VIVISECTORS HOLD MAN FINAL TEST

Physicians Believe Experiments Made on Animals Have Proved Reliable.

AUTHORITIES REPLY TO QUESTIONNAIRE

Knife Used on Brutes Disclosed Valuable Secrets to Medical Profession.

Physicians of this state have received series of questions, based on an anti-vivisection declaration of Dr. Forbes Winslow, the noted English medical authority, which has been distributed broadcast by the New York Anti-Vivisection Society.

"Only 5 per cent of the entire medical profession," Dr. Winslow is quoted, "are advocates of vivisection. There are many more eminent men in my profession who are averse to vivisection than who are in favor of it."

The purpose of the questionary was to learn how fully Dr. Winslow's "expert opinion applies to the medical profession in this country, and also because our society is so constantly asked for a list of physicians who do not believe in vivisection (for purposes of employment)." When a prominent physician of this city was asked about the anti-vivisection move yesterday he called attention to the fact that the number of English vivisectionists was far greater than the percentage mentioned in Dr. Winslow's letter. He also pointed out that the parenthetic remark have tended to influence physicians to favorable replies to the questions omitted by the society.

The questions and the answers made by the physician interviewed by The Tribune are as follows:

(a) Do you approve of experimentation upon human beings without the intelligent consent" of the persons used for this purpose?

All experimentation upon human beings is done with the consent of the individuals in question, or, if upon children, with the consent of parents or guardians. "Intelligent consent" is a catch expression, as intelligence in such a matter would require as much knowledge of the significance of the work as the investigator possesses. If such intelligence were common there would be no anti-vivisectionists.

(b) If you do approve, what persons would be used for the purpose? Criminals? Orphans? Or defenceless persons in hospitals or state institutions? All persons, without regard to class, would be used under the conditions outlined above. The special reference to criminals is for melodramatic purposes and probably refers to convicts awaiting death. The word "defenceless" implies violence on the part of the experimenter or unwillingness on the part of the patient, conditions of work which do not exist in hospitals. The "defenceless" are thus outraged to the extent of being cured instead of becoming victims of sentimental neglect. The same answer applies to orphans as to the other classes of persons enumerated above.

(c) Do you believe a state has the moral right to give one group of its citizens such power over their helpless fellow beings?

The state has a right to do what is best for the community. The implication of fiendish joy on the part of the investigator is an effort on the part of the anti-vivisectionist to create an impression of the existence of conditions which do not exist.

(d) Animal protective societies rescue animals from vivisection experimentation; should not the unfortunate persons in various institutions of the state be as carefully protected as they?

People should be at least as well protected by the state as animals. Vivisection is designed to eliminate human ills.

(e) Do you approve of animal vivisection?

Yes.

(f) Have you ever practised vivisection?

Yes.

(g) Have you found the practice essential in your own education?

Yes.

(h) Have not some of the most noted physicians and surgeons attained skill and eminence without vivisection?

Some of the most noted physicians and surgeons have attained skill without being vivisectionists themselves, but they have not become so without vivisection.

(i) Do you approve of vivisection for the repetition of demonstrated facts?

Yes.

(j) Do you hold that animal vivisection alone can be relied on or must "the final experiment always be on man"?

Animal experimentation alone is reliable, but the final test must always be made on man.

(k) Have valuable truths been learned by animal experimentation which could not have been learned in other ways? If so, would you be so kind as to name some of them?

Yes. Ehrlich's Salvarsan, the recent work on typhus, work on tuberculosis and cancer, work on the infectiousness of syphilis, etc.

SAFETY ORDINANCE INSPIRED, HE SAYS

Stewart Brown Declares He Could Name Concerns Back of Elevator Agitation.

Stewart Brown, president of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, caused a ripple of excitement yesterday at the public hearing before the building committee of the Board of Aldermen on the proposed ordinance providing for the installation of safety devices on passenger elevators in office buildings, hotels and department stores. It would have been more exciting if Mr. Brown had carried out his threat to name two concerns which, he said, had "accelerated the ordinance."

"There is no doubt that one or two concerns control the safety devices which would be used on the elevators if this ordinance were adopted," said Mr. Brown. "I am perfectly willing to name two firms which have accelerated this ordinance."

Mr. Brown hesitated. Alderman Crane urged him to name the concerns. Mr. Brown finally said that he would withdraw his statement.

Considerable opposition to the ordinance developed at the hearing. Charles A. Campbell, representing the Hotel Men's Association, opposed the ordinance on the ground that it was unwise to delegate arbitrary power to the Superintendent of Buildings, who might or might not be a mechanical engineer, to reject or accept any device. While the ordinance provides only for the installation of the devices in elevators in course of construction, and in buildings erected in the future, Mr. Campbell said the hotel men felt it would really be the first step in making the use of the devices mandatory in existing elevators. He pointed out that this would mean an added expense of several million dollars to hotel men and other property owners. He read the reports of certain mechanical engineers to the effect that similar safety devices on the elevators in the Municipal Building and in an uptown hotel and department store had proved unsatisfactory.

