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

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Food Control Wins, Though Handicapped

The passage of the food control bill at Albany constitutes a considerable victory for Governor Whitman over his legislative adversaries. It constitutes, too, a considerable victory for the general public—the consumers—over the food profiteers, the various degrees of middle men, commission men, food hoarders and general exploiters, who have been largely responsible for the prevailing high prices of necessities of life.

A zealous and diligent commission, working under this measure in cooperation with the Federal Food Controller, should be able to do much to bring down food prices to where they belong. Hoarding of foods, manipulation of prices in the market, the buying up of food at the farms with intent to let it rot there, can be stopped, or, at the worst, greatly minimized.

But the bill, a compromise between the Governor and legislators little less than inimical to any form of food control, lacks the teeth it should have. It is deeply to be regretted that the Governor did not stick to his original proposals. When he abandoned them to get his legislative opponents to abandon a wholly preposterous provision in their measure—that naming the members of the Food Commission—he weakened the cause for which he was working and he raised obstacles to the complete and thoroughgoing price control for which the consumers hoped.

Murphy and his coteries have not hesitated to use the knife when political events didn't go to their liking. The Sullivan Club's "whereases" show that two can play at that game. The Sullivan bolt to Mayor Mitchell represents much more than the actual votes it could poll if the election were to-morrow. It typifies all the discontent in Tammany with the boss and his methods and all the disinclination of the ordinary citizens of the East Side (and doubtless of other sections of the city) to being exploited in a fake campaign of the poor against the rich.

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Foreign Municipal Markets: New York's great need, so far as the distribution of food supplies is concerned, is a complete system of public markets such as London and Paris have had for a century or more, markets that are thronged in the early hours of the morning by citizens, who are enabled to supply their commissariat for the day at reasonable prices.

Ships of Stone: The news that a Norwegian steel and concrete ship has been launched at Christiania calls attention to one of the most interesting developments of the present shipping famine. This particular vessel was very small, of two hundred tons burden. Others larger are to follow her. Three weeks were required to build this sample ship, but by using the same framework it is calculated that future boats can be turned out in half this period.

The idea is an old one, as a matter of fact, a small concrete boat having been built by a Frenchman named Lamot as long ago as 1849. In the last twenty years a considerable number of small barges and lighters have been built in Europe and America—including some ill-fated scows which promptly sank to the bottom of the Panama Canal. Larger seagoing ships are another matter, and while their theoretical soundness is unquestioned, their practical test is still in the future. Ships of three thousand tons are said to be un-

der construction in Swedish yards, and companies have been formed here looking toward the building of large numbers of cargo boats upon a stock design. Of course, there is really nothing more extraordinary in a ship of concrete, of artificial stone, than one of iron or steel. When the first iron boats were constructed a century ago the critics wailed untold eloquence on the folly of building a floating object of a material heavier than water. But the iron ship prevailed until it was supplanted by steel in the years following 1875. It is the assertion of American experts who are to-day designing concrete ships that vessels so constructed will be lighter than if built of steel. The skin could be three inches thick and yet be lighter than steel one inch thick. In other respects reinforced concrete possesses structural advantages over steel. We may yet see stone ships dancing gaily over the Seven Seas.

"Whereasing" Murphy

In the heyday of his political career "Paradise Jimmy" Oliver frequently used to threaten: "If that fellow doesn't look out, I'll wherease him." Murphy didn't look out, and the Sullivan Club, made up of the political elements which always followed the leadership of "Big Tim," has "whereased" him and pledged its support to Mayor Mitchell. It has "whereased" him in good Hovary English, too—no "highbrow stuff" or diplomatic phrases suited the temper of the Clan Sullivan in explaining its bolt from Tammany. "The huncie issue of the rich against the poor" which "Mr. Murphy and his select cabinet" are trying to create, despite the boss's country estate and golf links at Good Ground and his frequent dinners at Delmonico's, "where your shoe sinks into velvet carpets and cigars don't come two-for-five," hasn't deceived the Bowery in the least. The people down there know that "all that Murphy and his pets are scheming to do is to draw the poor man's vote and then to cast him aside in order to get their fingers into the city's pie for one final swag for the chosen few who drive and dine at 'Del's.'" They announce plainly that they are tired of supporting Murphy, "who is working for himself all the time," so they pledge efforts and votes to reflect the ticket headed by Mayor Mitchell.

