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interest as the interest of employer or public.

If the Federation of Labor raises a large fund it would benefit unionism to devote part of it to educating all workers to see that the way to have increased wages is to increase production per human unit employed. When there is practical acceptance of the principle that production controls compensation no shops are likely to be open. When union labor is the cheapest and most efficient it will quickly gain a monopoly.

Amendment by Referendum

Various organizations, dissatisfied with recent amendments to the Constitution, and persuaded that the present method of ratifying amendments by action of state legislatures is faulty, have fathered a proposal to provide that a state shall be recorded for an amendment only after there is a favorable popular vote in a referendum.

While the prohibition and woman suffrage amendments were pending it was impossible to get an impartial consideration of proposals along this line. The advocates of these amendments did not want to lessen the chances of the particular causes in which they were interested. They believed they could swing the legislatures to favorable action and opposed innovation. Now that prohibition and woman suffrage are established direct consultation of voters concerning constitutional changes is a question that can be considered more on its merits.

The Constitution makers of 1787 were gingerly with respect to how the Constitution should be amendable. Throughout the sessions they kept away from the ticklish subject. Madison's minutes of the Constitutional Convention show that the amendment section was the last one adopted. It was brought forward on the last day, after the final revision had been completed, and apparently rushed through with little debate. But the small states, afraid that by amendment their independence could be overthrown, insisted on making ratification dependent on action by three-fourths of the states and on a special provision that the constitutional clause giving the states equality of representation in the Senate should not be amendable. But as to whether a state should act through its legislature or by popular vote no controversy arose.

With a steady drift toward more direct democratic action, the last Federal expression of which is the popular election of Senators, a strong sentiment will back the plan for referendums on future constitutional amendments. The argument for this is strong. If the people are to rule why should their will filter through a legislature and perhaps be misrepresented? The logic of democracy supports the idea of change, though on the practical side it is manifest it will be difficult to induce three-fourths of the state legislatures to agree to surrender their present prerogative.

A Broad-Minded Settlement

The best thing about the Italian-Jugo-Slav settlement is that it is likely to leave little bitterness behind it. Italian resentment during the long conference and Allied council negotiations was directed against the other Western powers, rather than against the Serbs. The true way to an agreement which would last was through direct negotiations between the two principals.

Count Sforza, the Italian Minister of Foreign Relations, describes the result fairly as "a generous peace with Serbia." He justifies Italy's moderation by saying: "As Bismarck was generous toward Austria after the war of 1866 and was amply repaid, so now Italy, sacrificing her dearest aspirations in Dalmatia, hopes to find compensation in closer friendship and advantageous economic relations with her eastern neighbor." This sounds a note of enlightened statesmanship. An economic agreement with Serbia is to follow the territorial settlement.

Italy has at last secured her natural frontiers. She entered the war for the purpose of gaining them, and they couldn't be justly denied her. Her territorial acquisitions are relatively small, including the Trentino, southern Tyrol, parts of Carniola and Carinthia, most of Istria, a tiny strip of Croatia and a few Adriatic islands. Fiume is liberated and comes under Italian influence. All told, the area acquired isn't much over 10,000 square miles, with a non-Italian population of less than a million.

Serbia, on the other hand, has been vastly enlarged. She absorbs Bosnia, Herzegovina and Monte negro, with 23,398 square miles; Croatia and Slavonia, with 16,421 square miles; parts of Carniola, Carinthia, Styria, Istria and southern Hungary, with probably 20,000; Dalmatia, with 5,000, and a small piece of Bulgaria—a total twice as big as the Serbia of 1914.

Serbia is not cut off from the sea by losing Fiume. The eastern half of the enlarged kingdom has a

waterway down the Danube. Serbia proper can use the railway to Salonica. The new western section will have a dozen good Adriatic ports, among them Segna, Spalato and Ragusa, connected by rail with the interior. Fiume will also be open to Jugo-Slav trade under the new treaties with Italy.