The committee will report on the matter to the Board of Aldermen next Tuesday.

To Discuss Negro Problems.

Warden Thomas Mott Osborne will talk on the Mutual Welfare League of Sing Sing on Sunday afternoon at a meeting to be held under the auspices of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, at the Palace Casino, 135th Street and Madison Avenue. Other speakers will be Dr. E. P. Roberts, a negro physician; Charles W. Anderson, of the State Department of Agriculture; L. Hollingsworth Wood, chairman of the league, and Eugene Kinckle Jones, associate director of the organization.

Dr. Grenfell Going to France.

Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, famous for his work among the Labrador fisher folk, has accepted an inviation to take charge of a division of a hospital unit that has been sent to France by Harvard University. He will leave this country about December 14, and will return in the spring to resume his work in Labrador. Announcement to this effect was made yesterday by the Grenfell Association of America.

MISS TOWNSEND GIVES LUNCHEON

Miss Beth Leary Entertains for Miss Marie Jordan at Sherry's.

RECEPTION DEBUT FOR MISS WARREN

Dr. Henry A. Griffin Host for Kate Wyman Griffin, Debutante Daughter.

Several luncheons were given yesterday for debutantes, among them one by Miss Noemi Gibert Townsend at her home, 299 Lexington Avenue. Her guests included Miss Nathalie Wood, Miss Mary Opdycke, Miss Audrey Hoffman, Miss Annette Markoe, Miss Elizabeth Howard, Miss Rita Norrie, Miss Grace Bristed and Miss Ethel Potter.

Another luncheon was given at Sherry's by Miss Beth Leary for Miss Marie Demilt Jordan, the debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Jordan. In the party were Miss Frances Phillips, Miss Edith Williams, Miss Helen Culver Kerr, Miss Frances Ballard, Miss Maude O'Brien, Miss Anna Ballard, Miss Maud Cester, Miss Evangeline Johnson, Miss Adelaide Buckley and Miss Marian Drake-Smith.

Miss Margaret A. Thompson, the debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Thompson, gave a luncheon at Sherry's for Miss Esther Reno, of Pittsburgh. Among Miss Thompson's guests were Miss Janet Gregory, Miss Madge Lynch, Miss Clara McConnell, Miss Wealthy Lewis, Miss Mary F. Gilbert, Miss Margaret Dickson, Miss Annie Gilbert and Kathryn Bache.

Dr. Henry A. Griffin, of 91 Park Avenue, gave a luncheon yesterday at Sherry's for his debutante daughter, Miss Kate Wyman Griffin. The party was chaperoned by Mrs. George B. deForest and Mrs. Edward S. Knapp. The guests included Mrs. J. Horton Ijams, Miss Mary Hartshorne, Miss Elisabeth Haldane, Miss Helen Geer, Miss Mercer French, Miss Dorothy Greer, Miss Mary I. Francke, Miss Adeline Hatch, Miss Gertrdue Murray, Miss Marian Perry, Miss Helen de Forest Griffin, Miss Peggy Busk, Miss Muriel Wiggin, Miss Edith Williams, Miss Alice Baldwin, Miss Constance Wickersham, Miss Marian Townsend, Miss Rosalie G. Bloodgood, Miss Dorothea Camp, Miss Grace Colgate, Miss Esther Louise Denny, Miss Gloria Thomas, Miss Ethel Simmons, Miss Helen Porter, Miss Madge Lesher, Miss Isabel Yeomans, Miss Grace Franklin and Miss Alice Davies.

Mrs. George Flint Warren, jr., gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her home, 259 West Seventy-first Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Isabel Meredith Warren. Receiving with the debutante and her mother were Miss Eleanor Groves, Miss Constance Shedd, Miss Barbara Stevens, Miss Mary Munro, Miss Marion Noyes and Miss Margaret Warren. After the reception there was supper and dancing for the receiving party, and a number of young men, among whom were Kenneth Shedd, Gerrould Smith, Stephen Carr, Herman Murray, Pierce Taylor, Vivien Palmieri and Harold B. Thorne.

Mrs. James Byrne will give a dance to-night at Sherry's for her debutante daughter, Miss Helen MacGregor Byrne.

Mrs. J. Allen Townsend will give a dinner and theatre party this evening for her debutante daughter, Miss Marion Townsend.

Mrs. Henry Sedgwick will give a reception this afternoon at Sherry's to introduce her daughters, Miss Adelaide and Miss Aileen Sedgwick.

The first performance of the operetta "Thalia" for the benefit of the Grosvenor Neighborhood House will take place at the Ritz-Carlton this evening. It will be repeated to-morrow afternoon and evening.

