

New York Tribune

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

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discover, neither its president, vice-president nor any of the three gentlemen who signed this report is a "technical expert" in aeronautics or an aeroplane or automobile engineer or a production expert. So much for its value.

So much for this "highly technical and skilled association." For the rest, this report was given out at a public meeting at the Engineering Building in New York, on April 5, and published at length in the Tribune and other papers on the following morning. It has taken "The Times" and all these distinguished Senators this length of time to discover its existence and its importance.

It is on this basis, at this late day, that "The Times" flares with charges of a "gigantic conspiracy" and these high-minded United States Senators hint at "gigantic graft." We hope the public will soon know what truth there is in all this shameless rumor-mongering, and whether we have here another "scandal" as that which was charged upon the work at Hog Island.

Unlimitedness

Nothing will bring more encouragement to the British, French and Italians than to know that the American army is to be without limit as to size, and that there is to be no quibbling about the number of troops that the United States will put in to win the war.—New York World.

But more than a year ago we pledged "our lives, our fortunes, everything that we are and everything we have." Those were the President's words on April 2, 1917. There are many things that would encourage the British, French and Italians more than the news that the American army is to be "without limit." One would be 5,000,000 men in training. An "army without limit," adds "The World," "is a true index to the sentiment of the American people in this war." An army without limit is not a sentimental matter. It is a practical undertaking of heroic proportions, presenting enormous technical difficulties. We might use up some of our sentiment in learning to call the British, French and Italians our allies, instead of the Allies.

An Anti-Hearst Candidate

It is evident that the upstate Democrats whose recent conference at Syracuse resolved itself into an anti-Hearst experience meeting are alive to the age-long political truth that you can't defeat somebody with nobody. So, casting about to discover a candidate whom they can back against the erstwhile proprietor of the "Deutsches Journal," they seem to have settled on Mr. Alfred E. Smith, President of the Board of Aldermen and one of Mr. Murphy's few confidants. Moreover, a couple of them came to New York to discuss the matter with their prospective candidate and his political patron.

In this are to be observed two items of interest: First, that the upstate movement is not an anti-Tammany crusade, as so many other similar affairs—mostly abortive—have been; and, second, that "upstate" has no idea of monopolizing the place at the head of the ticket if good material may be found elsewhere. Politically this is good strategy for the anti-Hearst men. If they can enlist the support of Tammany they can control the Democratic primaries against Mr. Hearst. If they take a candidate from Tammany's own ranks they can control the primaries and still have a fair chance in the election even if Mr. Hearst runs a third ticket, as there has been talk of doing if he fails to win the Democratic nomination.

"Al" Smith is beyond a peradventure the most popular young man in Tammany; he has a large acquaintance upstate because of his years of service in the Legislature, and his ability is unquestionable. He would make a formidable candidate, either in primaries or in the election fighting. A bitter opponent of Hearst and what he stands for, Mr. Smith could unite "upstate" and "downstate" on that issue as perhaps no other Democrat could.

The Kaiser's Posy

Somebody, some day, will do justice to the German, his heart and soul and mind. It is a study for a great psychologist and a great writer—a Freud and a Balzac. There is much for the alienist to examine. There is more for the best pen of the ages. Meantime, the record is enlarging; he is writing and acting himself down, line by line, incident by incident; and in that record which future historians will ponder and digest there have been few sweeter trifles than the latest visit of the all-wise and good and tender Kaiser to the front.

The Kaiser has often went before. He weeps whenever he thinks how he labored to avoid the war and how the wicked English brought all this horror on the world. But this time he in addition picked a posy of violets. It was on a blood-stained field near St. Quentin. And the violets were to go home to the Kaiserin, one of the very few mothers in Germany who might have no unpleasant associations with such a field. All of which is faithfully set down by the official chronicle of imperial tears for the edification of a great people.

It is funny and it is grim, it is fierce and it infuriates. What the analyst of the future will be fascinated by is the perfect fashion in which the episode, the violets and the tears, carries on the German character of old. Here is sentimentalism slobbering over a field of blood, Werther at a shambles. We are revolted at the apparent hypocrisy of the scene. Yet we shall be taking too obvious an explanation of German character if we dismiss it all as play-acting. It is rather sentimentalism gone mad, conventionalized emotions functioning in face of the most extraordinary obstacles. All through the German record of the war runs this sloppy emotionalism.

