

New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1915.

Published and printed by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation, at No. 100 Nassau Street, New York.

Subscription Rates: By Mail, Postage Paid, outside of Greater New York.

Table with columns for FOREIGN RATES, CANADIAN RATES, and DAILY AND SUNDAY rates for various durations (1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year).

Entered at the Postoffice at New York as Second Class Matter.

You can purchase merchandise advertised in THE TRIBUNE with absolute safety—for if dissatisfaction results in any case THE TRIBUNE guarantees to pay your money back upon request.

Culture's Spread.

The contagion of example is having a delightful demonstration in Mexico. The Mexican Constitutionals, though their uprisings long antedated the German drive through Belgium, have shown themselves not too proud to ape the greatest of all belligerents.

Thus General Pablo Gonzalez, who commands Mexico City for the Carranza government, has only just received a telegram from his faithful subordinate, Lieutenant Colonel Galicia, informing him that the head of General Juan B. Hernandez, a relative of General Huerta and formerly an intimate friend of Porfirio Diaz, was being shipped to him from Esperanza, State of Vera Cruz, as a Christmas present.

"Teetotal Tyranny."

They have in London a good name for the sort of thing for which the State Prohibition Commissioner of West Virginia is sponsor. It is "teetotal tyranny."

The Commissioner (his name, by the way, is Fred O. Blue) has obtained injunctions restraining the Baltimore & Ohio, Western Maryland and Chesapeake & Ohio railroads from permitting passengers in West Virginia to carry liquor labeled as such in their personal baggage.

But possibly the surest means of defence against Mr. Blue's despotism is to transfer the contents of the whiskey bottle to one's stomach just before the conductor approaches to take one's ticket and search one's baggage.

America's Grudge Against Germany.

Many attempts have been made to account for the singular perversity of American sentiment in the present war, but the Germans themselves are not satisfied with the explanations provided by their brethren in this country.

It was not found in this country. The true interpretation of our coldness toward Germany and her allies has been worked out by Dr. Henri Marzalli, Professor of National History at the University of Budapest.

viding for the sustenance of Belgium. He explains the case thus:

The Germans, condemned by England to die of hunger, could not provide for it, and why should the English and French spend their money on people living under German domination?

He observes that our annoyance on this account does not speak well for our humanity, but he is satisfied that it helps to account for our unreasoning and otherwise incomprehensible dislike of Germany.

Salonica—Is It To Be Corunna or Torres Vedras?

For all military observers the campaign in the Balkans has already recalled the parallel of the Peninsula War, and the latest operations about Salonica raise the interesting questions: Is this city to prove a Corunna, or will the Anglo-French force be able to draw before it such lines as Wellington drew at Torres Vedras before Lisbon?

Going back to the Napoleonic episode, it will be recalled that the year 1808 saw the great Emperor actually at the summit of his power, although his fortunes were to continue favorable for several years to come.

In 1808 the British, having failed in a number of expeditions, sent an army to Portugal, which was successful in effecting a landing and in driving Junot out of the Braganza Kingdom.

It fell to the part of Soul to operate against the British, and he took the field against Sir John Moore, whose little army had crossed the Spanish boundary.

But Napoleon had now won Wagram and was able to send new troops to Spain. His great marshal, Massena, hastened south, organized a great drive, before which Wellington had to retreat, as the Anglo-British expedition is now retreating.

When the British returned to Spain the whole country rose in rebellion against the French, and Napoleon was confronted by the first of the several national uprisings which mined him.

If the Allies can keep their foothold in the Balkans they will compel the Germans to keep an army in front of them. It is possible that the Bulgars may bear the brunt of the fighting for the moment; but Bulgar numbers are limited and there is grave danger that Greek national apprehensions may be roused by long continued occupation of Greek soil by the hereditary enemy.

