World Trades League Idea Is Launched Here

H. G. Lewis Outlines Details of Plan at Dinner of Free Nations Association

Indorsed by Business Men

Aims to Secure Equal Commercial Rights and Develop Resources of Nations

A plan of a possible "Business League of Nations" was read yesterday afternoon by Harrison C. Lewis, vice president of the National Paper and Type Company, at a luncheon of the League of Free Nations Association, which met to discuss "The Equality of Economic Opportunity" at the Hotel Commodore.

Mr. Lewis explained that some time ago he had drawn, with the approval of many business men, a rough plan of "An Association of Nations for the Purpose of Fostering International Relations, to Help in Solving Financial and Economic Problems Arising at the End of the war."

The plan follows:

"This association of nations should be such as to make membership in it of the highest international honor and thus encourage the proper and progressive development of countries and peoples. Those not entitled to membership should have encouragement for improvement or development to warrant their admission. It must not be a "tight corporation" or for individual gain.

International Congress in Effect

It would be organized on economic and extensive rather than on offensive lines. It might in effect constitute an international congress, to which all nations in good standing could be admitted.

To it all nations recognizing as a basis the broad principles upon the successful maintenance of which the world's intercourse depends would be eligible for membership under the conditions given below.

First among these conditions would be full recognition and maintenance of national obligations. Failure to meet such obligations would not permit of membership and would automatically exclude participation in the deliberations and work of the association, even after admission.

The fair treatment and fair protection of foreigners and of foreign investments in each country would likewise have an important influence upon eligibility for admission to the association. This would to a degree automatically protect foreigners and their investments abroad, provided residence—or, at least, investment abroad—has first been approved by the foreign departments of the investing countries.

Equal Rights for All

The policy of piratically taking advantage of trademarks, patents, etc., could either be handled by the association or by one of the conditions affecting admission.

All nations members of the association should have equal commercial rights, and efforts might fairly be made to help in the rational, logical development of the natural resources of each country to it advantage and to the acquiring by each country of the products most economically produced elsewhere, and upon the most advantageous terms. Artificial development, financially or industrially, of many countries constitutes an existing and an even greater potential danger to the true progress of the world and to permanent peace. Development along natural lines is possible to every country and is the sound individual policy, as well as a policy tending toward the greater and permanent advantage of all.

The purpose of the association should be positive instead of negative, advancing and expanding, instead of curtailing and limiting, world production.

While each nation would thus enjoy the important advantages of membership, each would still retain full individuality and responsibility in its internal affairs.

Court of Arbitration

As an example, the present International Postal Union might be used to advantage in arranging details. The possibility of a uniform currency might be considered also.

Penalties for non-observance of international treaties or obligations could include restrictions in the supply or purchase of raw material, of shipping, of financial assistance, and even of postal and cable facilities.

The word "force" need never be used. While in effect the association might be a high court of arbitration, it need not have such a designation. Its purpose would be to draw all nations more closely together and to promote the welfare of each along natural lines. Naturally, it would have to consider uneconomic laws or restrictions involving unfair commercial advantages or unfair discriminations against the natural products of other nations.

Germany, the great offender, would have to seek admission by making good in all the obligations imposed by the peace terms finally arranged, or be economically crushed to an extent that would destroy her as an industrial nation.

Tired of Political Failures

Discussing business men's attitude toward all the present-day problems, Mr. Lewis declared that "business is more interested in peace prosperity and development than any other class on earth." He said that the world had grown tired of the failures that the statesmen and politicians had made in the past, and that business would take a great part in the solution of problems in the future.

John Graham Brooks, author and economist, warned the diners to watch carefully the progress of labor. He said that labor all over the world is going to try some government itself.

Professor Brooks said that in all labor circles there is a "growing conservatism against all radical things."

Dr. E. E. Slosson, editor of the "Independent," said that the theory of free trade has been proven worthless and the cause of much difficulty, and that "regulated trade" was the order of the day.