No matter how Murphy and his insiders try to minimize this secession, its import is great. The Clan Sullivan is not now what it was when "Big Tim" and "Little Tim" controlled its destinies and cast the lower East Side vote, save for Tom Foley's pocket borough, as they chose. But then, neither is Tammany what it was then. Whether Hylan or Hearst carries the Democratic primaries and become Tammany's candidate, there will be more than apathy on the part of many Democratic voters and many organization leaders. There will be active, if not open, opposition to the organization ticket. The Sullivan bolt to Mayor Mitchell represents much more than the actual votes it could poll if the election were to-morrow. It typifies all the discontent in Tammany with the boss and his methods and all the disinclination of the ordinary citizens of the East Side (and doubtless of other sections of the city) to being exploited in a fake campaign of the poor against the rich. That discontent and that disinclination are bound to grow as the hypocrisy of the Tammany campaign becomes more and more apparent.

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In Paris the great Halles Centrales, built in 1851 and since extended and improved, present what may be called a neat and attractive city of markets, with its ten great pavilions, each containing 250 stalls, 13 feet square, each also entitled to its compartment for storage in the cellarage below. Here markets open as early as 3 a. m. in the summer and 4 a. m. in the winter, and remain open until 10 or 11 a. m. In addition there are other markets, fifty or more, throughout the city, each with its own specialties, such as that behind the Madeleine for flowers on Tuesdays and Fridays; the Temple or clothes market; the flower markets and book stalls on the quays, and the bird markets, opened on certain days of the week, some on Sundays. The thrifty Parisian housewife knows just where she can supply the wants of her household and get the best at the lowest price. She does not order supplies by telephone from the nearest retail grocery, but goes in person, sees what she wants and gets it.

Market day in most of the smaller cities and towns of France comes only once a week, and it is a gala day for the bourgeoisie, the farmers and the peasants alike. Long before dawn the rumbling farmers' carts, heaped high with fresh country

produce, throng the roads leading to the town. Reaching the market place, the merchandise is unloaded, stalls pitched and everything got in readiness for the earliest marketer, who comes about dawn, and the bustle of activity, the talk, chatter, laughter and general cheerfulness show that every one enjoys this weekly market day.

So thoroughly, in fact, has the market system permeated France that it has become an institution, an institution that provides a most efficient check upon the rapacity and greed of food purveyors, such as those whose tender mercies New Yorkers are consigned. Such purveyors in France have been taught to understand that cities do not exist chiefly for their benefit, and that, however numerous they are, the citizens whom they serve are far more numerous, and that the claims of the latter are the first consideration of the municipal authorities. Possibly New York in time may also arrive at this conception.

A Democracy of Clothes

Of all the countless revolutions which have swept across the British Isles in the last three years none is so unbelievable and appalling as the general array of explosion and overturn thus chronicled in the candid columns of "The Manchester Guardian." Something might be said of the changes that three years of war have brought about in our clothes. Evening dress is not abolished, but it is becoming much less customary in theatres and restaurants, and people coming up to London no longer do so. Stiff white collars are disappearing, and the soft collar is worn by all classes. The democratic process had already set in at the House of Commons. One remembers the shock that Mr. Keir Hardie's cloth cap created on its first appearance there, but it has advanced immensely since the war began. Frock coats are in a small and die-hard minority. Spats are on their last legs. Top hats survive miraculously, it might seem, until one remembers their enduring qualities, so that their persistence is only a form of war economy after all.

We hardly know which of these items is the most amazing. Probably the declining top hat in the House is the most shocking from the British point of view. To the American traveller who has felt like a lost soul for the lack of evening clothes in one of those spots where nothing else would be considered by Ruggles, the growing laxity in the use of this uniform cries loudly. Toplofty clothes have not been abolished, it will be seen, but the set rules for the wearing of them have. And that is really the whole battle. After such a revolutionary doctrine once enters a nation the sticklers might just as well quit in a body. The things that simply aren't done simply no longer exist. If anybody had any doubts of the complete democratization of England through the war, here is the final proof.