The Kaiser and his posy will be thought and remembrance. In dealing

with the modern German this strain of cheap emotion will need careful attention.

The Right Way

Whether the suspension of Dr. Brown, head of the Health Department's Bureau of Foods and Drugs, was due to Mayor Hylan's initiative or to Health Commissioner Copeland's, it is the direct way to clear up a situation which must be settled promptly. Between the charges fathered by Mr. MacBride, president of the Civil Service Commission, and Dr. Brown's reply there is a vast gulf. The sooner there is a fair and complete trial of the issue the sooner the public will know the truth about the allegations of graft and inefficiency which have been so rife lately.

Fortunately for all concerned, including the public, which is so fundamentally interested in efficient conduct of the Health Department, this will be no star chamber proceeding, as the Civil Service Commission's "investigation" was at first. Evidence will have to be presented against Dr. Brown on duly formulated charges. Insinuations about the "food trust" and kindred matter will not do. Dr. Brown will be entitled to the regulation safeguarding of his interests by counsel.

This is the proper way to go about the matter. If Dr. Brown is responsible for improper conditions within his bureau, such a trial should disclose the fact. If he is not, and the charges against him fall, he will receive a public vindication which will leave his future usefulness to the city unimpaired.

A Masculine God

In the eternal clashes of the sexes there has developed a classic formula for the mutual recriminations at the climax. "Brute!" cries the woman. "How unreasonable!" says the man. Whereupon the man stalks and the woman weeps; and are presently ready to begin all over again.

Times change and climates with them. Women are learning to reason and enjoy the process. But the notion of the division remains and much of the fact. Man dotes upon his reason; he loves to argue. Woman takes up the thing gingerly and awkwardly, as she might a firearm to which she was unaccustomed. And in the ultimate clashes of one naked nature against another the old, old weapons are always out.

The anti-feminists are in one of those ultimate clashes at the present moment, and it is no wonder that they see red when women's minds are even mentioned. There is nothing so infuriating to a male as the female's blissful refusal to reason. Listen, for one of the prettiest examples, to Mr. Douglas Jerrold expounding the perils of feminism in "The English Review":

First and foremost, women distrust logic. For generations it was rude to argue with a lady; it is still hardly polite. A woman's mind may be good, but she is fundamentally wrong on any point. They have suffered for centuries from a lack of that mental discipline to which even the veriest fool of a man has been subjected more or less from the time of Socrates. And the primitive instinct of self-justification has had its way. Women have learnt by bitter experience that their reason will play them sorry tricks in critical encounters, and, having adopted the catchword instinct, they openly proclaim that it constitutes their right of entry to intellectual society. When a woman has arrived at a perfectly sound conclusion by the ordinary process of reasoning she will pretend that she acted on instinct; and so the legend has grown up. . . . Women have a gift for not facing facts which amounts to genius.

This is fairly involved. Firstly, women can't reason because their minds have not been disciplined. Secondly, they do reason, but ascribe their conclusions to instinct out of sheer perversity. One might try to thread a logical path through this maze if much were at stake, but in the next breath Mr. Jerrold relieves one of the necessity. He sums up his defence of masculine superiority and his ideal of intellectual endeavor thus:

A man may reason like a fool; he generally does; but he admits the necessity of defending his opinion.

Nothing could be clearer than this. It is not right reason or reason because it is right that Mr. Jerrold is hymning, but reason for its own sake. "Better reasoned than right" is his motto; and frankly we do not believe a better motto could be chosen to express the faith of the masculine mind at bay before the clawing instincts of woman—of a woman, at any rate.

We are sure that Mr. Jerrold has calmer moments when the perils of feminism do not crimson his vision. For one such we suggest the rather obvious thought that reason is a splendid servant but a bad master. The other gifts of humans, instinct and emotion, were placed in them to be used. Nobody has yet worked out an exact formula for sound thinking. But it is surely one of the soundest axioms to restrict reason to matters which can be reasoned about. It is a masculine weakness to insist upon reasoning such matters as an individual's character. In fact, such debate is almost as absurd as a debutante's attempt to work Euclid by instinct.

It is a woman's strength that she has not totally abandoned instinct for the new and still imperfect invention of man—reason. Is it inconceivable that the new partnership of men and women each may learn something from the other of both how to think and how not to think?

