

NEW YORK'S MAYOR AGENT OF CUPID

By International News Service. New York, April 21.—If you want a good husband or wife just write to John Purroy Mitchel, mayor of New York. He's in the business. He gets letters asking suitable life partners from all parts of the United States and from the trenches of Europe. They're attended to promptly. And if you don't think he's a successful matchmaker read the following:

"You may say," one whom the mayor had inquired for wrote to an inquirer, "that I have been married eleven months, and am now the mother of a darling little rascal, John Purroy Jones." (Only, of course, it wasn't Jones.)

The following letter from a woman then living in Rhode Island, resulted in bushels of replies, after being given publicity here, the mayor dears:

"Would you kindly help me to find a good husband, as I am lonesome and want a partner. I am a respectable lady and hard-working girl."

"I take care of an aged mother, who is ninety years old. I am twenty-four years old, light brown hair, blue eyes, 5 feet 2 inches, weight 120 pounds, fair looking, jolly and kind-hearted; don't use to my aged mother and my plain liquor."

"I am a plain dresser and devoted little home, so I trust you grant me this big favor by finding one who means business and is respectable, honest and kind, young or old. He must be devoted to his home and not afraid to work."

"I am nursing the sick for my support now. I am not rich; I am but a poor, hard-working girl, good cook and housekeeper; not afraid of work; good farmer."

"Well, Mr. Mitchel, I told you all about myself. Trusting to hear from you regarding my favor. Please send me their pictures and all about themselves in the first letter, and no one but respectable. I thank you for your kindness and your trouble."

"P. S.—Please find one with means and able to take care of a wife and give her a good, comfortable home. Thank you."

Here is one of the replies from a young man dwelling on Long Island:

"I am a young man, thirty years old; hair as black as an Indian; my cheeks, good build, dark eyes, good features."

"I have a kind disposition and am very affectionate."

"I am a respectable young man; have a good position, love to work and am well thought of in my home town."

"I love the simple life and at present am very lonesome."

"I would love to meet a young lady of your description, as I think you and I are sort mates."

"I earn \$18 a week, and think that with lots of love if I am the right one" we could live on that very comfortably in a cozy country cottage."

"I am sober and respectable."

"I love old people and would be good to your dear old mother."

"I hope that you will correspond with me."

A clergyman, living in Canada, penned this expression of desire to Mayor Mitchel:

"This is to thank you for acceding to my request to aid me in finding a wife, and you may publish my want. I desire a well-bred, cultured woman, healthy, cheerful, preferably not over thirty years old. For publication, let me repeat that I am an Episcopalian minister, graduate of a leading university, healthy, vigorous and bright, artistic and practical, affectionate and very devoted where deserved."

"I send you credentials that will enable you to attest my position and social standing."

"Of course, all communications will be honorably treated by me as strictly confidential."

ADD CURRENT FACTS TO CIVIL WAR INSCRIPTIONS

New York, April 21.—While two workmen were redecorating the interior of the court room in the Yorkville police court here they came upon a number of inscriptions, evidently put there during the Civil War. The inscriptions were scattered over the moldings and some of them read:

"John F. Gardner, 1862, June 20, year of the great rebellion." "McClellan on the Potomac." "Bad presser the Union. Death to traitors and abolitionists." "May God save the workmen in this building." "Richmond taken and I did not see it."

At the suggestion of two magistrates the following were written on the wall: "1917, United States on verge of war with Germany. Good times; wages \$5 a day." "United States declared war on Germany, April 6, 1917."

TO BE SAFE DEMOCRACIES MUST FORM COOPERATIVE NATIONALISM

Philadelphia, April 20.—Leading thinkers from all parts of the country gathered here today for the annual convention of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, which has for the general subject of the speeches and discussions: "America's Relation to the World Conflict and to the Coming Peace." The meeting will continue two days.

That the Entente Allies are really fighting for a "Federation of the World" was the assertion of Walter Lippmann, of the New Republic, in an address at the first session of the convention. He said:

"The terrible logic of Germany's policy had a stupendous result. By striking at the bases of all international order Germany convinced even the most isolated of neutrals that order must be preserved by common effort. By denying that a society of nations exists, a society of nations has been forced into existence. The very thing Germany challenged, Germany has established."

"Before 1914 only a handful of visionaries dared to hope for some kind of federation. The orthodox view was that each nation had a destiny of its own, spheres of influence of its own, and that it was somehow beneath the dignity of a great State to discuss its so-called vital interests with other governments."

