

New York Tribune
First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements
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You can purchase merchandise advertised in THE TRIBUNE with absolute safety—for if dissatisfaction results in any case THE TRIBUNE guarantees to pay your money back upon request. No red tape. No waiting. We make good promptly if the advertiser does not.

An Unaccepted Offer
Governor Smith has not withdrawn or in any way modified his offer to furnish a hall and divide time if William Randolph Hearst will meet him in joint debate, both disputants being free to question the other concerning his public and private life.

That the list of fourteen reservations sketched by the Washington correspondent of The Tribune will be adopted is, of course, improbable. Some of them are undesirable, some superfluous, some indicate over-caution, and others relate to matters coverable by legislation.

Turkey Getting Out of Hand
Little news has reached this country about the remarkable doings of the Congress of Erzerum, which recently set up a nationalist Turkish government, with Mustapha Kemal Pacha as its head. It has declared its purpose to repudiate any treaty which recognizes the independence of Turkish Armenia or dismembers Turkey in Asia.

Knowing the Orient
The Kipling dictum of the East and West that never the twain shall meet is vigorously controverted by Julian Arnold, American commercial attaché in China, in the Trans-Pacific Magazine of Tokio. Mr. Arnold thinks such a meeting is not only inevitable but advisable.

Judging His Readers
Praying Man Always Wins, Says Maynard Tribune, reading in the average American is, outside of business in which he excels, the dullest individual in the world. To sell widely a novel must suit the average reader.

Well and Good!
Uncle Sam is starting a drive to enlist 100,000 men in the navy. And the war is over!

Prison Capacity
It is not a bad idea to find out how many people the city prison will hold.

concert and thus exert some influence for peace.
To give Congress authority over contributions to the expenses of the League a reservation seems unnecessary. Public money can get out of the Treasury only after congressional appropriation. The making of League delegates, like ambassadors, subject to confirmation by the Senate, would best be covered by law.

An American Who Resigned
Recriminations are hardly in order touching the late Viscount Astor. America could not give this wealthy and conservative citizen what he wished in life, so he went elsewhere. We have no leisure class in America. It is the genius of the country to work and work hard—or at least it was until the present strike virus temporarily infected certain portions of our landscape.

Henry H. Curran
Henry H. Curran, Republican candidate for Borough President of Manhattan, was in the Board of Aldermen for six years. He was Fusion majority leader of the Board of Aldermen during the Mitchell administration and under his guidance the building code was revised—a tedious but important piece of work.

To Be Saved
Sir: "What shall we do to be saved?" is an old question of the individualistic age, and it is forcing itself upon the thinking people of this—shall I say communistic—age, or would it be better to say nationalistic, or even internationalistic, age?

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know an art and literature rivaling that of the great Age of Pericles, but Mr. Arnold, setting aside the claims of culture, pleads for a study of this Oriental culture from a utilitarian point of view. He advocates the training of American young men in the languages of the Orient, not in schools here in the United States but among the people of China, of Japan and of Siberia. He admits that the languages involved probably are the most difficult in the world for American tongues, but the Germans before the war were not dismayed and almost alone of all the western peoples, their trade seekers learned to speak Chinese. So Germans bought hides cheaper by 15 per cent than could other foreigners who dealt through compradores and interpreters.

But two organizations from the United States have appreciated the value of knowing the language and the customs of the country. These are the American missionaries and the largest single business organization in China, the Standard Oil Company. They have learned, as Mr. Arnold points out, that business in China is done over the teacup rather than over the telephone. Mr. Arnold's plan is for schools to be established at Peking, Tokio and Petrograd. Congress already has provided for the training of six young men at Tokio and ten at Peking, but so little attention has been paid that only two students have been sent to Peking in the last two years. Such indifference speaks ill of our perception of the fate that, whether we will it or no, is pushing us into closer association with the Orient.

The much-distracted Senator Hitchcock, speaking of the calamities that will assail this country if the other powers should reject our reservations (they will not), says: "We would lose Germany's acknowledgment of responsibility for the war." In treaties signed with other countries Germany would make such an acknowledgment. Yet, so having confessed, Mr. Hitchcock holds that her guilt would not be established until she confessed it again to us. The treaty business is doubtless confusing, but no good reason exists why it should obfuscate mental faculties altogether.

To E. W. Howe, Potato Hill, Kans.
Sir: Speaking, as you favorably were Friday, of old Ed Howe, old Ed Howe, speaking, as he was in this week's Post (S. E.) of one Nate Salsbery, mentions him as an assistant to an Indian. But for the uncommonness of the name, and the uncommonness of the spelling, I should forever hold my peace; but being duly unwelcome to do so, I say that at all the times hereinafter mentioned, to wit, always, I never have and am not and hope I never shall be asked to contribute anything professional capacity whatsoever, anything hereinafter or herewith, before to the contrary notwithstanding. Sir, I respectfully remain yours truly, NATE SALSBERY.