Keep Out of Jersey, Pres!

(From The Waldron Advance-Reporter) Preston Richmond has returned home after being gone a year to Henryetta and other points in Oklahoma hunting himself a job of work.

Conserving Rope for Wilhelm

(From Commerce Reports) The War Office prohibits from April 13 purchase or sale of tow produced by hawking fax or hemp.

Via Armenia

From a speech by the Hon. Edward C. Little, of Kansas, in the House of Representatives

THE world could make no better financial and moral investment than to promote the best development of Armenia. Boghos Pacha Nubar, son of the great Nubar of Egypt, is now the chief spokesman of the Armenian race. He formulated their plans for a protectorate and presented them to the great powers. Recent events have been a menace to the Armenians so great that self-defence is their most immediate necessity. With the Georgians they could put 200,000 men in the field to fight the Turks.

They ask the Allies now the means to arm, equip and maintain the 200,000 soldiers. Their best protection would be the total defeat of the Turk, and they could not afford to pause till that was accomplished. Every touch of sympathy, every dictate of reason, every requirement of our own interest, every rule of common sense, demands that the Allies comply with their wish for financial assistance and aid them to attain the realization of their highest hopes.

Years ago a young man of our race visited their country, a surveying engineer, sent by the British government from Cyprus. Then he went to Egypt to put that its face to the world, a result which he produced. Kitchener was a man of broad conceptions and thought in terms of universal purpose. He believed that the great English-speaking nations owed a duty to Egypt and Armenia, and was of that practical turn that forced him forward to the accomplishment of that duty.

Americans Last to Leave

He told me once that when the English fleet went into the harbor of Alexandria to stop the riot and restore order by defeating the army of Arabi Pacha, which suggested the withdrawal of all foreign ships from that water before they should fire. The last to leave, said Kitchener, was an American ship-of-war, which circled past the entire English fleet and went out with the bands playing and the signal flying, "I have a notion to go in with you." He believed that the world, with its people, was a bigger and better place than a ground for constant warfare between different peoples. Soon after I came home he wrote me, in his terse sentences, his views on that subject and his opinion that the two great nations should be united in a good and useful way, which he expressed in his direct and untrammelled way. He said:

Sirdarrah, Cairo, 25th March, 1894. Dear Mr. Little: Many thanks for your congratulations. I am afraid the House of Lords may crumble and before I reach them. I often look back with pleasure to our conversations, and still look forward to the time when English-speaking peoples may be drawn together by mutual interest that we shall stop any more wars. I cannot imagine why there should now be any feeling against Britons in America. We ought to be the closest friends.

Yours very truly, HERBERT KITCHENER.

Enemies Had the Jump

At every stage of this great struggle, sir, our enemies have had the jump on the Allies. If they get it again in Siberia, in Armenia, what will happen to the book Fate writes? You have a chance now to send the soldiers of Japan on their way to Moscow to meet the German army, and the opportunity to put the Armenian on his feet, with arms in his hand to fight for you. But, gentlemen, in sixty days the knell may have struck upon that golden opportunity. Shall democracy or autocracy rise to the occasion? All the men in Europe who were in the lead when the war began have practically disappeared from leadership. Anybody can get into this war, but they will be on top. Democracy must defeat autocracy before this conflict terminates, and where is there a better opportunity to set ourselves for the final thrust? Ten million dollars advanced to Tiflis, 100,000 more soldiers landed at Bagdad or Suez, a reasonably free hand to Japan might turn the tide of war.

The Feet of an Army

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The government ought to appoint chiropodists for the army. In my experience of giving voluntary service to those who have been drafted and to the boys of the 23d Regiment, I found that they were at Van Cortlandt Park last summer. I found that the efficiency of the soldier does not wholly depend upon his stomach, but that his feet have a lot to do with it.

