

President Poincare's Visit to U. S. Stirs Question of Etiquette



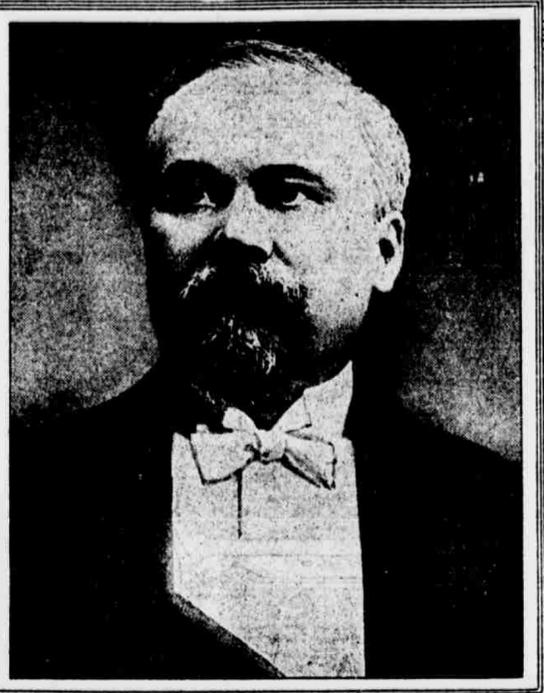
QUEEN of BULGARIA

Great Welcome Assured When Return Courtesy to the Wilsons' Trip Is Paid by Frenchman

By F. CUNLIFFE-OWEN.

WHILE it is pretty well certain that President Wilson will not go back to Paris after his return home a fortnight hence we may look for a visit from the Chief Magistrate of France in the late spring or early summer. President Poincare's trip to the United States virtually is assured. There are obvious objections to his coming in the hot months, when the climate of Washington, of New York and of other American cities is trying, while a visit in the fall would come in the midst of the campaign for the elections of November next and would be too near the conclusion of the term of office of Raymond Poincare, now entering on the last year at the Elysee. Private advices from Paris intimate that we may look for the French President here in May.

International courtesy and etiquette require reciprocity of visits of rulers, no matter whether monarchs or presidents. So great is the importance attached to this interchange of courtesies that much of the resentment of Italy toward Austria, which contributed to her withdrawal from the Triple Alliance, was the persistent refusal of Francis Joseph to return at Rome the visits paid to him at Vienna by Victor



RAYMOND POINCARÉ PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

In the winter of 1910-1911 the relations between Germany and Great Britain had become so strained that a break was imminent. The English Government decided that the only way by which it could be averted was through an immediate visit of King Edward VII. to Berlin, where his personal charm and influence and, above all, his repair of the neglect to return at Berlin the many visits of the Kaiser to England, might smooth over matters.

King Edward's medical advisers, already then much concerned about the state of his health, advised strongly against his undertaking the trip in that month of January, when the climate of the Prussian metropolis is more than usually abominable, and warned that it might have fatal results. The King, however, regarded it as his duty to go to Berlin, and he accompanied him. The visit took place. It was in so far a political success that it had the effect of delaying the outbreak of the great war for more than four years. But the condition of King Edward's health was so aggravated by his trip to Berlin that he was



MME. RAYMOND POINCARÉ

hurred off by his physicians to the south of France, where he daily grew worse, until the moment when, realizing that his end was near, he was brought home to die, a victim to his sense of duty and to those laws of international civility and etiquette which require visits of rulers to be returned.

But President Poincare is not coming to America merely from a sense of obligation. In December, 1913, when still in the first year of office, he expressed to Myron T. Herrick, then American Ambassador to France, his desire to pay a visit to America. He had, in compliance with the demands of etiquette, already paid the customary visits to the rulers of Russia, Great Britain, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, and it seemed to him that the elected ruler of the United States, a country lauded to France by so many tributes, was entitled to a similar tribute.

President Poincare probably would have come to call upon Woodrow Wilson in the fall of 1914 had it not been for the great war. But now that peace is restored there is nothing to stand in the way. The project commends itself all the more strongly to him, to



PRINCE of MONACO

Famous Journeys of Rulers Abroad and of Royal Personages to This Country

throned Grand Duke of Oldenburg, who made a flying trip here in strictest incognito under the name of Capt. von Lensahn in 1907, under the pretext of seeing the Niagara Falls, but in reality to confer with a former favorite aide-camp settled in New York and who in a certain court romance in which a lady of the reigning house of Oldenburg had been concerned behaved with chivalry and unselfishness.

The Grand Duke's presence here would not have become publicly known had it not been for the fact that he had failed to inform either his family or his Government of his departure. Fearing his sudden disappearance might have been the result of a conspiracy they instituted a worldwide search. Although recognized here and even admitting his identity he did not lay aside his incognito.

The late Dom Pedro, the last Emperor of Brazil, came here with his consort, a Princess of the Neapolitan line of the royal house of Bourbon, in the spring of 1878. They came in state. But this was quickly abandoned, for the Emperor, who was an unconventional and democratic as he was learned, abhorred ceremony and excessive etiquette. Indeed, he threw the latter to the winds and followed his own bent without any regard to the official requirements of his position.

