

New York Tribune. First to Last—the Truth—News—Editorials—Advertisements. TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1915. Owned and published daily by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation.

must look largely to patriotic zeal in private life to better our military situation. The American Legion will bring into its organization 250,000 men who are either former soldiers or have been trained in civil occupations which fit them to serve in the various auxiliary corps of an army.

The American Duty.

The decision of Great Britain and France to prevent commodities of all sorts from reaching or leaving Germany involves considerations too grave to warrant snap judgment or hasty comment. The present incident is one which needs careful treatment quite as much from the American press as from American statesmen.

Yet there is one thing that must be kept in mind by all. What is involved—to judge from Mr. Asquith's statement—is an effort to go beyond the limits of all existing international law and usage. Under the proper course for England and France was to proclaim and maintain a blockade.

The fact that Germany, by proclaiming her war zone, goes far beyond international law and commonly accepted humanitarian views conceivably entitles her enemies to show equal disregard for the law in their relations with Germany.

But for England and France to strike at Germany by undertaking to suspend the operation of international law as between themselves and the United States—this raises a wholly different question. On the surface this seems to be the inevitable consequence of their present decision, voiced by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons and by Ambassadors Jusserand and Spring-Rice at Washington.

In such a case it is necessary for this country to consider what our rights are; what those of all other neutrals are, whose champion we thus become. It is necessary equally to consider what the ultimate effect upon American interests must be of permitting the British and their allies to establish the precedent that neutral trade in non-contraband can be held up without blockade, without offending on the part of the neutral and solely to serve the exigencies of belligerents.

Frogs vs. Frogs' Legs.

And why should not the bullfrog be protected, like the rest of our songsters? Representative Tuttle, of Caribou, Me., is making a modest, if timely, request in asking the Legislature of his state to save the marshes of Aroostook from the brooding silence that oppresses the explorer in northern latitudes. He would conserve for the continued glory of his famous county that spring chorus which interprets the moonlight or the soft nocturnal shower, which mocks the bleak Canadian winds with its promise of may-flowers and blueberries and a plentiful potato crop.

Truth About Bulgaria.

We have received the following interesting and illuminating letter from Professor Will S. Monroe, who speaks and writes with complete authority on all Bulgarian matters. It supplies an accurate and needed statement of conditions in the country which to-day holds the key to the situation in the Balkans:

Sir: The continued neutrality of the Balkan States has disturbed the mental repose of many Americans, and notably those with pro-Ally sympathy. In spite of the frequent statements of irresponsible journals that Rumania, Greece and Bulgaria are certain to break their neutrality at any moment, it comes to the writer from reasonably well informed quarters that nothing of the kind is likely to take place; and these judgments are confirmed by a recent telegram in "The London Times" from Mr. J. D. Bouchier, a correspondent who has resided in the Balkans for more than thirty years, who always observes coolly, speaks plainly and telegraphs bluntly.

In his telegram from Bucharest Mr. Bouchier points out that the prospect of intervention on the part of Rumania has grown less favorable during recent weeks and that the irredentist agitation has markedly subsided. He points out that it has been impossible for Rumania to make a forward move while Serbia continues to refuse to recognize Bulgarian rights in Macedonia. However much Serbia may want to reconcile the widespread ill-will in Bulgaria, no Serbian statesman, he thinks, would dare make spontaneous concessions to the Bulgars, but that the wisest of them would welcome a judicious statement of the wishes of the Entente powers. From his viewpoint it is fairly clear that until Bulgaria is reconciled neither Rumania nor Greece dare move.

The newspaper dispatches of the past week have entirely misinterpreted certain facts, and in consequence have given the impression that Mr. Radoslavoff's proclamation of Bulgarian neutrality was likely to be violated at any moment in favor of Germany-Austria-Hungary-Turkey. Austria, for instance, has recently sent to Bulgaria large numbers of unwilling conscripts of Bulgarian nationality from Macedonia, captured with other Serbian prisoners of war. Germany has just made an advance of \$30,000,000 as a part of the loan of \$100,000,000 contracted by Bulgaria in Berlin after the second Balkan war.