Eliminating Vicious Advertising

The Health Department, which was largely instrumental in the enactment of the measure, calls attention to the fact that on September 1 the law against advertisements of venereal disease "cures" will go into effect. This law makes it a misdemeanor to publish or cause to be published or distributed in any manner an advertisement concerning venereal disease or sexual ailments, or calling attention to any medicine, article or preparation which might be used therefor, or to a person or office where treatment or advice concerning such ailments might be obtained. It does not apply, of course, to scientific treatises which do not advertise individuals or offices which promise to "cure" these troubles, or to advertisements or notices issued by an incorporated hospital or a licensed dispensary or a municipal or the State Health Board.

This is a law against a particularly vicious and noisome set of quacks and their accomplices the publishers who share the profits of the fake cures. Its importance to the public welfare cannot be overestimated. The weekly bulletins of the Health Department show the alarming extent to which these dangerous diseases are spread through the community. Reputable physicians charge that the constant advertisement of nostrums and quacks by unscrupulous publications has been one of the chief obstacles encountered by the health authorities in their war against such diseases. The sufferers, largely ignorant of the nature of their trouble and its treatment, have flocked to the quacks. The victims have not been benefited; the quacks and the publishers of such vicious matter have been the only beneficiaries.

Oregon has passed and enforces a law against such fake advertising. The result is that publications circulating there and in New York print the objectionable matter here, but issue another edition for Oregon without it. The passage of the law was a long step toward decency, and the elimination of a great handicap to fighting dangerous disease. Its enforcement must be hoped for, and aided, by every honest publisher and decent citizen.

The Wartime Stage

The preparations for a busy musical and dramatic season now visible in New York and undoubtedly soon to have their echo in Philadelphia are not legitimately open to the charge of undue frivolity in the midst of a great war. Even Paris, more imperilled once than any great belligerent capital, learned by experience the inadvisability of closing her places of wholesome entertainment. Naturally all normally metropolitan life ceased during the Marne crisis. When that had passed, however, the mistake of denying her citizens mental and spiritual relief from the war strain was obvious. Furthermore, "dark" theatres and opera houses created a class of unemployed artists, many of them unfitted for war service and nearly all of them unsuited to ordinary commercial pursuits. The paperization of genius served no patriotic purpose. So, from January, 1915, on, Paris had its regular seasons of good drama and good music. Most of the cabaret absurdities properly suffered, but true art was the more enhanced thereby.

Yankee the World Around

Wherever Exhibited That Is What the American Is Named

To the Editor of The Tribune. The suggestion conveyed by a reader of your paper in his letter published yesterday that a proper name for the American soldiers abroad would be the old and pleasing title "Yankee" is the best suggestion and only sensible one that I have thus far read; the effort to suggest or invent a nickname that will cling will be futile, for the name "Yankee" will still be there, and by that title Americans will be generally known, as it has been for many years, and as it is a title to be proud of, why try to change it?

The writer has travelled and lived in foreign countries for many years, spending two years in Australia and New Zealand, visiting all countries of South America, all the sections of Great Britain and the various countries of the Continent now at war excepting Russia. As manager of the "Barnum & Bailey Greatest Show on Earth" an experienced and successful showman, he was afforded the opportunity to study the peoples of the countries visited, for the advent of the big "Traveling American Exhibition," as it was termed, drew immense crowds everywhere, and we grew accustomed to the habit of the peoples of all the countries we visited referring to the citizens of the United States not as Americans, as we expected to be known, but the short and equally pleasing title "Yankees," and whether from the New England States, the home of the original Yankees, or from Mississippi, Texas or California, it was all the same to them; if we were from the "States" they were Yankees, and thus I feel sure the American soldiers will be called for short if any nickname at all is adopted. JOSEPH McCADDON. Mount Vernon, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1917.

For More Publicity

To the Editor of The Tribune. In a ringing editorial in your issue of August 15 on the Stockholm conference you argue that the statesmen of the Allied nations should "seek to explain and demonstrate to the people that peace is impossible—real peace, any peace save that peace which means a German victory and a resumption in the future of German attack." Further, including with the people of the Allied nations those of the United States, you affirm that it is necessary to make clear to them all that permanent peace cannot be obtained until "the German threat is abolished."

