

Republicanism

Sound Policy Prescribed for Political Bills

Traditions of the Party That Has Stood the Test for Sixty Years Are Held Good Enough for To-day

Tariff Revision Needed Five Other Remedies Are Suggested to Put Nation on Straight Path Again

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The Republican party for sixty years has been a teacher of sound economic principles. It inherited the tradition of financial stability and commercial honor which Hamilton did so much to establish.

It stamped out ideas of repudiation and inflation brought forward by the Greenbacks, and by its defeat of free silver in 1896 it established forever a sound currency. Our agricultural, financial and industrial power are largely due to its enlightened policies. Its educational force has an unequalled opportunity at the present time. It might follow some such program as this, and endeavor to convince the country:

First—That all economic questions like tariff, railroads or taxation must be considered in the light of present day conditions and the remarkable changes wrought by events since 1914. Second—That taxation in the long run must be met by the whole people, that the cost of government enters into the cost of all commodities and services, and that no expenditure should be tolerated that cannot be unmistakably shown to be a benefit to the country as a whole. Third—That high wages inevitably mean high prices and cannot be carried beyond a certain point without lowering production and causing commercial and industrial paralysis. Fourth—That governmental action can do little to remedy economic troubles and in a majority of cases means increased taxation without corresponding advance in the liberty and services, and that no expenditure should be tolerated that cannot be unmistakably shown to be a benefit to the country as a whole. Fifth—That individual economy and individual productivity constitute the only infallible remedy for our present troubles. Sixth—That the welfare of all the American people must take precedence over the demands of minorities. In the majority can be convinced of the truth of these elementary principles most of our purely political problems will disappear.

Compulsory Ballot Opposed as Inimical To U. S. Principles

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: True Americans cherish their sacred and precious heritage of freedom and liberty. Now, looking at the question in an idealistic way, would it look well, speak well, or be well for our democracy to have the whole citizenry to take an interest in it and to take part in it, by compelling them to vote? Looking at it in a practical way, would it not be a law drawn away from the individual and deprive him of his freedom?

Where can any precedent be found for such an action? Our government is a voluntary government, the whole way through. If you cannot force a man to think, neither can you force him to become interested in elections or in the ballot. This is a very important point to be remembered—that governments are subservient to man and therefore are subservient to man. What man has made man can unmake. The individual does not exist for the state, as the Germans believed, but the state exists for the individual.

National Economy Campaign Advocated to Reduce Prices

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I believe the high cost of living and the consequent restlessness are due in a large measure to extravagance of the people. As a result more and more capital is being drawn away from staple industries to be invested in those lines which are engaged in manufacturing and selling novelties. Therefore the government should launch a nation-wide campaign urging the people to economize in their daily expenditures, especially as regards novelties and trifles. This would reduce the cost of living, and the money so saved would be invested in staple lines. Supply and demand will be more nearly equal and prices will fall. REUBEN SPEISER.

Conditions of the Platform Contest

The Tribune invites you to write planks for a Republican platform and to write letters about planks proposed by other readers through its columns. For the best planks and letters The Tribune offers these prizes: For the best plank, \$500.00. For the second best plank, 250.00. For each of the eight next best planks, 100.00. For the best letter a daily prize of 10.00. For the best letter in the whole competition, 100.00. The Tribune will make up a platform of ten planks to be determined by your votes. The ten issues receiving the most votes will be the planks. The ten planks that best express the chosen issues will be selected for the prize awards. Each plank is limited to 100 words. Of two planks or letters of equal merit the shorter will be chosen. Every plank and letter must bear the name and address of the sender, although a nom de plume will be published if the writer desires. The contest will close at midnight, April 20, 1920. Manuscripts will not be returned. The judges of the contest will be three of The Tribune's editors. They will base their decisions on sound thinking and clarity, clearness and strength of statement.

