

New York Tribune.

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

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The Deficit—and an Extra Session.

The Treasury deficit for 1914-1915 is \$35,864,381. Last March Mr. Simmons, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, trying to meet the charges of legislative extravagance made by Mr. Fitzgerald, the chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, admitted the probability of a deficit of \$26,000,000.

A year ago there was a surplus of \$34,418,718, so that in twelve months the Treasury has been set back about \$70,000,000. Those who do not like to face the indictment of wastefulness drawn against the Wilson administration by Mr. Fitzgerald, and now sustained by the Treasury's balance sheet, will try to throw the responsibility for the deficit on the war.

The outlook for the present year is very black. The Treasury received last year a windfall of \$13,000,000 from the sale of the battleships Idaho and Mississippi. Seven-thirteenths of the total expected to be realized under the emergency revenue tax law, which expires by limitation December 31, have already been collected.

If no other need of the country can compel the President to call Congress together in extra session, stringency in the Treasury may ultimately jolt him out of his reluctance to let Congress share with him any of the responsibilities of the present situation.

Taxation for great national purposes is not begrudged by the people. The country is willing to pay for a better army and a better navy, regarding each as an indispensable investment. What it complains of in the sort of inflation of expenditure of which the last Congress was guilty is the waste of public funds in the improvement of rivers and harbors for the benefit of small local interests and the planting of \$50,000, \$75,000 and \$100,000 public buildings in towns where such buildings are a fantastic luxury.

Enough could be saved on our present appropriations to reorganize the army and increase the fleet. Senator Aldrich's dictum still holds good, for if appropriations were always made for the benefit of the country as a whole and not for the benefit of individual politicians and individual constituencies—if all pork barrels were cast into a fiery furnace of real patriotism—not \$300,000,000 a year, but a very large part of that sum could be saved on our present outlay and then dedicated to our long neglected national defense.

The great failure of the Wilson administration so far has been in its countenance of profligate public expenditure and its indifference to that mobilization of our national resources needed to give weight to our protests against international lawlessness and to double the value to civilization of our firm championship of neutral rights.

Better Protection Against Fires.

After agitation for its construction for eleven years, the city at last is to have a new fire alarm system. It will not come before it is needed—indeed, in the present state of finances, the Board of Estimate probably would not have granted the \$800,000 demanded to build it unless the need had been imperative.

service. Each one of those meant possibility of a disastrous conflagration.

By building a new system the city will really save money, for it is estimated that the diminution in the cost of maintenance will more than cover the interest charges on the corporate stock issued to pay for the improvement. A far greater consideration is that there will exist protection for property and life which is impossible now with a worn out, faulty alarm system.

Arbitration for the Garment Makers.

It was highly unfortunate that the protocol, or peace agreement, between the garment makers and their workmen, which existed for five years, was broken. That having been done, it would be still more unfortunate if the offer of mediation in the present trouble between them made by the committee headed by Mr. Schiff should be rejected.

No worse time for a strike could be imagined. The 50,000 employees in the unions involved could doubtless do widespread harm to the employers—might, conceivably, ruin some of them. But this could not be accomplished without untold suffering and misery brought on the union members by lack of employment—unemployment at a time when the city is full of men, women and children hunting jobs and public and private resources are strained almost to breaking point in relief work.

Memories of the bitterness, the hardships and the misery of 1910 cannot yet have grown dim. Out of that great strike came the now discarded protocol, a peace agreement of indefinite duration. That agreement was not precisely what either side wanted, but it produced betterment for both. For the employers there was assurance of stability in business conditions. For the workers there came about better, healthier working conditions and better hours and wages.

After experiencing the benefits of five years of protocol operation—and neither employers nor workers will deny that it had its advantages—they surely ought to agree with Mr. Schiff's committee that it is impossible to believe "matters have come to such a pass that serious strife and its distressing consequences are the only way out."

Whatever differences there are between the unions and the employers on details of wages, hours and the like, and whatever bitterness there may be over union tactics and leadership, the contestants are not very far apart on the question of arbitration instead of fight. It is to be hoped they will have the good sense to make mutual concessions enough to put a strike out of the question.

No strike ever brought either party to it victory on all of the demands which figured in the original ultimatum. Both parties to the present trouble have been in enough strikes to have learned this lesson thoroughly. If they try again to disprove its truth they will only incur loss of money and bring suffering on themselves and hardship on the community. A little give-and-take now will be better and easier than the same concessions yielded after great damage in a strike.