"What Germany did was to demonstrate ad nauseam the doctrine of competitive nationalism. Other nations had applied it here and there cautiously and timidly. No other nation in our time had ever applied it with absolute logic, with absolute preparation and with absolute disregard of consequences. Other nations had dallied with it, compromised about it, muddled along with it. But Germany followed it through, and Germany taught the world just where the doctrine leads."

"Out of the necessities of defense men have gradually formulated the ideals of a co-operative nationalism. China and India have been stirred out of their dependence. The American Republic has abandoned its isolation. Russia has become a republic. The British Empire is moving toward closer federation. The Grand Alliance called into existence by the German aggression is now something more than a military coalition."

"It is no longer an offensive-defensive military agreement among diplomats. That is how it started, to be sure. But it has grown, and is growing, into a union of peoples determined to end forever that intriguing, adventurous nationalism which has torn the world for three centuries."

"The whole perspective is changed today by the revolution in Russia and the intervention of America. The scale of values is transformed, for the democracies are unloosed. The democracies, if they are to be safe, must co-operate. For the old rivalries mean friction and armament and a distortion of all the hopes of free government. They mean that nations are organized to exploit each other and to exploit themselves. That is the life of autocracy. It established its power at home by pointing to enemies abroad. It fights its enemies abroad by dragging the population at home."

"That is why practically the whole world is at war with the greatest of the autocracies. That is why the whole world is turning so passionately toward democracy as the only principle on which peace can be secured. Many have feared, I know, that the war against Prussian militarism would result the other way; that instead of liberalizing Prussia the outcome would be a Prussianization of the democracies. That would be the outcome if Prussia-Germany won. That would be the result of a German victory. And that is why we, who are the most peaceful democracy in the world, are at war. The success of the submarine would give Germany victory."

Frederic R. Condit, of New York, said:

"The present rules of the sea in times of war are derivatives from the existing system of independent nations, each theoretically equal and subject to no higher law. I believe this system to be in gradual process of disappearance. Some great combination of the nations will take place, and provision will be made for declaring outlaw and subject to no higher law. The nations violating the world's peace."

"In that event there will be a trusteeship of sea-power, and the civilized nations of the world forming some combination will deal with the offending nation as the police deal with the burglar. No question of belligerent rights will then arise."

"This day may not be so far distant as we may think, for the world war has largely changed the mental outlook of vast masses of opinion."

Professor S. N. Patten, of the University of Pennsylvania, a prominent pacifist, spoke on "Peace Without Force." He was one of the few speakers who disapproved America's entry into war.

Professor Roland G. Usher, of Washington University, St. Louis, author of "Pan-Germanism," said: "The international right America must champion is the right to be consulted, the right to be considered in shaping the basic and fundamental elements in the international problem, the right to insist that the international horizon shall be so broadened as to include not only the affairs of Europe, but those of Africa, Asia and America."

"The obligation of America in defense of international right, as I see it, is to insist that the definition of international right should be international in scope and international in purpose; that it should attempt to advance the interests of all nations so far as is mutually advantageous, to define international interests in general in terms not exclusively European, nor governed by considerations based upon the European balance of power and upon the exigencies of European national politics."

"The immediate obligation of the United States then is to achieve something practical, effective, immediate toward securing some admission by the great Powers that the affairs of the world will no longer be decided primarily on the basis of European politics. The interests of the non-European States must become something better than permissive elements in the situation. The basis of international affairs must become truly international."

"To insist that the six great Powers shall abdicate in some formal way is to demand that they humiliate themselves; that they recognize publicly that they have been living in sin; to demand that European nations publicly impose a stain upon their honor. To expect again to secure the recognition by the great European Powers of the equality of all the apparently independent States of the present world is to ask a change so sweeping that it has no chance of acceptance, to sacrifice a great scheme by attaching impossible conditions."

"A League to Enforce Peace, an International Tribunal, an International Court, if voluntary agreement can secure them, by all means let us have. The obligation of the United States as a defender of international right lies not in adherence to certain practical expedients, but in defense of the greater principle which at present needs a champion, that international rights shall become truly international."

SOUTH TO DO ITS PART RAISING MORE FOOD

Dallas, Tex., April 21.—Southwestern farmers are bending every energy to plant food and feed crops. Sprayed on by better prices than ever known to prevail in the Southwest for foodstuffs and warned by the government that unless extraordinary efforts are made by the farmers this season the country will face a serious food shortage, the farmers are planting a great deal of land to those crops which will help feed the nation. In the northern part of the Great Southwest, where winter wheat was killed by an unfavorable winter, some farmers have planted spring wheat.

HIGH COST OF HIGH LIVING.