Survey of 5,050 Planks

The following is a record by issues of the planks submitted in the twelve weeks of The Tribune's Republican Platform Contest, arranged according to votes cast for each issue:

1. Foreign Relations	500	14. Mexican Question	142
2. Labor and Capital	475	15. Immigration	139
3. Americanization	429	16. The Woman Voter	136
4. Army and Navy Programs	315	17. Tariff	133
5. Constitutional Rights	292	18. Prohibition	132
6. Cost of Living	289	19. Aid for Soldiers	124
7. Bolshevism	257	20. Government Control of Industry	116
8. Education	220	21. Budget	112
9. Social Legislation	163	22. Merchant Marine	106
10. Conservation of National Resources	153	23. Railroads	97
11. Administration Reforms	152	24. National Economy	95
12. Taxation	153	25. National Finance	74
13. Free Speech	144	26. Agriculture	60
		27. Island Possessions	42
		Total	5,050

Teachers' Demands Must Be Translated In Terms of Action

Educational Bureau With a Cabinet Member Is Advocated to Abolish Unrest in School System

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Three great organizations of public educators, in addition to the National Educational Association, have joined in the demand for an educational plan in the Republican platform. The organizations comprise a membership of approximately 85,000 New York and Illinois teachers. Should not this be a reminder enough for all American public governments that the time is at hand to translate their demands in terms of helpful action? Protests, promises and recommendations from all quarters of the country will never fill the vacancies in our schools and give our children the benefits that their welfare craves. Chairman McCoy, of the Illinois schools' committee, apropos of the petition for such a plank in the Republican platform, says that the most important service the great number of school teachers can render just now is to see that their votes go to the party that most definitely pledges itself to remove educational limitations from the children of the country. Better maintained and more liberally supported public education provides a problem second to none that the political leaders of our country must solve, no matter what their party affiliations may be. It is a problem for civic and state consideration, as well, but how far would Federal support aid all other agencies in a final solution of this momentous issue. The Republican party should get behind the movement and give it that impetus as will move the next Congress to work promptly and earnestly for its adjustment. The least of its duties is to give the public education the generous attention is the oft-repeated recommendation of a government department, headed by a secretary in the President's cabinet. MATTHEW C. BAINES.

Prohibitionist Holds Volstead Act Debatable

Minority One Way or the Other Deserves Hearing, He Contends

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The writer of this letter is a 100 per cent prohibitionist. Several of his immediate family died from the ravages of strong drink. He believes, therefore, that prohibition is a boon to the country. Nevertheless, he feels that his opinion is open to discussion. Democracy of thought demands it. It is so with the prohibition amendment: the time has not passed, will never pass for discussing its merits and demerits, even though it has become a part of our Constitution. To deny the debatability of a law, a doctrine or an opinion is to deny the right of man to test old foundations, to discard the absurd, to progress mentally and spiritually. The prohibition amendment represents the desires, more or less pronounced, of three-fourths of the state legislatures and the vast majority of legislators and constituents is far from perfect. For all that, the writer feels that a great majority of the people would, if candidly appealed to, vote for prohibition. Prohibition must stand the brunt of adverse criticism, must be haled repeatedly before the Court of Truth, to face the most searching accusations. If it cannot stand this test, a hundred Volstead acts will not enforce it. "PERTINAX."

Broader Vision Needed "Equality of Opportunity" Listed as an Impossibility

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Among the many issues advocated in letters in your paper is "Equality of opportunity." The great force that created man, has singled out the individual, the atoms, called men, who see the opportunity, and are equal to the still greater feat of seeing the opportunity. Opportunities overwhelm millions of men who see it, but are unable to grasp it. Failing in the struggle for supremacy, man undertakes to wage the more difficult battle for equality of opportunity. Equality eliminates degree. If not superlative, comparative and positive, which degree shall be the plane of equality, of opportunity, of action, of development? Our very language must be changed. It is to receive the oath of office.

Wants a "Wet" Candidate To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It will be unwise for the Republican National Convention to sidetrack the prohibition issue. The candidate who stands on a wet platform will be the man to receive the oath of office. SIDNEY W. REICH. New York City.

Americans for American Ships Made an Issue

System by Which Marine Service Will Be Made Attractive for Native Sons Strongly Advocated

Inducements Now Few Fleet, Manned Mostly by Foreigners, Is Called a Disgrace to Our Flag

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The greatest issue that faces the United States at the present time is the development of the merchant marine.

