

New York Tribune
First to Last—The Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements
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The league only against external aggression, but doesn't guarantee them against domestic revolution or partition from within.

This interpretation of Article X was not challenged by any competent authority during the American debate.

The real test of Article X, if it is retained in the covenant, will come when some member's political independence and territorial integrity are threatened.

The Collecting Bargainer
As any campaign speaker who has addressed an audience of workmen will testify, the man who works with his hands usually knows how to use his brains.

It is new for the White House to plead a non possumus. Not always has it been satisfied to be slavishly dependent on Congress or timorous about taking steps not clearly within its authority.

The Locked-Up Export Fund
Stony and unsympathetic is the President's curt reply to the appeal of Senator Johnson, of South Dakota, for measures to relieve the farmers and livestock raisers of the Northwest.

The President, besides being cold, is not accurate. The executive department has abundant power to act if it so wishes.

Yet workmen most skilled in their trades, and who are in all other respects alert and intelligent, too often accept without question the leadership of such men as Sam Parks, Brindell and Bill Haywood.

The man whom Sam Parks delivered to any one who paid his price stuck by him till the doors of the penitentiary closed upon him.

The workingman is quick to suspect that his employer is seeking to exploit him, even when he is paid high wages and given the best of working conditions.

Until labor unions recognize that, like all other human organizations, they may harbor traitors and that they must get rid of them, their path will be beset with tribulation.

There is no legal impediment, for the law provides that the board, subject to the supervision of the Treasury Department, shall continue to lend in its discretion until one year after peace with Germany is declared.

Geneva Construes Article X
The League of Nations covenant is obviously still little read. Otherwise correspondents at Geneva and commentators here wouldn't assume that an Assembly sub-committee has just put a revolutionary construction on the famous Article X.

Austria applied for admission to the league. Dr. Motta, the Swiss President, made the point that Vorarlberg, one of the Austrian Alpine provinces, recently voted in favor of annexation to Switzerland.

The commission answered that it wouldn't be; that Article X guarantees the political independence and territorial integrity of members of

dependence is afflicted with the support of a great many foolish friends—superheated advocates who seem more interested in noise-making than in practical results.

It is not strange, therefore, that The Freeman calls for a cessation of the vehement campaign of abuse of England. It perceives that liberal British opinion is irritated by it.

The whole pamphlet is written in a refreshingly candid and unpedagogic style, with a clear recognition that a new labor is under discussion, that much remains to be determined by future experiment and research.

It deserves a reading by every teacher and quite as much by every parent.

Pious Kissing Games
Memories of the Past by a Defender of Dancing
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The newspapers have published reports of the astonishingly narrow attitude of Bishop Berry, of the Methodist Church, toward members of the theatrical profession, dancing teachers, those who go to the theaters or dance and other impossible sinners.

One is shocked that a man posing as a priest of God and a follower of Christ should be so cruel in his condemnation of actors and teachers of dancing, but the crass egotism he betrays in his unflinching opposition to these people—tossing them all from the game with one fell swoop—moves me to indignation.

Years ago—so many that the writer, being a woman, draws a veil over the number—she, as a very young girl, by dint of "kissing" was allowed to go with "the other girls" in the village where she lived to a church "social," so called.

At this ending there was a frenzied whirling on the part of all several times. Now, these crude and unlovely antics were looked upon as right and proper amusement for religious people who would have been "turned out of meeting" had they danced a decorous "square dance" with propriety.

Science also offers most stimulating vocations; the marvelous adaptations of plants to their environment, the march of plant progressions, the sharp competitions among the forms of plant life, the history of the remote past recorded in the rocks, are topics with meanings to one whose eyes have been opened by science instruction.

The method of teaching outlined in the report centers around definite projects:

It may be to make an electric motor, to understand how a motor works or why it will not work, to repair a broken motor or to find out what are the origin and nature of any one of the materials of which a motor is constructed.

It may be to find out about the structure and proper manipulation of an automobile or of a bicycle; it may be to rid a community of mosquitoes or house flies or to find out how some former generation of men dealt or failed to deal with any particular problem of health and disease.

It may be to find out how to prepare the meals for a group of guests throughout a summer's vacation.

Obvious dangers lurk in such a method of teaching introductory science, especially by inexperienced teachers. But the report considers

that, properly used, it carries no danger of an "easy or soft education." A quotation from the more detailed illustration of the method in the outline of a general biology course will make the conception clearer:

"The starting point is not important if only topics of compelling interest to the child are chosen. The topic may be such as 'The War Between Organisms Which Is Being Waged in a Vacant Lot.' Consideration should be given to such questions as the number of species of plants found there; the ones which have the greater area; how they secured their hold on the region and whether they can continue to hold it; what will become of the plants as fall approaches; the relation of these organisms to those in neighboring lots; parasitic plants and animals and other dependent forms.

Another introductory topic may be 'A Balanced Aquarium,' illustrating the carbon and nitrogen cycles in nature in lakes, rivers and oceans."

That Senator Harding will visit the White House at the President's invitation is likely, and our advice to the President-elect is to have his observant eye with him.

Frankness in dedications is to be achieved also by Morris, whose forthcoming book of verse, "Unaccustomed as I Am," is to be "Dedicated to the Great American Democracy may it Bring Me Royalty!"

The Diary of Our Own Samuel Pepys
December 1—Early enough up, but what with shaving and practicing upon a new Chinese horn W. Trumbull brought me, and upon which I can make scarce a sound, and that a screechy one, the instrument being a reed and I inexperienced, thus far, with such instruments, and playing with the cat, I did not get to the office till noon.