A bazaar and the dansant for the benefit of the New York Home for Homeless Boys will be held to-day at the Plaza.

MISS LILLA DIELMAN.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Dielman, married yesterday to Murray Pinchot Corse.

M. P. CORSE WEDS MISS L. E. DIELMAN

Daughter of City College Art Head Becomes Bride in Church of Ascension.

Miss Lilla Elizabeth Dielman, daughter of Frederick Dielman, head of the art department of the College of the City of New York, and formerly president of the National Academy of Design, was married yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Ascension, to Murray Pichot Corse, son of the late General John Murray Corse, General Sherman's chief of staff. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Arthur N. Peaslee, of Newport, assisted by the Rev. Percy S. Grant. A reception followed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dielman, 41 West Tenth Street.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white satin and lace, a tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies-of-the-valley. She was attended by Mrs. Edwin P. Taylor, jr., Mrs. Henry Murphy, Miss Pauline Westcott, Miss Annabella Mayo-Smith and Miss Susan F. Nichols. They were all dressed alike in yellow chiffon and satin. Miss Hope Foote, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sterling T. Foote, was the flower girl.

Du Bois Beale, of this city, was Mr. Corse's best man and the ushers were Howard Robinson, of London; Ralph Adams Cram, McNeil Dielman and Ernest B. Dielman, brothers of the bride; Emil Ahlborn, John McNeil Stark, of Concord, N. H., and Clement Carrington Read, of South Carolina. They all wore the McNeil plaid in their neckties on account of both the bride and bridegroom being descended from the McNeil clan.

NAVY TO BUILD TWO BATTLESHIPS

New York and Mare Island Yards Each Awarded One Contract.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 9.—Secretary Daniels announced to-day that, following a conference with President Wilson, the contracts for battleships Nos. 43 and 44, authorized at the last Congress, had been awarded, respectively, to the New York and Mare Island navy yards. The bids of the yards were lower than those of private contractors, and it is believed the vessels can be completed sooner.

The California is now building at New York and will be launched in September. By that time it is expected that the work of extending the ways at the Mare Island yard, which will be begun at once, will be completed.

Secretary Daniels said that bids on structural steel recently received indicated that the battleships could be built for less money than the yards estimated. The Navy Department will begin immediately to order material for the ships. The Secretary will recommend to Congress that about $1,000,000 be appropriated to equip the Philadelphia Navy Yard for battleship construction. The Mare Island yard can be equipped for about half that sum, part of which is included in the bid on the battleship to be built there.

Private Bids Too High.

Congress appropriated $7,800,000 for each of the battleships, and none of the private bids was within that amount.

Designs for the two battleships are complete, except for the motive power. The department's experts are debating the advisability of installing an electric drive.

Bids for the two fleet submarines authorized by the last Congress will be opened at the Navy Department on February 16. Specifications for boats to have a surface speed of twenty-five knots have been sent to prospective bidders.

Eighteen similar or larger submersibles are included in the five-year building programme for the navy recommended to Congress by President Wilson.

The new vessels mark a departure in naval construction, and were designed by the department. They will have a displacement of 1,300 tons, as compared with the 800-ton boats now in commission and the 1,000-ton Schley, nearing completion.

None Abroad So Large.

So far as is known, no European power has yet built a submersible approaching twenty-five knots surface speed. To obtain the necessary power navy designers have planned vessels operated by steam turbines on the surface, although bids based on oil or gas engines will be considered if submitted.

Some apprehension has been felt by navy officials as to whether private builders would bid for such craft. Within the last few days, however, several companies have asked for the specifications, and they are expected to submit proposals. It is thought probable that one will be constructed by the government, in any event, that policy having been inaugurated last year.

The boats will measure more than 250 feet in length, it is understood, and will have a cruising radius and seagoing qualities to make them effective in any weather and able to cruise with the battle fleet. A plan to abandon coast defence submersibles of the smaller types in favor of these big craft is being seriously considered.

Two Advocates of Big Navy Named on Senate Committee

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 9.—Friends of an adequate navy were delighted to hear to-day that the Democratic steering committee had decided to assign Senators James D. Phelan, of California, and Key Pittman, of Nevada, to that committee. Senator Phelan succeeds Senator George C. Perkins on the committee, while Senator Pittman fills the vacancy caused by the retirement of Senator Thornton, of Louisiana.

As Senator Phelan takes the place of a Republican, his appointment increases the number of Democrats on the committee. Because of this the Republicans are expected to ask for two places on the committee, one left by Senator Perkins's retirement and the other to balance the increase in the number of Democrats.

Last year the committee stood ten Democrats to seven Republicans. Senators Perkins and Thornton were big-navy men, and it was feared that small-navy Democrats might be appointed. Their friends say that Senators Phelan and Pittman are both in favor of an adequate navy.