The Cross of Gold.

There is an impulse everywhere, and a very natural one, to rejoice over the fabulous size of Uncle Sam's trade balance. It arises from the common mistake of considering the nation in the light of an individual. A man whose income so far exceeds his expenditures as to permit him to put half of it in the bank is considered a wise and fortunate person indeed. But is the nation able to do so in as happy a position? The author of the July letter of the National City Bank thinks not, and his reasoning accords with the very best economic thought. A very "dismal science," economics!

In normal times, when the currents of foreign trade are flowing freely, it is impossible for any nation to sell abroad so much more than it buys abroad, so much more as the United States has done in the last fiscal year. A favorable balance of trade of small proportions invites imports of gold which raise prices, which in turn invite imports of commodities to overcome the balance. A nation cannot say with the individual: "I will continue to sell and not buy," for the simple reason that the individuals who make up a nation act independently of it and of each other and will invariably buy abroad when things become too dear at home.

But the war has set everything at sixes and sevens in the economic world. Europe is organized for war, not for commerce. We can buy precious little from her while we are impelled to sell to her ever increasing quantities at ever increasing prices (computed over a long term) foodstuffs, clothing, weapons, ammunition, supplies of all sorts. And not only do the fighting nations on the other side find it next to impossible to spare us the goods to whittle down the balance, but they find it almost as difficult to send us gold in payment.

It happens, however, that in spite of ubiquitous submarines and other obstacles the United States has imported \$31,000,000 more gold in the last fiscal year than it has exported. Thanks to a long period of retrenchment, it had an excellent supply of the metal before the war started. Even greater retrenchment since the first of last August has added to the fund, and the change to the Federal Reserve Banking system has released some \$300,000,000 more for general purposes. In short, as Sir George Paish

has remarked, New York and the country at large is swimming in a flood of gold. And more seems bound to come by hook or crook, from Russia via Vladivostok or from South Africa—by whatever route it may escape the Kaiser's submarines.

This hoard of gold is a menace. If used freely here it will inflate values, encourage over-speculation, put our whole economic fabric on a fictitious basis, with no other support than the continuation of the war. If we could buy back our foreign held securities with it, well and good. But foreign investors don't want to part with them. The next best scheme is to lend it abroad. And just now there appears to be maturing an opportunity of the sort. Negotiations are on foot to float here a British bond issue of from \$100,000,000 to \$300,000,000 (not subject to the British income tax), to run from three to ten years and to pay interest at 5 per cent. The establishment of some big credit like this seems as urgent for Uncle Sam in the embarrassment of his indigestible riches as for Great Britain, with exchange running ruinously against her.

Of course such an issue will not dispose of the problem. As the war continues many more of the same size will be needed safely to employ our accumulating credit and to keep exchange within bounds. The National City Bank's letter mentions a billion as the amount we might conveniently lend to-morrow. And in advising such a loan (secured, preferably, by a deposit of "Americans") the writer has in mind that not improbable day of reckoning when, "with the war over and the natural laws again in play, with prices and wages on a fictitious basis, the best country in the world to sell in and the poorest to sell from, with productive capacity over-developed and the export business gone," the sudden receding could not fail to be intensely painful to the business world.

Uncle Sam is in very truth in some danger of crucifixion upon a cross of gold.

A visitor to a German camp of British prisoners in the Baltic reports that they are happy and may fish, swim and play tennis. Many a good American is paying high prices for no better lot in life at some summer resort.

The Bureau of Municipal Research is able to find all kinds of accounting flaws and graft in city finances, but it didn't discover the shifts by which a missing bookkeeper is alleged to have accumulated \$2,000,000 of the Bureau's funds.

A Matter of Conscience.

