

The Evening World

ESTABLISHED BY JOSEPH PULITZER.
Published Daily Except Sunday by The Press Publishing Company, No. 13 to 23 Park Row, New York.
RALPH PULITZER, President, 63 Park Row.
J. ANGLUS SHAW, Treasurer, 63 Park Row.
JOSEPH PULITZER, Secretary, 63 Park Row.
MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited to this paper and also the local news published herein.

WORTHY OF THE NATION.

THE Lincoln Memorial dedicated in Washington to-day is in itself a monument of which any country, ancient or modern, might be proud.

But no visitor to the national capital will ever forget how gloriously the Lincoln Memorial takes its place in that great monumental axis which already makes Washington one of the most impressive of cities.

The Capitol, the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial, Arlington Cemetery—grandly distanced one from another, superbly simple, lead the eye along a line which links the Nation's living with its immortal dead.

That is, indeed, an inspiring vista. No capital in the world can offer anything finer, more in keeping with the national character. When the projected marble bridge across the Potomac completes the plan, Washington will have something to compare with anything Europe can show in the way of memorial to the past.

In dignity, simplicity and permanence, this group of monuments in the capital of the United States is worthy forever to lift the eyes and thrill the hearts of the American people.

To-day they dedicate one of the most beautiful buildings of all time to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

BOTTOMLEY.

HORATIO BOTTOMLEY, former editor of John Bull, tried in London on the charge of swindling the people while posing as the "people's friend," said to the jury:

"It would be an appalling disaster and the most appalling error in justice that the world has ever known if a verdict of guilty is found against me."

It took the jury only twenty-seven minutes to find just that verdict. And the Judge straightway sentenced Bottomley to seven years of penal servitude.

Here is a man who built up a pseudo-popularity in England by flattering and feeding popular prejudices. He worked anti-Americanism for all there was in it. He exploited any passing grudge or passion for all it was worth—to him.

Misusing people's money will bring such a man to jail.

How about misusing their minds?

A FULL TEST.

GAETANO AMEDEO, who was recently acquitted of the shooting of a man by a Bronx jury, was not entirely satisfied. He realized that a distinction existed between legal acquittal and moral exoneration.

To test this distinction he hit on the novel plan of inviting the jurymen to dine with him at his home. The invitations were issued singly, and all twelve of the jury accepted.

Now Amedeo feels satisfied. He rightly believes that the individual jurors would not accept hospitality on a "technicality." If the men who know the worst about him are ready to be friends and guests, he can rightly assume that the justification of his act was complete.

Needless to say, many a criminal who has gone free would not dare make a similar test.

FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.

WHAT is to be the Democratic policy toward the passage of the infamous Tariff Law the Republican Party proposes to foist on the country? And what is the Democratic duty?

From a partisan standpoint the Democrats could do no better than to let the Tariff Bill pass, secure in the knowledge that the country that sickened of the Payne-Aldrich tariff would be even more completely disgusted by the impending monstrosity. By 1924 the voters would be clamoring for another change. The party not responsible for the tariff would profit.

But that puts the matter on a low plane. It is selfish. It is thinking for the party rather than for the country.

Another way is to save the country from the tariff. This can be done if the Democrats in the Senate desire.

Republican consideration of a cloture measure to curb Democratic filibustering is purely academic and meant to impress the public. The Democrats can defeat the Tariff Bill by the relatively simple expedient of calling for roll-calls on each of the thousands of questions and amendments.

Technically, this would not be a filibuster. Cloture would not affect it. No Democratic Senator need wear out his voice with oratory. A single speech by one Senator stating the policy of the Democrats would be enough.

Thousands of roll-calls would delay the bill indefinitely and would wear out the wavering public support of the bill. Accompanying the pledge of a demand for roll-calls could come the offer to

expedite any other business whenever the tariff is put aside.

The only justification for a filibuster is public service. The public is the judge of the rightness of the cause. In the case of the tariff the public would indorse a filibuster by roll-calls. By November the voters may be willing to reverse the majority in the House so that a Fordney-McCumber bill will be impossible.

GET BACK ITS MEANING.

THE EVENING WORLD received yesterday the following letter:

To the Editor of The Evening World:
For years before the World War, Memorial Day had almost lost semblance to a day for giving honor to those who risked and lost their lives in the Civil War. It had become a holiday devoted to athletic contests after a military parade of tribute to the memory of soldiers and sailors whose numbers decreased annually. The purveyors of athletics for a money return and of theatrical enterprises exploited the opportunities of the day for larger than average attendance.

The losses and sufferings of the World War have not restored any of the solemnity or the renewal of the sense of gratitude and honor which Memorial Day once had.