Police Orders

Dismissed on Pension

Sergeant, 12 p. m. February 14—Edward D. Fraser, 80th, own application, $975.

Patrolmen Michael Riekert, 79th, surgeons' certificate, $825; Peter J. Boyle, Traic B, surgeons' certificate, $825.

Transfers and Assignments

Sergeant, 8 a. m. February 16—Frank Long, 120th, to bicycle duty.

Patrolmen William H. Baker, jr., 76th to 68th, mounted duty; William J. Harrigan, 80th, assignment as corporal discontinued; Louis F. Haverlin, 89th, assigned as corporal; Thomas Kerrigan, Traffic A to 79th.

Effect 12:01 a. m. February 14—From National Defence to precincts indicated, leaves revoked: Theodore Raphael, 26th; James P. Rehill, 42d; Richard B. Bowe, 51st, to mounted duty.

Temporary Assignments

Patrolmen Frederick W. Claus, 39th to 29th, operator patrol wagon, 84 days, 8 a. m. February 14, during absence of patrolman on sick report; John J. Maher, 43d to 5th Inspection, acting attendant, days, 8 a. m. February 20; Joseph E. Thier, 74th, to day tour and excused from reserve, 30 days, 8 a. m. February 16; George Greene, Headquarters, from office chief inspector to Division of Repairs, 15 days, 8 a. m. February 16.

From precincts indicated 4th Inspection, raided premises, 4 p. m. February 15 to 8 a. m. March 1—David Mandel, 17th; Richard Zeller, 25th.

From precincts indicated to 5th Inspection, raided premises, 13 days, 8 a. m. February 16—Michael F. Monigan, 22d; Thomas J. Gaffney, 22d; Edward Lawless, 25th; Henry Graebner, 25th; John C. Nilon, 45th; Charles A. O'Rourke, 95th.

From precincts indicated to 17th Inspection, raided premises, 4 p. m. February 15 to 8 a. m. March 1—Thomas Larkin, 111th; Ralph Dunham, 120th.

From precincts indicated to Headquarters, office police reserve, 13 days, 8 a. m. February 16—Walter Fitzgerald, 28th; Joseph P. O'Hara, 32d.

Leaves of Absence Without Pay

Patrolmen Samuel Grant, 22d, 2 days, 12:01 a. m. February 19; Frederick Holder, 95th, 1 day, 8 a. m. February 20.

Sick Leave Granted

Captain Edward Walling, 104th, 30 days, 8 a. m., February 15.

Full Pay While on Sick Report

Sergeant Halligan, 35th, 3:10 p. m., February 9, during disability.

Patrolmen James McGovern, 47th, 4:30 a. m., February 7, during disability; John J. Leary, 88th, 11:30 a. m., January 16, to 12 noon, January 30; Frank Back, 99th, 7:50 a. m., February 7, during disability; Louis Herman, 109th, 2 p. m., January 21, to 12 noon, February 3; Thomas P. H. Bennett, 118th, 12:30 a. m., February 3, during disability; Cornelius J. Goodyear, Traffic, motorcycle No. 1, 5:15 p. m., January 29, during disability; Edward A. Kearney, Traffic, motorcycle No. 1, 3:10 p. m., January 29, to 12 p. m., February 8.

Death

Retired Patrolman John E. Hotaling, formerly 28th, died February 12 at his residence, 3155 Broadway, Manhattan, from natural causes. Funeral from his late residence, 2 p. m., February 15. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