1 PERFECT KAISER IN MUSEE SALE

War Lord, Complete, to Go with Other Celebrities in Eden Auction.

CHAMBER OF HORRORS VICTIMS NOW FREED

Workmen Drag Instruments of Torture from Dark Recesses—Sleeping Guard Still Snores.

Kaiser Wilhelm and all his properties, consisting of one tin helmet, one papier maché breastplate, two lead medals, one suit of white broadcloth and one pair of dragoon boots which he has not had off in twenty years, will be sold at auction on Monday. With him on that date will pass into the limbo of yesterday King George, Marshall P. Wilder, Mayor Mitchel, Julius Cæsar, Woodrow Wilson, Czar Nicholas, Anna Held, Cleopatra, Queen Victoria, Mutt and Jeff, other famous characters of history, and the Eden Musée.

The Dying Game Keeper has given up gasping after a thirty-year struggle for life, and now lies stark and still in the Chamber of Horrors. Over him in an even deeper gloom than heretofore shrouded that shrine of terror bends the villanous poacher. It took him a generation and a half to get his victim, but he has done it now, and he grins in horrid satisfaction in the darkness that shrouds the old Musée.

At the gate the "amazingly lifelike representation of a New York policeman," a relic of the time when cops were seven feet tall and wore their beards in the fashion of the Third Empire, is near the end of his vigil. Karp Brothers, auctioneers, of 477 Broadway, will auction him off with Dewey and Kitchener, with the Opium Den and Marc Anthony's Address, on Monday, when the doors of the "Mu-sée" are shut for the last time, and the ghost of the old place passes, with the sale of its onetime glories, into that realm where Tony Pastor's and Huber's Dime Museum now linger.

At dusk yesterday the Eden Musée dreamed behind darkened windows of the time when the horsecars always stopped before its portals, and hordes of visitors to the city, who now head for the Hippodrome, thronged its halls; of the time when shrieking children were hurried by fond parents from the Chamber of Horrors, and when Ajeeb ("the marvellous mechanical wonder is now performing, ladies and gentlemen. A game is being played by a visitor on the inside. Admission, 10 cents") defeated each hour some checker champion from upstate or Jersey.

Guard Bemoans the End.

Inside, where a few electric bulbs still glimmered, the Rulers of the World, the Heroes of History and the Favorites of the Stage stood in the gloom, mute beneath the indignity of a tag, bearing a lot number. Workmen moved to and fro, their irreverent footfalls echoing loudly, their arms filled with costumes, which they were sorting. Piled on the floor were Roman togas, plush doublets, savage trappings, crowns and scepters, helmets and breast plates. Stretched along a rail was the crimson and gold train of the Empress Josephine, real velvet bordered with real ermine, which cost when new $12,000.

In a corner the lady who yesteryear, and many before that, was wont to powder her nose and then glance shyly at her escort, had violated all feminine tradition by stopping after a generation of constant practice.

Below, in the crypt the auctioneers were busy taking inventory of the assorted horrors.

"Electric chair," one of them droned. "Guillotine, elephant squashing a nigger, twenty-four death masks of the Presidents."

From behind the grille, where she had waited momentary execution since 1883, Charlotte Corday looked imploringly at her deliverers.

On the floor above the workmen had tramped away. Only one man remained, a portly person in a gray uniform, last of the guards of the passing musée. Amid the ruins of a former day he appeared woebegone and hopeless.

"It's kind of sad to see it go," he said, patting the knee of Queen Victoria affectionately. "It was nice, wasn't it, when there weren't no movies to steal your nickels, and all the folks from Newark, and even Philadelphia, used to flock here. Many a kid I've carried outa the chamber below, howling his head off, and having a wonderful time. There was a million dollars spent in this place, first and last, and now they are going to sell the statues and gowns and everything. The old building is coming down, too, and a sixteen-story skyscraper going up in its place."

He paused, choked with emotion. Deep silence came over the shadow-filled hall, broken only by the snore of the Sleeping Guard, that marvellous waxwork that has slumbered on a chair in the cornor of the Grand Hall so long that he has out-Ripped Van Winkle.

ASKS COLLEGIANS TO DRILL

President of Union Urges His Students to Spend Summer in Camp.

Calling on every student and alumnus of Union College, of which he is president, to spend a part of the summer months in military training, Dr. Charles A. Richmond last night urged the education of young men in universities in the science of war.

"The college must be the perennial fountain of patriotism," said Dr. Richmond to the alumni at the twentieth annual reunion of Union College in the Hotel Manhattan. "The college should furnish and does furnish the leaders. Even Andrew Carnegie, among hosts of others, believes that American democracy is indestructible. In speaking with me a short time ago of the Ship of State he expressed his belief that it couldn't be sunk. That is fine optimism, but most of us cannot afford so large a chunk of it."

