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crew of the patrol boat Baralong. These affidavits are the German case as presented by Ambassador von Bismarck in his complaint to the United States Government. For the honor of the British navy whatever can be said in defense of the officer who wears its uniform should be published. To answer such a grave accusation by a proposal that the German may also come into court to defend itself is unworthy of the British Government.

The Message From the Pope.
We need not believe that the union of the sects which divide Christendom is at hand, or even that it is desirable to recognize the significance of the Papal message to the American Preparatory Conference in Garden City. The cordiality of Cardinal GASPARRI, the Papal Secretary of State, in setting forth the sympathetic attitude of Pope BENEDICT, is unmistakable; the affection he describes as animating the Pope is put beyond question by the frankness of the reply to the invitation of the conference.

Reform the State Finances.
The principle and most important recommendations made in Governor WHITMAN'S message to the Legislature of 1916 are those in which he calls for the establishment of a State budget system and the centralization of power over the funds in the treasury. Until the intelligent coordination of department expenditures is undertaken, there can be no economy. There may be saving in specific appropriations under the present practice, but this is not the result of understanding of the needs of the State; instead it arises from the immediate necessities of a political party, the unpopularity of a legislator, or some other unworthy incident.

Wrecked, or Merely Stranded?
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Sir EDWARD GREY'S proposal to submit the Baralong case to inquiry by a board of American naval officers, provided the Berlin Government agrees to have three contemporaneous incidents of German inhumanity at sea investigated at the same time, seems evasive, and yet the Foreign Secretary has a reputation for frankness and sincerity. As the German Admiralty is responsible for "submarine warfare" and defends it as a policy, the charge of inhumanity would be denied. Sir EDWARD GREY'S proposal would therefore be defeated. But the British navy is proud of its record of saving the lives of German sailors at sea. Therefore it could not give its approval to an act of barbarism committed by the captain of the Baralong even if it were a reprisal.

It is true that officers and men of the German submarine that attacked the freighter Nicolson were shot as they swam about in the water after the submarine was sunk by the Baralong's gunfire? The story that the killing was done on board the Nicolson, where the submarine's crew were held as prisoners, is unbelievable. Sir EDWARD GREY in the statement he gave to the press in London on Tuesday said that "if this [his proposal] should be agreed to the British Government would do all in its power to further the inquiry and will do its part in taking such steps as justice and the findings of the court might seem to require"; and he added that "the Government does not think it necessary to make a reply to the suggestion that the British navy has been guilty of inhumanity."

This language would indicate that the Government has already investigated the Baralong incident and found the captain's conduct satisfactory. Nevertheless, the only evidence available seems to point to his guilt. Six Americans employed as muleteers on board the British ship Nicolson made affidavits when she arrived at New Orleans that they saw the Germans wantonly sink in the water by the

Miss, and others, to be merely the steward or custodian, as it were, for the association, is charged with treating the Review and its income as their "private property." The counts in the indictment dismay. Here we read of "expenses without system and excessive," "expensive junkets." Merely hints as to the specifications: "In five years \$285 was spent for luncheons at the Metropolitan Club in New York."

What? Adams, McMASTERS, SLOANE, STEPHENS, HART signing lunch checks for \$285, and at the Metropolitan Club! To think that boiled rice and milk toast should cost so much! What if they had not been teetotal ascetics, these McMASTERS and HART? Again Dr. BANCROFT writes:
"Professor HART pretends not to know that the recent president that had drawn \$1,516.92 for travelling expenses from the Review * * * refers to Professor McLAUGHLIN. The only other recent president of the association was Professor DUNNING and Colonel Roosevelt * * * and neither of them, so far as I have been able to learn, has ever drawn one cent."

Large names are tossed about. In Professor LATANE'S contribution this is found:
"D. C. MUNRO wrote me that Root had dropped in to see him at Princeton, and he assured me from what he had learned from Root that the report would be 'thoroughly satisfactory.'"

Of course it would be, finished or unfinished, thoroughly satisfactory if the Root referred so familiarly to here is the Hon. ELLIUS.
How testy these gentlemen are! They are to write more papers. We suggest a calmer style. But more than all else, the particulars as to the Metropolitan Club luncheons would satisfy an aroused public curiosity.

Lord Northcliffe on Pacific Intervention.
LORD NORTHCLIFFE, who was in hearty sympathy with the intelligent efforts of Lord ROBERTS to rouse the English people to the urgency of preparedness, believes—let us pray he is wrong—that the appeal now being made in this country will also be futile, and to illustrate the opposition of the British nation in arms to a premature peace he says:

"One day the Lapslanders or the Greenlanders or some other nation (you can change the words as you choose) will notice that you are rich and pacifist and will come and take what they want. How would you like us to interfere when they had accomplished part of their task and you were not yet ready, and for us to cry 'Peace' when, say, the Lapslanders or Greenlanders were occupying Oregon, the State of Washington, perhaps California, places, as you know, all extremely accessible to the Lapslanders? That is how we feel about peace making before we are ready to impose the terms that we think necessary to the freedom of the world."

