

EVENING WORLD TEN-SECOND NEWS MOVIES

Mrs. Christine Frederick, Household Efficiency Expert, Will Hook Up Radio Telephone to Thousands of Kitchens



Teaching housekeeping by wireless will be the newest development of that wonderful instrument, the radio phone. A simple, practical morning talk by radio on the housewife's problems will remove her sense of isolation. Even the inexperienced little bride of the near future can learn how to keep house by wireless. On the radio phone I can answer the housewife's eternal question: 'What SHALL I have for dinner to-night?' I can suggest menus that are inexpensive, seasonal and well balanced from the viewpoint of health and nourishment. Radio phone service can tell the housekeeper the best time-and-labor-saving methods for each day's work. The housewife can take fifteen minutes every morning for the radio phone without neglecting her work. People are ear-minded, as well as eye-minded, and the good teacher uses both means of impressing her pupils.

HIRSHFIELD GIVES VIEWS ON HISTORY AND HEARS OTHERS

Six Books Used in Schools Here Listed as Unfair to America.

HAVE BRITISH BIAS. Refer to John Hancock as a Smuggler and Decry Boston Tea Party.

Commissioner of Accounts Hirschfield's investigation of the histories of this country used in the public schools here to determine whether or not they tell the truth about the Revolutionary period and the Americans who played prominent parts in those stirring times, resulted today in a hearing in his office which was anything but complimentary to certain of the textbooks and their authors. A list of six books was enumerated and these were held up as examples of how not to write histories for American school children. All six were stated to be in use in the public schools of this city. The criticized half-dozen were: A History of the United States for Schools, by McLaughlin and Van Tyne; American History for Grammar Grades, by Everett Barnes; A Short American History for Grades, by Everett Barnes; A School History of the United States, by Albert Bushnell Hart; American History Revised, by D. S. Muzzey; and Our United States, by W. B. Cottle. Criticism of them was made by Charles Grant Miller of No. 160 St. Mark's Place, New Brighton, S. I., the originator of the movement against what he called an unfair presentation of history, who addressed the meeting at the request of Commissioner Hirschfield. Mr. Miller said there were nine textbooks in all which, he held, present history unfairly, adding the list of six used in this city. Then he said: "The school histories of Mr. Barnes mention John Hancock, signer of the Declaration of Independence, as a smuggler and also says his father was a smuggler before him, but not mention is made of his patriotic services. He speaks of the Continental Congress as a party of wrangling politicians. Some of the other books in the list refer to England's taxation of the Colonies without representation as no injustice. The Boston Tea Party is referred to as a violation of the law. All of these historians seem to take pains to omit American heroes and their actions. In many instances they laugh at the heroism of the Continental Americans. "Is it your opinion, Mr. Miller," Commissioner Hirschfield asked, "that if exaggeration is to appear anywhere in American history it should be on our side, to preserve the glory of our country and its heroes?" "Yes, I agree with that sentiment. The purpose of history should be to inspire patriotism and heroism." Mr. Miller then told of the opposition these textbooks are meeting in other parts of the country. This had resulted, he said, in throwing them out of some schools. Then Commissioner Hirschfield leaned back in his chair and said: "Almost every Superintendent and Principal in the New York public schools has, at some time or other, written a book for use in the schools. Then, on the principle of you-tickle-me-and-I'll-tickle-you, these authors have got their books into the schools and obtained the royalties on them." When the meeting was called to order by the Commissioner, there were twenty-five persons, three of them women, present. After stating the intent of the meeting, the Commissioner said: "This has been an uphill task for me, because the newspapers have been poking fun at my efforts and my investigation has been opposed by certain interests." He would not say what these "interests" were. The first one who addressed the

JURORS AND JUDGE 'ADOPT' 2 SONS OF CONVICTED SLAYER

Priest to Help Rosalsky and 12 Men Care for Grubb's Children.

