

New York Tribune

First to Last—The Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

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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.

The overwhelming chorus of agreement which has greeted ex-Senator Root's parallel between Venezuelan and New York conditions will be more gratifying to Mr. Root's pride of perspicacity than of locality.

Warsaw.

While there remains the great problem as to whether the Russians will successfully escape from the German net and re-establish their lines behind the Niemen and the Bug, as the French did behind the Marne, it is a good time to review in some detail the history and the strategy of the Warsaw campaigns, which cover the whole period of the war on the eastern front.

Going back to the beginning of the war, it is essential to recognize that there was no settled Russian expectation of holding any line west of the one to which they are now retiring.

This means the probable evacuation of practically all of Poland. The French protest was due to the fear that this change might leave the Germans free to crush the French armies before the Russians could make any effective demonstration in East Prussia.

Russian Poland, as the map discloses, is practically indefensible if attacked from both the Galician and East Prussian provinces at the same time.

Such, briefly, is the history of the Warsaw campaign from August 1, 1914, to August 1, 1915. Had Germany succeeded in disposing of France as she hoped in the first six weeks of the war, it is clear that the concentration of her masses in the east would have compelled the abandonment of Warsaw and the Polish salient very soon after.

At the same moment two armies were sent by the Russians into East Prussia, and one of them pushed west almost to the Vistula south of Dantzig.

the Polish salient. They made some progress, but were at last heavily repulsed along the whole front from Ossowetz to Novo Georgiewsk.

It is now clear that with this second failure German high command at last recognized that there could be no destruction of the Polish position until it had been reduced to its original state; that is, until Russian occupation of Galicia had been terminated and the attack upon Warsaw could be made from the north and south at the same time.

Meantime the German campaign in the west had ended in complete strategic defeat. France had not been destroyed, and there was no real prospect of destroying her.

The first step was to check Russian advance in the Carpathians. Until the mere act to Hungary was abolished there could be no safe offensive.

The second step was to clear Galicia of the Russians. This was accomplished by the direct blow at the Russian flank along the Danube, where the Germans concentrated a tremendous park of heavy artillery, an enormous store of ammunition and all the new formations, which had just been turned out of their training camps.

Germany was now back at the beginning of things. Poland was again a salient. It could be attacked from the north by troops coming from East Prussia, from the south by troops coming from Galicia.

The Russians were now in the precise position which Russian high command had foreseen long before the war. They were actually defending a great salient, while upon both sides of the salient were closing the jaws of the Teutonic nutcracker.

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The end of the war was the consequence of Appomattox, not of Richmond, and Lee's army, not the Confederate capital, was Grant's objective.

By Train to Fez.

In any other year but 1915 the announcement that a railroad had reached Fez and the Empire of Cook had acquired a new tourist headquarters would have earned at least a mention in the public prints.

Still the railroad is done, a military railroad, to be sure, but this is only the first stage of all African railroads.

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"Gross and Deliberate."

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To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Are you able to give an example of the "gross and deliberate perversion" (quoting your editorial attacks upon the anti-vaccinationists in today's issue) of Dr. Anderson's inquiry into the occurrence of tetanus after vaccination (smallpox) of the words of Dr. Rosenau's conclusions upon his "inquiry into the bacterial contamination of dry points, etc."?

New York, July 27, 1915.

A few years ago an anti-vaccinationist, who described himself as president of the Brooklyn Philosophical Association, whatever that may be, contrived to secure a good deal of free advertisement in the papers by attacking the practice of vaccination.

Another eminent opponent of vaccination has misused Dr. Rosenau's paper even more daringly. In a letter to the press, dated March 18, 1911, Mr. Harry Weinberger alleged that it was there "stated that there is no vaccine on the market free from bacterial taint and that germs of tetanus (lockjaw) sepsis, etc., are in the vaccine."

Sympathy for the delegates to the Constitutional Convention spending this torrid season in Albany will be limited to the delegates.

Is any one now alive sufficiently familiar with "Thaddeus of Warsaw" to recall that other evacuation of the Polish capital?

Isn't this a bit too violent?

An Awkward Translation.

Sir Ian Hamilton, it is said, used to be known as the unluckiest man in the British army on account of the frequent accidents that disabled him in various parts of the body.

What it is essential to recall is that Germany has only now succeeded in doing what she hoped to do ten months ago, and that she has not disposed of her enemies in the west, which, as German high command saw it, was the first essential step, if there were to be a victory in the whole war.

"THE ANTI-SUFFRAGE MIND"

Answering a Letter of Mr. Everett P. Wheeler in The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Since Everett P. Wheeler has, with great courtesy of phrase, addressed his letter in your paper of July 22 mainly to me, may I, if you please, speak once more for the democracy which includes women?

