of drugs and obnoxious beverages which either kill them or undermine their health. Lastly, it does not "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves or our posterity" because "Congress now declares that while the citizen is secure in his house, he is not secure in his person, his papers or his effects."

Such degradation and destruction of the things which were ordained and established by the Constitution of the United States should be denounced by every decent American.

This horrible perversion of the preamble of the Constitution was brought about by a self-ordained minority that wanted to impress its stupid ideas upon an intelligent citizenry.

Some day this people of this splendid

country will wake up to the fact that the dry-cure advocates are only malignant destroyers of their noble Constitution.

The audacity of these rabid and hypocritical creatures was never before equaled by anybody.

They question our right as American citizens to attack the Eighteenth Amendment, an amendment which was not literally established through the common consent of the people. We, of course, are not given to literary lies and have just as much right to work for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment as the dastardly dry-cure advocates had to work for its establishment.

Are there not enough real red-blooded Americans who resent and will prevent the Prohibitionists from running this Government in the interest of their particular group? JOHN LYNCH, 44 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, Jan. 23, 1922.

Jail or Defense.

To the Editor of The Evening World: One has only to read the "previous records" of the bandits arrested recently in the fur stealing on 29th Street to know why bandits do not fear to ply their trade.

"Discharged" and "no disposition" are the results of their being brought before courts.

Apparently the bandit has but to take a chance that he will be so treated if caught.

Remedy is jail—or repeal the Sullivan law so that a law-abiding man or woman who dares not to own a weapon might own one to use were it necessary to save a decent life by killing a bandit. A GOOD CITIZEN, Jan. 18, 1922.

Snoring Remedy.

To the Editor of The Evening World: In response to Constant Reader who inquires for a remedy for snoring, I have a simple one to offer. A man only snores while lying on his back. When you are ready for bed, Constant Reader, tie a piece of cord as thick as a wash line around your waist, but not too tight for comfort. Push the knot around to your back so that it rests on your spine. Then go to sleep. As soon as you roll over on your back, you will know it. All the while you are on either side, you won't feel the rope; but as soon as you lie on your back the knot will press on your spine and you will soon roll back on one side. Try this for a few nights, especially when you sleep in a friend's house, and you will soon be rid of the snoring habit.

Does anybody know of a remedy for talking in your sleep? E. J. G.

UNCOMMON SENSE

By John Blake

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GUARD AGAINST SURPRISES.

In life as in war it is the surprise that sweeps men off their feet. The sudden blow is certain to bowl us over if we are not looking for it.

Bad news and hard luck come to most of us. If they find us unprepared they are likely to do irreparable harm.

For example, the man who works for a salary is accustomed every week to draw his pay envelope. He comes to depend on it implicitly. He has worked faithfully for one firm perhaps for twenty years. To him the job appears to be permanent.

Misfortune overtakes the firm. It is not the employee's fault. It may be no fault of the firm.

But the employee suddenly finds himself without employment. He has made no plans for such an emergency. He has not the slightest idea what to do. And the remainder of his life is ruined.

You may not be able to insure yourself against such a sudden loss of a job but you can at least make a few plans as to the course to pursue in such a case.

Thrift is more helpful than anything else to wage earners. A little saved out of every week's wages will pay the rent and the grocery bill while you are looking for a new job.

A careful study of the job and everything connected with it will give you a better chance to secure another when that one is gone.

Recently the failure of a large firm in New York threw several hundred men out of employment. Of these men fifteen immediately found positions in other establishments. They had learned their jobs and they knew how to prove to other employers that they were valuable men.

You can face the shocks of life more successfully if you try in times of ease to imagine them and to frame a course of conduct when they occur.

Bad news never orostrates a man who is prepared for it. It is the surprise which paralyzes the mind and leaves it helpless.

You cannot ward off misfortune but you can at least be to some extent ready to brace yourself against it when it falls.

From the Wise

The wealth of a country is in its good men and women, and in nothing else.—Ruskin.

Sympathy is the solace of the poor, but for the rich there is consolation.—Diarrell.

Talent is a cistern; genius a fountain.—Whipple.

What is born on earth must to earth and ashes return. J. G. Jacobi.

The want of belief is a defect which ought to be concealed when it cannot be overcome.—Swift.

Where there is no law, there is no transgression.—St. Paul.

As the Saying Is

"BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA."

A sort of rough-and-ready equivalent for the old classic saying, "Between Scylla and Charybdis," which is at least as old as the early part of the seventeenth century. It is used, for example, by Col. Munro in his "Expedition with Mackay's Regiment." In an engagement at Werben, between the forces of Gustavus Adolphus and the Austrians, Munro, serving on the Swedish side, found his men exposed to the fire of Swedish gunners who had not given them the proper elevation. In his own phrase, they were "betwixt the devil and the deep sea."—i. e., exposed to danger from friends as well as foes.