The Origin of Coffee Drinking

The ordinary coffee plant is a native of Abyssinia, and as such was used as a beverage, both in the wild and cultivated state, from time immemorial. It was carried into Arabia about the beginning of the Fifteenth Century. From Arabia it was carried to all parts of the Mohametan world by the Mecca pilgrims, who found in it a happy substitute for the alcoholic beverages forbidden by the Koran. The first authentic mention of it by a European was by a German physician and traveller, on his return from a tour through Syria in 1573. It was brought to Venice by a physician in 1591. It was referred to in 1621 by Burton in his "Anatomy of Melancholy," as follows: "The Turks have a drink called coffee, so named from a berry black as soot and as bitter, which they sip hot because they find by experience that that kind of drink, so used, helpeth digestion and promoteth alacrity." The first coffee house established in London was in 1652. Coffee was heard of in France in 1658, and became fashionable in Paris in 1669.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Cure of Defectives Urged To Reduce Crime Waves

Punishment of Unfortunates Will Not Help City in Ending Violations Against Laws and Society; Woods Asks for Needed Reforms Here

Herewith is presented the fifth of a series of articles on police management and efficiency by former Police Commissioner Arthur Woods. The fourth was published in The Tribune yesterday. The sixth article will appear in to-morrow's Tribune.

By Arthur Woods,

Former Police Commissioner of New York City

Taking as a basis the results we have got with the psychopathic laboratory at Police Headquarters we figure that there are on the average twenty-five persons a day arrested in New York who are mentally defective. Many of these probably would never have committed crime except for this abnormality. The problem is what to do with those unfortunate underdeveloped individuals who have fallen into crime. It seems clear that we should not rest simply with punishing them; punishment is of doubtful value, anyway, except as it may persuade to better things. Punishing a criminal of this type cannot lead to anything better. It leads to nothing but the life of crime. Its whole influence works toward lessening whatever chance a person may have of wrenching himself loose from his bad habits and turning over a new leaf. In jail the whole atmosphere, the associations, every one with whom he comes in contact, savors of crime and criminality and of following the wrong path. The weak mind of the defective is subjected to exactly the wrong kind of influence. He can't help coming to regard crime as the normal order of things. It is all he hears about. Even if he had normal mental powers and trained judgment it would be something of a task to withstand these vicious influences; one of his meagre development cannot do much but yield.

Should Be Restrained

Although it is clear that the present practice of committing the defective criminal to prison is wrong, it is equally clear that he should not be simply turned loose on the public. Plainly the proper course of action is to segregate him in some sort of institution.

Instead of putting him in an ordinary jail, however, this institution should be rather of the hospital type, which would receive such an inmate to keep until cured. He has shown that he is dangerous to the community; has demonstrated it by performing a criminal act. Examination has shown that he is mentally subnormal, so that although we can't at all say that he was not responsible for the crime he committed, yet we must recognize the fact that he is not to be classed in the same category as a normal, deliberate criminal. There is a good chance, in other words, in the case of a defective, that if he could be mentally cured he would be rid of his criminal tendency.

Radical Method Needed

Society has no wish to punish for the sake of punishing. Its real object in committing offenders to institutions is, although it does not always recognize this, to put them where they can do no harm, in the vague, optimistically irresponsible hope that they may learn better by the time they come out, and in sublime indifference to the fact that most of them, instead of learning better, learn worse. Society's greatest task with reference to criminals is to protect itself. It should treat the criminal in the way best calculated to protect itself. The defective, therefore, should be given a chance by being placed in an institution where expert effort will be made to cure him and return him to the life of the world again with a normal mind in a normal body. If expert treatment cannot accomplish this the patient should be kept in the institution for the rest of his natural life, segregated so that he cannot war on the law-abiding and cannot beget defective children.

The crop of defectives is steadily increasing, since they are free to marry and bring forth children, and the individual defective who pays the specified penalty for his crime steadily progresses in criminal proficiency. Instead of putting him under the care of skilled and kindly doctors, he is under the influence of shrewd, unscrupulous criminals; yet if the doctors should have as good success in their efforts as the criminals have in theirs it is fair to conclude that our supply of criminal defectives would soon disappear.

This is radical treatment, but we have tried the other kind of treatment long enough to see that it won't work. From other points of view besides the criminal it is clear that the need is imperative for grappling with the question of the mental defective, and trying to free the community of him. And from the criminal point of view alone we should not need to have so many policemen by a goodly percentage, even if we went no further in the matter than to ordain that such mental defectives as are convicted of crime should be immured until cured.