The government is making arrangements to draft an additional million or more men, who, if the war continues, are to battle for the nation's rights. I cannot understand why it is that the medical authorities of the army and navy do not utilize the services of members of my profession. We have the knowledge and the experience which fit us to care for the human foot in health and in disease. This work is a special branch of medicine and is not taught to any extent in the medical schools. The treatment is now on a scientific basis. Under the new draft regulations men are taken into the service regardless of the condition of their feet. In consequence men with all sorts of foot impairments, including flatfoot, weakfoot, hammerfoot, exerecences of all kinds, and even clawfoot, are inducted into the service. These men will need an abundance of treatment before they can be considered competent to do the ordinary work which comes out of a soldier. Just how the army surgeons are going to care for these men with no aid of the chiropodist is a question which must be agitating the minds of the surgeon-general's staff. If they suppose that men in the hospital corps enlisted as privates who have no knowledge of the anatomy and the physiology of these parts can be taught by a manual in a few days or in a few months, or even in a few years, to be of practical and scientific service to the foot cripples mentioned they certainly are building up false hopes as to results. Why should not a soldier be made physically fit in the most important organ of his body, the feet?

Urgent Need of Chiropodists

The committee of doctors in the army who had this matter under advisement concluded that there was urgent need of the chiropodist's services, but they refrained from making any recommendation that provision should be made whereby chiropodists should be appointed as commissioned officers. A bill is shortly to be introduced in Congress for the purpose of having chiropodists recognized by the medical authorities of the army and asks for a commission as second lieutenant for members of our profession serving in the army. This is certainly modest enough when it is considered that other men without a professional education in other branches of the service may reach the highest military office in the gift of the government. If they will but give us a chance as second lieutenants we will ask for nothing more, because we know that they will recognize our merit and ability and will accord us our due.

I. N. FINKEL.

New York, May 1, 1918.

ARE YOU WILLING TO SACRIFICE? ON MONDAY... ON TUESDAY... ON WEDNESDAY... ON THURSDAY... ON FRIDAY... ON SATURDAY... ON SUNDAY... TOTAL FOR ONE WEEK... \$1.00... FOR 50 WEEKS... \$50.00... LIBERTY BOND... IT'S SO THEN SHOULDER A...

One Barbarian

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In speaking of the possible candidates for the position of Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Germany, The Tribune said in its issue of Monday, April 22, "Admiral von Hinzte has not, however, attained international prominence." It may therefore be of interest to your readers to learn something of this man from one who for a few weeks saw him quite intimately. Some eighteen years ago I took a rather protracted voyage in Eastern waters on a ship which carried only a few passengers. Among these were two or three German officers on leave from duty in that part of the world, of whom by far the most interesting was a young "captaine lieutenant" of the German Navy, Paul von Hinzte. During three or four weeks I spent a couple of hours a day in his company, and finding that I was interested in his career and his ideas he talked very freely about them. He has always remained in my memory as the type of the new German or Prussian, and my knowledge of him has helped me to understand the changes which have been wrought in the old Germany—the Germany of idealism, internationalism and kindly good nature, which so many of us knew and loved.

A Brilliant Career

Captain von Hinzte, though still in his thirties, had already a brilliant career behind him. He had distinguished himself in his early naval training and had been transferred after a few years of active service to the Naval Academy, which is the greatest honor a young officer in Germany can receive, as it trains him to be part of the naval staff, the brains of the navy. There von Hinzte had taken a very high rank, and had since gained rapid promotion. But not content with this he had managed during his leaves of absence to take at the University of Geneva the degree of Doctor of Laws, for, he stated, "a man who wants to make a career in the navy should be thoroughly up in international law."

Nothing Beneath Notice

He had also travelled all over Europe, always with his eyes wide open. Of course, he spoke French and English almost perfectly, and he had also acquired some knowledge of various other European languages, and he never let a chance go by to increase his knowledge of them. It was due to the fact that almost all our passengers were English, so that he talked English almost all day, that he allowed himself the relaxation of talking German to me, and never a day passed that he did not spend an hour or so talking French with our not very attractive stewardess. We had friends in every country and among the officers of almost every army and navy in Europe, and had visited them and nothing had escaped his notice. He had both relatives and friends in England, and had visited them there in country houses and in the camp at Aldershot; and he had a great liking for the English officers as "good fellows," but a hearty contempt for them as soldiers. He considered them destitute of professional ambition and knowledge, not interested in the intellectual problems of their profession, and much more devoted to sport than to preparation for future warfare. He accused them of not even knowing how to