What must be recognized is that the Germans are faced with the same dangers that finally destroyed Napoleon. They occupy an enormous area of conquered territory in Russia, in Serbia, in Belgium and in France.

order and rebellion in the conquered territory are they are obliged to maintain large garrisons. Many hundreds of thousands of men are thus occupied behind the battle line.

The main thing from the Allied point of view is to multiply the points of friction for the Germans, because the German numbers are necessarily inferior to those of their opponents and their reserves far less numerous.

The chief concern for the Germans is to drive the Allies out of the Balkans altogether. If they take Salonica there is no point at which the Allies can make a really dangerous landing, because of the character of the country.

The whole military faith of the Allies is expressed in the belief that the German resources in men and money are beginning to fail, and that in some months it is going to be difficult for the Germans to find numbers sufficient to hold all the fronts.

In the present phase of the Great War it is essential to recall the Napoleonic parallels because Germany seems now, so far as any one can judge, quite in the position of France when the Emperor had won his greatest triumphs and was already beginning to suffer from the gradual decline in the material of his armies and France was slowly beginning to manifest a weariness of war which no field glory could quite satisfy.

How unfortunate that at a time such as this, when the United States, with such a rare opportunity to assert itself among the nations and command the respect of the entire world, should have at its head an epistolarian who has instead brought ridicule on us all, and who has for the sake of politics caused to be sacrificed the lives of some of our countrymen and the honor of the nation.

Santa Claus in Japan.

It is reported that toy factories in Tokio, Yokohama, Shidzuoka and Nagoya are working overtime on orders from the United States—orders that in normal times the toy-makers of Nuremberg, Dresden and other places in Germany might have received.

Even if Santa Claus has been compelled to transfer his base of supplies to the island empire on the other side of the Pacific, he needs all the help he can get, till "Thousands at his bidding speed And post o'er land and ocean without rest."

Monitors Again Popular.

Three monitors of the American type were building in British yards for the Brazilian navy when this war began, and were promptly "commandeered" by the British admiralty.

So the monitor, long neglected, has come into its own again under the British flag that has habitually scorned it, for the admiralty in the light of the Belgian experience ordered that more of these light and powerful vessels should be built.

"DO THEY WANT ROOSEVELT?"

What Three Years Have Taught Us About Him.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Do the people want Roosevelt? One might better ask, What do the people want? I imagine just now they want most of all to get rid of what they have when they look back upon the last three years and see the terrible havoc that has been made of most of the things they hold dear; when they see in every nation contempt where they saw respect before.

These three years have certainly taught the American people that they don't want a man whose people are being murdered; whose women outraged, their children put to torture, their property destroyed and stolen, when these people Americans cry for the protection their Constitution gave them—to be told to get out of Mexico—the people certainly don't want an Executive who, not satisfied with denying protection from these cut-throat rebels, deliberately uses the great power of this nation to aid and abet these very criminals, to use every power of this government to hamper and destroy the only upholder of law and order in Mexico.

In view of these things, the American people do want, I imagine, the most prominent man in sight just now, who might be expected in each and every case to do exactly the opposite—Theodore Roosevelt, so I guess until some one else turns up he's the man.

None Stronger than He.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I am constrained to write you in regard to your apparent changed convictions regarding Mr. Roosevelt as a Presidential candidate.

I believe you are performing a noble task in preaching preparedness, in properly criticizing Mr. Wilson's vacillation in foreign affairs and in supporting the cause of the Allies, not because of any sentimental reasons, sentimental affection for the Allies (although we owe them much and the Central Powers little), but because of the immoral conduct of Germany and its allies.

Four for Roosevelt.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Congratulations on your editorial "Do They Want Roosevelt?" I can assure you that at least four voters in our family want him.

All power to your pen, and rest assured that in fearlessly performing your duty as an American and you are setting an example which other editors should emulate and all patriotic Americans encourage.

