

The Evening World.

ESTABLISHED BY JOSEPH PULITZER. Published Daily Except Sunday by The Press Publishing Company, No. 53 to 63 Park Row, New York.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for circulation of all news dispatches received by it or otherwise credited to this paper and also the local news published herein.

OBSTACLE MEETS OBSTACLE.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE DELEHANTY'S decision that Hylan buses may not compete with the Belt Line Railway surface cars on the 65th Street line is a fair example of the legal obstacles in the way of the Mayor's so-called transit "programme."

The Transit Commission is, of course, under some of the same legal handicaps, but in its programme the necessary legal steps are carefully considered. The Mayor, on the contrary, confines himself to vague generalizations about "junking" surface lines—until the court brings him up standing.

Justice Delehanty's decision is also useful because it emphasizes the hollowness of the Mayor's talk about "municipal operation."

Justice Delehanty points out that the city receives no profit from the operation of the bus line and that it pays about \$46,000 a year in salaries to superintendents and starters.

On the Hylan buses the public pays a 5-cent fare—plus. It also pays in taxes for the deficit incurred for inspection, starting and management.

WORK FOR THE RANGERS.

TIME was when "Texas Ranger" was a name to conjure with. The organization was practically on a par with the Canadian Northwestern Mounted Police. A Ranger "got his man." If a criminal "got" a Ranger, it was the worse for the criminal, because the other Rangers took up the case in earnest. Justice as administered by the Rangers was implacable and grim.

The Rangers were formerly the ostensible model of most of the other State constabulary organizations. But there is evidence that the Ranger organization has declined of late years. If it had not, the State of Texas would not have been disgraced by so many recent lynchings.

Saturday it was reported from Waco, Tex., that the Rangers had been called to prevent a threatened outbreak of Negroes. This is a wise precaution, but it should not stop with protecting whites against blacks. The Rangers should be used to protect accused Negroes from mobs. Rangers could furnish better protection than Sheriffs and deputies.

The Texas lynching record demands a renewed strengthening of the Rangers for just such work.

A HOLIDAY NEAR HOME.

AN inspection of subways and railroad stations Saturday would have suggested that New York would be a deserted village by Monday. Suit cases, golf bags and tennis rackets were everywhere and the owners were evidently leaving town.

The opportunity to enjoy a four-day holiday in the country by losing a single working day attracted thousands. But many more thousands are remaining for a week-end in town. The streets, cars and offices are not perceptibly less crowded because the holiday makers are away.

Out-of-town holidays are expensive. For many the loss of a day's wages overbalances all other considerations. These are working to-day. But most will be absent from work to-morrow.

These stay-at-homes can enjoy the holiday in the open if they will. New York has outlets for pleasure seekers. Cross the ferries to New Jersey, get to the end of the transit lines in the Westchester neighborhood, take the Staten Island ferry, or go out into Long Island, and the outdoor pleasures are possible at small expense.

It is possible to tramp, rest and picnic for a day and return to the city in the evening, tired and at the same time rested.

The week-enders and resort patrons have no monopoly on early summer weather. Is there a better way of spending Memorial Day?

DAVISON OF NASSAU.

FOR years Nassau County has suffered from the evils of a variety of "absentee landlordism" in politics. This has encouraged graft, corruption and crooked machine control. Nassau politics have been a synonym for scandal. The only rivalry has been a rivalry of the "ins" and "outs" for the spoils and profits of being "in." Nassau political organization has displayed all the bad features of Tammany, with few of the redeeming qualities.

This is interesting because it is as a representative of Nassau that young F. T. Davison made his bow as Assemblyman.

Assemblyman Davison is one of the few young men of good family, wealth and intelligence who have deliberately shunned business in favor of a political career. Theodore Roosevelt did so, and the younger Theodore has followed the example. A few other similar examples might be named to illustrate a hopeful tendency in political life.

If Assemblyman Davison chooses, he can learn and practise Nassau politics as they are. Either faction would be glad to teach him the game and

the tricks. But it would not be public service, neither would it recommend him in the larger political field.

The Nassau political situation might prove an excellent springboard for an aspiring young politician—providing his spring succeeded in breaking the situation.

Mr. Davison has been preparing for the bar. When he is ready to make a serious effort for advancement he might do well to turn on the machine and fight it. It would be a hard fight against bitter and unscrupulous opposition, but it would be worth while.

The man who can purge Nassau would have an excellent recommendation for a broader field of endeavor.

THE RAILROAD WAGE CUT.