Conditions for men in the marine service are much better now than before, but they are far below the standards on land. The inducements are far inferior, and, save for a few romantic Americans attracted by the Shipping Board, our ships are manned by foreign seamen, with a sprinkling of renegade Americans, runaways, fugitives from justice and the like. The present merchant marine does not appeal to the clean-cut, straight-bred American. Our merchant fleet is not the largest in the world. Progress demands that it be. From the time of the Phoenicians up to the present day the merchant fleets built empires. American ships, or even port and American ships, of the world, are the issue of to-day. Due to the war, the question of a large merchant marine has developed until now it is not merely a problem, but a parallel to the national issue.

"Do Your Bit" Is Given as Slogan

Republicans Are Urged to Do More for the Cause Than Cast Their Ballots

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In peace, as in war, the slogan, "Do Your Bit!" should be maintained. In all charitableness to the present Administration, the United States today is beset with problems—gigantic, far-reaching—that must be solved and cannot be solved unless every man and every woman "do their bit." Could not the Republican party adopt the war slogan? Is the task of the loyal Republican fully done when he goes to the polls and casts his ballot? Isn't there something more each one of us could do as a cog in the mighty machine on which we hope to ride to victory next November? Let each Republican in his little niche raise that food he can. If he has a foot of ground let him make use of it. Little drops of water make the mighty ocean, and every bean raised releases one bean for the consumption of some one else. Let those who are able purchase their coal and other winter supplies practicable this summer. Prices will be lower and there will be less demand on labor and the railroads next winter. Let every one us "do our bit" in oiling the road, so that when the Republican machine reaches its goal next March 4 it may at once throw open the doors and speed ahead for the four years on the highway of prosperity.

Standardized Methods In Business Advocated to Remove Government Complexities

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: We should seek to conserve some of the old-fashioned simplicity rather than further complicate the already highly complex machinery of government. American life is so vast and various it is hard for us to "get together" except when the Federal Government takes a hand. If we could standardize now as we did under Federal control during the World War most of our troubles would be over. Although our industrial and economic system is fundamentally sound and essentially beneficial, the general lack of standardization opens the way for disturbing influences. In seeking to stabilize the relations between capital and labor, thus insuring fruitful cooperation, there should be a concerted effort to make standards as fairly as possible along the proper lines, which would discourage shifting from one job to another, from one state to another, in vain effort to "find all the coons up one tree." The Republican party has always encouraged standardization, and if ready to put in the market certain activities along this line, while living up to its constructive traditions. FRANK ELLIS BEBOUT. 544 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

Lincoln's Principles Given as Guide To-day

Cure for Nation's Ills Seen in Adherence to Sentiments of the Emancipator

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Republican forms and practices of government can be saved and re-established only through the agency of political parties which represent something more than the most that any one man can ever be. One-man parties are obsolete by experience. The Republican party must assure all men that it has something more than a platform to offer. The party at best is a testimony to the principles and of the policy for the times by which they are to be followed. At worst a platform is a program of expediencies which may be obsolete before Election Day. Happily, our principles are fixed and known. Happily are they phrased in those immortal words of Lincoln at Gettysburg: "to serve the principles which are embodied in the Declaration of Independence and for them has lived. By them better than by any others can to-day's problems be solved. More than one-fifth of the planks submitted to you on Foreign Relations and on Americanism. To have government of the people, by the people and for the people is the sum of our duty. It is also Americanism. To keep it and to see that it "shall not perish from the earth" measure our whole duty to other peoples. The morrow is full of problems. No party can forecast all of them. But these principles of the Republican party will surely solve whatever may arise. GEORGE F. LONGSDORF.

"Patriotism" a Word to Ponder Over In the Mad Rush for "Americanism"

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The overshadowing of our word "Americanism" has partly obscured the value of our truly great word "patriotism." In a country covering so much territory and so large a population as ours this may be pardoned to some extent. However, it would be of value for every man and woman to stop at times in our mad rush and seriously consider whether we really know the meaning of patriotism, whether we are each a patriot. Yes, we were all Americans, and we marched with the colors and were all in step with the fife and drum. Since the music has ceased, how many of us can still stand in line under Old Glory and honestly salute the sacred banner with a heart that beats in time and in tune with a national spirit of devotion? How much of a national spirit of devotion to our country's good is there existing? How often does each individual of us give a thought to our country's welfare? How much of "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor" are at her service? Think, think, Americans, patriots all, then act wisely, lest at some alien's alluring delusive call our ship of State shall on an awful day be wrecked upon Time's coast. "SIXTY-ONE."