Are we in the United States doing all we can, Mr. Editor, to make clear to our people the objects and aims of this war? Are we sufficiently combating error with truth? Are there not many who do not understand the greatest danger to America and her allies in the present condition of affairs is that there will be a premature and temporary peace, and if that that is necessary is for the people to have "made clear to them" the consequences of such a peace to "fight the German war to the end," how shall we effect the widest dissemination of correct information and stirring appeal?

We have many fine papers and periodicals, each of which has many subscribers, but all of which together do not by any means reach all the people. Cannot articles from papers and magazines be reprinted in leaflet or pamphlet form and sent to different localities, especially to those sections which need enlightenment? Some might even be printed in a foreign language. As the President's war message to Congress was printed and widely distributed, so might have been the message of Elihu Root to his countrymen on his return to America from Russia. "As surely as the sun shall rise to-morrow, if this war ends with the triumph of Germany, this country will become a subject nation, for the temperament of the German ruling power will turn to these purple fields, these rich and vast spaces of the Western Hemisphere." MRS. HENRY W. ELIOT. Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 15, 1917.

"Amexes"

To the Editor of The Tribune. In the early days of the discussion about the short term by which our soldiers abroad may be known and to whom they did not like the name "Sammy's." Likewise other terms have not been approved. But one name was proposed, and it was said to have been invented by some of the soldiers. It was "Amexes," to represent our American expedition; or, if you please, expeditionaries. It can be applied to any or all American forces engaged or going abroad. This is our first excursion to Europe to help put wrong matters right. Our first move away from our own land bettered conditions in Cuba and led to a peaceful process of civilization in the Philippines. We are going to an extreme length now to make democracy safe and to end wars for a long period. Our American expedition is becoming a vast affair, affecting all people on earth, and perhaps destined to turn the balance of power for good in the world for all hereafter. If "Amexes" thus made up pleases the heroes who are going into this vast crusade, why prolong this discussion? New York, Aug. 23, 1917. F. E. E.

"The Enemy Within"

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: As a patriotic American, I want to thank you for the department called "The Enemy Within." Nowhere else are these people brought to light so conspicuously. It is very important at this time that citizens with limited time for reading should have before them a summary of the salient points raised by publications like "The Masses," Hearst's papers, and especially the foreign language publications. I am particularly grateful to you for the time and expense that I should otherwise have to devote to the purchase and reading of all these papers. The more labor of translating from the German and Italian alone would be altogether too great a drain on my time. By scanning your columns and then purchasing the issues that seem to promise the most forceful arguments against the views that you promulgate in your daily campaign of hatred and blackguardism against the Central Powers, I am able to keep in close touch with currents of thought that, to my mind, are more truly in the interests of the United States than are those that flow through your screeds and sheets. RANDOLPH S. KING. Brooklyn, Aug. 23, 1917.

The Great Puzzle

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Ever since the great European war began we have continually seen the expression "the freedom of the seas" in the public press, magazines, legislative discussions and in some of the great proposals. I have enjoyed the advantages of an American university training and of several years' post-graduate study in an important French school, but I am at a loss to understand what is meant by this expression. Were not the seas free to all nations before this war? Were not all ports open to all countries' ships? Will not your very able editorial staff enlighten a great reading public on just what is meant by this expression, "the freedom of the seas," which I believe originated in the Wilhelmstrasse or somewhere in Germany? ARTHUR WARE. New York, Aug. 2, 1917.

What Shall We Say to Japan?

By Henry A. Wise Wood

Now that the Japanese mission is here and the attention of the public will for a few weeks be focussed upon trans-Pacific affairs, a frank discussion of some of the questions that lie at the root of our relations with Japan would seem to be in order. It goes without saying that we welcome with special pleasure the distinguished representatives of the island empire which joined the community of nations upon our invitation and has since become one of its great and useful members.

We cannot forget that of the romances of American history none is quite so replete with enchanting imagery as that which deals with the opening of Japan. The meeting on the shores of Uraga Bay of Commodore Perry, his staff and bluejackets, with the high dignitaries of the court of the Emperor of the extraordinary and accomplished people, sixty-four years ago the 14th of July 1853, like a scene from the fairy books. It was nothing less than the ceremonial visit of representatives of the nineteenth century made to those of the seventeenth, for the purpose of inviting the latter to step lightly over the intervening epochs and enter the present, clad in the full panoply of the world's most picturesque medievalism.