THE \$48,000,000 cut in the wages of railroad employees announced by the Railroad Board yesterday applies chiefly to maintenance-of-way workers. It must be considered as only a part of a larger readjustment of railroad wages to take effect July 1. The Railroad Board is expected shortly to announce wage reductions affecting other classes of railroad labor.

It is, therefore, fair to discuss the present cut only as indicating the general plan of the Railroad Board in reducing wages. And in this connection the following from the decision itself is worth noting:

"The board is not in sympathy with the idea that a Governmental tribunal, empowered to fix a just and reasonable wage for men engaged in serving the public in the transportation industry, should be controlled by the one consideration of the low wages that may be paid to labor in a period of temporary depression and unemployment."

Approaching the problem in this spirit, a two-thirds majority of the Railroad Board nevertheless reached the conclusion that after the 13.2 per cent. cut in current wages, "common labor on the roads will still be receiving as a rule a wage in excess of that paid to similar labor in other industries."

The three labor members of the board dissent from the opinion of the three railroad members and the three members representing the public.

It will be noted, however, that even the labor members admit the purchasing power of the new wages will be 15.9 per cent. higher than the purchasing power of the wages of 1917. The majority opinion of the board puts this increase in purchasing power as high as 44.5 per cent.

Either figure would indicate an advance for this class of railroad labor over the pre-war standard of remuneration.

It would be too much to expect complete agreement as to how much the advance is or ought to be. But at least there is an advance, substantial and not denied, to be measured alongside wage changes in other fields of labor.

A CHARGE THAT FAILED.

THE speedy release of William Blizzard by the West Virginia jury that heard the evidence in his trial for treason merits public approval.

The evidence of Blizzard's "treason" was sketchy. The evidence against his persecutors was more serious than against the defendant. Blizzard's "treason" was against the kind of lynch law fostered by defiantly powerful coal operators.

If the Governor of West Virginia had enlisted Blizzard and his union mates to go into Logan County and drive out the gunmen, there would have been a stronger case of treason against the operators and their law-defying cohorts.

It is surprising the mine owners attempted to press so absurd a charge, unless, as The Evening World suggested at the opening of the trial, the object was to intensify the feelings of hate in the district and the likelihood of more civil war and denial of constitutional rights.

If this was the object it may have succeeded in West Virginia. But it has failed in the Nation at large, where the demand is growing for restoration of a republican form of government in the non-union coal fields.

ACHES AND PAINS

How much uplift and overhead might be saved if all hands were to adopt Thomas Carlyle's apothegm: "Behave yourself and there will be one rascal less!"

Now they say Sing Sing is bothered with the housing problem. Thanks to the new boom in Centre Street, all the cells are full. It is so hard to preserve proportions in our progressive land.

Who is Who Are very few.

The Department of Justice promises a vigorous prosecution of wartime profiteers. But who will vigorously prosecute the Department of Justice?

Guglielmo Ferrero says that Germany "will be vanquished in spirit only when the frenetic and artistic sentimentality by which she lives and works has yielded to a serene, more wholesome and harmonious vision of mankind's possibilities at large." Maybe true, but sounds complicated!