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4 Shot, 2 Dead Day's Crime in New York City

Continued from page 1

weapons. Louis Levy, an attorney, who appeared in behalf of Bienenstock, sair his client was wounded in the leg.

Bartender Is Shot

Brooklyn banditry reached the climax of its career yesterday when Joseph Gannon, of 20 Maujer Street, was fatally shot by a lone intruder in Sidney Miller's saloon, 116 Union Avenue, where Gannon was bartender.

Persons passing the saloon heard the shot and saw Gannon's assailant dart out the door. A crowd pursued him through Lorimer Street. He boarded a trolley car, but leaped off at Powers Street and ran to the corner of Leonard Street, where his pursuers, who by this time included several policemen, lost sight of him. A house-to-house searchvin the vicinity failed to reveal the fugitive. He is described as about five feet five inches tall, about thirty years old and wearing a long overcoat and soft brown hat.

Gannon was rushed to St. Catherine's Hospital. He died a few hours afterward without having regained consciousness. The police are not certain whether Gannon's slayer was bent on robbery and became frightened after he had shot the bartender, or the crime the result of a quarrel.

Cracksmen Also Busy

While holdup men and gunmen were plying their trade in Brooklyn, cracksmen and burglars had by no means been idle. The biggest haul was made in the office of R. Tyson White & Son, 320 Bridge Street, Brooklyn. Three safes were ripped open and one of them rifled of $250 in cash and $1,000 in Liberty bonds. The other two contained nothing of value.

The police believe the same burglars entered the clothing store of Ferdinand McKee, of 112 Myrtle Street, just around the corner, where several hundred dollars' worth of clothing was stolen.

Sometime during the early morning the home of Samuel Cohen, 2956 West Thirty-firdst Street, Brooklyn, was broken into and a small safe cracked. Liberty bonds and jewelry worth $750 rewarded the thieves.

In the meantime, Sheftall was being grilled at Brooklyn Police Headquarters in an effort to determine his true rôle in the paymaster robbery was that of victim or confederate. Confronted with the picture of "Charles Tharles" from the rogues' gallery, Sheftall freely admitted it was his own, but insisted that the fact that the forgery charge against him ten years ago was dropped be not overlooked.

His Record as an Aid

He threw out the suggestion that the bandits who stopped the taxicab and covered him and his two assistants with guns may have known of his former trouble and counted on his being arrested, thus giving them time to cover their own tracks.

Sheftall told Captain of Police Coughlan that he had "knocked about" pretty much all over the world. He served a three-year enlistment in the 5th United States Cavalry some years ago. He is thirty-four years old.

Captain Coughlan said Sheftall refused to make known his whereabouts during the time between leaving his assistants on the way to the subtreasury and his reappearance there for the payroll money. The taxicab Sheftall hired to take him from the subtreasury to Todd's shipyards was stolen Wednesday from Broadway and Thirty-first Street, it has been learned.

Sheftall's wife was in court when he was arraigned. So was Charles M. Dietz, assistant auditor of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Dietz said he was not convinced that Sheftall had helped in the robbery. He added the paymaster had come well recommended.

Murder in Manhattan

The latest murder to puzzle the police is that Frank Curtis, of 709 East Eleventh Street. He was shot in the back of the head early yesterday while walking on Second Street near Avenue A.

AmbPU3 otthimself. -eacbDhoutle Dc

Policeman Casetti found Curtis on the sidewalk. He asked Curtis, while waiting for an ambulance, who shot him.

"Nobody," said the wounded man.

"Do you know you are likely to die?" asked the policeman.

"What is that to you?" Curtis responded, and that is all that could be gotten from him. He died in Bellevue Hospital an hour later.

The police learned, they say, that Cu-tis quarrelled with two men in an East Side dance hall the night before, and they believe one of them followed him out and shot him.