Hymns of Hate
The guy who gets me sore, I truly must confess, is he who calls the war, "The late unpleasantness." C. S. J.

I've a rage that drives me almost blind For "that makes me no never mind." MILDRED.

I never, never can forgive Lee; He always murmurs: "Absolutely." EPAR.

The queen's with me forever queered Who speaks of everything as "weird." STURGY.

"He and his brothers were tailors, and his brothers could handle the bulk of their work, anyway. So Jim ran for Marshal. . . . His duties as Marshal were not pressing."—Ben Ames Williams, in the Satevepost.

"What were they?" asks Guth. "Cleaning and sponging?"

Chocolate First, the Rest Nowhere
Sir: In last week's Satevepost, Wallace Irwin sets the hero of "Waste Motions" at work on soda fountain statistics. And look what he brings forth! "There were fourteen customers at the curved marble counter. One lemon, three oranges, four raspberries, one alleged stimulating brown drink and five crushed pineapples." Navy a strawberry, nor coffee, and of all things navy a chocolate! It wouldn't come out that way once in a hundred years.

In spite of the one-half of one per cent law, effective after October 25, we shall continue to write 2.75 per cent of the "Tower" outside the percentage known, as a contrib whose stuff is crowded out as, as the kick.

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The Conning Tower
THE SONS OF MARY
The Sons of Martha have not to worry—of that their terrarchs will take good care: And they care not a whit for the Sons of Mary, what they must suffer or how they fare.

The Sons of Martha demand an increase (a favorite indoor game that they play): They shout and they riot until they win it—and Mary's Sons are the lads that pay.

The Sons of Mary in all the ages have dared the venture and taken the chance: They explore the earth's riches and plan the bridges, invent the machinery, design the plants.

They do not preach that their only duties are spending dissension and going on strike: They do not teach that it's square and decent to scamp their work as they damn well like.

And the Sons of Martha esteem this silly, conceived that Fortune will yield reward: To him that has the most brazen thorax, the lightest head and the strongest sword.

Until it is possible to understand the words of an English opera or opera, say, in advance, do not oppose the performance of German operas in German. Like Bunker Bean, we can imagine nothing of less consequence.

The Guilty Feeling is what Old Art Samuels feels, he says, when he reads Dr. Berthold A. Baer's rhapsodies and realizes he—Old Art, that is—is living.

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The Plebiscite in Luxemburg
By Frank H. Simonds

OBSCURED by the events which also, and French customs frontiers will begin at the Luxemburg frontier, so far as Germany is concerned.

Thus, if war comes again, the Germans, restricted in a measure at least by the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, forbidding them to erect fortifications or concentrate troops west of the Rhine, cannot repeat their exploit of 1914 and gain control of Luxemburg even before a declaration of war.

More than this, Luxemburg no longer in German control and with the districts of Malmedy and Eupen in their own possession as a result of the Treaty of Versailles, the Belgians will be able to defend themselves against any German attack not about Liège, but at their own frontier and along the admirably defensible positions of the Ardennes.

Finally, and this is the greatest of all advantages, the French and Belgian armies would be able, given these advantages, to hold out on the line of the Ardennes, the Sarre and the Rhine until British armies, and even American, if we accept the treaty guaranteeing France against German attack, could arrive in Europe—that is, on the Continent. Thus the danger of terrible invasion which has hung over France visibly and over Belgium only less patently for nearly half a century is materially reduced.

If Germany ventures upon a new attack upon France she will in all human probability eliminate Belgium from her calculations, because the various changes in frontier, particularly the changes as to Luxemburg, abolish all chance of a swift penetration to the plains of northern France. But if she is thus compelled to abandon the Belgian routes she will be restricted to the very narrow front between the Ardennes and the Rhine, covered by the Sarre, the Moselle and the Meuse rivers, by the fortresses of Metz, Verdun and Toul—in a word, to that front on which she made no substantial gain whatever in the last war except where her seizure of Luxemburg enabled her to turn the whole French system of defenses between Belgium and Switzerland.

Given the destruction of the entire German economic structure, as stipulated by the peace document, the destruction of our shipping follows as a natural result. Besides those paragraphs in the treaty that refer directly to shipping the latter is so strongly affected indirectly by a whole series of other paragraphs that it is difficult as yet to decide which category, in its final effect, will prove more disastrous to the German shipping interests.

Small, therefore, as the Luxemburg plebiscite may seem at the moment when Flume is to the fore and American political contests fill the press of this country, it has a far-reaching importance, since it bars one more road to France and removes a very considerable number of the chances of success from any new German attack upon the French Republic, while at the same time it gives Belgium a promise of safety not possessed in 1914. In fact, that situation now returns to the condition of the period of Louis XIV, when Luxemburg was occupied by a French garrison.

That the people of Luxemburg should have made the decision for France is hardly surprising. Unquestionably they would have preferred a safe exclusion from Franco-German affairs, but the events of 1914 showed that this was impossible, and as between France and Germany there never has been any doubt as to the sympathies and preferences of the people of this tiny state.