Between Japan and the United States there is indeed a sentimental tie wholly unique among nations, one not to be touched gently by the thoughtful publicist save upon the most substantial grounds of public need. This writer fully perceives; but he sees also that events in the East are taking on a sinister aspect for the United States and the Anglo-Saxon peoples of the Pacific, and he believes that unless correctives are promptly applied we soon shall find ourselves shorn of rights and safeguards in the Pacific basin to obtain which American blood and treasure and enterprise have been lavishly spent.

Therefore, and so that by frank speaking the issue shall be met and disposed of before it shall have crystallized into a difference irreconcilable save by armed conflict, the writer, with great reluctance, he confesses, has decided to deal with it. In its Eastern policy the Japanese government is entering upon an expedition in diplomacy which, if persisted in, cannot fail to bring it into collision with the United States. Japan, like all other nations, must know that America's consciousness of its position and rights in the world at large is more keenly sensitive than ever it has been in the past.

Japan's Moves in China

We have noted with astonishment that the Japanese government is attempting to set up over China a protectorate, and with grave concern have read the report that recently it reprimanded our State Department for communicating directly with the government of China upon a matter purely of Chinese concern. We have not forgotten that the Chinese closest friend and most useful ally has on many occasions been our duty to intervene on behalf of the preservation of the administrative entity of China, and that the preservation of the "open door" in China—whereby every nation is entitled to share the freedom of trade enjoyed by any—is a cardinal point in American foreign policy. These gains of the years in national comradeship and commercial freedom Americans assuredly will refuse to surrender, and must be content to defend the moment it is clear that they are threatened.

Of the policy of the "open door" in China—to which Great Britain freely and other nations grudgingly assented—Johnson, in his "American Foreign Relations," says: "No matter what 'sphere of influence' any power claimed, it was not to interfere with any treaty port or vested interest of other powers therein; the Chinese tariff was to continue in force and to be administered by Chinese officials; and there was to be no discrimination against any nation or in favor of any nation in port dues or railroad rates. It may be accepted without question that

America will graduate from the war the world's chief producing and trading nation, needing and reaching into as never before every foreign market, and that it will peremptorily refuse to surrender a single trading privilege which hitherto it has enjoyed in China or elsewhere.

Upon sentimental and moral grounds as well the project of Japan collides with our views. It must be remembered that China is our protégé, in the sense that, having recently adopted our form of government, it has become a republic. The American people have a sentimental stake in the preservation of its independence, they, like the Chinese, having had to overthrow autocratic tyranny in order to secure freedom. Indeed, so irrevocably opposed to the subjugation of republican peoples by autocratic governments are Americans that their fundamental foreign policy, as expressed in the Monroe Doctrine, is based upon this principle, while their slogan in their war with Germany demands that the world shall be made safe for self-governing nations.

Should we assent to the subjugation of our long-time friend, our protégé, our fellow republic China, to an alien and our fellow-republic to an eloquent plea by Germany that we agree to its continued control of Belgium for the latter's good, as we had agreed to the control of China by Japan for the betterment of the Chinese? Control of the Pacific These are not the only thoughts occupying our attention which the Japanese mission will find in its way. There are others, affecting the Anglo-Saxon grouping of the powers after their several kinds which it is believed their future is likely to reveal.

An irritability with the British on the part of the Japanese has lately been too apparent to be overlooked. Resentment over the fact that the British, like ourselves, are too fond of the "open door" in China to permit Japan to close it to all trade but her own is uncomfortably evident in Japan. This, and the tenacity that in the councils hereafter of the British Empire Australia, New Zealand and Canada will have voiced not hitherto heard participants in the war. If Japan will now but take a vigorous part in the conflict, lending to her allies the full weight of her military power, it will go far towards allaying suspicions of her plans which are beginning widely to be voiced.

On August 3, 1917, there appeared in The New York Tribune the following dispatch: Washington, Aug. 2.—Complete defeat of Germany by the Allies will not be of great benefit to Japan, according to Professor Seno, Director of Kioto Imperial University, set forth in "Taio," Japan's leading political magazine. The triumph of the Entente, he says, would result in Great Britain wielding the dominant power in the Far East, and serious effects on Japan's social and political interests. Japan, he says, would be put to "serious trouble by the arrogant attitude Britain may assume after the war."