To-Day's Prize Letter A Virtue Born of Patriotism Called Our Nation's Greatest Need

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: An interesting feature of the Tribune Platform Contest is the pathetic confidence reposed by many correspondents in the ability of the Federal government to settle every problem. Does an embarrassed housewife want better "help," or a thirsty male desire larger liberty, or an underpaid teacher crave adequate pay, or a downtrodden laborer aspire to an easier job, straightaway the cry goes up, "Let George do it!"—which is, by interpretation, "Let Congress fix it up and pass a law!"

Nowhere is this tendency more evident than in the genuinely pressing problem of the Americanization of aliens. Educate them, we are told; establish a national commission, appoint secretaries, make appropriations—this is the short and easy solution. "Now, everything depends upon what is meant by "education." Is not Lenin an educated man? Do not the revolutionaries of every land pride themselves upon being "intellectuals?" Could the average loyal American workman pass as good an examination in economics, government, history, philosophy as the rank and file of the more active "Reds?" The truth is that Americanization is quite as much a spiritual process as an educational one—an inspirational achievement. I should call it—by which the citizen, present or prospective, is made to feel the truth about America, as well as to know it. He becomes fundamentally right.

If, however, he remains fundamentally wrong, the more you educate him in the common acceptance of that much-abused word the more dangerous you make him—the more foolish. An educated rogue is more of a menace than an uneducated one. Wherefore, let us seek to build up virtue—not virtue based upon ignorance (there is no such thing), but virtue based upon spiritual enlightenment, upon knowledge transmuted into belief, upon the personal conviction that good government is impossible without good citizens, and that no man can reasonably expect more from the American state than he puts into it. Let us educate men to go out and give an honest day's work, or a living wage, as the case may be; to covet the best thing; to be fair, square, loyal; to keep their word and respect their souls. It is American friendliness that will ultimately Americanize, achieving more for national unity than by any possible output of a Federal educational mill. W. S. C.

Platform Built Upon 100 Words

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: While it is foreign to your platform, it is interesting to see if all the essential planks can be summed up in one—keeping within your 100 words. I suggest the following: The Republican party stands for: America first; law and order; sound money; protection to labor and industry; equitable taxation; a budget system of appropriations and expenditures; desirable immigration; civil service; an adequate and efficient army and navy; an American merchant marine; service aid; regulated private ownership of public utilities; conservation of natural resources; constant postal progress; better pay and more efficiency in government departments; a vigorous and effective Mexican policy; a foreign policy that is humane and constructive, but not entangling; the Monroe Doctrine; no special privileges nor exemptions; no class or sectional legislation; honesty; morality; efficiency; progress and justice. Philadelphia. F. C.

Government Blessings Furnished by People Therefore Appeal Is Made for Wise Thinking on Part of the Voters

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I think it was at the Congress of Vienna, after all the "Divine Rights" had been allotted this, that and the other portions of the earth that seemed most convenient to bestow, that some one had the temerity to ask what the people were to get. We can answer that question now, for the sequel shows that they got very little. Coming down to the present, I am tempted to reverse the question and ask what is our government getting out of the people? Our government is supposed to be a government "by the people." Very good, then; but can we get more out of it than we put in? I think not. Our government is not a Santa Claus dropping blessings made in some remote place down our chimneys. What the blessings of good government we get we must furnish ourselves. This being granted, it is obvious that each one of us is in duty bound to do all he can to make our government what it should be: 1. By discouraging selfishness in ourselves. 2. By taking a more personal interest in public affairs. And, 3, by not trusting by our indifference so much of our policies to men whom we would not trust with the least important of our personal business. We are the people—the people rule. Then let us all rule wisely and not let a few rule unwisely. NORWICH.