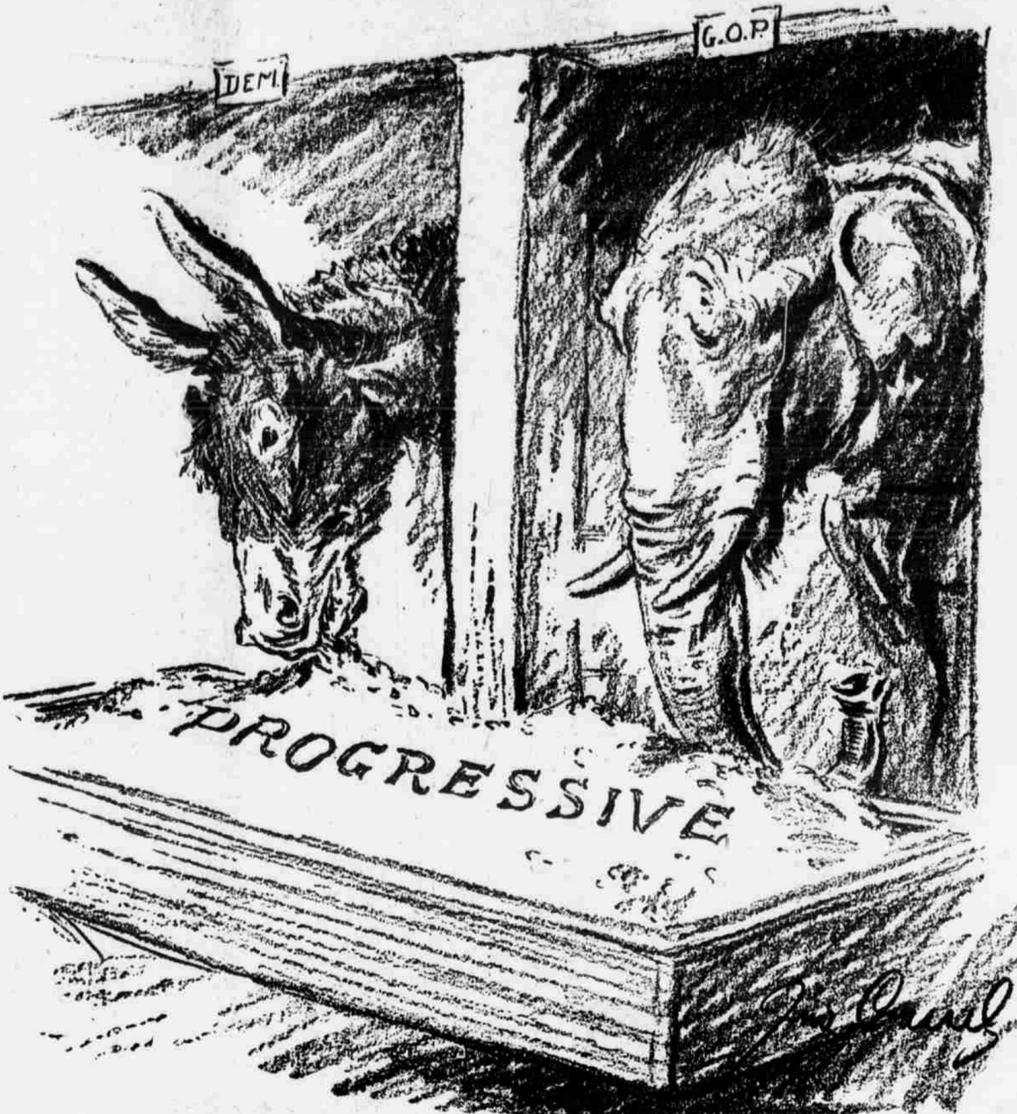
Pascal d'Angelo, in the Century, avers that the names of some modern poets are like "decapitated giants bleeding black oblivion." Pretty tough, when you come to think of it.

"We were walking along the avenue one day, the devil and I," remarks Lincoln Steffens, as a prelude to something else. We should think a man with his experience in muckraking would avoid such company.

JOHN KEETS.

Some Like It. Some Don't

Copyright, 1922, New York Evening World by Press Pub. Co. 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.

A Coarse Criticism.

To the Editor of The Evening World: Lady Astor has delivered her last verbal message—or shall we say order?

I wonder how long it would take you and all other American editors, preachers and people to scream out for the deportation of Mr. De Valera had he tried to regulate everything, political and otherwise, and insult all America that didn't think just exactly like himself when he was here in the land of his birth.

What right did this woman have that he didn't have? He didn't and couldn't insult any one, or try to regulate anything here because he is a gentleman. But what screaming headlines you would have demanding his deportation! You fail to see how pitifully ridiculous your original sycophancy to British royalty makes you appear in the eyes of all real Americans.

Of course, you have plenty of company. C. C.

Police Trials.

To the Editor of The Evening World: I have visited your wonderful city for the last few weeks and have admired your great city and naturally observed your police. Your traffic police are wonderful and police on patrol seem to be alert and intelligent. But when I visited Police Headquarters last Thursday to hear the trials of police officers charged with violations of the rules, I found the trial room crowded with patrolmen charged with various offenses, but no superior officer on charges. You must have a saintly bunch of Sergeants, Lieutenants and Captains. I asked one young patrolman, who was fined two-days' pay for the heinous offense of talking to a citizen for five minutes, if the superior officers are ever brought up on charges. He said no, unless they commit murder. J. O. Chicago, May 26, 1922.

A Share in the Land.