The dinner was preceded by a business meeting, at which officers were elected for 1916. Among those present were Franklin H. Giddings, professor of sociology at Columbia University; Herman A. Metz, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, who was elected president of the alumni for 1916; Frank Bailey, George Daley, sporting editor of The New York Tribune, and W. I. Schemerhorn, of Philadelphia.

POLICEMAN'S SLAYER GUILTY

Gangster Convicted in First Degree for Murder at McManus Picnic.

Thomas O'Neil, twenty-six, ex-convict and gangster, who killed Patrolman Dapping, of the West 123d Street station, at the "The" McManus picnic at the Manhattan Casino on September 24, was convicted of murder in the first degree by a jury before Justice Weeks last evening.

O'Neil's defence, set up by two friends, was that he was in another part of the Casino at the time of the shooting. O'Neil did not take the stand.

GARRISON REPORT PLEA FOR DEFENCE

Continued from page 1

ments of field artillery, fifty-two companies of coast artillery, fifteen companies of engineers and four aero squadrons.

Secretary Garrison proposes to supplement the army that is constantly under arms by a continental army of 400,000, raised in increments of 133,000 a year. The continentals are to be obligated to devote a special time to training for a period of three years, and then to be on furlough for a period of three years without obligation, except to return to the colors in the event of war, actual or imminent.

It is proposed to increase the assistance given to the national guard and to organize a certain number of cadet companies, to be attached to regiments or other appropriate units of cavalry, field artillery, infantry, engineers, coast artillery and signal corps.

$127,234,559.70 for Regulars.

Using reserve material as far as possible to equip new organizations, the estimated cost of the regular army on the proposed plan of 7,086 officers and 134,707 enlisted men, would be $127,234,559.70. The national guard force of 129,000 would entail an estimated expense of $10,000,000, and the cost of the continental army at the end of three years is put at $45,000,000, which thereafter would be its annual cost.

When the system is in complete operation, without considering reserves of the different organizations, the total force of 670,843 enlisted men and officers would cost $182,234,559.70.

An increase in the physical capacity of West Point, so as to provide for 770 students, 146 more than are now there, is urged.

Right Must Be Defended.

"So long as right and wrong exist in the world there will be an inevitable conflict between them. The rightdoers must be prepared to protect and defend the right as against the wrong."

Unsparing in his arguments in answer to those who would have no increase in the country's military preparedness, Secretary Garrison declares that the American people must view their responsibilities and measure up to them, and then goes on to take up the various arguments of the opposition separately.

"There are some who do not feel free to base their conduct upon a consideration of facts or conclusions of reasons, because of their interpretation of divine injunction," he says. "They do not believe in resistance to physical force; and those whose consciences are so convinced surrender life and all that they cherish and love at the behest of the aggressor. This attitude concerns the individual, and him alone. It cannot be made the general rule of conduct under our form of government without departing from the basis upon which our government is founded.

"There are others concerning whose clarity of vision we are not advised, and concerning whose soundness of reason we are not informed, because the attitude which they take is admittedly not based upon either vision or reason. They are those who predict that war will never come to this country, and assert that, therefore, precautions with respect thereto are unwise and needless. Since wars have come upon nations from the earliest date of recorded history to this moment, there is no basis of fact for such a position, but an actual demonstration of the non-existence of such basis.

"We were early warned that there would be wars and rumors of wars, and that nation would rise against nation and kingdom against kingdom, and the end was not yet; and that prediction has been fully verified. There are no basis and no foundation to conclude that this great evil has been eliminated, and it therefore must be treated as are all other existing evils and must be prepared against. Surely, as between resting upon prediction or upon preparation wisdom would not hesitate.

Inaction Springs from Mistrust.

"There are others among us who are too intelligent and clear-sighted not to see the facts and to realize their significance, but who counsel inaction because they mistrust themselves and the nation. Those to whom I now refer do not believe in the doctrine of non-resistance; they do not rest upon the prediction that an evil which has existed since the world began has ceased to exist and been abolished—and should not therefore be considered as one to be prepared against; they even point out our potentiality of force, but they counsel against any preparation thereof.

"They base this counsel upon the expressed fear that if we possess force we will be induced to use it when we should not. This position ignores the responsibilities which we have undertaken and which we must maintain at any self-sacrifice. It ignores the fact that if nations which possess force are likely to use it when they should not, some nation which has such force is likely to use it against us when it should not. It assumes that our nation may not be trusted with force for fear that it may misuse it.

"The eyes of many are blinded to fact and their minds closed to reason by an abhorrence of what they term 'militarism,' without any actual conception of just what the means or how it should affect the proper consideration of the subject. Those who really fear militarism, or, more accurately stated, those who dread real militarism, should be the strongest advocates of reasonable preparation.