At a recent meeting of the Unknown Soldier Post, V. F. W., there was informal discussion of a proposal that all those who use the holiday for money-making by exhibitions, whether athletic or dramatic, be urged to give a generous proportion—say, one-half—of their Memorial Day profits to any established agency devoted to the care and comfort of disabled soldiers, sailors or marines. The agency to be approved by the Grand Army of the Republic, the Spanish War Veterans, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion and the United States Veterans' Bureau.

At this time of year the tendency of the American to enjoy himself in the open air when the opportunity of a holiday offers is not to be denied. But if each and every one feels that in his recreation he is furthering the real spirit in which the holiday was inaugurated, the real meaning of Memorial Day will be established more clearly than it has been for many years.

As to the attitude of the providers of public amusements, Col. T. L. Huston, commander of the Unknown Soldier Post, gave the suggestion cordial approval; there are few whose pockets would be hit harder by the establishment of such a tradition than the half owner of the New York American Baseball Club.

The suggestion was too late for general action before to-morrow. There is time before another Memorial Day to accomplish much for the revival of the true meaning of Memorial Day and for the gathering of funds to give to the sick and disabled of war that which they deserve—to make them whole if may be, and to keep them as nearly comfortable in body and mind as can be accomplished by human aid.

LINDSAY DENISON.
May 29, 1922.

The Evening World gladly prints this letter as a Memorial Day editorial. The suggestion it contains is an excellent one.

It needn't take a year to find out what the public thinks of the proposal.

It needn't take a year to find out how many amusement proprietors indorse the plan of contributing part of their Memorial Day profits to the genuine Memorial Day purpose of helping the Nation's disabled fighters.

The time to boost the idea is now. Next Memorial Day should see it in action.

Mr. Hearst's morning newspaper prints an editorial, entitled "Ship and Travel by American Steamers." One sentence reads: "When we plan a trip to Europe, South America, the West Indies or the Far East, let's go on an American steamer."

For the sake of the American Merchant Marine, isn't it too bad that bright thought did not come a week sooner so that Mr. Hearst could have cancelled his passage on the "British owned" Aquitania?

Maybe some one of Mr. Hearst's staff will send him a marked copy so that he can come home under the American flag.

ACHES AND PAINS

Felix Plateau, a Belgian naturalist, figures out that the oyster has muscle enough to carry a weight of thirty-seven and one-half pounds. On the same basis could tote a locomotive on each shoulder. In proportion, a bee is thirty times as strong as a horse, with no allowance for the stimulating power of his sting!

Prof. John F. Smith of Berea College contributes to the Christian Advocate an instructive bird's-eye view of the attitude of the younger mountaineers of Appalachia on going to church. The preachers exhort too long and are not paid enough. Two remedies suggested read:

"Have a clock that will ring a loud alarm at the end of an hour, and then, if things don't stop, shoot."

"Pay the preacher enough to enable him to buy a book occasionally, a suit of clothes when he needs it, and to keep his family out of the poorhouse."

James Joyce has written a big book called "Ulysses," which, he says, contains all he has been able to think. A rapt reviewer proclaims it as a masterpiece, but admits he is unable to understand what it is about. The original Ulysses wandered a good deal, we believe.

The weavers of the blue will be very few to-day, but the numbers in khaki will be vast. We have always managed our wars so as to have an unbroken line of mourners.

Full-mast the flag,
Let us not weep to-day,
But glory rather
In the ended fray!

JOHN KEETZ.

"Stepping On It"

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.

"Time Will Tell."
To the Editor of The Evening World:
So much has the wet symposium at Madison Square—wet throughout, to say the least—upset the mind of the dries that after the storm was over one of them mistook the words "Time alone will tell" as a rainbow in favor of Prohibition.

Yes, time will tell again, if history teaches anything, that so-called "reforms" which, like Prohibition, are soaked in religious prejudice and political ignorance, are only passing examples of the eternal egotism and recklessness of the human race. J. V. P.
New York, May 25.

The "Mythical" League.
To the Editor of The Evening World:
We wonder if your paper has the least idea how your constant prating on a league that ain't or never will be is grating on the nerves of your readers? We are informed that there is no such animal. It was started 'tis true in Europe, but has long since died for want of nourishment, and the only one who appears to know anything about a league is The New York World. In The Sunday World of even date we read "Argentina's New Head Is for the League." Well, you are playing safe here. Perhaps poor little Argentina will make no peep, but outside of England—who would be the whole league if there really was one—who else is in this mythical league?

LIFE LONG WORLD READER.
New York, May 21, 1922.

Inheritance of Power.
To the Editor of The Evening World:
The monarchical principle is generally discarded. If the first monarchs were distinguished by better qualities, experience often showed their successors to be failures or worse.