Moreover, the loss of industries established in other districts (potash mines in Alsace, textile factories and ironworks in Lorraine and Luxemburg) means considerable damage to our shipping, which is deprived of cargo by the diversion of business from German to foreign ports and ships, for those industries will without doubt transfer their import and export business to Antwerp or French ports. Under this heading fall also the enormous material losses imposed upon Germany through her renunciation of all foreign possessions and rights, of indemnity claims for damages caused by the Entente, of appeals against enemy prize court judgments in conflict with international law, and, finally, through the stipulation that all German credit balances abroad need only to be reckoned at the rates of exchange prevailing before the war. Germany will be robbed of all its overseas wharves and docks for shipping.

Furthermore, when German foreign trade is excluded from all activity, under all preferential rights, advantages and concessions that Germany held in China, when German rights and claims in Siam, Liberia, Morocco and Egypt are brushed aside, when German private property in those lands is liquidated, when finally the news service outside of Germany—absolutely necessary to us—is restricted through the seizure of the German cables, the result of all these stipulations is that the great German shipping companies are the chief sufferers.

There runs as a red thread through the entire treaty the contradiction between two different tendencies—the effort, and again recurring, permanently to paralyze the German competitor, which was felt to be troublesome, and the German commercial vessels fell prey to that effort.

Work—The Staff of Life
If you want knowledge, you must toil for it; if food, you must toil for it; and if pleasure, you must toil for it. Tell is the law.

Ton-for-Ton
By William C. Dreher
Berlin Correspondent of The Tribune

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—The "Yearbook of the North German Lloyd," which has just been issued, does not make pleasant reading for Germans. In it they learn that all the ocean-going tonnage of this once powerful line was turned over to the Allies in March and April; all that is left is a schoolship, the Duchess Cecilie, which is still in Chilean waters. Then there remain the small passenger steamers that ply between Bremerhaven and bathing resorts on the North Sea and a number of tugs and tenders. Owing to the loss of the big ocean liners and the prospective loss of steamers still under construction the company has been compelled to dismiss a large part of its officers and seamen, and it is trying to find other employment for them.

The Yearbook contains a striking article by Director Heineken on German shipping and the peace treaty, which will interest American readers. He writes as follows: "Daily observation shows that a majority of our people do not yet understand the scope of the peace treaty. . . . In wide circles the illusion appears to be cherished that our enemies are probably not so serious in their purpose to destroy as appearances indicate. Nothing could be more dangerous than that, and our complete breakdown would be unavoidable if we rush blindly into our misfortune. Only a clear recognition of our dreadful position can preserve us from still worse disappointments, only the consciousness that our salvation lies solely and alone in our own strength and efficiency, and that we therefore have every reason to present a united front against all those destructive powers which are quite indifferent to the future of our country and are seeking exclusively their own advantage."

"In this getting together of all who are resolved to cooperate in the recuperation of Germany it is indispensable that we get rid of a feeling of distrust for our own people. . . . We must at length learn to admit the good faith of our opponents in political, economic and social matters—a thing that we too often forgot in the natural heat of the struggle during the past months. . . ."

"Even to-day Germans not in close touch with shipping affairs are apparently not clear in their minds as to what the peace terms signify for Germany's future maritime position in the world. It would be foolish to deny that the ton-for-ton principle rigorously carried out in the treaty has struck German shipping to the heart."

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A Masterpiece
Fair Praise

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: I've often heard complaints about the subway and "L" employees; it is but fair to recognize their worth, when they deserve it.

Yesterday, while waiting for a train on the Ninth Street Station of the "Third Avenue L," I left my purse lying on a bench. I discovered my loss shortly after boarding the train, but it was too late to get off then. I told the brakeman about it and he advised me to get off at the next station (Fourth Street) and speak to the ticket agent there. I did so, and the agent immediately telephoned to the Ninth Street Station—and the purse was recovered.

The purse was a valuable one and contained a sum of money (\$10), besides a gold watch, a silver powder puff box, keys and important papers.

Both of the ticket agents were most courteous, and, when I expressed my thanks, insisted that they had merely done their duty. I realize that I owed the recovery of the purse to their quickness, efficiency and honesty.

New York, Oct. 17, 1919. H. W.

Who is a Foreigner?
To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Will you kindly tell me "Who is a foreigner?" I mean, what kind of people are foreigners? I am a reader of The Tribune and I am sure that you'll tell me the truth about it.

E. EGERMAIER.
Spring Lake, N. J., Oct. 1, 1919.

The Human Drift
Every city is "jammed to the guards." There still is room in the rural districts, where many houses and millions of acres are idle, but every one wants running water, electric lights, vacuum cleaners, picture shows, shorter hours, higher wages, vegetables delivered at the back door, etc.

From a threnody written in 1900: Hardly a man is now alive Who remembers the zealous 2.75. F. P. A.