Serbia has not been robbed of the fruits of the war. On the contrary, she has been one of the chief gainers in territory, population and political prestige.

The Old Law School

The latest pleading in the case of Women versus the Columbia Law School is the Barnard petition requesting the admission of women to courses as candidates for a legal degree. Thus once more attention is directed to the anomaly of an institution of learning which gives to women the same opportunities as to men in all other fields maintaining in its school of law a theory of the non-existence of women. A mere A. B. degree suffices to obtain admittance for a man; a woman may present any quantity of credentials, yet the law faculty will have none of her.

The university trustees have hitherto felt bound by academic etiquette to humor the law faculty in its whimsical prejudice. They make no secret, however, of the fact that short of actual insistence they have done what they could to induce a change of heart. Outside pressure, too, has been brought to bear. In 1917 forty of the most prominent members of the New York bar—including men of such distinction as Henry W. de Forest, Howard Mansfield, DeLancey Nicoll, Francis Lynde Stetson and Judge Cardozo—declared themselves of the opinion that "the Columbia Law School should open its doors to women on equal terms with men." Numerous appeals to the same effect have been made editorially in several of our leading newspapers. Still no reaction from the law faculty; or, if they break now and again their stony silence, it is to utter in one breath the contradictory pleas—first, that if women were admitted men wouldn't want to come and there would be a net loss in numbers; and, second, that if women were admitted the school would be overcrowded.

Of course no one doubts that a surrender is merely a question of time. Even now the faculty are probably not all of one mind on the subject, and the gradual accession of professors who have taught in co-educational law schools is sure to turn the scale before long, even if no conversions are made. But the dignity of the university demands that the reform should not be postponed another year. If the Barnard petition does not receive a satisfactory answer, the University Council, representing the faculties of all the schools, might properly present a request that the Law School yield its position in deference to Columbia's general policy of fair field and no favor for men and women. The council, of course, has no power of coercion, but if its appeal should fail, action on the part of the trustees would be clearly in order.

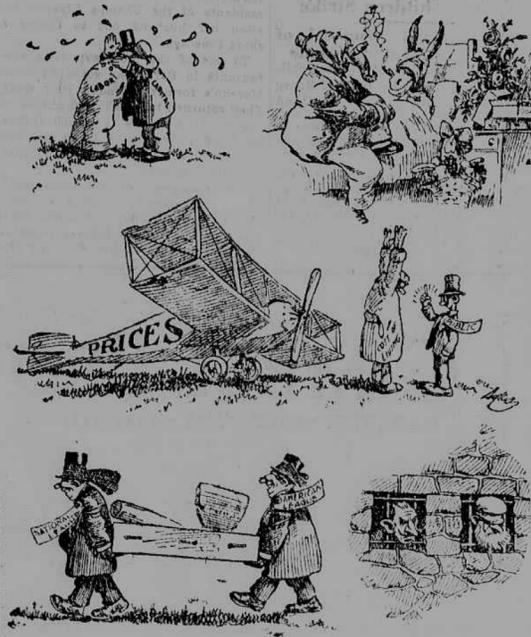
A Pleasing Result

The attitude of mind of the majority of Americans to-day is that they should neither crow nor blow over the result of the election—but they're kind of glad things turned out the way they did.

Wasted Money

If it costs \$1,000 to educate a telephone girl, some of them must have been cheated out of about \$900 worth

IN THE WEEK OF THE ARMISTICE



The Armistice Day We Dream Of
—From The Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.



Just One Continuous Turmoil
—From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.



The Next Door Neighbors Look Him Over
—From The Chicago Daily News.