Things will not be so bad if we win, he says, but if we lose, he says, "the British domination not only of Europe, but of the Far East also." But in that case, he says, "while Japan would be gaining practically nothing, Britain would start in the Far East, and serious effects on Japan's social and political interests. Japan, he says, would be put to "serious trouble by the arrogant attitude Britain may assume after the war." Things will not be so bad if we win, he says, but if we lose, he says, "the British domination not only of Europe, but of the Far East also." But in that case, he says, "while Japan would be gaining practically nothing, Britain would start in the Far East, and serious effects on Japan's social and political interests. Japan, he says, would be put to "serious trouble by the arrogant attitude Britain may assume after the war."

The Burden of the Dog

A Little Kindness vs. the Idea of Wholesale Slaughter To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I read Mr. Greshaw's article on "The Burden of the Dog" with some interest, not unmingled with irritation. I have a dog. Being gifted with the ordinary traits of human kindness, I feed my animal. Every morning he gets the roll or rolls that have been left, plus the milk or coffee that has been left. Every evening he gets the soup that has been left over—otherwise it would be thrown out—plus whatever bones were boiled with the soup.

It seems to me that before advocating the wholesale slaughter of dogs—which I'd never exchange for people—I would agitate, to some effect, the keeping down of food prices and other necessary commodities. Will you please tell me how dogs prevent the nation from having sheep? I want my information specific, not general. ANNE HENRIETTA KAHAN. New York, Aug. 23, 1917.

Democracy Needed at Home

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: A close analysis of the selections for nomination made by the so-called Democratic party seems hardly necessary in order to ascertain who are the real participants in the profits of the primary in Fourteenth Street. John F. Hylan, candidate for Mayor, is given to McCooey. Charles L. Craig, candidate for Controller, is the law partner of James A. Foley, the chairman of the Tammany law committee and Senator from Murphy's own district. Alfred E. Smith, the ablest one of them all, is Tom Foley's protégé for President of the Board of Aldermen. For Justice of the Supreme Court, McCooey, the other side partner of the "Chief," nominates his son, John V., as he is partial to that kind of political leadership.

Pro-America or Pro-Kaiser

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: How long must we suffer with that pest, the German press? Instead of merely offering protest that brings no result, but continued insult to Americans, can we not unite and insist upon the suppression of that danger to our wellbeing? How long will our American newspapers published in Berlin and printing seditious against Germany last in that country? Does any one imagine that the boches would tolerate them? We are nursing vipers in our bosom and have endured their treachery too long for our own safety. The time has come to force every one to come out in the open and declare himself pro-American or pro-German. There is no middle ground now and no room here for traitors. The Tribune could lead in a petition to suppress papers printed in the German language that preach treason, either directly or indirectly, as I mention here, every effort to get signatures to show how many loyal Americans we have in our city who want to get rid of Bidder and his Kaiserband. JOSEPH A. M'GRATH. Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1917.

Great Britain, perhaps Holland and France, and the United States, while Japan might think it extremely profitable in still her respects to ally herself with the most powerful anti-Anglo-Saxon nation.

This suspicion could hardly survive a full armed blow against Germany delivered by Japan at a vital point. Were such evidence given of Japan's willingness to support the Allies there would be little left of the suggestions, now frequently heard, that democracy's every thrust to destroy autocracy falls as unpleasantly upon Tokyo as upon Berlin, and that the military life of Japan, having been based upon German tradition and theory and organized by German military instructors, makes for a bond of sympathy between the two empires, which the fact that both are virile autocracies, fast growing in a world bent upon breaking down monarchic forms, erects into a menace to the Anglo-Saxon people of the Pacific basin.

The future of Japan has thus been dealt with, not merely because of its bearing upon abstract questions of government form, as because of its relation to our own security in the Pacific basin and that of other Anglo-Saxon peoples. This makes of it practical politics, and brings to our present dealings with Japan the need for great caution, keen prevision and firmness. It will be recalled that early in the war Japan took from Germany the Marshall, the Mariana and the Caroline Islands, all in the Pacific Ocean. These islands, therefore, Japan offered to turn over to the Austro-German forces; and there the matter still stands. The compensation, if any, then demanded by Japan was not made public, but it is fair to assume that it was unsatisfactory to Australia or to Great Britain. There is at present in Japan great opposition to its surrender of any of the islands it has taken.