After the Finance Minister of Sofia had been refused assistance at Paris and London last May, he was forced to make his way to Berlin. The loan was delayed by the outbreak of the war. Owing to the non-fulfillment of the conditions of

the loan, public opinion in Bulgaria became irritated, and it was represented to Germany that, unless at least a part of the money should be paid at once, Bulgaria would regard the contract as void. In return for this loan Bulgaria had granted certain important concessions to Germany—the building of the railway to Porto Lagos, the construction of the new port on the Aegean and the exploitation of the rich Bulgarian coal mines at Pernik. Germany was unwilling to relinquish these valuable concessions, and she preferred to make part payment of the loan, rather than break her contract. But this transaction in no way alters Bulgaria's policy with regard to the war. Premier Radoslavoff, less than a week ago, telegraphed to a prominent Bulgarian in America that the policy of strict neutrality, defined at the beginning of the war, is still in force. Hence, it may be said with certainty that no political scheme is involved in the loan. Of course, the real danger of Bulgaria to the Allies is not so much the apprehension of her intervention against them, but the uncertainty that keeps Rumania and Greece inactive. But only the assurance of the restoration to Bulgaria of her lost Macedonian provinces in New Greece and New Serbia will remove this uncertainty. W. S. M. Montclair, Feb. 22.

New York and the Dardanelles.

The destruction of the Dardanelles forts carries a lesson for all great seaport cities which are depending for their security on land fortifications. This war has exploded the idea that modern forts are invulnerable. They have quickly yielded to attack, whether from invisible land batteries or from the turrets of warships. The great range of the new guns and the high explosives which they discharge put a fort at a great disadvantage. A helplessly fixed target it cannot survive long after its range is found. In its turn it can do comparatively little harm to moving ships or to concealed and easily shifted land batteries, ten, fifteen or twenty miles away. Liège, Namur, Maubeuge and Antwerp promptly succumbed to the modern German ordnance. The Dardanelles forts are being reduced to ruins by the fire of the new British 16-inch guns. How would this city's defences, manned by only 12-inch guns, stand up against bombardment at the new range of fifteen to twenty miles? This administration is loath to do anything which will involve the admission that we are not as well prepared for defence as we ought to be. It deliberately shuts its eyes to the lessons of the European war. Congress should have realized after Liège, Namur and Antwerp that our coast defences needed overhauling. A 12-inch weapon cannot compete with a 16-inch weapon. But instead of facing that fact the House and the Senate allowed themselves to be reassured by the statement that if our 12-inch guns were pointed a little higher they could do the work of 16-inch guns. The range could be increased by pointing up, but a lighter projectile would have to be used and its striking effect would be correspondingly diminished. If Constantinople, with its many re-lays of forts, is not safe from the attack of the newest super-dreadnoughts, evidently New York is no longer safe. The valuation which we have put on our port defences must be revised in the light of what has happened in the Dardanelles. We may awake some morning to find hostile warships in the Upper Bay, if Congress does not modernize our harbor fortifications.

Double Protection.

Some suppose that The Tribune's guarantee of advertisements is intended solely for its readers' protection. They might as justly suppose that subways are intended solely for straphangers. We are wholesalers as well as retailers in the business of protecting our customers. We protect the consumer, but we also reach beyond him to keep the dishonest advertiser from "hitching behind" the honest advertiser and stealing some of the latter's momentum. Occasionally the honest advertiser is more honest than clear sighted. He will complain that our policy is more generous than just; that we force him, willy-nilly, to adopt this policy, thus coming between him and his customer and encouraging a crop of dishonest private claimants.

Yet if such an advertiser justly turns down a complainant we protect him against any further pressing of that claim, and by our handling thereof we protect him from any loss of reputation. Those merchants who fear that our guarantee may cause a deluge of fake customers have overlooked one agreeable and easily verified trait of human nature. A hamed faker, like an ex-champion, never comes back.

Suffragists will please note that the Agamemnon has given way to the Queen Elizabeth in the battle line at the Dardanelles. Colonel Roosevelt and his four sons have enlisted in the American Legion. One of the five might now be named a corporal.

Muscle may make the hair grow, as the Boston physician avers, but some kinds turn it white.

The professor's son who turned beggar must have been aping the college president.

The model town, like the model boy, goes the limit when it cuts loose.

An Absorption in Bulgaria—Headline. Let it be removed promptly.

Obligation of Neutrality. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: We shall now see what President Wilson really meant, and how deeply he meant his timely and wise injunction with regard to the maintenance of strict neutrality.

As one or more federal officials must of

NO THOROUGHFARE.



An Open Forum THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN For Public Debate

REPEAL ALIEN LABOR LAW!

Leaders Blamed for Unemployment and High Prices. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Your editorial of to-day advocating the repeal of the alien labor law is exactly to the point.

It is intolerable that a law which has given this man Gill power to hold up the building of the subways, deprive many thousands of men of work and possibly cause incalculable inconvenience and loss to the community should continue in force.