Without meaning the slightest disrespect, I should say that Mr. Wheeler's own letter evidences "the anti-suffrage mind." This should, of course, be complimentary to him.

He says: "The object of government is the greatest good to the greatest number. There are over 17,984,687 mothers in the United States." Now, here is where the anti-suffrage mind begins to work: "We believe," Mr. Wheeler goes on, "that such and such things are good for these mothers."

The anti-suffrage mind is a reluctant mind. It fears to trust humanity to go climbing up its hill of progress to the greater freedom that lies beyond. It even fears to trust the great fundamental laws of life.

The "antis" write letters headed "Babies or Ballots?" "Franchise or Family?" Their alliterative terror shows that they think the great human instinct of motherhood too shaky to stand alone without anti-suffrage props.

Suffragists will go right on doing their part in bearing and rearing citizens, just as they have been doing it from Lucretia Mott's time to this. Two of the most vigorous "antis" I know are an old maid and a woman who has abstained from being a mother for fear children would interfere with a highly variegated marital experience.

New York, July 28, 1915.

German Press Utterances.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I know it is doing too much honor to that representative of Kaiserthum and Junkerthum in this city, the "New-Yorker Herald," to mention its name, but necessity compels a notice of its incendiary and morally treasonable work in its issue of this morning.

In the first column of the first page it prints an article in which it suggests the possibility of the rising of a mob against the Germans in New York in the event of "the calling of an extra session of Congress."

Should Sir Thomas sincerely believe that the German people would ever entertain any peace proposals which do not insure the integrity of all German possessions and the assurance of a lasting peace, then he is sadly misinformed regarding German spirit, German determination and, above all, regarding German ideals.

Presidential Possibilities.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I notice under certain conditions you favor the nomination of Woodrow Wilson. I agree with you, if the war in Europe lasts until next year.

Having covered Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, and having talked with people in all walks of life, I am convinced President Wilson has the confidence of the people. I say this as a Republican. There is no demand that I can discover calling for any of the many favorite sons in either party.

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A Business Career, or Poorhouse.

Sir: I have been a business woman for ten years. I am also an anti-suffragist, so there may be hope for me.

Knowing your fairness and good will to listen to both sides, I thought it advisable in the interest of truth and justice to acquaint you with these sentiments, so as to give you a clearer understanding of the true state of the German mind.

"KILL MORE BABIES!"



THE PROSPECT OF PEACE

Germany Wants Her Kind as Much as the Allies Want Them.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The article, "An Honorable Peace According to the Allies," by Sir Thomas Barclay, which appeared in yesterday's issue of your paper, I have read with the greatest interest.

I receive by almost every mail reports from leading German citizens—not belonging to the military class—and from these letters, which clearly mirror the sentiments of the people, it is evident that the Germans are firmly determined not to make peace until the Allies admit their defeat and are ready to conclude peace at Germany's terms.

I am naturally unable to judge what the views of the German government are with reference to the eventual terms of peace, but I am in a position to prove through a number of letters from some of the leading German citizens that the German people stand like a rock against any peace which does not insure the full integrity of the German possessions and an assurance that no further attempts can or will be made on the part of their enemies in the future to endanger the peace of Europe.

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For a Single Life.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I quote from your issue of this morning: "Had a single American life been lost because of the work of the German submarines the situation between this country and Germany would have come perilously near the breaking point."

Can you understand now what caused Austria-Hungary to break with Serbia, when the imperial heir to the throne and his consort were deliberately murdered through a deep laid plot hatched in Belgrade?

"On Bastille Day."

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Here, in the Catskills, I am daily reading your Tribune and note with pleasure the wide attention attached to your editorial, "On Bastille Day."

Congratulations.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Kindly let me congratulate through your medium to your correspondent who signs himself "Bohemicus" on the very interesting and educational article published in this morning's issue.

Clearing the Way for the Future.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: None of the infinite variety of Jekyll and Hyde seem to expatriate in your columns upon the number of their own daughters who flee from unholy homes to the independence afforded by business offices.

WHAT THE BALLOT CAN DO

Another Discussion of the Question That Never Downs.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: It is really most extraordinary what wild and impossible interpretations are advanced by the anti-suffragists for the simplest and clearest ideas and statements of the suffragists.

The real "theorists" and "mollycoddlers" are the old school advocates of a system of government, which would lead America into the precise calamity which has befallen the Old World nations with few exceptions, and which is now sweeping its toll of death and destruction in a futile ory of blood into the future of the human race through recourse to needless war to shelter method of present unrighteous gain in every department of their national life.

As a shelter in their pious task of inducing us to prepare for the shambles of devastation of the preposterous theory of devolution to reorganize the army and adopt other necessary reforms for defence as tokens of the nation's having fallen into the carefully prepared net spread for its feet.

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