Future Naval Warfare

Rear Admiral Fiske and Rear Admiral Goodrich Indorse "Quarterdeck's" Doubts of Big Battleship Program and Plea for Investigation

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The article by "Quarterdeck" called "Future Naval Warfare" published in your issue of November 6, seemed to me so wholly admirable that I feel sorry to see it criticized harshly by Mr. Farwell, late lieutenant commander U. S. N. R., in your issue today. Mr. Farwell devotes considerable space to advocating offensive warfare. Apparently he understood "Quarterdeck" to advocate defensive warfare. Of course, "Quarterdeck's" article did not advocate defensive warfare. It merely pointed out how easily aircraft can defend our coasts.

I will admit, at the outset, that I am somewhat handicapped in the discussion of a subject such as "Future Naval Warfare" by the fact that I am an inventor, and predisposed constitutionally, therefore, to expect that new inventions which attempt to do great things will really be able to do them, provided that they are based on correct scientific principles, and provided further that the cost of their development is not prohibitive. At the same time I may perhaps be pardoned if I state, as an offset to my handicap as an inventor, that I have had actual personal experience with the development of many (if not most) of the radically new inventions which have modified naval warfare during the last half century.

I am familiar with the development now going on in naval aeronautics, and therefore with the different phases of the opposition to it; and I feel justified in stating that, changing certain nouns that are employed, one may take all the things written against the torpedo, the searchlight, electric turning of turrets, electric firing of guns, telescope sight, director firing, etc., even the abolition of sails, and apply them against "Quarterdeck's" argument and make virtually the same argument as Mr. Farwell does. It seems to make no difference what any new proposal may be, the opposition to it is always expressed in the same way, except that, of course, different nouns have to be employed. One cannot oppose the strenuous development of aeronautics, for instance, with exactly the same words with which others, a few years ago, opposed the strenuous development of the torpedo: one must strike out the word "torpedo" and insert the word "aeronautics." 'Ceat tout.

The main difficulty found in our navy (and in all navies) in keeping abreast of scientific developments has always been a tendency to regard the problem not from the standpoint of the future, but the standpoint of the past. Mr. Farwell's criticism of "Quarterdeck's" article, for instance, is based almost wholly on the record of the past, although "Quarterdeck's" article was not written about the past but about the future.

In this connection I hope I may be pardoned if I seem to depreciate the great work that Mahan did, if I point out that Mahan was not so much a

naval strategist as a naval historian. Mahan dealt almost wholly with the past, and where he very properly took the lessons of the past as guides for progress in the future, he did not attempt to do so except from that standpoint, and not from the standpoint of the engineer or inventor. Mahan was not at all an engineer or an inventor, and for this reason it would be extremely dangerous to be guided wholly by his writings in planning for the future.

It must be borne in mind that while the principles of strategy are everlasting, the practice of strategy is exceedingly changeable. It may also be pointed out that the reason for its changeability is mainly the changes which our rapidly developing civilization has introduced and is still introducing into naval war. The whole practice of strategy and of tactics in the utilization of weapons of warfare and the consequent methods of their employment. Therefore, to quote Mahan in argument for or against the utilization of new inventions is exceedingly illogical.

During the past fifty years almost the whole opposition against the use of new inventions and novel methods and appliances has come from men who did not know much about them. For instance, the determined opposition waged against the utilization of electricity in the navy came from men who knew little about electricity and its possibilities. Similarly, to-day most of the men who oppose the strenuous development of aeronautics have not studied carefully the possibilities of aeronautics. This is unfortunate, for "Quarterdeck" says, now is the time to "stop, look, listen"—that is, to study thoroughly the possibilities of aeronautics.

Above all, we must experiment. In the opinion of many of us, aeronautics is destined to bring about a revolution in warfare in comparison with which the revolution in warfare brought about by the invention of the gun was like a vaudeville performance.

BRADLEY A. FISKE,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N., (retired),
Washington, D. C., Nov. 9, 1920.

The Lesson of the War

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As a layman who has been sufficiently interested in the sea power problem to read most of the first-hand contributions which have appeared since the war, I wish to congratulate "Quarterdeck" on bringing before the public the unwisdom of trusting to big battleships.