The only good thing involved in this outrage is the probability that it will aid in opening the eyes of the public to the simple fact that the labor leaders, with their absolute selfish methods of interference, intimidation, violence and curtailment of production, are one of the most potent causes of unemployment and high prices, and that every man, woman and child in the land is indirectly paying to the labor trust a daily tax in the higher cost of living.

When this is more generally seen it is not improbable that our lawmakers may discover it to their interest to legislate for the public good rather than to the order of Gompers & Co. W. C. C. New York, Feb. 27, 1915.

To "The Star-Spangled Banner." To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Having read "B."s tirade against "The Star-Spangled Banner," which he in his queer version of patriotism terms "the blattant thing" and would sidetrack in favor of "America," I am moved to reply.

When Francis Scott Key, held a prisoner on a British man-of-war, saw by the light of bursting shells that the Stars and Stripes were "still there" he was moved by high impulses of patriotism and not "religious dignity" to write on the backs of envelopes and odd papers the words which are symbolic of American ideals and hopes, and the exultation of victory shown by the characteristic American expression "Oh, say," of which "B." religiously disapproves, is a fitting introduction to a national air that is truly American and not borrowed from a foreign country.

I rejoice greatly when they tell me physical labor will finally win. Just think of the time when miserable toll and drudgery will no longer be our lot. By all means let us invite by reason, industry, courage and faith the advent of new inventions and processes of all kinds that will unshackle man from his heavy labor.

The material welfare of the people of the United States is unequalled throughout the world. In fact, this material welfare has been one of the contributions of this country to civilization. And the very thing which your correspondent fears is bringing future misery, the substitution on a large scale of machinery to do the work of men's hands, is the means of the diffusion of this welfare.

Do the results make it appear to Mr. Van Valkenburgh that private ownership has made a mess of the production, distribution and operation of this machinery? Do you want public ownership because you think that where a machine will perform men's work by the guidance of one the public will pay the other nine men to stand by and watch? THEODORE MICHEL. Brooklyn, Feb. 28, 1915.

Machinery a Blessing. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In The Tribune of the 25th I see that your correspondent, Mr. Van Valkenburgh, is still carrying a conglomeration of the burdens of the human race on his shoulders. Along with Mr. Edison, he fears as with the introduction of so much machinery physical labor sooner or later will be unnecessary.

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Do the results make it appear to Mr. Van Valkenburgh that private ownership has made a mess of the production, distribution and operation of this machinery? Do you want public ownership because you think that where a machine will perform men's work by the guidance of one the public will pay the other nine men to stand by and watch? THEODORE MICHEL. Brooklyn, Feb. 28, 1915.

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Outworn Sentiments.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The point of view of Beatrice Raymond in The Tribune of February 26 is familiar to any one who has given thought to the sentiments of the past generation. It is with regret that we realize that to a woman of past sixty who has not been ahead of the times in her youth it is almost incomprehensible how a young woman of to-day may wish some active occupation outside of her own home.

Out of sixty-five applicants for the position she offers Mrs. Raymond selected a certain woman of thirty. Why? Surely because of some sign of superiority over the others in initiative, intelligence and capacity. And yet when Mrs. Raymond hears that she has a husband and three children she is shocked and will have none of her. The work required "light attendance a few hours daily, without meals, at \$5 a week." Here was a chance to increase the family income, give herself a needed change from accustomed routine and to be at home when her presence was most required.

To-day's nerve specialists are busy finding occupations for idle women among the rich. Among the poor necessity often plays the part of the beneficent physician and much better to find your own job, keep well and give your family the benefit of your good spirits!

Moreover, when suffrage for women necessitates giving more thought to problems of national importance individual problems will not loom so large. A SUFFRAGIST. New York, Feb. 27, 1915.

No Peace for the Unjust.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Your Brooklyn correspondent, Florence Shumway, advises Miss Drexel in your column this morning "that if she really desires constructive work for the good of her country she will cease her futile efforts for votes and devote her energies to the education of the young toward that peaceful sentiment she would see planted and fostered."

Here is an example of the inveterate tendency of the anti-suffrage mind to confine itself to one phase of human progress and to inexorably ignore more general factors. It almost seems as if these people had a strabismus in their mental vision, and one is constantly reminded by their hopelessly inadequate ways and means of bringing about peace that "where there is no vision the people perish," and that the perishing is by no means confined to dramatic phases such as war.