To the Editor of The Evening World: If we are determined not to restore the land to the people, we must suppress the Bible, for the reason that the Bible from Genesis to Revelation teaches us that God made this earth for all. The writer has a collection of scriptural quotations, probably 1,000 in number, by Frederick Verinder of England to this effect. Jesus said: "I came not to destroy the law nor the prophets, but to fulfill." The prophets, Jeremiah, Isaiah, Michael and many others, foretold a time when swords should be beaten into ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks, and the nations learn to no more. It is not that glad time near at hand? Have we not had enough of war and its woes? The life more abundant was what Christ taught, and said he or to give. The land holders of

that day as of this denied men equality of opportunity in the use of the earth and its resources, and so Jesus was crucified, his voice silenced in death, as was that of every other who dared to insist on absolute justice between man and man.

The writer, talking on this subject with an old gentleman in California some three years since, was silenced by his saying, "I don't believe in the word of the Bible." Again talking with a communicant of the Catholic Church recently, he said he didn't believe there was any God, and challenged me to prove it! As I have frequently said before, the injustice of the world has made criminals, apostates and desperadoes of men.

We have in great part ignored the teachings of that book of books, "Judge not, that ye be not judged. Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord." Equality of opportunity in the use of the earth will restore to men their birthright in the land and bring a practical application of God's words here in human affairs. Do we desire it? J. Y. PRICE. Inwood, May 21.

Suzanne.

To the Editor of The Evening World: Recently I visited the Masonic Fashion Show and Exposition, and was particularly interested in the gigantic baobab, Suzanne, captured in Borneo.

Suzanne weighed about 300 pounds, stood about 5 feet 11 inches in her socks, and admitted to the age of thirty-five years. She had a young bambino of seventeen months hanging onto her skirts.

Now, the point is this: Will she, in some future age, be the acknowledged ancestor of a new species of protoplasmic humanity, or will she, like the dinosaur of prehistoric times, become merely femur antagonistic? WILLIAM REID. Bronx, May 23, 1922.

A Memory.

To the Editor of The Evening World: Now that Lillian Russell is in the limelight again as a student of immigration a picture comes to my memory of a girlish figure standing before the curtain in response to a furious encore. She wears a pink dress with short skirt, such as are worn now, but with shoulders more prettily covered than in the present style.

The audience applauds wildly, and calls for "The Silver Line." I am charmed, not only with the girl's elegance, grace, and modest bearing, but more with her lovely voice and the waltz-rhythm of the song.

Lillian Russell singing "The Silver Line." A memory which is a joy forever!

I am glad that she has lived long to do good, as well as to give pleasure to so many. The land holders of

UNCOMMON SENSE

By John Blake

Copyright, 1922, by John Blake.

PLAN.

Cities are congested and unhealthy and ugly and hard to get about in because they just grew.

Many of them are beautiful in spots and pleasant enough to live in—if one has enough money to live in the most desirable parts of them.

But always there are slums, where the houses are dark and dingy and the streets narrow and dirty.

Even little towns have their slums, usually in the outskirts that are scattered about them, or in little congested centres left to decay because trade or dwelling sections have gone elsewhere.

And the reason why cities are always ragged and patchy and not at all what they ought to be is because nobody plans them until too late.

A great builder named Hausmann did make over Paris to some extent, laying out great boulevards and setting a system on which the rest of the city was to be built.

But already there were vast districts which could not be built over, and these he had to leave as they were.

When the City of Washington was built, another architect, L'Enfant, provided a plan for it.

But the plan was only half followed, with the result that much of the city is ugly and uncomfortable.

It will take scores of years and millions of dollars to make it what it ought to be.

If any great nation should decide to-day to build a new capital, it would be built according to plan, and it would be beautiful and healthful and a delightful place in which to live.

But it is too late to make the old cities over. People settle in homes and will not leave them, and the people decide what shall be done about rebuilding.

We speak of city planning to-day partly because such a thing has just been suggested for New York, but chiefly because the ragged and irregular growth of cities is much like the ragged and irregular growth of human lives which are not planned in the beginning, the plans being followed throughout life.

The man who plans his career—his education, his business, his home—will have a life that is orderly and beautiful.

The man who just grows will realize some time that he too is at loose ends, and that he needs rebuilding and rearranging. And then it will be quite too late to do anything about it.

WHOSE BIRTHDAY?

MAY 25TH.—CHARLES II, King of England, was born on the 29th of May, 1630, and died on the 6th of February, 1685. After many years of exile in Europe he was recalled to the throne of England as a result of dissensions among the Puritan leaders. The evil reputation which his extravagances and profligacies gained for him cannot hide the greatness of his character which is manifest in the way he dealt with the numerous difficulties that continually confronted

him. His own character and Roman Catholic tendencies aroused the suspicion of his people and had results such as the Popish and Rye-House plots. On the other side he was faced by the powerful and ambitious King of France, Louis XIV. The wars with Holland left England mistress of the sea. It was he who in settlement of a debt of 16,000 granted Pennsylvania to William Penn. It was during his reign that the Great Plague which ravaged England occurred and was followed by the fire which consumed 10,000 houses in London.