Nowadays we have mostly republics and the remaining monarchs have their political power controlled by popular representation in different degrees from what is almost a republic in England to almost autocracy in Japan.

But economic power is almost as absolute as in the olden times.

The person with no profit-bringing property needs a job to exist. To get the job begging of another man for a permit to work is necessary. This is degrading in itself.

The concentration of capital has the consequence that big industries are controlled by one or few men. All the disadvantages of autocracy appear. Detachment of power to irre-

ponsible minor bosses, favoritism, crowding down of the workers, &c. Thousands of families can be put on the street by the will of one man.

Of course there is "freedom of contract" that means the worker has the choice between acceptance of the conditions or starvation.

Conservative people pretend the introduction of democracy in the economic relations would endanger the prosperity of the country. This is at least doubtful, but no doubt can be about the injustice to let the power to decide the fate of thousands supposed equals be inherited.

Even if it is taken for granted that the so-called self-made man is the right man to rule, the news shows that the scions of our many dynasties are as often unfit for any usefulness as those of the blue-blooded dynasties.

Nobody ought to be able to inherit power over other men combined with security of a life of luxury. The maximum of inheritance ought to be a moderate existence for lifetime. He who chooses to be a parasite should be an inexpensive parasite.

Why not at first prevent the inheritance of gigantic fortunes in one hand? L. SIMPLETON.
New York, May 28, 1922.

Merry On the Bench.
To the Editor of The Evening World:
Recently your newspaper columns have been filled with opinions as to how to stop the crime wave.

One of our Judges in order to perfect himself in his office suggested that each one of the Criminal Court take a term in prison.

It was said in Plato's time that none could enter the academy unless he studied geometry. Would it not be better if the learned Judges would take a course in sociology? One Judge sentencing a criminal recently said: "Jessie James was a piker, alongside of you." He also suggested a sentence of death for future law-breakers.

Has prison or hanging done any good? Bernard Shaw, Lombroso, Brand Whitlock have written volumes on the effects. Why shouldn't Judges take a course in Freudism or the science of society? Lombroso, the criminologist, showed that every hardened criminal has a blood clot on his brain.

In sentencing criminals to jail I would commend the lines of Shakespeare on mercy, the quality of which is not strained: "It becomes an enthroned Monarch better than his crown. It's an attribute of the omnipotent." S. H.
Brooklyn, May 28, 1922.

UNCOMMON SENSE

By John Blake

Copyright, 1922, by John Blake

LET YOUR LIGHT SHINE.

The best advertised institution in the universe is the sun. From the beginning of creation the people of the world have known of it. They have known that it gives heat and light, that it rises in the East and sinks in the West.

They began talking of it as soon as they acquired speech.

Before they learned better, they worshipped it. And all because throughout the day it was visible in the sky, warming their bodies and giving the light that enabled them to see.

Were it possible for a human being to go about bearing a light one-billionth part as bright as that of the sun, that human being would be known to all men.

His qualities, good or bad, would be known, for he would always be the centre of attention.

If he had something to sell, people would examine it, and if they found it desirable they would buy it.

If he had the qualifications for public life, they would be known, and public office would be bestowed upon him.

If he were a bad man, or a weak man, or an inferior man, it would be impossible to hide these defects.

Bearing such a light about, every eye would be upon him. In other words, he would be advertised.

Every man should desire to be advertised. If he does not desire to be advertised—to have his qualities known to his fellow men—there is something wrong with him.

If he does not want his business advertised, there is something wrong with his business.

As a matter of fact, every honest man wants his fellow citizens to know that he is honest.

Every man who has honest goods to sell wants his fellow men to know that his goods are honest.

For if he is honest, he will be respected. If his goods are honest, people will buy them.

The man who understands advertising merely understands the art of making his merits or the merits of what he has to sell known to the world.

He must stand or fall by what he sells. No business firm can long continue a policy of wide advertising unless the advertising tells the truth.

Truth will bear the light. Men who have only falsehoods to tell about themselves or their wares had better not advertise.

WHOSE BIRTHDAY?

MAY 30—PETER THE GREAT.

Emperor of Russia, was born on the 30th of May, 1682, and died on the 8th of February, 1725. In his early life he greatly admired Louis XIV, and when, upon the abdication of his half-brother Ivan, in 1696, he became sole ruler, he used Louis's policies for a model. It was Peter the Great who first attempted to Europeanize his subjects by making them discard their Asiatic costumes and beards. He transferred the capital from Moscow

to a city built by himself which he called St. Petersburg and which was renamed Petrograd during the late war. He also had a French architect build him a palace, the Peterhof, on the model of Versailles. It was Peter who inaugurated the policy of obtaining for Russia ice-free ports, by pushing her boundaries eastward to the Pacific and southward to Constantinople. He was very progressive and during his reign did all in his power not only to further agriculture and commerce, but also to encourage sciences and arts.