"The latter is the preventive of militarism. If they unwisely defeat reasonable preparedness they leave the country in a condition where the inevitable result of defeat, humiliation or acute apprehension will be hasty and ill-advised provisions as to armament far beyond anything which calm reason and wise provision would deem necessary.

"There will be those who assert that the proposed policy opposes the traditions of the people and runs counter thereto. This is mere assertion; it is not the fact, and in truth the fact is to the contrary. The proposed policy is exactly in keeping with our traditions.

Men and Nations Must Prepare.

"There are some who decry taking any precautions or making any preparations of the military power of the nation because they say it will not prevent war but will provoke it. Men and nations must prepare to meet their responsibilities; if it is inadvisable to develop strength sufficient to repel wrong because such developed strength may be misused, human nature has indeed reached an impasse. Why should it be presumed that a just man or a just nation will cease to be just because it has the power to be unjust? We must either trust others or trust ourselves.

"Another stumbling block to some is the suggestion that no preparation should be made and no precaution should be taken because no one can foretell how much we may have to meet and what we will require to meet it. Here again the idea embodied in this suggestion would stay all human progress.

"There will be some who assert that the devastating effects and the horror produced by the war now being waged make it certain that war will be avoided for a long period of time after the close of the present war. They will argue that the exhaustion of resources and the recollection of the awful suffering will have the effect of deterring nations from entering upon war. What basis is there for such belief? Certainly such basis cannot be found in history—our own or that of other nations.

500,000 Men Should Be Ready.

"If the determination arrived at by those whose knowledge, skill and experience make their judgment practically conclusive is accepted, we should have in this country a force of at least 500,000 men ready for instant response to a call in the event of war or the imminence of war. It is surely not necessary to state the many reasons why this force may not be supplied by a regular standing army of that number constantly under arms.

"There is no legal way that the national guard can, in time of peace, be governed, officered or trained by the national government; and there is no legal way, except by volunteering, that it can be made available to the nation in time of war to any greater extent than specified in the Constitution, which confessedly falls short of the necessary uses to which an army may have to be put in the event of a war with a foreign nation.

"It becomes necessary, therefore, to devise some method of making available for the use of the nation in time of war a national force in supplement of that part of the national force, to wit, the regular army, which is constantly under arms; a part of the army, in other words, to be raised and maintained by Congress and governed in all respects in accordance with its directions.

"When this system is devised and made operative the nation would militarily be in this situation: It would have, as the Constitution provides, an army raised and maintained by it, composed of a certain number constantly under arms, and a very much larger number definitely identified in personnel, provided with equipment and organization, possessed of some training, and subject to instant call.

"The states would have the organized militia, developed with Federal assistance to the highest practicable point of efficiency, available for the purposes specified in the Constitution, and so circumstanced that in the event of a war with a foreign nation they could, by their own volition, immediately take their place with the other military force of the nation."

Taft Declares His Support of Wilson's Preparedness Plan

Chicago, Dec. 9.—Importance of the United States as a world power, and the necessity for preparedness for defence were emphasized by William H. Taft to-day in an address before the Chicago Association of Commerce.

"We are no longer an isolated continental nation but a world's power," said Mr. Taft. "We have interests in the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska, Panama, Cuba and Porto Rico and must be prepared to protect these interests against every possible contingency.

"The Monroe Doctrine, which has stood for ninety years, is a movable policy and may be enforced by this country just as far as it may be deemed wise. If the South American republics join with us in enforcing this doctrine, all the better."

The ex-President declared in favor of President Wilson's preparedness plan.

"I differ with Mr. Bryan and Mr. Roosevelt on the question of preparedness," said Mr. Taft. "Mr. Bryan is opposed to all preparedness. He says we can get an army of a million men between sunrise and sunset. I think he is wrong.

"Mr. Roosevelt characterizes those of us who favor 'the league of peace' as men who are 'prattling' about it. He says we need a great standing army. The truth is, when Roosevelt gets talking about warlike matters, he comes up as Mars does over the horizon, red in color, and we must take his statements with that in view.

"On the whole, I favor President Wilson's plan for preparedness."

Leaders Frame Army Plans to Rival Wilson's

Washington, Dec. 9.—Military committees of Congress will be confronted with four radically different plans for national defence as urged by President Wilson when they settle down next week to framing army measures.

Aside from the administration plan outlined in the President's Message, the Senate and House committees will have before them tentative schemes offered by Senator Chamberlain and Representative Hay, their chairmen, and also the plan prepared at Secretary Garrison's suggestion.

All four plans propose a sweeping reorganization of the regular army and creation of an adequate reserve for the regular line and the officers' reserve corps.

The Chamberlain plan has little in common with the administration proposals. It contains no mention of the continental army scheme, and proposes instead practically to double the standing army. The Hay scheme includes the continental army proposal virtually as presented by President Wilson.