War is applying its searching test of character to every one who is in the firing line, and many men have discovered that the greatest surprises of the whole business were in themselves and their own conduct. A very curious instance of this was told me by an officer in a Scottish regiment who was home on leave. He was a serious and brilliant student who had no idea of soldiering till the war began. His story was something like this: It was at the time of the big show at Ypres, in October, when the Prussian Guards almost broke through our lines. When at last they were brought up and began to retreat my friend was in the counter charge. He found his revolver empty and snatched up a rifle with a bayonet and rushed on with his men. He remembered clearly charging a big Prussian, who put up his hands. The Scotsman averted, but as he passed he saw with the corner of his eye one of the Prussian's hands coming down to his pocket, so he swung around and ran him through, and then rushed on. As he ran he found himself thinking that he had done wrong; perhaps the man meant nothing, perhaps his hand was hit by a bullet—there might be scores of explanations. He described the thought as running round and round in his head. "I shouldn't have done that," I shouldn't have done that. It was a sin. And all this time he was killing other Prussians, and fighting all he knew. He was very unhappy. When the charge pulled up he could not do anything but go back and search for the big Prussian and end his torment of mind. He found him at last with his hand in his pocket, in which was the revolver. Then he felt at peace and his Scots conscience was silenced.

Why a Watch Goes Wrong.

People who wonder why their watches occasionally exhibit vagaries may be interested in the paper which J. J. Shaw, who assisted the late Professor Milne in his seismographic work, has communicated to the Royal Astronomical Society. Tests have shown that a watch which normally varies only to the extent of a second a day may gain or lose a quarter of a minute in the twenty-four hours if it is hung up on a stand or a bedpost. The angle at which it hangs is also a factor. Mr. Shaw also suggested that the well known fact of a watch keeping bad time when worn by some one else than the owner is not due to bodily temperature or animal magnetism, as is generally believed, but to the different rhythm of motion. It is a fascinating subject, which seems to deserve further scientific inquiry.

Curtail School Vacations.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: From the point of view of the parents, the proposal to curtail the school vacations will be welcomed as most important. With the beginning of July we have an army of 750,000 children flung suddenly upon the streets of New York and left for ten or eleven weeks without aim or direction. It is true that the schools offer some optional recreational facilities during the summer, but for the most part the children remain on the streets, a prey to every mischief that untried idleness suggests. If, as has been demonstrated time and again, such a condition of idleness is demoralizing in the case of an adult, it is doubly so for a youngster still in his formative years. Doubtless there should be some let-up in the child's application to study during the hot weather, but there is no reason why his playing activities should not be developed into helpful activities, and this surely is the function of the schools. It has been pointed out that the boy who smashes a street lamp or helps raid a fruit stand is an embryo gangster. Mischievousness in the case of a child is a warning that the juvenile has nothing better to do, and is an easy transition from this sort of thing to the habits of the petty criminal. By all means let the schools supervise the activities of the children during the summer months. REUBEN J. WITSTEIN. New York, July 1, 1915.

ITALY A CINDERELLA.

Abused in the Triple Alliance, She Is Justified in Going to War.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In your esteemed paper of yesterday I read a letter by a certain Mr. B. Viola, in answer to another by one of his namesakes. While it is painful for an Italian, to read such things as Mr. B. Viola wrote, yet his case is not at all surprising, nor is it new. I do not know who this gentleman is; but judging from the tenor of his writing, I think he is one of those lost souls who have no country, or some other sort of individual who conceals his real identity under an assumed name. I would never have dealt with him; but the inexactness of his statements compels me to do so.

First, he asks: "Who compelled Italy to go into this alliance?" "Nobody," he answers. Now, let me tell Mr. B. Viola that the alliance of Italy with the Teutonic empires was forced on her by the artful and wicked subtleties of Bismarck, who knew no law, in order to preserve to Germany the conquest made. Bismarck wished Italy in the alliance because this alliance was necessary to his political system.

As for Austria, it is a well known fact that, having seen that cordial relations with Russia were impossible, she turned to Italy for an alliance; because it was not possible for her to guard against this nation should Russia attack her. It was the time (1881), when, at the suggestion of Bismarck, the Viennese government undertook a well directed journalistic campaign, in which the idea was launched to have Italian royalty visit Vienna.

The Count di Robilant was then Ambassador to Vienna, and he wrote from that capital to Mancini that the King should abstain from that visit, as it was not necessary. But this could not suit the Iron Chancellor, who, once more, with his usual brutality, resorted to the sharp and imperative method. This time the menace came from the mouth of one of his most faithful mouthpieces, the historian Treitschke, in the form of the "Roman Question."

Bismarck desired that Italy, once for all, should participate in the Triple Alliance, and he desired that she should decide without hesitation, or humiliation and punishment would befall her. The Pope would furnish him the means: "The law of guarantee opens the door of Italy to all Europe."

It is a long "via Crucis" for Italians to remember those infamous deeds whose culminating points were: The Tunisian question, the imposed visit of King Humbert to Vienna and the odious "Roman Question."