With the twelve men who convicted their father of manslaughter, Judge Rosalsky of General Sessions as a Guardian Committee and with Father Lynch of the Catholic Protective Society as their custodian, the baby boys of William Grubb are going to have a chance to start life decently while they are yet under two years old. Grubb, himself only a year or two over twenty, shot and killed Patrick Corcoran last May on the street after having had a fight with Corcoran in his home. His wife testified she had been holding carousals with dock thieves while her husband was at his work as a dock guard—employed to protect property against the very men she was entertaining and who gave her the first look from ships. Grubb's behavior during the trial, his frankness on the stand, his concern for his two little boys and his wry lest his old mother in Ohio should learn of his predicament all made an impression on the jury. Judge Rosalsky, in sentencing Grubb, did not note that for more than twenty years in prison said: "If your behavior is as good as those of us who have observed you believe it will be. I shall make every effort after you have been in prison a year to obtain a pardon for you. I am a member of the jury which convicted you has consulted me, or written to me to express sympathy for you and advise clemency. "Your wife is not worthy of the custody of your children. The killing of Corcoran is on her head." Judge Rosalsky read the letter of William H. West, an importer of No. 129 Fifth Avenue, who said the fate of the Grubb babies had worried him in the jury room and he had not dared consult his fellow jurors about it, for fear of affecting their judgment of the father's crime. He offered to do what he could to see that they had a fair chance for decent lives. Judge Rosalsky said he already had a promise from Father Lynch, spiritual adviser to Grubb as well as propagation officer, that the Protective Society would find a home for the children. "Influenza cases show an increase. To-day's Total, 1,122 as Against 859 Yesterday and 2,500 Same Day Last Year. Influenza cases reported to the Health Department to-day totaled 1,122, the largest number during the present epidemic. Yesterday 859 cases were reported. To-day's pneumonia cases were 296 as compared with 185 cases reported yesterday. Fifteen influenza deaths were reported to-day, seven more than yesterday. Pneumonia deaths to-day were twenty-two, an increase of six over yesterday. Health Commissioner Royal S. Copeland, commenting on the situation, said that "on the corresponding day of 1918 there were 2,500 cases of influenza reported and on that day 323 died from that disease and pneumonia."

INFLUENZA CASES SHOW AN INCREASE

meeting was Alvin Owsley, National Director of the American Committee of the American Legion, who came from Indianapolis, not, he explained, to make charges against any specific book or publishing house, but because the American Legion had an interest in seeing that American children got the truth from their histories. "Somewhere along the line," he said, "whether through the fault of the books or the interpretation of them, our children are not learning the truth about the history of our country."

Radio-Phone Homekeeping Will Relieve Housewife's Monotony, Simplify Labors

Science's Latest Achievement Soon to Be Utilized to Lighten Burdens of Patient and Overworked Wife and Mother—From Air She'll Learn "What Shall I Have for Dinner To-Night?"