A comparison of the Chamberlain and Hay plans with those suggested by the War Department shows these increases in the numbers of organizations asked for each arm of the service:

Infantry—War Department, ten regiments; Chamberlain, thirty-two regiments; Hay, no additional regiments, but existing organizations to be maintained at maximum strength at all times.

Cavalry—War Department, none; Chamberlain, four regiments; Hay, no additional regiments, but full strength of present commands to be maintained.

Field artillery—War Department, four regiments; Chamberlain, fourteen regiments; Hay, six regiments.

Coast artillery—War Department, fifty-two companies; Chamberlain, approximately 130 companies, or maximum strength of 30,054 men; Hay, approximately 25,000 additional men, but no additional officers.

Signal corps—War Department, four aero squadrons; Chamberlain, 352 officers, enlist personnel number to be fixed by the President, who also would supervise the unit organization of the aviation section within the corps; Hay, 239 officers, seventy-three of whom would be specified for aviation duty.

Engineer corps—War Department, fifteen companies; Chamberlain, a total of seven foot regiments and seven mounted battalions; Hay, one battalion.

ASKS FEDERAL ARMOR PLANT

Tillman Proposes Erection of $11,000,000 Works at League Island.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 9.—Armor for the new ships to be authorized this session by Congress will be built by the government if Senator Tillman, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, can accomplish it, he declared to-day. The Senator will introduce to-morrow a bill drafted by Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Rear Admiral Strauss, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, which provides for a plant with a capacity of 20,000 tons a year, to cost about $11,000,000, and to be built at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

German Wave Has Broken on Wall of Allied Unity

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advance into Serbia would never have taken place. The two other Balkan states need not have expended a corporal's guard and Greece might have been true to her treaty.

German Fear Takes Root.

That these states did not use the power lying in their hands was partly, at least, due to the fear created by the German propaganda and by the object lessons of brutal ruthlessness deliberately provided in Belgium, France and Poland. Bulgaria, under a prearranged agreement, was, therefore, brought in to stab Serbia in the back and effect with added horrors what Germany was unable to accomplish. The real lesson was the weakness of the Central Powers for further aggression. German methods and insidious propaganda, supported by gold, were able to obscure this lesson. In America to-day the farreaching plots against the lives and industries of the people may have tended to create an impression of invincibility of German "will to power."

The second main object of the German agencies has been to spread far and wide ideas of the lack of solidarity among the Allied powers and of their military weakness and failure. This has not only been intended for the consumption of neutrals and for the promotion of rifts in the alliance, but for the comfort of the long suffering German people. It is unfortunately true that we have made blunders of the first class in the conduct of the war, for which we have paid, and must continue to pay, heavily. As a gifted historian pointed out long ago: "In the beginning of each war England has to seek in blood for the knowledge necessary to insure success."

Napoleon and Wilhelm.

Just 103 years ago Napoleon was beaten, though still unconquered. The Spanish ulcer had eaten deeply into his military resources when he decided to plunge into the depths of Russia in search of a decisive success. After reaching Moscow, where he expected submission, he showed unwonted indecision. Whether an earlier retreat would have saved the French army we do not know, but we do know that delay insured its destruction. In the campaigns that followed Napoleon showed brilliant flashes of military genius—but after the Russian venture he was lost unless the great forces marshalled against him could be divided or neutralized.

Unwarned by past military advisers, the Kaiser embarked upon another Russian venture, miscalculating the times and failing absolutely to understand either the characteristics of the Russian people, or the splendid tenacity of the Russian soldier. The great drive eastward through Galicia which began early in May was a fine strategic conception—but it was based upon the superiority of material which years of strenuous preparation for aggressive war had accumulated and not upon the superiority of fighting power. It was successful in stopping the Russian invasion of Hungary—but it was delusive, and it inspired the German General Staff with hopes that could not be realized, and led them to a general advance through Poland, undertaken too late in the season, and well calculated to bring out the most formidable qualities of the Russian army under circumstances favorable to their display. Fortresses were successively and wisely abandoned as the Russians fell back, fighting fierce rear guard actions. It was a spectacular triumph well suited to the purpose of the German propagandist and valuable in the impression it could be made to produce on the Balkan States.

Meanwhile, difficulties of ground and communications increased. Losses mounted rapidly, and no decisive success could be obtained. The Russian armies, skilfully handled, undaunted, unbroken, despite a shortage of munitions, continued their slow retirement. In such conditions one or two things may occur. Either equilibrium will be established and the contending forces will occupy defensive lines facing each other, or, the invading armies, being weakened and temporarily exhausted, their opponents, who have fallen back toward reinforcements, will assume the offensive. The latter course became possible to the Russians. It became vitally important for the Germans to seize Riga and Dvinsk as points of support for the left wing of their long line and to provide winter shelter for their troops. Attacks on Riga by land and sea failed completely and, although heavy reinforcements were sent up and recklessly expended in the German fashion, the Russians, when their munitions supplies improved, passed to the attack and drove the enemy back from the danger points.