MUSICAL CLASSICS

How and Why They Were Written

By AUGUSTUS PERRY
Copyright, 1922, (New York Evening World) by Press Publishing Co.

VERDI'S "RIGOLETTO."

Verdi and his collaborator, Francesco Maria Piave, decided upon Victor Hugo's romance "Le roi s'amuse" ("The King Amuses Himself") as a suitable work on which to base a libretto. They named the opera "Le Maledizione" ("The Malediction"). When Signor Piave completed the text he determined to show it to the police first, in view of the fact that the censors all over Europe were watching stage productions very carefully since the political events of 1848-49.

Naturally, the authorities forbade the production of an opera in which a monarch is shown in such an aspect as Francis I. When Verdi heard this, he refused to accept any libretto but "The Malediction." Signor Piave and the maestro of the Fenice Theatre in Venice were distracted by the composer's obstinacy. The season was drawing to a close and they had to have a grand opera for the carnival. Finally they received aid from a source whence none was expected. Martello, the Chief of Police, was a great admirer of Verdi. He loved art, particularly the art of music. One day, when affairs were at a standstill, he came to Signor Piave's studio and said, "Here is your business. I have found it, and we shall have the opera." The Chief brought out some papers and explained his solution of the problem. He suggested that the "King" be changed to the "Duke of Mantua" and the title to "Rigoletto." Verdi was satisfied with these alterations.

The composer retired to the village of Busseto and, working at fever heat, he completed "Rigoletto" in forty days. Verdi achieved a great genuine success at the first performance in Venice.

There is an interesting little story about the famous tenor aria, "La donna è mobile" ("Woman is Fickle"). While the rehearsals were going on, the tenor noticed that there was a break in his specimens. He repeatedly asked Verdi for the missing song. A day before the premiere Verdi gave him "La donna è mobile" and cautioned him not to sing or whistle a note of it before any one. Then the whole cast was given the same warning. The following night, at the opening performance, this song created such a sensation that the audience began to applaud before it was finished. Verdi displayed great wisdom in thus withholding the aria until the last moment. He knew the quickness of Venetian ears, and that song would be all over the town if he gave it out too soon.

"GOD—OR GORILLA."

A Letter From the Author.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

The criticism of "God—or Gorilla" published on your editorial page May 17 cannot be objected to on the ground that it is hostile. Its distortion of truth is another matter. Mr. Ransome Sutton not only garbled the text of his references to the book, but he also garbled and distorted its significance. He professes not to believe the writer's accusations against the venerable and respected editor, and schematizing for mutilating and schematizing for mutilating which he illustrated and made graphic the theory which he succeeded in imposing upon the Suttons of the past fifty years as "established fact."

Mr. Sutton should not only read Haeckel's own explanation of his mutilations, but also read the explanation of the facts, but he should also avoid any mutilation of any text which he himself professes to quote. Surely if Mr. Sutton undertakes to review a book crammed with quotations, each of which is marked by a signpost to make it easy for the reviewer to check up the facts to which it calls the attention of modern evolutionists, he should at least equip himself for the task by reading the book. If he didn't read it, why did he review it? If he did read it, why did he put into it that which it doesn't contain?

He attributes to the author "many very startling statements." Why hasn't he met one of those "startling statements" squarely? With a reference to the Catholic Church he says: "Yet they printed 340 pages of such statements." "God—or Gorilla" is not a Catholic book. It is a book of facts derived from the works of agnostics and free-thinkers. It arranges in deadly parallel exact, not garbled, quotations from Ernst Haeckel, Charles Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, Ballou, Sir Arthur Keith, Sir Ray Lankester, Sir William Bateson, Bernard Cohn, Victor W. Baurbank, Conclis, Ostborn, de Visser, Pils, Wiegand, Weismann, Hertwig, Dreisch, Schaffhausen, Smith Woodward, G. Elliott Smith, Dubois, Gregory, Hrdlicka, Vernon Kellogg, Knight, Kramberger, Jacques Loeb of the Rockefeller Institute, Lyell, Marx, McGregor, Metchnikoff, Morgan, Obermaier, Schwabbe, H. G. Wells and scores of others.

We have not been afraid to read the works of these men or to call the truth from their labors, using their own phraseology; fixing the references by edition, page number, year, publisher and author. Why not be sportsmen and before dismissing "God—or Gorilla" have it read by an unbiased reviewer, as we have read the works which you do not criticize us for having read?

The book is dedicated "To All Lovers of Truth," and if as a lover of truth you can find any spot between its covers in which we have presumed against truth, we shall thank you for pointing out the error.

ALFRED W. MCANK.
May 18, 1922.