The loss of 30,000 lives in industry in this country last year, and 500,000 injured, is just as likely as not to be used by the peculiar, so-called reasoning of the "anti" as an argument against suffrage. Let us leave it at that. Women should not vote because the people perish, and responsibility for the most humane half of humanity might increase the percentage of lives lost and injured in peace and war if the anti-suffragists were to be given more political power! JANE HARRISON. New York, Feb. 28, 1915.

The Marginal Railway Bill.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The impression exists that the Cullen bill (S. 298) is the same, or substantially the same bill, that was vetoed by Governor Sulzer in 1913 and by Governor Glynn in 1914. This impression is erroneous.

The former Cullen bills were opposed and vetoed because they amended Section 154 of the state transportation corporations law in such way as would have permitted railroad to control water terminal corporations. The pending bill, S. 298, is not open to this objection, and is approved by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the Hon. George Clinton, of Buffalo, on behalf of the New York State Barge Canal Conference, and the Board of Estimate of the City of New York.

Its enactment is necessary to enable the City of New York to contract with the trunk lines of railroad to jointly operate for the city the city-owned Brooklyn Marginal Railway, and it would not endanger in the least any independent water terminal corporation. FRANK S. GARDNER. Secretary New York Board of Trade and Transportation. New York, Feb. 27, 1915.

POWERS OF THE DENTAL SOCIETY

One of Its Officers Corrects a Misleading Statement. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: My attention has just been called to an item in The Tribune of February 23, under the heading, "Dental Society Declared Unfair." It alleges that Assemblyman Martin McCue, "charging that the State Dental Society is a close corporation, using its power to prevent many deserving young men from obtaining licenses to practise dentistry," has introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of the statutory provisions regulating dental practice known as the State Dental Society does not grant licenses to practise dentistry. Those are issued under Section 198 of the public health laws by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, who, after passing upon the general educational and moral qualifications of candidates for licenses, admit them to the professional examinations by the State Board of Examiners, and upon the recommendation of that body issue the licenses. The only power lodged in the state society in this regard is that of indorsing the standing of boards of dental examiners in other states, upon whose licenses the Regents may issue their own, if satisfied that the candidate has a preliminary and professional education not less than that required in this state. Thus the responsibility of licensing is wholly upon the Regents. The society is authorized by the statute to prosecute unlicensed practitioners, but not to license any one.

If there be any cause therefor, the State Dental Society is quite willing to be investigated; but even in this era of investigation it would seem rather impudently to waste public money in conducting a legislative investigation of charges absurd upon the face of the statute and properly to be inquired into, if at all, by the courts and district attorneys.

Mr. McCue or The Tribune would seem to have been imposed upon. If the name of even one deserving young man who has been prevented from obtaining a license to practise dentistry can be mentioned, by one proper authorities on the complaint of that person. If such an instance cannot be mentioned, it would seem equally clear that those who have circulated such reports should inquire into the responsibility of their informants and make the truth known. WILLIAM CARR, Chairman of the law committee of the Dental Society of the State of New York. New York, March 1, 1915.

Death Penalty Doomed.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The public and the press apparently are just beginning to realize that the movement to substitute life imprisonment for the death penalty has behind it a scientific force to insure its final success. We ask for the abolition of capital punishment not because of any mistaken sympathy for the unfortunate wretches who take human life, but because public welfare demands it. The bill to abolish capital punishment in the State of New Hampshire, which was introduced in the Assembly at Concord by L. J. Chase, has just passed that body by a majority of about sixty. It has gone to the New Hampshire Senate with every prospect of success.

Next Wednesday afternoon in Albany the Joint Codes Committee will consider the bill introduced in the Senate and the Assembly by Senator Dunnington and Assemblyman Ryan. If not this year, it will in the very near future. New York will do away with the electric chair and will no more be disgraced by such slaughter as life, but because public welfare demands it. The bill to abolish capital punishment in the State of New Hampshire, which was introduced in the Assembly at Concord by L. J. Chase, has just passed that body by a majority of about sixty. It has gone to the New Hampshire Senate with every prospect of success.

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New Yorkers First.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: As our Health Commissioner has found it expedient to limit the number of passengers on our cars, would it not be a good thing (as the croststown lines are especially favored for the embargo) to see that New Yorkers are first privileged to occupy and (were such a thing possible) given cards of admission to these, so that our Jersey friends and some other commuters will have to wait in line longer for their turn? In short, New York first for New Yorkers. About time something was done to recognize the "real taxpayers," those whose rent is paid here. L. P. New York, Feb. 28, 1915.