Adhesion to Constitution Reservations Indispensable

The Republican party reaffirms its loyalty to the Constitution as a permanent part of our national policy and, moreover, would promote only such forms of international union as shall unequivocally recognize the due and perpetual sovereignty and the distinctive political mission of the United States. Wherefore, while it advocates an early conclusion of the treaty with Germany, it does so only on condition that reservations be substantially the same as those recently

Income and Luxury Tax Here to Stay, He Holds Welfare of Government Demands That People Help to Bear Its Burdens

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The United States incurred a staggering amount of indebtedness during the recent war; the present annual interest is more than the entire debt of a few years ago. On all sides we hear proposals for new activities that the Federal government should undertake. Many favor a department of education to unify the entire school system of the country. Others clamor for universal military training, the annual expense of which is conservatively estimated as equal to the cost of running the entire government in 1908. Bonuses for service men are being urged. Improved roads and waterways are held to be essential. Many of these suggestions have much to recommend them. In the face of this desperate fiscal situation there arise the unendurable complaints as to the gross unfairness of the income tax and the luxury tax, along with demands that the former be reduced and the latter repealed. How, then, is the government to remain solvent? It is certainly unreasonable and selfish to expect new benefits from a government already burdened with indebtedness without being willing to pay an increased price. Let us entertain no illusions. Politicians who promise a reduction of taxes are only imposing upon the public. The debt and expenses are here, and they must be paid. Let the individual cheerfully assume his share. CHOLLY FRIETSCH. 303 West Seventy-eighth Street, New York City.

Some Suggested Planks Among the mass of suggestions for planks in the Republican platform are the following:

No Increase in Representation

We believe that a numerous assemblage is a deterrent to legislative efficiency; that it obstructs conclusions; prevents personal responsibility; and that it not only impedes effective action, but is a waste of public funds. Hence, we assert our opposition to any increase in the size of the House as a result of the census of 1920.—U. Holloman, Phoenix, Ariz.

Longer Presidential Term

We favor the extension of the Presidential term to six years. A President shall not be eligible for reelection for the next succeeding term. The members of the Senate and Representatives are to be chosen in each Presidential year and every third year thereafter. One-half of the members of the Senate shall be elected in each Presidential year and one-half every third year thereafter. The term of no present Senator shall be abridged.—V. Y. Z.

Distribution of Wealth

We advocate a law for equalizing the distribution of wealth, as follows: (Subject to a further perfection of detail, after trial), namely: No fortune of a private individual shall be allowed to exceed five million dollars; all over this amount shall be turned over to the government for educational purposes. The millions will provide surplus which shall be used to pay a bonus to American soldiers and sailors.—Minter Robbins, Fausdale, Ala.

Economy to the Limit

Economy must be observed to the limit in order to relieve civilized people from oppressive burdens incurred by nations for years armed to the teeth; imperialistic doctrines must be destroyed lest a greater militarism menace mankind than the one it has almost ruined the earth to overcome, and society in all lands must be so rearranged that legal robbery through exploitation and profiteering shall no longer exist.—Laurence B. Lyman, 1256 Park Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

War on Living Cost

The Republican party pledges itself to investigate the high cost of living in all its phases and to promptly and summarily deal with trades people in whatsoever line of business who are found to be charging unreasonable prices for their products or prices in excess of a fair profit, especially in those things which are universally considered the necessities of life.—"Teachers' Bill," Ketchum, Okla.

Government by the People

The Republican party feels itself under a solemn duty to the country to reaffirm the self-evident truths that government derives its just powers only from the consent of the governed, and that the history of all mankind, whether under despotisms or anarchies, pure democracies or republics, has been the eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.—R. S. Dowst, 707 Grand Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Homes for the Homeless

We view with alarm the rapid increase in the number of homeless among our population. And we are uncompromisingly in favor of the speedy realization of the Republican party of providing homes for the homeless, and in pursuance of this policy we are in favor of developing a system that will enable every person who desires to own a home and thereby remove the unrest now threatening the safety of our Republic.—Sterling P. King, 1028 East Ashley Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

Promotion of Education

We pledge ourselves to initiate and support every consistent measure to provide for the highest general and special education of every individual in this nation and this planet.—Rev. Davies.