The Old Slip police station was notified yesterday morning that the cigar store of J. W. Surburg at 156 Broadway, had been entered during the night and $35 taken from the cash register.

While the loot was small, the crime is a source of worry because it is the first robbery in a long time to be perpetrated below Fulton Street. In the minds of some it presages an invasion of the financial district by burglars and cracksmen.

No Crime Wave, Says Enright

THERE is no crime wave in Greater New York. Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright is positive of that. He imparted the information to 800 persons in Brooklyn Academy of Music Friday night.

Only a few hours later gunmen, highway robbers and cracksmen pursued their trade undisturbed by Commissioner Enright's policemen.

"There is of course in a population of 8,000,000 people," he said, "a certain amount of crime. But the proportion of crime in New York is the smallest in relation to its population of any city in the world."

After thus casually revising the census figures, the Commissioner stated that there would be less crime in New York during 1919 than there was in 1918. He did not divulge the methods of arriving at this conclusion.

"Even murder cases are not indicative of a crime wave," Enright resumed. "At least one of the recent homicides was the work of a degenerate and the others were regular police cases." (He did not impart to his hearers whether this fact had anything to do with so many "recent homicides" remaining unsolved.) "Why, the rural communities of Suffolk and Nassau Counties can give the metropolis cards and spades when it comes to crime."

Brooklyn Institute Forum rules require speakers to remain after addresses to answer questions. A few of those who heard Enright had questions to put to him, but he pleaded "another engagement" and left in a hurry.

Ousting Ground Squirrels

By combating ground squirrels Idaho farmers saved over $1,250,000 in crops during 1918. Twenty-two counties and 4,025 farmers cooperated in stamping out the squirrel pest, and as a result 277,751 acres were cleared of the rodents.

It is estimated that this ground squirrel eradication work in Idaho saved 5 per cent of the total crops of that state which formerly went to pay the yearly rodent tribute. As one farmer phrases it, "I used to consider that the squirrels had a mortgage on 25 per cent of my crops, as they devoured one-fourth of all I produced. Now after I have cleared my farm of squirrels I harvest and save 100 per cent of all the crops I grow."—Cheyenne Leader.

Opera

Mme. Galli-Curci Charms as Violetta in "La Traviata"

"La Traviata" was the opera presented by the Chicago Company at the Lexington Theatre yesterday afternoon, with Mme. Galli-Curci as the Violetta. Almost needless to say, the auditorium was filled to the limit by an audience which gave vociferous expression of approval.

Verdi's opera is cast in the conventional forms of an older day, little calculated to make a powerful emotional appeal to audiences of to-day, but the art of Mme. Galli-Curci makes it live again. Her Violetta is a real impresonation, piquet and alluring, and tragic in her self-sacrifice and death. The ease and flexibility of her singing gives the music a quality of spontaneity that makes it seem the natural expression of her mood. In her hands it is not outmoded.

Mr. Stracciari, as the father, Giorgio Germont, torn between family pride and compassion, gave an admirable impersonation. He has the happy combination of distinction of bearing and a fine voice, which he uses with discretion. His singing in the second act won spontaneous and hearty applause.

Of varying merit was the performance of Mr. Dolci as Alfredo. His singing was sometimes marred by forced tones and unevenness. In the duet in the last act he achieved greater fluency and tonal beauty than he had before shown, though his singing of the aria in the first act was spirited.

Mr. Polacco conducted with enthusiasm, and with a wealth of accent and contrast. The opera was produced with a high degree of finish in all its details, and was sumptuous in settings and costumes.

Two Hundred Flowers In a Dandelion Bloom

If you pluck a dandelion, you think you have a single flower, but in reality you have from 150 to 200 flowers, because each golden ray in the rosette is a blossom in itself.

A weed?

Well, maybe it is according to the farmer or the suburbanite. But imagine how empty and dull the roadside would be without it.