Saving Infant Lives

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Mr. Morris Swift, of Boston, in your issue of April 24 calls attention to a very grave war-time problem, namely, how to uphold our own race and insure to this country a new generation which is healthy and able to carry on the burden of our national life. One way certainly is to be sure that none of the children who come to birth in this critical time are lost through any preventable cause. The Maternity Centre Association recently has been organized to prevent the needless waste of young life which comes about because thousands of mothers are not given proper care and advice before the birth of their children. Forty per cent of all the infant deaths are among babies under one month old. It is in these cases under one month that such a large proportion of the deaths are due to causes which are pre-natal in their origin and which are nearly always preventable. The Maternity Centre Association proposes to place every expectant mother in New York City under medical care before the birth, and at the time of birth, in order to prevent the shocking loss of life, both

With the Enemy

The New York Tribune Foreign Press Bureau

AT a lecture given in the hall of the German Reichstag Professor Kessler, of the University of Berlin, pleaded for the annexation of the French districts of Longwy and Briey, pointing out that the iron produced there is indispensable to Germany. He said in part:

"Forty years longer and the iron mines along the Rhine will be exhausted. What shall we do then? Germany must have iron, and must produce it in her own land. We must have the strata of Longwy and Briey. This is not merely for the sake of iron. Our agriculture needs fertilizers, and thomas-flour—that valuable sort of metals from steel furnaces—is the best fertilizer, and is almost as necessary for us as iron and steel. And then, German world power is based on iron!"

Polygamy is being more seriously discussed in Germany every day. In it is seen the only remedy for the loss of population occasioned by the war. The "Political Anthropological Monthly," a leading German scientific review, says in one of its recent issues:

"Germany has lost a considerable portion of its noblest racial blood. It can therefore be regarded as possible that German men will have to get accustomed to having several wives. This is a patristic idea. A decent form would have to be found for this kind of polygamy, which is the only way of combating the birth rate reduction."

Peace with the Allies on a basis which will restore the feelings of friendship is the only hope for Austria, according to the "Arbeiter Zeitung," of Vienna. The friendship of Germany is of no value, it says, for Austria already owes immense sums to Germany, and that country will have all it can do to look after its own interests after the war. The "Arbeiter Zeitung" says:

"Before the war Austria's debt with Germany was six and a half milliard kronen; it is now more than thirteen milliards, and is increasing from month to month. Austria's debt to other foreign countries is also very heavy, and after the war Austria must pay a discount to France and Britain. Further, Austria needs raw materials and food from foreign countries; machinery, cotton and wool from Britain, India, South Africa and America. Rumania and the Ukraine are unable to provide us with food, therefore the import of meat is necessary. We must pay with gold, but we have no gold. Germany is unable to give us anything, and the only thing to do is to obtain milliard loans from foreign countries; but Germany cannot guarantee the loans, and Holland and Switzerland have not such great sums at their disposal. France needs all her money for the re-establishment of her own lands, and Britain and the United States of America are the only countries which are able to help us. We cannot by warlike means force these countries to give us credit; they must therefore become our friends. That is the only way to get raw materials and food, but peace, as desired by the German annexationists, will be a hunger peace."

Germany can remain a great power after the war only if she utilizes to the best all her military victories, Admiral von Tirpitz declared at the recent celebration of the Bismarck anniversary. After pointing out that Germany is now entering her period of world history, and that she must defend the rights of small nationalities against the "Anglo-Americans," he continued:

"The will to live is synonymous to a nation with the will to power, and this principle is the one on which the history of Germany's evolution is based. This principle, which may be applied to individuals as well as to states, does not exclude justice toward everybody. Germany is threatened by the Anglo-Americanism, which claims the monopoly of the world, to which Germany is opposed. Even if Germany should obtain by peace the things most necessary for her existence, the economic struggle will go on. Whoever thinks the contrary misunderstands the real objects of our enemies. In order to be able to fight the economic struggles of the future Germany must possess the maximum of power. Only that which is the maximum of power can thank to real power can we remain a free and independent people and save the rich civilization of the small European nationalities from Anglo-Saxon egotism. Germany is confronted by the alternative, life or degeneration."

God has sent the war in order to save Germany from materialism, because money had begun to rule among the Germans, former German Imperial Chancellor von Michaelis declared at a lecture he gave in Munich, and in which he appealed to the German people to wait patiently for peace, which he expects will come this year.

"We must internally prepare," he said, "so that we shall be able to bear our long-ago peace without grumbling. Even after the war our lives will be under pressure. The means at our disposal will be very limited. Hardships and high prices will remain not only in connection with our food, but also with our clothing and shoes. Our great public debts will compel us to place the government in charge of