

New York Tribune.

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

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Apropos.

In view of the Syracuse verdict we make no apologies for reproducing the following editorial, which appeared in The Tribune of July 24, 1914:

TWO KINDS.

Some politicians who are dead become statesmen. Others bring libel suits.

The Final Indictment of Teutonic Diplomacy.

In the Italian Green Book will be found the final crushing indictment of German-Austro-Hungarian diplomacy.

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Bismarck left to his successors the great inheritance of the Triple Alliance.

When the treaty of alliance between Italy and Austria-Hungary, the Green Book shows, contained an article—Article VIII—which bound each power to consider the interests of the other in any political readjustments in the Balkans.

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That was in August, 1913. Enraged by this setback to her designs in the Balkans, Austria-Hungary bided her time.

Italy naturally declined to engage in a war which her allies had started without her knowledge or approval.

In December last, when the Austro-Hungarian armies overran the northern part of Serbia and it looked as if Serbia's defence had collapsed, Italy called the attention of the Austro-Hungarian government to Article VIII and demanded guarantees of compensation in case Serbian territory should be occupied.

These were doomed in advance to come to nothing, for Austria-Hungary had not yet reached the point of military exhaustion at which such galling sacrifices as Italy desired were tolerable.

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ing structure of Teutonic predominance in Europe had been builded. Seek to explain it as they may, the fact remains that Germany and Austria-Hungary have ruined their own fortunes and undermined their own security.

Miss Ellen McAdoo.

The year 1915 should prove a memorable one in the life of our President. Though chronically affected with national crises, it seems determined to spare him no domestic emotions.

To one who had not yet tasted the joys and responsibilities of grandparent-hood this massed charge of the third generation must have proved almost a sensation.

It is difficult at any time to reduce to terms of common humanity the individuality of a President of the United States. It is especially difficult in the case of a reserved scholar like President Wilson and at a time like this.

Miss McAdoo's advent should appeal to us, therefore, no less than to him as a welcome if brief interruption to the strain of major statecraft.

Chairman Walsh at His Worst.

Chairman Walsh of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations evidently believes with the Germans in the efficacy of frightfulness.

Now, in a star chamber proceeding involving a frightened prisoner and a rank felon, his methods, however unjustifiable, might conceivably accomplish his purpose, that of fastening the appearance of guilt on his victim.

Whatever Mr. Rockefeller may have to contribute to a better understanding of the industrial situation in Colorado will hardly be drawn forth by the hopelessly inefficient and savage examination proceeding from this man, who has constituted himself detective, prosecutor and judge.

The Case of the Ophelia.

There will probably be much indignation in Germany at the decision of the English prize court in the case of the hospital ship Ophelia.

The points against the Ophelia were that she was apparently not adapted solely for hospital purposes; that several days before she was seized she had run away from a British submarine under very suspicious circumstances, and that when searched her commander showed an obvious disinclination to give the information he was asked for.

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dead bodies." His vague answers led to the suspicion that the vessel had been or was to be used for the transmission of intelligence, and this was strengthened by the discovery on board of 600 green, 500 red and 140 white lights.

There were other circumstances that were left unexplained. The speed of the vessel was an important point in the defence, but though the master maintained that the maximum speed was nine knots he had to admit that the log "appeared to show" a much higher speed on one occasion.

Fighting Drug Use in Prisons.

Apparently so long as prisoners, drug victims, desire "dope" and have access to money or friends with money to spend for it, it is difficult to prevent some keeper from acting as go-between. Every little while an official of the Tombs or the penitentiary is discovered to be peddling drugs or carrying them to the prisoners to whom he has access.

It is evident from the frequency with which these smuggling cases are brought to light that the authorities are vigilant. No great detective skill is required to know that drugs are being used by inmates of the penitentiary, for instance; but much ingenuity and patience are needed to run down the guilty drug handlers.

A Passaic husband, balked by his wife's flight from shooting her, filled her portrait with bullet holes. An admirable scheme for relieving the temper and conserving human life!

If Mr. Barnes is content with knowledge of the complete rectitude of his conduct, as he says, why under the sun did he ever bring that suit?

Historic Tenedos.

Tenedos, so frequently mentioned in news from the Dardanelles, is an island whose name every schoolboy knows because it is mentioned at the beginning of Homer's "Iliad" and Virgil's "Aeneid."

Male "Protection."

Mr. Anti-suffrage logic never spoke for itself more convincingly than in the amusing letter of F. C. Locke, printed in The Tribune of May 16.

GERMANY AND BRAZIL.

No Danger of Commercial Penetration Being Extended to Politics.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In the interview that your correspondent in London had with Mr. Haggard on the "convoy" of Germany in Brazil, I remarked several involuntary errors which, if I may be allowed, I should like to point out in elucidation of the question.

The existing Germans in Brazil do not constitute a danger to the political unity of the country, the percentage being small in comparison with the native population and in relation to the number of inhabitants of other established European states.

In fact, the total number of inhabitants of German origin living in the country does not exceed 450,000, while the total population of Brazil is about 25,000,000, of which there are 21,000,000 natives, 1,200,000 Italians, 900,000 Portuguese, 450,000 Spaniards and 1,000,000 of other European and Asiatic nationalities.