3—I and the town grown cool, or indifferent. It may be that the warre hath soaked to saturation our capacity for indignation.

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The Conning Tower

Fifty-Fifty
Martial: Book VIII, Epigram 12
"Uxorin quare locupletem ducere nolim?"

You hid me wed a wealthy lass; "Go forth," you say; "beguile an heiress."

Yet may it never come to pass That I shall woo a millionairess.

For, should I follow through your game And find one, well endowed, to love me,

Her very fortune would proclaim How high folks rated her above me.

My marital philosophy Cries "Never!" and appends a sequel: Subordinate my wife must be To she and I are to be equal.

ISOSCELES.

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MERCY! WE DO HOPE THE PLUMBER DOESN'T HAVE TO GO BACK TO THE SHOP FOR HIS WRENCH OR ANYTHING



The Relation of the Navy to Civil Life and to Civil Power

By Quarterdeck

The navy has always loyally acknowledged that the civil power in the United States is, and must be, supreme. This point is not open to question.

There are, however, certain general principles concerning the broad official relationship between the navy and the civil administration, and also a certain unofficial or personal relationship between naval officers and civilians, which has never been fully or frankly discussed.

Now let us consider how much the average civilian knows about the navy. Surely his knowledge is decidedly limited. He sees and knows far less of the sea and of ships than the sailor sees and knows of the beach—and less of the world, of international law, customs, etc.

Officers of the combatant branch of the navy, with few exceptions, are graduates of the Naval Academy. The course is thorough and rather severe. The graduate cannot be mentally or physically weak. He cannot be stupid or inefficient.

The routine of naval service demands a high sense of duty at all times. The regulations are exacting, the traditions of the navy are imperishable, demanding a high standard of honor. Naval methods forbid sloth and quickly unlearn incompetency.

That the women are there to work rather than to have a good time or vamp the boys is proved by the fact that their average marks are higher than those of the male students. Proved to whom? Not to us, dear friend. For it is not the vamp who gets the low marks, but the vamp, when Q. H. Flaescu voted (Obes I, 18) his worry about the athletic stump of Sybaris, his blast was directed out at Sybaris but at Lydia.

Lydia, my, by heaven above, Why you ruin when you vamp us; Why you seek to slay with love Sybaris, hero of the Campus!

Ever he played around with you, Fairest of Cornelian daughters, He was stroked upon the crew Floving through Cayuga's waters.

He who used to hurt the sphere— Now, it seems, has thrown his last one; He who won the game last year With a hopper to his fast one!

Lydia, you're the one who knows All about the Sybarites— Why he flunked his Latin Prose, Pol. Econ., and Analytics.

Perhaps, thinks J. T. S., it will be revised to "Three cheers for the Blue, White, and Red!"

All this additional counsel from Mr. W. J. Bryan only reestablishes him as the Greatest Common Adviser.

The professional competency of Naval Academy graduates at sea may not, therefore, be denied. But naval officers are not always out of sight of land! They usually serve from one third to one-half their lives at naval shore stations. They come in more or less intimate contact with civil institutions, civil corporations and civilian methods.

The army suffers much more than the navy from this assumed omnipotence of the civilian mind as regards military matters. The army is confined to terra firma—except its air force. The civilian sees more of the army, and he can more easily acquire a considerable knowledge of land warfare than he can of naval warfare.

The sea, the environment and technical details of the navy present more difficulty to the untrained civilian. For this reason civilians, with all their amazing knowledge of naval affairs, are less prone to assume complete competency as captains and admirals than as colonels and generals. There are few aspirants in civil life for the command of our battleships and fleets. When it

comes to the pinch it is recognized that naval science really requires at least a little naval training to secure efficiency. Perhaps the navy should consider itself fortunate. Still, it suffers not a little from the application of that beautiful maxim, "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing." And so the navy can say, feelingly, God pity the army!

To protect itself from the charge of undue levity in its view of this matter the navy must pay, as it always has paid, well merited tribute to the intelligence of our people and the readiness with which they attain efficiency in practical naval matters. Admiral Sims, for instance, praises our naval reserve force and our college boys to the skies for their record in the World War. The nerve, fearlessness and quickly acquired efficiency of these American recruits, officers and men, were quite wonderful.

The navy's loyalty to our constitutional principles is absolutely complete. It asks only that its suggested intelligence and zeal in handling strictly naval problems of organization, training and preparedness for war be properly recognized—where, as well as afloat.

No Trust in Sarcasm

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: If your correspondent E. C. of the "perfect Sunday" or others of his ilk imagine that they can frustrate or curb the efforts of these rabid reformers through the use of sarcasm, lampooning or any other such method they are mistaken. This was amply demonstrated when they put over the Eighteenth Amendment, despite an avalanche of sarcasm, lampoons, jokes and pool-poohs.

Let us face the facts. The International Reform League and the Lord's Day Alliance are splendidly organized, thoroughly manned and hardheaded. Furthermore, while the Anti-Saloon League disclaims connection with these organizations, it is almost a certainty that they have access to the latter's data. It has been demonstrated that these gentlemen are expert lobbyists, wise to every trick in the game and unceasingly vigilant and untiring in their work. They can spot a spineless legislator who thinks more of his job than he does of his self-interest quicker than you or I could pick an elephant in a flock of sheep. Through their "secret service" bureau they learn the history of every legislator with whom they deal