Marguerite Mooers Marshall. "What SHALL I have for dinner to-night?" The time is almost here when the New York, Long Island, Northern New Jersey housewife, putting to herself that familiar, anguished plaint, will find the answer in the radio phone. For a daily service in household efficiency and cooking over the radio is about to be started by a well known expert on these subjects, Mrs. Christine Frederick. Mrs. Frederick is the author of "Household Engineering," "The New Housekeeping," "The Efficiency Kitchen," and of thousands of articles which deal in a simple, practical fashion with the problem of putting the home on a business basis. For Mrs. Frederick is herself a practical housemaker—and the mother of four children besides. "Within two weeks," she told me, when I saw her at No. 347 Fifth Avenue, the office of her husband, J. George Frederick, "I expect to be talking household efficiency to the housewives within a radius of from one hundred to five hundred miles of my Long Island home by wireless broadcasting. This will be the newest phase of a service especially for the most shut-in member of the family—the housewife. "The radio news service, the exciting concerts of jazz and popular music, the speeches by famous men, which are delighting and inspiring thousands of families who possess the radio phone, will now be supplemented by a service especially for the most shut-in member of the family—the housewife. "It isn't the difficulty of her work to which the average housewife objects. But—especially if she lives in the suburbs or in the country—she grows weary of the everlasting lonely monotony of her day's toil. The children leave her in the morning for their school. The husband goes to his office in New York. The grown son and daughter have work or lives in the city. The housewife stays—in her own words—"stuck in a kitchen from one day's end to the other." She hasn't the sense of a community of interest which even a group of factory workers enjoy. "A simple, practical talk every morning on the problems of her work, to which she knows hundreds of women all about her are listening, will help remove her sense of mad-dening isolation. I live in the country myself; I keep house there, and I know how remote from other women and from the world at large the housekeeper may feel. "But, aside from the practical importance, from them even the inexperienced little bride of the near future can learn how to keep house by wireless," smilingly averred Mrs. Frederick. I asked this intelligent young woman, whose tangerine frock contrasted so effectively with her dark hair and brunette coloring, just what she proposes to tell the housewife by radio phone. "For one thing, I shall try to answer that eternal question, 'What SHALL I have for dinner to-night?' I have quickly answered Mrs. Frederick. "Every day I can suggest one or more dinner menus, containing dishes that are inexpensive, well balanced from the viewpoint of health and nourishment, and suitable to the season of the year. "It's pretty cold this morning," I might begin some day when the tem-

STOKES IS FORCED TO APOLOGIZE TO COURT FOR INSULT

Justice Cohalan Also Makes Witness Beg Pardon of Samuel Untermyer.

William E. D. Stokes resumed the stand today in his former wife's suit before Justice Cohalan for the restoration of her dowry rights. During the course of Samuel Untermyer's cross-examination, Stokes openly insulted the attorney while the lawyer was eliciting from him his idea of what a "mistress" was. Justice Cohalan admonished Stokes severely and threatened him with commitment for contempt. He ordered him to apologize both to the court and to the lawyer. Stokes blandly acquiesced. He had become quite excited under the lash of Untermyer and became more hostile than usual. Mrs. Philip Lydig appeared in court today for the first time since the trial began. She is the divorced wife of Stokes and is now engaged to the Rev. Percy Stikney Grant. Mrs. Lydig had been mentioned in the testimony as having signed a pre-nuptial agreement, similar to the one Stokes claims his most recent wife signed, eliminating her rights to dowry. Mr. Untermyer recalled Stokes' tale of yesterday when he claimed to have been scolded for life by the scoldish of his wife. He recounted the incident and told of how he ran from the parlor, to the dining room and thence to the kitchen and out the servants' entrance to escape his infuriated wife. Q. Didn't Mrs. Stokes tell you that the reason she no longer wanted to live in the Ansonia Hotel was because of the atmosphere of lowly women there? A. No; there was only one woman supposed to be a "kept" woman at the Ansonia. Mrs. Stokes knew that woman very well. She was a great friend of hers. Q. Did you know her? A. No, I didn't. Q. How did you know Mrs. Stokes knew her? A. Because she brought her continually into my apartment and the management of the hotel informed me what kind of a woman she was and she was put out. Q. You had a mistress staying at the hotel, didn't you Mr. Stokes? A. No, I never did (extremely). Q. How about the woman who threw acid on you? A. Not at the time she threw the acid—she did not live there. It wasn't acid, anyway, unless you want to call lye acid acid. Q. How did she come to throw acid on you? A. It was an accident, entirely. It spilled on me when I grabbed the bottle from her hand. Q. Those two ladies who shot pistols at you? A. There is a question as to what makes a mistress. Stokes' explanation of what a mistress really is and his insinuation to Mr. Untermyer for asking for such an explanation brought forth the admonition of Justice Cohalan and his threat to commit Stokes for contempt of court. Stokes apologized profusely to Justice Cohalan and then at the order of the court extended his apology to Mr. Untermyer. The remarks were ordered expunged from the record. Under cross examination, Stokes said he had forbidden his wife going around with her friend, Mrs. Philip Lydig, saying he had learned she was not the kind of a woman he wanted her to associate with. "You wrote letters to Mrs. Kearney, didn't you?" asked Mr. Untermyer. After a minute's thought the witness admitted that he had written "business letters." "Did you write this letter?" asked Mr. Untermyer. Stokes perused the proffered missive intently and reluctantly admitted that he had. The letter was read by Mr. Untermyer. It follows, in part: "I learn you are going on the stage. There had a great deal of expense with the stage and it did not seem right to do it. But it is your business. I would like to have you come to my apartment and meet me. I would like to see you in private. Tights are the first requisite