As I see it, sea power is to protect lines of sea communication. Great Britain had throughout the war an unmettable fleet. Yet Germany almost blockaded her—would have done so except for light anti-submarine craft. It follows, it seems to me, first that the submarine, with its new torpedo

duces it can realize a profit from having done so. Laws restricting the daily and seasonal bag limit and the season during which game can be lawfully taken are of little or no avail where the gunners outnumber the game.

HENRY M. BRIGHAM,
New York, Nov. 10, 1920.

For Electoral College

An Argument Against Letting Popular Plurality Decide

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Again the suggestion is made by one of your correspondents that the Electoral College be abolished.

It is admitted that the voting by the members of the college is a form, as, indeed, it has been since Andrew Jackson's day. But in this matter, as in some others, the Fathers builded better than they knew.

A condition exists in this country that has its parallel nowhere else in the wide world. In a great section of the country the voters vote their prejudices rather than their convictions. This is not the place to discuss the justice of those prejudices. The fact that needs to be borne in mind is that they exist.

Go into any enterprising Southern city and discuss public affairs. You will be surprised to find how many people there believe in the principles of the Republican party. Ask them why they do not vote for a Republican for President, and the same persons will look at you as though you were out of your mind. "What, vote the Republican ticket? Say, do you know who Thad Stevens was?" And then one is regaled with the story of reconstruction days.

Two more radically different theories of government could hardly be conceived than those advocated by Grover Cleveland and William Jennings Bryan. Yet in the states to which I refer Bryan had in 1896 as large pluralities as Cleveland in 1892.

In the election which is just over Cox carried these states by a plurality of over half a million. Because the good folks down there believed in Wilson's league unamended? By no means. There are no more sterling Americans anywhere. But Cox had the proper label, and for voting purposes that alone counted.

If the Electoral College were abolished the managers of a Democratic campaign for President would need only to get the people to the polls in order to roll up any popular majority that might be needed to overcome a Republican majority in states fairly contested. At present the vote in these states is light, solely because every election is a foregone conclusion. It would not be light if the condition I have suggested existed.

The signs look better. Tennessee is following Henry Clay again into the ranks of the logical successor of the old Whig party. But there is a good deal to be done yet. Let's not spoil it all by adopting an unwise suggestion. Not, at least, until no Southern college president will dare to assign as his reason for voting the Democratic ticket the acts of Thaddeus Stevens fifty-three years ago. One did that last October and published his opinion to the world in a magazine of nation-wide circulation.

LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.
New Haven, Conn., Nov. 10, 1920.

We Have With Us To-night

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: At this astronomical season of the year, we should go out of doors in the evening (around 9:30 p. m.) to study the stars and constellations which adorn the eastern and southeastern firmament. At that hour, we shall behold eastward from the zenith the K-shaped constellation Perseus, one of whose stars, Algol, is a famous "variable" in brightness. Then, eastward from Perseus, we see the constellations of Auriga and Taurus, the former containing the yellowish star Capella and the latter the ruddy sun Aldebaran. Both Capella and Aldebaran are first-magnitude stars, the latter being just westward of Aldebaran. Eastward from brilliant Capella, we behold the inseparable twin-stars, Castor and Pollux, at one end of the constellation Gemini. In the southeast we can now behold Betelgeuse and Bellatrix, which are noticeable stars near the top of the constellation Orion. Of course, if we go out of doors to study stars and constellations at a much later hour we shall then be able to see and admire all of the "glorious galaxy," from Capella near the zenith to the very brilliant sun Sirius, above the southeastern horizon.

CHARLES NEVERS HOLMES.
Newton, Mass., Nov. 6, 1920.

This Commuter Objects

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Referring to the letter in yesterday's paper from "Commuter," would say that his scheme would not protect the railroad from misuse of commutation tickets. A commuter could lend his ticket to a friend and then tell the conductor that he had left it at home, pay his fare, fill out a form and get a refund, while the person to whom the ticket was loaned would ride free. This, in my opinion, is a great objection to this proposal.