More Than 1 Billion Dollars Spent Annually in New York Cabarets

From the Boston Post. According to James Churchill, one of the famous New York restaurateurs, it costs the men who cater to the great throng of cabaret diners some \$700,000,000 a year to keep things going in the proper Gotham style. In itemized form he reckons rent at 40 millions, license tax and stamps 30 1/2 millions, payroll 175 1/2 millions, supplies 327 millions.

This neat little sum is merely what it costs the proprietors, be it understood. The amount paid in by regular and occasional habitués of the "lobster palaces" may safely be put at 50 per cent more, or \$1,083,975,500. Yes, high living costs high. And it is time to think of having less of it.

FIGALLO'S 52 YEARS LIFE 202 1/2 Star Restaurant in City. 722 IBERVILLE ST. Anthony Guttriss, Prop.

SAYS PACIFISTS ARE ABNORMAL

Philadelphia, April 20.—Peace at any price men are abnormal varieties from mankind, Professor Franklin H. Giddins of Columbia University told the American Academy of Political and Social Science here to-night. He said:

"Peace at any price means the surrender of civilization, liberty, responsibility and self-respect. In shame and humiliation we have to inventory in our population individuals that would make such surrender and would so barter."

"They are among those strong varieties from human normality, which range from persons of low intelligence and grotesque criminality at one end of the frequency curve to mad geniuses and martyrs at the other end."

"All such varieties, the good and the bad, the desirable and the undesirable, get crowded to the wall and exterminated when the struggle for existence is really severe, but when life is as soft as it has been in England and the United States for fifty or more years past, they are able to live and to propagate."

"Fortunately, they have never controlled public policy on a large scale, or for a long time, and they never will control."

"The normal man wants peace, not as an end, but as a means. He wants peace because he wants to feel that his wife and children are safe while he does his day's work."

"This is not mere argument. It is statistical fact which happens to fix and to define the possibilities of enduring peace. Variates from type are minorities, normal men are a majority. The normal majority will not accept peace at any price. They will fight. For the purposes of peace propaganda that hopes to get somewhere the peace-at-any-price-man is obstructive."

"If the war ends in a peace without victory, what may we expect? There are only two things that can happen, and therefore only two things that a reasoning mind can expect. The forces of democracy will more quickly recover and set about the business of preparing an adequate defense against the next onslaught of absolutism, or the forces of absolutism will more quickly recover and set about the business of preparation for the next war of aggression. Peace without victory will be an armistice, nothing more."

"A universal league, including all the sovereign nations, would be nothing more or less than the existing state of affairs under another name. It would be the most absurd perpetual-motion machine ever yet experimented with."

"The relations of the nations to one another, as defined and regulated by the international law of the world as it stood on July 31, 1914, constituted a world league of peace, neither more nor less, and it went to smash. A league to keep the peace presumes that its component nations will honorably keep faith with one another."

"But there can be a league of democratic nations to safeguard republican civilization in the world, and there can be a league of despotic nations to perpetuate dynastic authority and power. Those two leagues exist now, and into one or the other of them every nation in the world will inevitably be drawn."

Professor Philip Brown of Princeton University, in a paper on "The Elements of a Just and Durable Peace," said the nations of the world should establish a league to enforce justice, rather than to strive for perpetual peace. Injustice was worse than peace, he declared. He urged the United States to promote international understanding and mutual tolerance. In conclusion, he said:

"We would do well to be on our guard lest the realization of the horrors of war should create an atmosphere of hysteria about this supreme problem of international justice."

"Horrible as this war is, it must not prompt us to recommend expedients for peace which would involve any fundamental denial of justice. We must not forget that there are horrors of peace as well as of war. Where vice and wickedness flourish and injustice reigns, it is criminal to insist on enduring peace."

TAKE COLLECTION FOR STRICKEN UKRAINIANS

Washington, April 21.—Collections of money were made throughout the United States to-day, the day set in President Wilson's proclamation, for the relief of the Ukrainians, who live in southern Russia and adjoining parts of Austria-Hungary. In his proclamation the President called upon Americans to aid "these people, stricken by war, famine and disease."

CONGRESSMAN BORLAND SUMS UP ARGUMENT FOR CONSCRIPTION

Washington, April 20.—The "opening gun" in the big fight in the House over the war policy to be adopted—a volunteer army or one chosen upon the theory of universal liability to service—was delivered Monday by Representative W. P. Borland of Kansas City, who in the first formal speech of the session on the War Department's plan, pointed out the national necessity for Congress standing by the plan the War Department had presented for raising the national army.