On the right of the German front the Russians have attacked again and again, and the important position of Kovno has been held. The German centre has been weakened to support the flanks, and from Bukovina to the Baltic, south of Riga, no hope of German success can be discerned. The Polish winter is close at hand. Generals Janvier and Fevrier have given powerful support to the Russian cause in the past, and the enemy forces, composed partly of new levies of immature or middle-aged men, will undergo terrible hardships in Courland during the coming months. When the spring comes they will be confronted with fresh masses of Russians no longer short of munitions and fired with the determination to recover their lost territory and end the German menace.

Allies Strong in West.

In the west also no success for the German arms seems possible. The Allies are far stronger than they were last year. Their new resources of heavy guns and ammunition are only beginning to come to the field. The experience of last winter will be more than reversed, and German inferiority in artillery should tell heavily in the future. The great French attack in Champagne in September and our own have proved that with a well conceived and executed plan the German line can be broken wherever the necessary sacrifice appears justified.

On the Italian front, among the passes of the Tyrol and in the Carnic Alps, military activity must be limited during the winter, but the Italian army is slowly but surely gaining ground in the west, and the fall of Gorizia may open employment for larger forces, which must be held in check if Trieste and the Istrian Peninsula are to be retained. There is no prospect of an Austrian victory in this quarter, and the drain upon the manhood of Germany's ill-starred vassal has already reached serious dimensions.

It was just when the war of invasion had spent itself in Poland and a recoil involving danger to the Germans had set in that the Kaiser's advisers embarked upon the Balkan adventure. Frank H. Simonds, in The Tribune of November 21, had lucidly explained the German plans for striking a blow against the British Empire in Egypt and the East. These plans are of long standing. They weren't unknown to us, and when the Kaiser, copying Napoleon, appeared in the guise of the protector of Islam his objects became clear. Whether the execution of his plans was to have formed part of a second war after France and Russia had been crushed by a brilliant exhibition of strategy we do not know. England was not content to stand aside when the liberties of Europe were in deadly peril, and Germany's elaborately planned campaign consequently was quickly wrecked.

Whether the latest venture is, to borrow Mr. Simonds's words, "threat or real purpose" is not yet certain. Nor can I forecast what the effect may be upon the inscrutable East. I may point out, however, that the exploitation of men and resources in Asiatic Turkey for German benefit must be the work of years, that the Turks may not tamely acquiesce in their enslavement, that it is a far cry from the Bosporus to Suez and that Suez is a point at which sea power should prove the dominant force.

In hapless Persia German officials and residents are busy organizing brigandage in defiance of the government of the Shah. Whether this spectacle will affect Moslem feeling in India will depend upon the extent to which knowledge and truth can be impressed upon our Mahometan fellow citizens. The Kaiser as the head and centre of promiscuous banditti would not appeal to their imagination.

Of the prospects of the latest venture nothing is certain except that it must open up another drain upon German resources, already subject to severe strain.

Reviewing the situation as a whole, I see no prospect of any victory for the Central Empires in any part of the vast theatre of war—and by victory I mean such decisive military success as would for a time cripple the resources of the Allies and turn the course of events to the advantage of Germany.

Losses Begin to Tell.

The reckless expenditure of men by German generals has begun to tell upon the resources of Germany. Italy has still a full million well trained and equipped soldiers not yet put on the fighting line. Millions of sturdy Russians are only awaiting arms to follow the striking example of their brothers who fought the Austro-Germans to a standstill and will add a constant menace to the Polish winter. France is putting her best into the field, animated by a heroic resolve, fully conscious that man to man they can beat the enemy. Britain's new levies comprise the pick of their manhood, and the stream of gallant men from her daughter states still continues. The empire which was to have split to fragments at the first breath of war stands stern and solid in the face of the common enemy.

Each week will see the growth of the numerical preponderance on the side of the Allies. Night and day the manufacture of munitions proceeds, and the output soon will assume vast dimensions. The material superiority, strenuously and secretly built up by the Germans, has already passed away and will be turned to marked inferiority by next spring.

Before Napoleon turned back, a doomed man, from his Russian campaign he had won a long succession of great victories. He had struck down Italy, Austria and Prussia, overrun Spain and Holland and induced Turkey to espouse his cause. The Germans have crushed little Belgium, but they were unable to conquer Serbia without Bulgarian assistance. They can point to no single great success against the armies of the Allies. This contrast throws the military failure of Germany into strong relief. Behind the armies of the Allies stand their free peoples, who have learned what German methods mean and who now know that everything they prize most is at stake. They may have to face reverses. They certainly will have to make great sacrifices, for which they are ready. But they stand united and grimly determined to right the wrongs of Belgium and Serbia and to insure that never again shall German militarism set Europe in flames and threaten the liberties of mankind.