Now, it should be pointed out that it cannot possibly be a matter of indifference to the United States who among the nations occupies those islands, since their harbors dominate all of our transportation routes across the Pacific. Having possession to protect and responsibilities to fulfill at the far side of that ocean, we cannot look with unconcern upon the setting up of new naval bases directly astride our lines of communication from the canal and San Francisco to the Philippines.

For an Anglo-Saxon Group

If such bases are to exist, it is of the utmost importance to us that they be not in the hands of a member of an anti-Anglo-Saxon group of nations, or, if they are, that we make it a condition that they be developed and fortified. It is this question, as well as the need to preserve our trading and other interests in China, that makes of the future alignment of Japan a matter of grave concern, grave not alone to us, but to all of the Anglo-Saxon communities of the Pacific. The interests of British Columbia, Australia and New Zealand are included and dealt with herein as if they were our own, because it is apparent that the time has now come for all Anglo-Saxon peoples residing there to act in concert to make of the basin of the Pacific a safe and salubrious nursery for the peaceful development of our race. As the United States is the most powerful Pacific nation, and the three great British Pacific commonwealths share with us a common stock, a common language, a common form of government, common literature and traditions, we are bound in duty as well as in interest to assure the safety and enhance the wellbeing of all alike. No one else longer can afford to stand aloof.

That such a policing coalition, bent upon keeping the peace of the seas which unite its members, might be helpful to us in time of need the redoubtable performance of the British Empire in the East during the war suggests. Nearer to the Philippines than ourselves and flanking our lines of communication the Australians ever will be in position to render us great service; while the protection of Alaska British Columbia might well be able to furnish us invaluable service in the hour of need.

The Iron Men

A Biblical Forecast of the Present Need of Leaders Like Kerensky To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: World politics in Europe and Asia—in that region extending from England to the Euphrates and from the Rhine to Danube to the African littoral, were forecast of God in Holy Scripture and their fulfillment in our day plainly announced twenty-five hundred years ago. This forecast was given in the symbols of an image which Nebuchadnezzar, a Babylonian king, dreamed and Daniel the prophet interpreted. This image had a head of gold, breast and arms of silver, belly and thighs of brass, legs of iron and feet part of iron and part clay. The four metals in the descending values signified four world empires, Babylon, Medo-Persia, Greece and Rome. Rome should be the last. After Rome, no matter what struggles or conflicts there should not be another undisputed world power erected by man or men. The iron and the stone, the division of Rome into the Western and Eastern empires, a prophecy fulfilled a thousand years later. After the fall of the empire should be broken up into conglomerates of states and kingdoms, the last less at war with one another. The ten toes were a declaration that this one-time Roman Empire, or the territory occupied by it west and east, should finally be divided among ten nations or governments, five in the region of the Western empire and five in the Eastern. Clay in Scripture is a symbol of the people. As each of the parts of the image represented governmental rule, the clay was a prophetic sign that in this region of the Roman Empire the rule of the people would be the final form of government. The image, therefore, symbolically announced democracy as the ultimate rule in this particular region of Europe and Asia.

The strength of democracy is its weakness. Its strength is individualism. Its weakness is the fact that sooner or later individualism will rise and protest against any combination which threatens it; therefore, against concentration of power. There is consequently democracy the principle and root of republicanism. With the coming of universal suffrage in Europe and Asia there will be a back of all interests in men in the world, but auto-intoxication of liberty, as it were, back of all interests in men in the world and day of the ten toes. In self-defense the ultimate democracy in Europe and Asia will reach out from them. They will be demanded and elected by the democratic states. In order to convert their own power these iron men will turn to a man of iron stronger than themselves, the result will be the election of such a man to control Europe and Asia. In other words, a United States of Europe and Asia under a dictator—a great world dictator.

To those who have studied the prophetic Word of God the present movement toward world democracy, revolution and the cry for men who, like Kerensky, are through blood and iron will promise unity and stability, is not a sign of hope, but a warning. By such students it has been anticipated and announced. I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D., Pastor First Baptist Church, New York City. Pine Hill, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1917.