GAIN OF 1,000 ACTRESSES IN N. Y. STATE IN 10 YEARS

Census Shows Women Buy More Ready Made Clothing—41 Policewomen.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Despite "hard times" in the theatrical business, actors and showmen increased in New York State, from 1910 to 1920, from 7,267 to 8,180 among the males, and the "female of the species" increased from 4,432 to 5,625, according to Census Bureau figures made public today. Considering the increase in population and increase in the number of playhouses, the increase in the number of performers is not large. Apparently there are no newspaper men in New York as none are listed. The large number of women who now buy "ready made" clothing instead of patronizing the old style dressmakers is reflected in the sharp falling off of "dressmakers and seamstresses not in factories" from 68,083 to 37,849 among the females and 1,089 to 167 among the male needle artists. The Empire State now has forty-one "female policemen," as against none ten years ago, according to Uncle Sam's figures. Longshoremen and stevedores is no longer an active trade in New York. According to the figures, there were seven females in this business in 1910 and 223 in 1920. The number of men in this line increased from 15,545 in 1910 to 37,526 in 1920. New York is becoming more of an artistic center. In 1910 there were 2,827 women listed as artists, accountants or teachers of art, as against 3,844 in 1920. Among the male artists there were 5,045 in 1910, against 6,248 in 1920. The total population of New York State in 1920, 10,385,527, included 3,367,907 males and 1,125,246 females ten years of age and over, who were reported as gainfully occupied—that is, working for salaries, wages, profits or other form of pecuniary compensation or its equivalent. Of the males gainfully occupied, 130,939, or 3.9 per cent, were farmers, and 87,085, or 2.6 per cent, were farm laborers (either working out or on the home farms). The number of farmers represents a decrease of 17.8 per cent, as compared with 159,320 in 1910, and the farm laborers show a decrease of 29.7 per cent, from 144,335 in 1910. The number of females gainfully occupied included 4,693 farmers, as compared with 6,187 in 1910, and 1,729 farm laborers, as against 4,444 in 1910. The decrease in the number of farm laborers of both sexes was due in large part to the change in the census date from April 1, 1910, to Jan. 1, 1920. The remaining occupational classes, for each of which at least 50,000 persons of both sexes were reported in 1920, stated in the order of their numerical importance, are as follows: Clerks, except in stores, 190,228 males and 95,208 females; servants and waiters, 69,860 males and 151,455 females; retail dealers, 179,914 males and 14,859 females; salesmen and saleswomen, 125,564 males and 41,273 females; bookkeepers, cashiers and accountants, 61,229 males and 69,121 females; stenographers and typewriters, 9,823 males and 103,721 females; machinists, millwrights and tool makers, 112,132 males and one female; carpenters, 92,309 males and four females; school teachers, 10,555 males and 23,837 females; chauffeurs, 79,036 males and 338 females; semi-skilled operatives in suit, coat, cloak and apparel factories, 48,946 males and 17,083 females; tailors and tailoresses, 15,121 males and 7,611 females; clerks in stores, 36,995 males and 21,050 females; manufacturers and officials, 17,178 males and 1,058 females; general laborers, laborers employed on buildings and laborers for whom the nature of work was not specified, 50,321 males and 789 females. The numbers engaged in certain important professions were as follows: Lawyers, judges and justices, 18,729 men and 344 women; physicians and surgeons, 13,372 men and 24 women; clergymen, 19,303 men and 64 women; trained nurses, 1,820 men and 21,915 women.