There is another statement in Mr. Viola's letter that deserves an answer. He speaks of Italy having enjoyed "all the benefits during these years (the duration of the Triple Alliance)"; but what benefits? Tunis is a deed of Bismarck, who saw in the reciprocal position of Italy and France, in the Mediterranean Sea, the seed of discord between the two nations, as he himself wrote in a memorandum of 1868.

In 1881 the treaty of commerce and an Italian loan to be launched in Paris failed on account of Bismarck. Again, in 1882, when the first treaty of the Triple Alliance was signed, it was understood to remain secret; but Bismarck first violated the pact, when, twenty days after its signature, he allied in the Reichstag the existence of the treaty, leaving us exposed to the attacks of the monarch of French government. Some time later, October 21, Count Kalnsky imitated his example before a Hungarian delegation. Truly to the Italian people, the treaty was nothing but a series of disappointments and bitterness. Never before had the governments of Berlin and Vienna been so rude and indifferent toward Italy. Italy was the real Cinderella of the alliance, forgotten and maltreated.

As to Austria-Hungary's contention that she had to protect herself against "Serbia's revolutionary machinations," etc., as an excuse for the horrible war, it is nothing but a monument of falsehood. The assassination of the archduke and his consort was a mere pretext, for all the world knows, from the declaration of one not suspected of triple-fobia, ex-Premier Giovanni Giolitti (before the Italian Chamber, November, 1914), that Austria had already planned to crush Serbia in 1912, and for that purpose asked the late Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis di San Giuliano, if Italy would support her.

All the above, Mr. B. Viola should know, is history, and history, like mathematics, is not an opinion. Regarding the future development of the war, I beg Mr. Viola not to disturb himself, for he will and can protect himself without any outside aid. If there should be any serious blow aimed at her, that blow will not come from Austria. "Somehow, everybody seems able to beat Austria," said George Bernard Shaw. And besides, what a terrible beating she took from Serbia and Russia before the German officers assumed full control of the Austrian army! Oh! what a splendid show of incapacity!

As to Germany, we shall see; nobody ever said that Germany should monopolize all the victories. Who knows? Probably she will get from Italy what she escaped from the Allies. J. TORTORA. Brooklyn, June 28, 1915.

Irish Emigration Extenuated.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Replying to Mr. Armstrong's question as to why Irishmen do not lately seem anxious to aid the Allies and to volunteer with enthusiasm, it is very simple, though remarkable in such an indomitable race. In the meantime Mr. Armstrong should ask why don't the war authorities send into action the Irish Carsonites—the already enrolled Ulsterites of Ireland. These are Irishmen, if England is short of men. All counties of Ireland have already sent generous quotas to aid the Allies. Ireland is equal to England in men already sent. Why reserve the Carsons? Send these as well as the Royal Ulster men into the struggle. England has no right to expect volunteers to go into the thick of the battle till she shows no partiality. This is one reason, but not the greatest reason. To understand the great reason, be it known: The Carsons have always blocked self-government and a united Ireland. They blocked it even into acts of treason. For centuries this has been the aim and dream of Irishmen—self-government. They worked for it and suffered for it. Like America, they would govern themselves, but still loyally in union with the United Kingdom, since in union is strength. They had almost succeeded when the war broke out. Let Mr. Armstrong ask why, if England is sincere in her professing willingness to grant self-government to Ireland, why does she propose a traitor and a rebel to her government as Governor General of Ireland; and when he is rejected, why does she propose this man's chief lieutenant instead? And then she will ask Ireland to send volunteers? If she sends men let her send the rebel and traitor Carsons into the thick of the battle. But maybe England fears that they may also turn traitor in the fight, since treachery and rebellion are in their make-up. Will, prove them. And then ask for Irish volunteers. JUSTITIA HIBERNIA. New York, June 28, 1915.

GERMAN RELIGION FALSE

Renan Points Out Attempt to "Particularize God."

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I am deeply impressed with the practical importance of Mr. Harold W. Percival's letter, printed on your editorial page yesterday, and with its most valuable suggestions. He calls attention to the false religion which is manifest in the Prussian spirit, and looks for its defeat through the true religion expressed through the spirit of humanity. Viscount Bryce is reported through the press to have given utterance to similar views in a recent article in an English publication.