ANOTHER COMMUTER.
New York, Nov. 10, 1920.

Premature Rejection

(From The San Antonio Express)

It is legally and morally wrong for a mail carrier to burn "free" political matter sent through the mails. It ought to be delivered to addressees—who have wastebaskets, stoves and garbage cans of their own.

A Week of Verse

Sonnets From a Hospital: Visitation
(From Contemporary Verse)

ALL through my fevered nights, their gray ghosts came,
The great, cool sailing ships blown softly by,
More fair than any beauty that we name,
Girdled of water, chrismed of the sky,
I cannot tell what hidden bales of prize,
What mystic spell may haunt the wreaths of ships,
But these were secret healing on my eyes,
And these were cooling water at my lips.

It may be, when the final fever ends,
And flesh burns out, at last, and pulses fail,
They will not know, my grieved and stricken friends,
How in that instant I had given hail
To one tall ship come ghostwise in from sea,
And how at last that it is well with me.

The Town: Transformation

For Morristown, N. J.
THE way of Spring with little steeped towns
Is such a shy, transforming sorcery
Of special lights and swift, incredible
Crowns,
That grave men wonder how such things may be;
No friendly spire, no daily trodden way
But somehow alters in the April air,
Grown drearier still on some enchanted day,
For shining garments they have come to wear.

The way the spring comes to our town is such
That something quickens in the hearts of men,
Turning them lovers at its subtle touch,
Till they must lift their heads again
... again ...
As lovers do, with frank adoring eyes,
Where the long street of lifted steeples lies.
DAVID MORTON.

Street-Ends

(From Contemporary Verse)
I LOVE the ends of streets—
Those high and narrow dreams
That slip into men's sight
For all their blinded walls;

I love the ends of streets—
Wickets for morning-gleams,
Last taverns for the light
When evening falls;

I love the ends of streets!
From those steep stairs, it seems,
Something looks back, at night,
And calls, and calls.
KARLE WILSON BAKER.

"Dear, We Have Sat With Beauty"

(From The Review)
DEAR, we have sat with Beauty, you and I,
And trembled with a thought of viewless things,
So fleet, so frail, so seeming-sure to die,
Yet strong with wonder of ethereal wings.
Have sat in trance to Loveliness, with Love
Beside us, in a precious part of three:
Love, loveliness and you—it sounds above
All earthly discords, like a song to me!

And though we transiently are driven apart,
And absence is an ache and an alloy,
We carry that shy music in our heart,
And we return to find but deeper joy.
RICHARD BURTON.

Coward!

(From The Touchstone)
THERE are white tulips in the moonlight now,
Come out and look!

Oh, how I long to see;
But if I ventured, and the candle low
Should flicker out, how dark the room would be!

There is a wind that shakes the eucalyptus trees,
Come out and listen!
I would like to hear,
But I must not unlock the fastened doors
Before the day is here.

There is a lover under an emerald star,
Come out and follow!
Ah, I only dare
Dream from my window that he seeks afar
And that he'll find me some time unaware.
F. S. PUTNAM.

The Rock Pool

(From The Century)
(To Miss Alice Warrender)
THIS is the sea. In these uneven walls
A wave lies prisoned. Far and far away
Outward to ocean, as the slow tide falls,
Her sisters, through the capes that hold the bay,
Dancing in lovely liberty recede.
Yet lovely in captivity she lies,
Filled with soft colors where the waving weed
Moves gently and discloses to our eyes
Blurred shining veins of rock and lucent shells
Under the light-shot water; and here repose
Small, quiet fish and the dimly glowing bells
Of sleeping sea-anemones that close
Their tender fronds and will not now awake
Till on these rocks the waves are turning break.
EDWARD SHANKS.