GLAD TO GO BACK TO JAIL, CANNOT "GO STRAIGHT"

"Pep is Gone, and It's Always Back to the Old Job."

Paul Lomoneaux, sixty, arrested last night for trying to break into the home of Mrs. Agnes M. Clark in Edsall Boulevard, Hackensack, N. J., freely admitted the charge of attempted burglary to-day, according to the police. "I'm down and out," he is said to have told them. "I've tried to go straight, but can't. It's always back to the old job for me. I'm an old timer, and have lost my pep. State's prison has taken the joy out of my life. I expect to die in one, and I am glad it's going to be at Trenton, for it's the best prison I was ever in. I can't get back too soon to suit me. Lomoneaux has a long police record.

WOMAN HIT BY MOTORCYCLE DEAD.

Mary Power, thirty-two years old, No. 308 East 26th Street, died last night in Bellevue from injuries received Aug. 21 when she was struck by a motorcycle which, according to the police, who say they have interviewed one witness, was owned by Edward Ryan, No. 245 East 29th Street.

'PHONE COMPANY CALLED CRIMINALS

McIntyre Tells Grand Jury It is Getting Money by False Pretenses.

Justice McIntyre told the January Grand Jury, which has been working under his supervision, when discharging it from duty, that he regretted it had not time to consider the crimes committed against the community by the New York Telephone Company. "That company is taking thousands of dollars from the public by false pretenses," he said. "However, the matter can wait. I intend to present it to another Grand Jury at the earliest opportunity." The Grand Jurors made a presentment for transmission to the Governor calling his attention to the congested state of the courts. It set forth that bail cases are now subject to a delay of eighteen months between indictment and trial, while prison cases are reached in ten days. It was also set forth that, while 653 indictments were found in January, the courts had only disposed of 43 indictments in the same month. Two additional Judges of General Sessions and one additional Justice in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court were recommended. FIT-TROWER SPOTTED BY WOMAN VICTIM. Sympathetic Cop Was "Passing the Hat" as Climax Came. Policeman Cavanaugh, of the Metropolitan station, about to clock today started a collection for Harry Bell, whom he had found, surrounded by a group of women, coming out of a room in front of No. 712 Caldwell Avenue, the Bronx. Bell, a man of 43, had been over \$7.50 raised on Bell's story of a wife and five children starving in Boston, a woman reached the door crying and glancing at the man. "What another one!" Officer Cavanaugh said. He gave the man \$5 and told the same story at East Street and St. Ann's Avenue last night and as he took up more than \$4 in the course of the night. Magistrate Forthright found the man guilty of vagrancy when the finger print records showed three previous convictions for the same offense, over different names. He said he was thirty-eight years old and lived at No. 137 Ludlow Street. COMPLAIN OF ODOR OF NEW JERSEY. Staten Islanders Say It is Annoying at Times. From every corner of Staten Island complaints were sent to the Richmond Borough Health Department to-day about "the nauseating odor of New Jersey." Many of the residents said they couldn't sleep last night because of the smell "like that of burning meat." The suffering has been intermittent for some time. It was said, but always most distinct when the wind was coming from the direction of manufacturing plants on the Jersey Shore. VAN NESS ACT SENTENCE DELAYED. Common Pleas Judge Frank J. Cleary at Somerville, N. J., today postponed sentence for a week in the case of Joseph Torres and Frank Simon, proprietors of the "Red Hot" Road House on the outskirts of New Brunswick. Both men had been convicted, one under the Van Ness State Prison Act and the other on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. Judge Cleary said he wanted more time before entering convictions under the Van Ness Act, which has been declared unconstitutional.

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