The establishment of German settlements in the states of Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul was not really a political move of the German government.

Germany had not intervened at all in this plan of colonization. She has even placed serious obstacles in the way of the departure of her subjects to Brazil, conscious that they would adopt there the nationality of the new home, where they live freely and far away from the German military rule.

The great need in this city is that the children attending school—and all children should have as much fresh air, and, in reasonable weather, as much sunlight as they can get.

Let the great city of New York—the greatest and best city in the world—hasten the day when the public schools shall be built upon large plots of ground, with ample parks and playgrounds immediately adjoining the school buildings.

Millions spent for the betterment of mankind will rebound to the nation's material and moral welfare.

THE TRIBUNE DESERVES A GREAT DEAL OF CREDIT for its Fresh Air Fund. Your fund has done untold good, and deserves the support and commendation of all citizens.

When the German government, by its embassy, published in the American newspapers a warning against sailing in certain ships, such warning being in defiance of a vigorous protest by this government against the use of protest by this government against the use of such actions as the Lusitania crime, it set aside and violated the sovereignty of the United States.

The French writer M. Tonelat, who publishes a book on "L'Espionnage Allemand hors de l'Europe," went to study on the spot the German colonies in Brazil, and his reliable opinion on the German danger in the country is completely opposed to that of Mr. Haggard, who has perhaps never visited these colonies, only repeating what others told him.

For the reasons given there would not, I think, be any fear of the realization of possible German aspirations against Brazil, which would not, in any case, be easy of fulfilment, because we can fight for liberty.

PLAYGROUNDS FOR CHILDREN

They Are One of New York's Greatest Needs.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Knowing the interest that The New York Tribune takes in the welfare of the children of the city, I take this opportunity of suggesting some measures which would prove beneficial to the entire city.

It would be a highly praiseworthy thing if the City of New York would begin at once to have all the public schools located similarly to Public School 33, Manhattan, West Twenty-eighth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues.

There are to be found some schools supported by L'Alliance Française and by the "Dante Alighieri" that enjoy the same advantages as their similar German societies.

Let us do all we can to promote the health of all children, with the resultant effect that the city, state and nation will be ultimately benefited.

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WAR A HORROR

Honor Lies in Raising Bigger Crops, Not Fighting.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I am somewhat disappointed in The Tribune's stand on the sinking of the Lusitania. The editorials appertaining thereto show not the breadth of vision I could wish.

They do not appear to recognize the Lusitania as a British merchantman, carrying contraband of war. They do not seem to admit progress in war methods as in other things. War has always been cruel. Why should it not become more cruel as the means of cruelty increase?

Let a month's notice by "advertisement" be given to the German people that at the expiration of thirty days and at intervals of seven days thereafter the interned German vessels, one at a time, with the interned Germans and the non-naturalized German residents of the United States shall leave the various ports at which they now lie.

I would further suggest that the term "Lèse-Majesté" be adopted and made the same offence as "Lèse-Majesty" is in Germany. We must protect our neutrality, and when a man who earns his livelihood in the United States, who is a resident, a citizen, a voter, says, as Victor Ridder said, "We Germans," let him suffer the same penalty he would suffer for a similar offence in Germany.

Let the million men we would lose could be the foundered and homeless, the crippled and useless of America it might be well to enter and let them be shot. But the million would be our young men. These the world needs in the hard decades after the war. It must be considered, too, that war unman as often as it makes men. But in spite of the unmaned the taxes furnish pensions for sound and unsound alike to the great delay of national improvements of lasting value which might be undertaken were the money not so spent.

Why should the question of physical bravery enter into this business at all? By the speed at which we drive our motors and trains it may be seen that we are not physical cowards. If Germany is trying to worry us into declaring against her, then certainly we should not take her desplicable dare. Germany is fighting for more commerce. If we really come to feel she needs a whipping at our hands our sensible and most immensely irritating course is to win that same commerce she seeks to gain.

Woman Suffrage and Lifelets. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In a communication which you headed "An Anti's Interpretation," in The Tribune of May 16, F. C. Locke says that because the men on the Lusitania put the women and children in the lifeboats first, thereby lessening their own chances for life, women should give up "clamoring" for suffrage.

F. C. Locke, along with many others who seem to understand not in the least the deep, impelling spirit that underlies the great woman movement of to-day, seems to think that women suffrage and the other big stirrings, of which it is just a token, mean just rivalry between the sexes—"one in, the other out; one ruler, the other subject." They seem not to grasp as yet an ideal of equality and harmony between the sexes—the ideal of two, not like, but equal, working together for common good; the idea of "two heads being better than one."

Woman suffrage does not mean rivalry between the sexes. It means harmony, partnership and equality, each equal, but complementary to each other.

Because brave men risked their lives on the Lusitania is not saying that brave women, who risk their lives every time a child is born, should not care that the world be made a better place for sons and daughters to grow up in.

An Admirable Example. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The new British coalition Cabinet sets us an admirable example. Is it not time for the President to clean house? Begin by requesting the resignation of Bryan, Daniels and—well, most of the menagerie. Then draft from the "opposition" Mr. Root, Mr. Stimson and as many competent Republicans and (former) Progressives as may be needed to form a Cabinet which would be equipped with an adequate amount of brains, experience and executive ability.