The Kansas City man was little less than criminal folly to talk of sending men to the battle fields equipped only with "enthusiasm and patriotic valor." The volunteer system, he said, was not just. It took the cream of the young manhood and left the slacker to stay home unmolested. He said for the government to fight a great war like the one in which the United States is now engaged on the volunteer plan was like running the government on private charity.

"The very suggestion of universal liability to military service as applied to our own country seems to have caused a shock to the minds of many gentlemen in this House," Mr. Borland said. "To my mind, it is the fairest, safest and most democratic method of national defense. It is infinitely superior to a mercenary force or to a system of voluntary enlistment. It contains an element of justice and equality which should appeal to all Americans. Say what we will, in the last analysis it is the sole resource for national defense."

"An army of volunteers, who have had little or no previous military training, is perfectly useless for immediate use. It is criminal carelessness, approaching deliberate murder, to send such men into the field to meet a trained and disciplined army of the foe and a statesman who would advocate such a thing would be guilty of ignorance so gross as to amount to self-confessed incompetence."

"It takes from six to eighteen months to physically train such a force and it takes at least that long to equip it with arms, munitions, camp supplies, hospital facilities and other essentials for efficient action."

"The recent example of England

ought to be enough to teach us its bloody lesson. I represent a district which has always furnished more than its just proportion of volunteers, and I believe always will. In the recent troubles in Mexico we sent from that district one full regiment of infantry, two batteries of field artillery, one company of signal corps, one company of hospital corps and contributed more than five hundred recruits to the regular army and to our military organizations throughout the state. I should like to see this record contrasted with the record of every congressional district in the United States. The very promptness and enthusiasm of this response in the way of volunteer enlistment and the contrast it might offer to the results in other sections of the country only adds emphasis to the contention that it is not equality, not justice and not sound national policy."

"But there are other evils of the volunteer enlistment system besides the criminal folly of sending men into the field without any equipment but enthusiasm and patriotic valor. It is the very essence of the volunteer system that it takes the best—the cream of the community, the enterprising young men who are of value in every walk of life. They are the first to volunteer, the first to go, and the slacker stays at home to be protected."

"The statistics of the War Department show the total enlistments during the Civil War were 5,155,320 men. Of these the number between 22 and 45 years of age, were 681,041 between 18 and 22, 2,139,798, and between 10 and 18, 2,334,478. Examine these figures with care. Less than 25 per cent of the men in the Civil War were 22 years or older, and a very large percentage of these were bounty men and substitutes. The real volunteers were represented by the 4 1/2 million men under 22 years of age, and the darkest part of the picture is the fact that 51 per cent of the men were between 10 and 18 years of age. It is possible to beat the tomtom through the streets of the village to enlist the school boys. Are we ready to do that a second time, and can this great Nation dream of relying upon such a method of national defense?"

COSTUME GAVE ETHAN ALLEN AWAY

New York, April 21.—Ethan Allen Weinberg has "got away" with many things, but there is one combination that not even a bogus consul general for Rumania, minister for Hayti, Bulgarian lieutenant, or "Lieutenant Royale St. Cyr, of the Aviation Corps," can get away with—an admiral's coat, a rear admiral's hat and a captain's trousers.

Had not Ethan Allen made this unwise choice of garb for his next diplomatic adventure he might still be signing Senator William M. Calder's name to letters and negotiating with Mrs. Wilson's social secretary for a dinner at the White House.

The military tailor from whom "St. Cyr" ordered the misfit uniform was so upset that he notified detectives there must be something "quor" with the "lieutenant," and gave them his description, partly in the hope that they might induce him to pay for the odd assortment of marine clothing.

Therefore, when "Lieutenant St. Cyr" appeared at the Forty-seventh Regiment armory, in Brooklyn, for a "tour of inspection" and attempted to pass the sentries Detective Sullivan caught him, and he has been held for the grand jury.

In his pocket was found this letter on White House stationery, signed by Mrs. Wilson's secretary:

"My Dear Mr. St. Cyr—In reply to your letter of recent date permit me to say that the President and Mrs. Wilson have so many engagements in the near future that it will be impossible to arrange a time when they could receive Mr. St. Cyr and yourself."

Newspaper clippings indicated that "Lieutenant St. Cyr" was received frequently at Washington homes, and his name appeared in the list of those who attended the funeral of Admiral Dewey. Other papers found in his pockets were unpaid tailors' and taxicab bills of more than \$500. Weinberg's parents, who live in Brooklyn, are extremely poor. He first attracted attention during the last year of President Taft's administration when he was feted and presented as the prospective "United States consul-general to Algiers." He next became a "Sayville vice-

less operator," an aviator and a Bulgarian lieutenant. He was received by a Supreme Court judge and was sitting in a seat of honor beside the judge in court when some one happened to see a resemblance to a man wanted for the theft of a camera from a department store. Weinberg was arrested two days later and sent to Elmira.