Romances of Industry

By Winthrop Biddle. Copyright, 1922, (New York Evening World) by Press Publishing Co.

XX.—THE FUR THAT IS COSTLIER THAN GOLD.

When Vitus Bering sailed down from Kamchatka under the orders of Peter the Great in the second quarter of the Eighteenth Century he discovered more than Alaska and the sea that bears his name.

Shipwrecked on an island covered with kelp, the Russians saw the kelp jumping around as if it were alive. The animals that made the kelp jump around were what the Russians called sea-beaver (morski bobr) and what the English-speaking peoples later named the sea-otter.

Having used the rancid but only available meat of the sea-otter for food, the shipwrecked crew, after the death of their leader, made their way in an improvised skiff to Siberia—and to the famous fur market of Yakutsk.

At Yakutsk the keen Chinese traders paid from \$100 to \$150 (in modern value) to the Pacific vikings for every one of the 1,000 odd pelts which they wore as clothing. And the sea-otter race was on.

The English, the Americans and the French got into the game—always in addition to the Russians. The sea-otter was shot, netted, clubbed and otherwise captured, dead or alive, to the extent of many hundreds of thousands.

Just before we bought Alaska from Russia, the Russians were getting about 400 sea-otter a year. By 1875 the American hunters were capturing 2,000 a year. At Kodiak, off the Alaskan peninsula, the Americans were getting as many as six thousand otter in a year. Oonalaaska was yielding 2,000, the Frybilot islands 5,000, Cook's inlet 3,000.

In the scramble for his skin, the sea-otter just vanished—that's all. His present habitat is almost limited to the Commander Islands, where the Russian imperial government was trying to save the remnant of the species by rigid hunting laws. We do not know what Bolshevism has done to save the sea-otter—or finish him.

In New York, the other day, a woman who owns a sea-otter skin decided to sell it for \$5,000. You will find sea-otter quoted at from \$2,000 to \$2,500—but you'll have a mighty hard time getting the pelts for that or almost any other amount.

This refers, of course, to the real sea-otter skin. For sea-otter skin, as for many other kinds of furs, there are substitutes.

The "sea-beaver," like the land-beaver, which served as the basis of the Astor fortune, served as the motive for the exploration of the Pacific Coast of Northern America, just as gold served as the motive for the exploration of Southern Siberia and Mexico.

WHERE DID YOU GET THAT WORD?

171—CONSIDER.

A page of profound philosophy is concealed in the word "consider." The word "star" is a component part of the word "consider." Aryan man, early in his childhood, contemplated the stars as the source of wisdom when he carried out the process of "considering" (thinking over or fixing one's thought on) any grave thing.

So the mental process was designated as "considero," to be with the stars (con, "with," and "sidus," "genitive" "sideris," of star).

"From the hills cometh thy strength," says one of the old sayings of the world, derived from the Jewish race. The forebears of the people who created the word "consider" looked even higher than the hills. They raised their eyes to the stars themselves.

"That's a Fact"

By Albert P. Southwick. Copyright, 1922, New York Evening World by Press Publishing Co.

Agate was named from the river Achates, in Sicily, where it was first found.

Dr. Syntax was the pseudonym of an able but eccentric man named William Combe, who wrote "Adventures in Search of the Picturesque," a very popular work of about a century ago. Illustrated by Rowlandson, it was published in the Strand, London, and had for that time an almost unparalleled success. Combe was extravagant and exhausted not only an inherited fortune but also enormous sums earned by his facile pen. He died in the King's Bench Prison.

Et cetera means "and so forth" or "and others," and as it is a neuter plural, should never be applied to persons. It is, however, a common error in closing a list of persons present at a meeting or ceremonial to add the symbol, &c. or etc.

At first, pens were made of reeds and such are still used in some parts of the extreme East. The earliest notice of quills is in a passage of Isidore, who died in 635, he mentioning, as writing materials, reeds and feathers. In a Latin poem by Adelmus, who died in 109, allusion is made to writing with a peacock's quill. Beckmann tells us that Whittion saw a MS. of the Gospels written in the ninth century, in which the Evangelists were represented with quill pens in their hands. Soon after this period, reeds seem to have been discarded in favor of quills.