Policy of Fixing Term of President Denounced

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Any one who has had dealings with the government knows how unbusinesslike methods, inefficiency and delay are caused by "red tape" regulations. Many are inclined to place the blame for this on government employees. But the employees are powerless to change matters. A change to a single six-year term for the President has been proposed. This merely adds two years to the time that we must endure an incompetent President and subtracts two years from the time that we might have the benefits of a competent one. We should be able to get rid of a weak, inefficient President without having to resort to impeachment. We should be able to retain the services of a good, efficient President as long as he retains public confidence and is willing to serve. Some day we must make a change in the Presidential term. Until we do the government will continue to be inefficient. The best President we could possibly get would be unable to effect a permanent change. Why not make this change as soon as possible? The Republican party can begin it. Let us elect our Presidents to serve as long as they retain the confidence of the people, as the premiers of France and England are elected. Let us dismiss them only when they wish to resign or when lack of confidence is definitely proved. J. W. F. ARETAS A. SAUNDERS.

Cry of Reds Only an Echo Ringing Always

Radicalism Diagnosed as Incurable Malady That Has Thrived on Body of "Civilization"

Immunity Is Only Curb Localization Removes Main Curse of Disease, and This Is Suggested

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: It seems necessary that radicalism should be distinguished from anarchy in the public's attitude toward the problem of the radical. In the first place, it is not a problem of our own century exclusively. There have been radicals since the dawn of history, and the point to be noted is that each successive advance in the development of social and political freedom has been met by some element in society with the cry of "Red," or its equivalent.

It cannot be denied that radicalism is a natural protest against the rigors of existence by those who cannot adapt themselves—the failures, the mentally abnormal paranoiacs and those thin-skinned persons who, being driven to monomania by an overdeveloped sense of the inequalities, become impatient reformers. It is, after all, the normal instinct of self-preservation distorted, mis-guided and maliciously expressed. The distinction to be made is that it may be a natural function in some minds rather than an acquired one. But just as immunity to this, so it is not to be suppressed. The best we can do is to prevent the spread of this disease of the social perceptor by making the average man immune. Make him immune, not by suppressing the radical but by revealing to the average man's common sense the sound principles and assuredly disastrous results of the extreme radical's aim. This is primarily the duty of our regular educational systems and the public press of the nation. It would be a waste of time and money for the Federal government to undertake separate educational effort. Aside from the repression of criminal anarchy, this is the duty of the intellectual control. Localize the disease, those who are its natural carriers. Properly inoculated, very few men will contract the disease. The Russian anarchists tried the other way for two centuries. See what happened. D. F. H.

Three Reasons Given For Revising Tariff On Downward Grade

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The Republican party of to-day should recommend the revision, to meet changed conditions, of the tariff downward. The object of this reversal is threefold: (1) To diminish the high cost of living by admitting goods of foreign manufacture to meet the underproduction of such goods at home; (2) to encourage agriculture by the discouraging through foreign competition of the law of the supply and demand is sound and will correct many evils if allowed to work unhindered. We shall repeal any self-imposed tariff law, from whatever source it comes.—Fred N. Parks, Norwich, N. Y.

Wasteful Investigations

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The high cost of living is the bugbear of the American household. It affects every man, woman and child in the United States and therefore is the primary factor to be considered by any party in its platform. Every voter realizes that extravagance, mismanagement and inefficiency cause increase in prices. He hears much about under-production, but he isn't worrying about that. He's concerned that somehow he is the "ghost" in the machine. If those who demand and secure investigations were obliged to pay costs themselves, when no indictments followed, or talk fast, then the real efforts to secure knowledge in the interests of good government would receive sympathy and support. Sooner or later investigations must be confined to the interests of economy. Why not now? MARGARET F. MAGEE.

One-Man Rule Condemned: Prohibitive Law Suggested

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: One of the weaknesses of our system of government is the lack of ability to overcome such a condition as present exists with reference to the "one man rule." The condition, of course, arose because of the autocratic temperament of the Chief Executive. This unfortunate condition can be obviated only by some change in the Constitution prohibiting the President from making statements as to the position the country will take on any matter of foreign relations, or in foreign affairs, without advising with the Senate. No one man is good enough or wise enough to decide the stand our government is to take. A. E. MONTGOMERY.

Eighty Inquiries And Few Results

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Congress, during the recent session, was asked to make more than two hundred "investigations." Of this number more than eighty were actually made. What was investigated? What was the finding? What was the result? These are pertinent questions and their answers might well be sought. Congressional investigations are expensive, both as to time and money. There are times when they are necessary, advisable and right, but can it be possible that these eighty were all necessary? Glen Cove, N. Y. H. W. B.