An American Asset.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Wherein is Colonel Roosevelt a different man now than when he was President—when he was lauded by America and the whole world? What man has the comprehensive grasp of affairs in this country, in peace or war, foreign or domestic? Are not "I am your brother's keeper" enemies he has made a badge of honor and a testimony of his public courage? Has law-abiding "big business" a better or more intelligent friend? Have the workmen a better or more intelligent friend, proved and tried?

Republican Patriotism.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The Tribune editorial of some days ago warning the Republican party against following the straddling anti-American policy of the present administration was of a high order of patriotism, but one wonders why the party of Lincoln, Seward, Grant, McKinley and Roosevelt should need such warning.

Surely, whatever faults the G. O. P. has had in the past lack of patriotism has been one of them, and it is a far cry from these men to Buchanan, Vallandigham, Bryan and Hearst.

"WELL, THERE'S NOTHING LEFT BUT AN ANTEPENULTIMATUM!"



IT IS OUR WAR, TOO.

The United States Has More Than a Neutral's Interest.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In the course of a witty and—on the whole—excellent speech by ex-Senator Young, of Iowa, delivered before the National Security League, the speaker said: "We have treated this war as if it were our own."

In Virginia.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: On December 13 there appeared in your columns a letter asking for information as to the honor systems in force in various colleges and universities in this country.

The Dictaphone and Philology.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The Shepherd's numerals mentioned in today's Tribune are not the only Celtic peculiarity of the Yorkshire dialect. Just as the Gaels change the Latin "lucus" into "loch," so the Yorkshire peasantry are apt to appropriate male letters, e. g., "afternoon."

The Honor System at Princeton.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In answer to Anna Noll's inquiry as to the way the "honor system" works out in actual use, I should like to give the following information.

Drop Evil Associations.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Why should we go on having evil relations, diplomatic or otherwise, with nations like Germany and Austria, which repudiate every ideal we cherish, every principle we believe in, every standard of decent and humane conduct we try to live up to?

It Seems So.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: We have heard that the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has the foot and mouth disease. Is this report correct?

BETTER TO FIGHT IT OUT

Stopping the War Now Would Make Another Great War a Certainty.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In answer to Frank M. Franklin's letter on "Why Not Stop Fighting?" permit me first to call his attention to the letter signed "Anti-Militarism" on the same page in The Tribune of December 13. That is partly the answer. I desire to add, however, that there are other very good reasons why the Allies should not stop fighting.

Freedom of conduct, which has a most beneficial effect on the students taking the examination.

Since Princeton is the originator of the "honor system," it gives her undergraduates and alumni great pleasure to watch its spread throughout the country, and I assure you that in any college or school of self-respecting students it will prove fully as successful as it has here.

Measles seem to think that Americans had Germans, and that continued reiteration that Germany was forced into the war will cause us to forget, but they are vastly mistaken.

Austria has been severely punished already for taking to the sword. Hundreds of thousands of her sons have fallen, her people are starving and ruin is over the country, but as there is a just God she will probably be punished even more severely yet.

Germany are anxious to call a halt now, stating that they have done what they set out to do—crush poor little Serbia. But, like all who resort to force, they do not find it so easy to quit.

It behooves all God-fearing and justice-loving Americans to see that Germany and Austria and the Turk they forced to fight with them get their deserts.

The Allies are stronger than ever to-day and the Teutons know this well. They feel that the longer the war lasts the less chance they will have to win. "Peace talk," therefore, is inspired by them, and should not be encouraged. Germany and Austria must be crushed and militarism wiped out. It is perhaps for this very reason that the Almighty permitted this war. In no other way could militarism be abolished, and as long as Germany had a vast standing army she stood as a menace to the peace of the world.

When she is crushed, as I hope and fervently pray she soon will be, then the world will be nearer the millennium, and there may be an alliance of all nations with the object of ending wars forever.

New York, Dec. 13, 1915. J. P. HAWLEY.

Formerly Professor of Sanskrit at Dublin University.

New York, Dec. 15, 1915.

Yonkers, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1915.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

New York, Dec. 14, 1915.