Was later paroled, and it was then that "Lieutenant Commander E. A. Weinberg, Consul-General for Rumania," narrowly missed having the warships in the Hudson bark a salute in his honor because an admiral's coat, a rear admiral's hat and a captain's trousers.

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VITAL QUESTIONS DISCUSSED TODAY

Philadelphia, April 21. Settlement of the "Bohemian question" by the creation of a Southern Slav Jugo-Slav state out of the "lands of the crown of St. Wenceslaus"—Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and Slovakia—was urged to-day before the American Academy of Political and Social Science, by Charles Pergler of Cresco, Iowa.

These districts, he said, are now oppressed by the Magyars (Hungarians) and their liberation and autonomy should be one of the purposes of the peace conference at the end of the present war.

The Bohemian-Slovak state would have an extent of 50,000 English square miles and 12,000,000 inhabitants, he stated, while Belgium has only 11,533 square miles. Professor H. R. Mussey of Columbia University, in a paper on "The Rights of Small American Nations," complained of American conduct toward Columbia and some of the Central American republics. He said the United States was strapping trouble for the future by arbitrary acts toward these weak nations.

David Lawrence, Washington correspondent of a New York newspaper, said:

"It is the constitutional freedom of the press that has made of America a democracy in fact as well as in name. It is the freedom of the press that permits the formation of public opinion. German newspapers have been timidly subservient to the autocratic interests of the imperial government. They have often been secretly subsidized by the German government. They have been even in time of peace directly controlled by the government."

"The most essential problem in the making of a durable peace is the dissolution of any partnership that may exist in any country between the government and the press. There can be no government by the consent of the governed unless the people have a means to make known their wishes. In America they not only have chosen representatives in Congress to speak for them, but enough uncontrolled newspapers throughout the length and breadth of the land through which the people can speak uninterruptedly to Congress when once assembled."

"Last, but not least, is the question of editorial and news intercourse between nations. News and editorial opinion must not be treated as constrained by an intervening State at any time. Otherwise there is no opportunity for the interposition of the national point of view of States through which cables and telegraph lines must pass on route to a nation most vitally interested in understanding the viewpoint of another with which it is in controversy or dispute. Interference with the free intercourse of nations through the press, either by financial seduction of news agencies engaged in international news distribution, or by the exercise of arbitrary powers over the press of any people that desires to be free, must necessarily impede international harmony. It must defeat the development of that international mind, as distinguished from a national or provincial attitude, which is so essential to the success of any league to enforce peace or concert of self-governing nations. There must be international freedom of the press."

RECIPROCITY IN WHEAT BETWEEN CANADA AND U. S.

Washington, April 20.—Canada's order putting wheat and wheat products on the free list will be decidedly to the advantage of Dominion producers, officials here said. The American duty on imports of Canadian wheat will disappear automatically and if the American crop is short the United States may become a good market for the Canadian product.

Officials here think Canada could have profited long ago by a reciprocal arrangement for free wheat. Coming at the time they believe the Canadian action was inspired to a large degree by the fact that the United States is now an ally of the British government and that the move will be for the common good. American wheat is going to England in large quantities.

Action at once is imperative, said a statement issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the best opportunities will be found in the regions in which spring wheat already is produced extensively. "Attempts to increase the acreage of spring wheat outside the present spring wheat belt, on the other hand, might prove less successful because of a lack of familiarity by farmers with the crop," continued the statement, "and especially because of the difficulty of obtaining the use of harvesting machinery and the added likelihood of the crop suffering for a lack of labor at harvest."

QUAKER CITY GIRLS URGE MEN TO ENLIST

By International News Service.

Philadelphia, April 21.—Feminism vs. the "billionaire cup patriot." Tentative plans are under way here for a campaign by Philadelphia girls against slackers.

Despite the urgent need for men outlined by the President in his address to Congress, Philadelphia young men are continuing. It is said to slumber peacefully in the much heralded "Cradle of Liberty." Now comes the idea to have the young women adopt the slogan, "I Didn't Raise My Sweetheart To Be a Slacker," and arouse the young men from their apathy.

Lieutenant Commander Hand, head of navy recruiting work here, says this city is falling behind its enlistments in comparison with New York, Chicago and other large cities. Many prominent women already have answered the call and are making recruiting tours in automobiles.