The Conning Tower

THE GRAND TOUR

(CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY.) Emporia, Kansas. It is only about half a mile from the house to the office, but it takes Our Editor twenty to thirty minutes to traverse it. When you know everybody in town, you can't pass everybody with a mere bow. When you ask the President of the Telephone Company how he is, he bows and tells you; also how business is; and how all the members of his family are. And you must listen, for it is not only pleasant to hear these things, but also there might be a Local in it. Just as there is when the Photographer stops and tells about his new color-lens, or when a boy's mother, coming out of the postoffice, reads you her letter from Wilbur, who is with the railroad people down at Kansas City.

These things delay Our Editor, of course. When he reaches the office, he looks at the mail. Then he goes to the exchange table, which is a sofa, and picks out the exchanges he wants to read. He puts the New York Sun and The New York Tribune to one side, for he likes to take them home and read them leisurely, and his wife likes to read them—though I say so that should not—"Sun." Then he reads his mail, which comes from many places and many kinds of men. Sometimes a letter insists that he run for office—Governor, Senator. But always he says no, for there is no allurements in the prospect of staying away from Our Town—and the three-story brick and stone dwelling and contents. The honors are many that are offered to Our Editor, and gold-laden, too; but he prefers to be Our Editor, in its Emporietest sense. For his influence is far wider than the city limits, yes, beyond Olpe and Americus extend his uses and offices. His wisdom has helped the nation's wisest and most powerful men; and his kindly sanity righted what might have been wild and crazy projects.

Folks interrupt him as he reads his letters and exchanges. Merchants coming in to pay bills stop at his office door, always open, to tell him that it is mighty near time Market Street was fixed, or to ask him how about the street lamp a block from the Katy depot. At eleven or twelve he starts to write an editorial or two. It may be on the Progressive Party, or the Belgian distress, or the labor situation. But often it is on the more momentous question of whether goose should be parboiled. Just now the motif is Fruit Salad, which Our Editor insists—and rightly—is no such thing. When the Fruit Salad theme is outworking, he promises to plead the cause of the downtrodden consumer whose culinary department puts too much vinegar in salad dressing. These editorials, I desire here to state, are quite as important as those of the intrepid New York writers who denounce the Italian Earthquake, or Assert that War Has Got to Stop. And much better reading.

Sometimes the drygoods man from across the street comes over at noon. In summer he and Our Editor split a watermelon; in winter they may have some soup. Generally he goes luncheonless.

And about five, while Son Billy is on his "route"—for Billy is fifteen, and the Cub Reporter, and after school has to hustle local—Our Editor walks home. Sometimes he has a new set of Browning, or a new Masterlinck, or a box of strawberries, or a "Popular Mechanics" for daughter Mary, if she finishes her fractions in time, as she ought to, because they're mostly cancellations.

"Any news?" asks Our Editor's wife, just as though Our Editor hadn't called her up twice since noon just for the pleasure of hearing her say something.

"I should say so," says Our Editor, importantly. "There was a man in here a minute ago looking for you."

"What did he want?" she asks.

"I think," says Our Editor, advancing to take her, "I think he wanted to kiss you."

Emporia is Our Town. And it is Will White's town and it is hard to tell, speeding away from it, which—the town or Will White, is gladder of it. F. P. A.

Pasted Jewels

THE FELLOW AT HOME. You've given your clothes to the Belgians. And sure they were needed a lot. To the Heathen Chinese you've been friendly and free.

And the same to the people of Swat. There's a Fiji who walks in your trousers. Your Tux has an owner at Nome, And the Hindu and Boers wear duds that were yours.

Now share with the poor folks at home. You have answered the cry of the needy Wherever the mission boats cruise. There's a Red Man out West in your corduroy vest.

And a Black Man down South in your shoes. In your kindness you've scattered your wardrobe From Rio Janeiro to Rome; The whole world is clad in the clothes that you had— Now think of the fellow at home.

Don't give for the pride of the giving; This isn't a charity call. The fellow whose need you are going to heed Is your brother, your neighbor, that's all. He is here at your door with his troubles, He isn't in Poland or Nome, And the woes he endures are your city's and yours,

So share with the fellow at home. —Newark Evening News.

"If you are good at geometry," says Penelope, "how can one eat a square meal at a round table?" The answer being, of course, that if the problem is soluble, it is so whether we are good at geometry or not. Example of a non-squarer—Ted Robinson, in The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mr. Harrison remarks philosophically that not getting elected has added two years to his life. Very likely. If he had never been mayor he might now look forward to becoming what the lady called a centurion.—B. L., the Chicago Tribune.