Whether the American people like the illustration or not, whether anybody likes it or not, this thing is certain: it is fundamental that the strong will prey on the weak to meet their own real or imaginary needs. The rich and opulent land that lies defenseless within the field of possibility of a great and prepared nation falls the victim of its foresighted, foreshadowed competitor. The history of Prussia's neighbors, the history of China, the recent record of Corea, tell the same tale of aggression; the land that cannot protect itself falls before the economic need or the political ambition of its capable rivals, and a fat nation unarméd is a standing invitation to those whose sight is longer and whose establishment is built on facts instead of theories.

Olympians in the Trenches.
There has come into our hands an artistically printed brochure which on its very title page gives cause for uneasiness, "The Attempt to Seize the 'American Historical Review.'" With misgiving we turn the pages and come upon a chapter written by Dr. FREDERIC BANCROFT, which opens with this startling language:
"We may be sure that in the history of magazine literature in America the strange attempt of certain members of the editorial board to make the American Historical Review their private property will be a cause célèbre."

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In the first place, Roosevelt pledged the American people that he would serve the nation as president of his country, established by Washington and followed by all his successors, and declared that he would never again be a candidate for or accept another nomination. In violation of this pledge he became a candidate for the Republican nomination for the year 1912, and he was elected. True, immigrants indicated by the Taft Administration.

It should not be beyond the ingenuity of the city to devise a scheme under which the emergency laborers hired by the Department of Street Cleaning for the winter season be promptly. At present several days must elapse before these men, whose need is great and whose services are eagerly sought, receive their earnings. They are among the ones least able to wait for their money, generally they have no credit, and depend on their talkings to meet the immediate necessities of their lives.

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My mother-in-law, Mrs. Countess von Bethmann-Hollweg, said it much better, to the effect that Germany could not convince the Allies that they were beaten.

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The discrimination puts a sharp weapon in the grasp of the laboring class, just as much as they would honor bound to accept the verdict of the convention. They were honor bound to accept the verdict if it was against Mr. Roosevelt, just as much as they would expect their opponents to accept the verdict if it had been in his favor. There is no escape from this conclusion. For numbers and votes are counted, and that and create another political party for the express purpose of assassinating the Republican party was the greatest extent to which the Republican party ever resorted in the annals of mankind. To think that the Republican party would be such a craven coward as to compromise with the interests of Roosevelt is absurd. Some of the leaders may be willing to sell out the party to obtain offices, but the loyal heart and the education of any true citizen can never be delivered to this apostate, who at this moment cannot even legally cast a vote in the Republican party, and who is a traitor to his country so by his party treason. The honest and patriotic Progressives who were misled four years ago have already returned to the Republican party, and are not following the skirt dancer who fascinated them in 1912.

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My mother-in-law, Mrs. Countess von Bethmann-Hollweg, said it much better, to the effect that Germany could not convince the Allies that they were beaten.

The weakness in the British Government's conception is that it does not apply to Ireland. While Irishmen at the front have covered themselves with glory, as they always have done in the Empire's wars, voluntary enlistments have been lighter proportionately in Ireland than in any other division of the Kingdom. The exclusion of Ireland from the proposed legislation is admitted to be for political reasons; that is to say, the Government does not want to have a right wing party elected in any of the counties. He is obdurate in his opposition to compulsory service and his influence in Ireland is greater than ever before.

The discrimination puts a sharp weapon in the grasp of the laboring class, just as much as they would honor bound to accept the verdict of the convention. They were honor bound to accept the verdict if it was against Mr. Roosevelt, just as much as they would expect their opponents to accept the verdict if it had been in his favor. There is no escape from this conclusion. For numbers and votes are counted, and that and create another political party for the express purpose of assassinating the Republican party was the greatest extent to which the Republican party ever resorted in the annals of mankind. To think that the Republican party would be such a craven coward as to compromise with the interests of Roosevelt is absurd. Some of the leaders may be willing to sell out the party to obtain offices, but the loyal heart and the education of any true citizen can never be delivered to this apostate, who at this moment cannot even legally cast a vote in the Republican party, and who is a traitor to his country so by his party treason. The honest and patriotic Progressives who were misled four years ago have already returned to the Republican party, and are not following the skirt dancer who fascinated them in 1912.

Roosevelt is a political renegade who has sold out to the "Belshazzar feast." CHARLES H. BETTS, Editor of the Lyons Republican, LYONS, JANUARY 4.
Has the Old Guard Surrendered?
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I believe I am the first member of this family to be named in an American citizen. ALICE WARREN HAMAKER, MONTREAL, CANADA, JANUARY 4.
The Checks That Never Go.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In the "History of the United States" by General L. C. Baker, at page 44, it is recorded that Lincoln was shot and killed in the year 1865, and Dr. Abbott in the same book, page 467, shows that Lincoln died at twenty-two minutes after seven o'clock on the evening of the 4th of April, 1865. The "Jeweler's Circular" is authority for the statement that these signs were made as early as 1840, with the hands pointing at the same hour and minutes. KINGSTON, JANUARY 4.
Prisoners Hunt Like Real Sports.
From the Indianapolis Times.
Hunting has become a pleasant diversion for some of the inmates of the Pike county jail. Time passes hilariously on these hands and feet, and the jailers and prisoners were permitted the freedom of the nearby fields, and the privilege was given to shoot, maim or capture wild game. The birds were shot and captured and have not violated their parole. "The business of going to jail is not so bad," said a business man, "when one can spend his spare time at the expense of the county taxpayers."