Blue Law Persecution

By Dr. S. E. St. Amant.

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No. 1.

Rev. Blue Law Bowley, in an interview given the Philadelphia Public Ledger last year on the proposed scope of the Blue Sunday movement, stated that only the Roman Catholics, the Unitarians, the Seventh Day Adventists, the Seventh Day Baptists and the Jews were outside the line-up. "And," he added significantly, "to be perfectly frank with you, they will have to conform to the laws if we succeed. The Jew will have to observe our Sabbath."

Rev. W. F. Crafts has also declared his intention to enforce to the limit the nation-wide Sunday Law now being sought by them in Congress, regardless of the personal faith of the victims of their bigotry and fanaticism.

By persistent skill and subtlety, this monster scourge of the ages, religious persecution, seems determined to push its conquests into this last, earthly, asylum of soul liberty. And by no other means has this work been carried on here so persistently or so successfully as in the matter of the making, the preservation and the enforcement of Sunday laws.

Notwithstanding the warning voice of history, bearing to us, like peals of thunder, the cries of the oppressed from ancient, mediæval and modern nations, resulting from the enforcement of the religious opinions of the majority enacted into civil laws, many are oblivious to the dangers of this same kind of legislation now, and have inquired of the writer: "Where have Sunday laws resulted in religious persecution in this country?"

And herein is one of the miscellaneous features of all such statutes. The majority of newspapers, pool-rooms, taverns, and the public generally, refuses to take them seriously, and they are supposed to be obsolete; and then somebody files a complaint, and the law is found to be in full force, and some citizen is punished for doing no more than many of his neighbors had been doing for years without even exciting remark.

The reason for this is not far to seek. Other laws forbid acts that are in themselves wrong, or rather, un-civil. Other statutes provide penalties for acts that trench upon human rights. Their purpose is to safeguard life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. But Sunday statutes undertake to give the protection of civil law to a religious institution, and it is only as some one is moved by religious considerations that the law is invoked by the people and enforced by the courts. Under such conditions, as Thomas Jefferson says, "A single zealot may commence persecution and better merit his victims."

In succeeding articles the writer will present evidence of concrete cases of this kind in our own country. Instances will be given wherein God-fearing men and women, leading exemplary lives, were imprisoned and fined or worked in the chain-gang, because of their disobedience to God. It will be shown that all such laws are dangerous as long as they are un repealed, and that instead of making them a subject of cheap jokes and trying to laugh them out of court, the newspapers should agitate seriously and persistently for the repeal of all such statutes. This matter cannot be dismissed with a wave of the hand. All such iniquitous legislation could be repealed if the newspapers, and the people who do not want any Sunday laws, would solve, treated the matter seriously instead of facetiously.

Psychoanalysis

You and Your Mind

By ANDRE TRIDON

NO. IX.—FREUDISM AND PSYCHOANALYSIS.

Who originated this new science of psychoanalysis?

Since psychoanalysis has become popular we hear many people using the word "Freudian" and the word "psychoanalytic" as though they were synonymous. This is a mistaken notion. Sigmund Freud of Vienna was the originator of the new science, just as Fulton was the pioneer in the field of steam navigation. Modern ship builders revere Fulton's memory and all psychoanalysts respect the great Viennese physician. But to compare the little Clermont which Fulton launched on the Hudson to the Leviathan and call the enormous greyhound "Fultonian" ship would sound slightly ridiculous. Yet it is the Clermont which made the Leviathan possible.

It was Freud's observations and discoveries in the domain of dreams, childish psychology and sex phenomena which made the development of psychoanalysis possible. But modern analysts have discarded many of his theories.

Freud held that mental disease is the bursting forth of erotic wishes and cravings repressed in childhood. Erotic impulses manifest themselves, he says, long before puberty, in fact from the very time of birth. They do not arise from the sex regions alone, but from all parts of the body which are able to seek and experience pleasure, the skin, the mouth, etc.

In infancy the child seeks pleasure in himself, for instance by sucking his thumb which gives pleasure to the thumb and mouth. He is as Freud says "auterotic." Later he likes children just like himself, "homosexualism." Then children of both sexes, "bisexualism." Finally, at puberty, he prefers children of the opposite sex.

When that development has been tampered with at some stage, mental trouble may set in which may be characterized by a return or regression to that stage. To Freud every dream is the fulfillment of an unconscious wish, but Freud's theory is simply a dream from which we cannot awaken ourselves.

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