Sometimes we put our finger on one trait or characteristic of a successful person and say, "That is why he has accomplished so much."

But it isn't any more true than that one of the golden rays makes a dandelion.

It takes many, a great many different habits to form up our life, and upon the coördination of those habits will depend in great part our success or failure.

But first of all in the study of habits is to sort out the good from the bad. Then eliminate as rapidly as possible those that are harmful, remembering that the older a habit is the harder it is to uproot.—Bismark Tribune.

AT THE LEADING NEW YORK RESTAURANTS

Where to Dine — Kendall Co., 102 W. 42d St. Tel. 2379—Bry.

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REISENWEBER'S

A new Revue will open at Reisenweber's, Fifty-eighth Street and Columbus Circle, on February 18. The field of artists has been scoured to secure the most novel and capable performers, so that the new production will overshadow all attempts in restaurant entertainment. Characterized by an extraordinary cast of pretty girls and principals.

The music is by Louis Silvers, the staging by Earl Lindsay and lyrics by "Bud" De Sylva. Miss Loretta Rhodes, the fascinating prima donna, will support Midgie Miller, who has been the subject of profuse praise in her other appearances at Reisenweber's. To supplement the other numbers the Crane Sisters will appear for the first time in New York and will introduce fascinating songs and dances, while the Norrie Sisters will help to enliven the evening by futuristic presentations of the light fantastic and melody. Eddie Myers, the juvenile, will further add to the attractiveness of the new Revue, and Margaret Severin, the incomparable toe dancer, will again win the hearts of the audience by new characterizations of dancing.

MARIE ANTOINETTE HOTEL

The residents of the upper West Side are beginning to appreciate the restaurant service at the Hotel Marie Antoinette. Due to the domestic problem, many families are dining regularly in its restaurant, which has been put in charge of a leading French chef. The new service is excellent and moderate and the surroundings are distinctly agreeable.

An exceptional orchestra supplies music for dancing in the Palm Room every night except Sunday, on which night there is an organ recital. The grill room is open until midnight.

HEALY'S GOLDEN GLADES

The 1919 Victory Revue at Thomas Healy's Golden Glades possesses a definite note of individuality, in the fact that it is the only ice skating show in New York. Elsie and Paulson, in the Apache dance on skates, impersonate their characters in such dazzling style as to send a thrill through the large audiences that witness this revue nightly. Other sensational skating exhibitions are offered by Cathleen Pope, "Queen of the Ice"; Judels and Peterson, "The Incomparables," and the famous Skating Sextet. The entertainment is not confined alone to skating. During both sections of the show an immense rug covers the ice and a musical and dancing revue is presented, headed by such sterling performers as Helen Hardick, Bly Brown, Yvonne Darle, Peggy Parmelee, and others of merit also contribute their share to a production of acknowledged excellence.

MARTINIQUE

The "Springtime Version" of Gus Edwards' girlie revue "Attaboy" had its premiere last Sunday night in the Omar Khayyam Room of the Hotel Martinique before an enthusiastic audience of more than 1,000 persons. The production, which was lavishly staged and gorgeously gowned, registered the biggest hit of any restaurant entertainment in years, there being a riot of applause from the opening chorus to the anti-prohibition finale. The most startling part of the "Springtime Version" is the clever anti-prohibition burlesque, in which a chorus of beauties are depicted as the various beverages that are to be taboo after July 1, all of which is set off by the humorous slapstick antics of a bootlegging prohibitionist, acted by Dan Healy. The principal roles in this number are taken by Mercedes Lorenz, Maude Drury, Hazel Furness and Mr. Healy.

The cast of the "Springtime Version" of "Attaboy" includes Mercedes Lorenz, Dan Healy, Maude Drury, Hazel Furness, Edna Nickerson, Ona Munson, Viola Brown and Madeline Van. The music and book are the work of Gus Edwards and Will D. Cobb.

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Special Sunday DINNER $1.75 Old Fashioned Beefsteak Dinner
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