In this connection it may be interesting and helpful to clear thinking to recall a remarkable forecast of this false tendency in German religious opinion, uttered by the great French scholar and critic, Ernest Renan, some thirty or more years since. I quote from his "History of the People of Israel" (English translation), as follows:

"Germany, by the philosophy to which it has given birth, by the voice of its men of genius, had more successfully proclaimed than any other race the absolute, impersonal and supreme nature of the divinity. But, when she became a nation, she was led, according to the way of all flesh, to particularize God. The Emperor William (grandfather of the present Emperor) has on several occasions spoken of unseparated God, and the god of the Germans. The fact is that nation and philosophy have little to do with each other. Patriotism, among other meanings, has the pretension of having a god of its own. Jahveh elohem, 'Jahveh, our God,' said the Israelite. Unser Gott, says the German. A nation is always egotistical. It desires that the God of heaven and earth should think of no other interests than its own. Under one name or another it creates for itself tutelary divinities. Christianity offered some difficulties in this matter owing to the severity of its dogma, but the instincts of a nation always carry the day. Catholicism has escaped from the orthodox chains by means of the saints. St. George (of England), St. Denis (France), St. James of Compostello (Spain), are really on a par with Chemosh and Jahveh. In one day we have seen the Sacred Heart offered in a similar manner. Protestantism, like Judaism, has no such resource, under similar circumstances, than the possessive pronoun, unser Gott. Strange contradiction, fearful blasphemy! God is the property of no nation, of no individual. As well say, My absolute, My infinite, My Supreme Being. . . . Those terrible abolitionists, the prophets, the real depositaries of the instinct of the race, were destined to destroy in detail this cruel, partial and rancorous (idea of) Jahveh, and to return, by a series of more and more vigorous efforts, to the primitive elohism, to the patriarchal god, to the El of the large tent, to the true god."

While we may dissent from some of the expressions of this great French radical, we cannot fail to assent to the justice of his main contention, and rejoice in the keenness of spiritual insight that enabled him so early to foresee the vicious tendency in the religious ideals of the great German nation, now working out to such disastrous results.

To discern clearly a danger is to be armed against it. Thus may our Republic be awakened to the universal peril of this war, and aroused with the other neutral nations to peaceful, yet united and effective action to avert and forever end it. The League of Peace which has been suggested between the neutral nations is a movement in this direction to be hailed with delight, and we wish for the conference, over which ex-President Taft is to preside, in Philadelphia, next week, a large success and a permanent influence. LEIGHTON WILLIAMS. Marlborough, N. Y., June 12, 1915.

Bankers and City Debt.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Noting that B. C. M. thinks it unfortunate that the bankers eventually made the suggestion that the New York City debt should not be further increased, would state that it is my idea that it was extremely unfortunate that the bankers did not make a similar suggestion years ago. Loans enlarged at the suggestion of the

IN SIGHT.



GERMAN RELIGION FALSE

Renan Points Out Attempt to "Particularize God."

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: One result of the great war is likely to be a schism in the Roman Catholic Church, a new separation of West from East, with its head in the United States.

The Austrian and German Catholics, in ruthless pursuit of their political schemes, have for many years diverted in their direction all the powers of the Church, and in the process have sacrificed the welfare of their co-religionists in Belgium, France, England and Italy.

The idea of a new all-powerful Roman Catholic empire, co-extensive with that under Charlemagne, or even greater, under Austro-German domination, with Von Furstenberg as a Charlemagne redivivus, involved the downfall of the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg dynasties, the subjection and ultimate reconversion of Prussia and Hanover, the destruction of Protestantism and Socialism, and ultimate control as the one great world power.

A large order, but possible with a vast militarism and a preliminary political campaign, with the object of setting Protestants and Socialists at the pleasant task of killing each other off. Hence, Furstenberg, forever at the Kaiser's elbow, spurring on a counter ambition to self-destruction.

H. D. PARKER. Washington, June 30, 1915.

Italy's "Treachery."

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: As a reader of your valued paper I note a letter from B. Viola, and while I have to congratulate your courtesy in having given room to my letter in your issue of June 7, I will be very much obliged if you can afford space also to this letter, in reply to that of B. Viola.

Mr. Viola, after arguing at length exactly the same propaganda as that of the Kaiser, Francis Joseph, von Jagow, Reventlow, Buelow, Dernburg, Berchtold, Burian, Tisza, Giolitti, Bryan and others, goes on to say: "But to satisfy Italy's unrighteous wishes in this unfortunate situation Austria-Hungary was willing in her trouble to give concessions. And, after the final concessions, the Italian Ambassador at Vienna handed the imperial government a declaration of war."

From Mr. Viola's views it would seem that he thinks that if Italy had fully considered the concessions spoken of (even assuming that said concessional pledges would not meet the same fate as that promissory note to Serbia, the treaty of Belgium neutrality, international treaties, etc.) the Italian people could rest the remainder of their lives without feeling remorse that they had profited, accepted and drank the very blood of the women, children and babies who perished by the treachery and savagery perpetrated by the Hungarians, Austrians, Germans and Turks wherever they had set foot on foreign soil. In addition to these cold-blooded barbarities, they have also looted, pillaged, ransacked and chased out of their homes all the peasants and starved them out in the cold. Where would the Serbian, Belgian and Polish peasants be to-day if no clothing and food from America had reached them, while even this is being taken away by the tiger to feed its own mouth?

To quote an old Italian saying: "A madman and a drunkard always understand each other." Common sense can see that Italy's perfidy and treachery are due to this, that she has not as yet reached the stage of either. But how treacherous it is that Italy or any one else to-day does not agree with the plans of the wolf and the leopard! JACOB BERNARD FANTINI. New York, June 28, 1915.

SPAIN AND THE WAR.

Why Her Sympathies Are Undoubtedly with the Allies.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: While Spain cannot directly intervene in the war its sympathies are undoubtedly with the Allies and the sacred cause of liberty which they are championing. Spain's interests are not yet directly concerned, but with unerring instinct she feels that her German militarism to prevail her freedom would not be of long duration, and that sooner or later the overmastering influence of the then invincible "Kultur" would make itself felt. Recently in the "Petit Parisien" M. Rafael Altamira, for many years Director General of Education in Madrid, wrote a very able and inspiring article representing the trend of public opinion in his country. In the course of his remarks he says: "But there are three facts of great importance. First of all, in Spain the number of partisans of the Allies increases every day. To-day—and I am only speaking of cases where this feeling is openly and stanchly expressed—this feeling for the Allies is incomparably higher than it was in the last months of 1914. All the partisans of the Allies are made up of all parties—Liberals, Conservatives and particularly of the younger generation known as 'the intellectuals.'"

"In the second place, there is a point of concentration around which these opinions are gravitating. It is a juridical point. It stands high above all other considerations because it shows that the issue of the war is one of justice and of right, and the Spaniards see that these are with the Allies. "Certain German propagandists have succeeded by their conduct and by their declaration in convincing many Spaniards of the absolute iniquity of the German cause. Even those Spaniards who until recently looked upon Germany with sympathy and even with admiration.

"Lastly, many Spaniards see that by happy circumstance the moment has arrived when our disinterested love of justice and our national interests can harmoniously unite. England joined in the war to honor her signature on the treaty which guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium. But we know also that the neutrality of Belgium has a great international importance for England. It has got just the same importance for those Spaniards who show a legitimate sympathy for the Allies. They feel that their future in the political progress of Europe is linked to that of France and England, and that only with these countries can they hope to realize a prosperous development. Weigh these considerations carefully, and you will find the best guarantee of the true and solid adhesion of Spanish opinion on the side of the Allies. It is quite possible that this adhesion may not manifest itself by the use of arms, but in conflicts like the present war military help is not the only thing that counts. There are other means equally useful which can be resorted to without breaking official neutrality. And this is more than ever the case when the very fundamental principles of life and character are being thrown into the balance."

Such is Spanish opinion fairly and faithfully represented. And there is in fact no country in Europe or in the civilized world to-day that honestly finds itself in sympathy with Germany and its murderous methods. It has antagonized the whole world. To-day is the Germanic contra mundum. Such being the fact, America could not find itself, if never a Lusitania were sunk, siding with a power so unscrupulous in its ways, so unprincipled in its methods and so utterly regardless in its dealings of every idea of honor and honesty. Twelve months ago even the closest student of the damnable doctrine of merciless militarism could not have thought that when let loose it could have shown such "fruits of ferocity" as we saw with dismay in Flanders and in France. It is to stay that awful monster and to check that plague that the Allies are fighting to-day with the sympathy of the entire civilized world and that American opinion united with so cordially.

R. I. KELLY, K. G. Dublin, Ireland, June 18, 1915.