The only two other sovereigns to visit America have been the now de-

Judge Gary Warns Capital to Take Thought of Bolsheviki

America, He Says, No Place for Such a Movement, as Small Owners, Being in Vast Majority, Would Be Greatest Sufferers

By EDWARD MARSHALL.

TALK of Bolshevism seems to fill the air, even as it fills the newspapers. Apparently a nervousness has spread across the sea sufficiently acute from seething and disordered Russia at least to make pens scribble, tongues wag and many brains work apprehensively.

However, Judge Elbert H. Gary, one of the largest employers in the world, as chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, is not one of those who believe that the American workman ever will be swept by any dangerous communistic impulse even remotely approaching anarchy—in other words by any manifestation simulating what is known in Russia by the term Bolshevism.

"Do you think Bolshevism so-called will spread to the United States? Is, do you believe that Bolshevist theories will be approved and endorsed here in America to any noteworthy extent?" I asked him.

"Frankly, I do not. There are many reasons for my firm conviction. My principal cause of optimism is my faith in the good sense of the people of this country. The greater portion of the inhabitants of the United States are sufficiently intelligent to know that Bolshevism, if carried to its natural and logical conclusion, is opposed to the best interests of every human being in the land, from the most important workman to the most important employer.

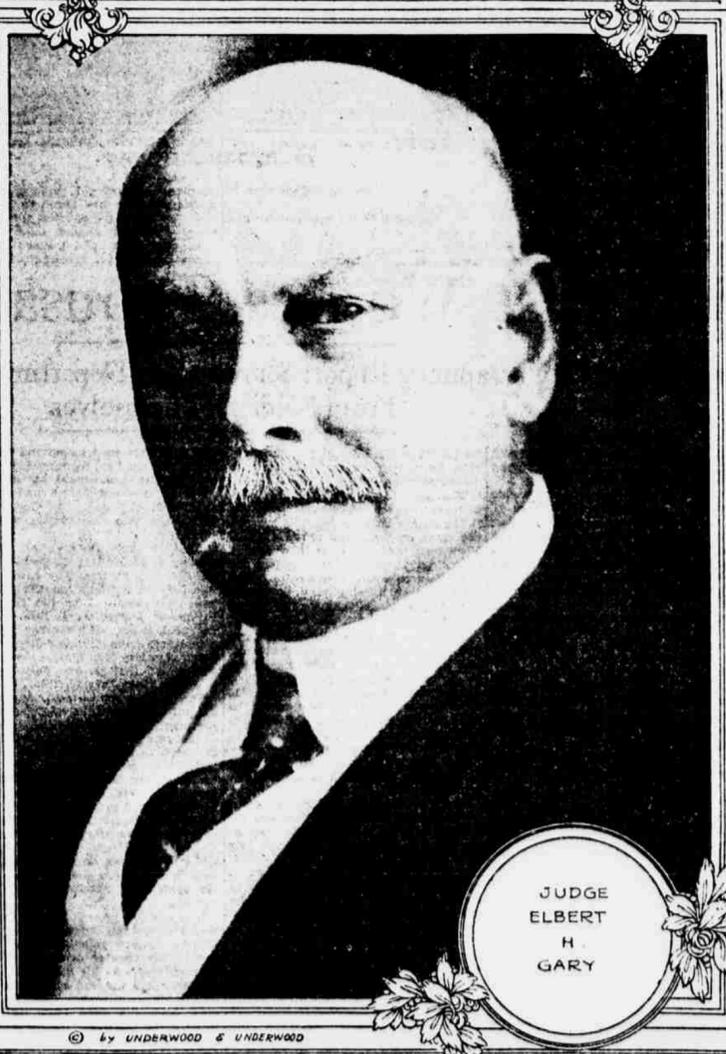
A Nation of Constructionists.

"To those who predict disaster to the social and economic system of the United States I do not hesitate to say what cannot be denied, and if you use this interview I will be glad if you will put these few words in italics:

"The United States has ever been a nation of constructionists; destructionists never have found favor here for even a short time with any group of any real importance. The United States is strictly sane.

"Bolshevism, as I understand the word for which many definitions have been given, means a rule of force, rather than of justice. It stands for an utter disregard of the rights of individuals such a theory could gain important support in the United States would be to admit that all the money and the effort which we have expended upon public education have brought us no result, would be to admit that as a nation we are willing to strap all those ideals formulated by our forefathers and accepted as the firm foundation for every detail of the nation which we have constructed.

"As I understand it, the theory of Bolshevism advocates the destruction of the appropriation without compensation, by an indefinite force vaguely



JUDGE ELBERT H. GARY

strey the happiness of others or to confiscate their property in America. They are intelligent beyond any others in the world. A Bolshevist must certainly be an individual with everything to gain and nothing to lose. The American workman has more which might be lost in the grand aggregate, than any other workman in the world, and that matter anybody else in the United States.

"The cardinal principle which has guided the development of this country has been the protection of the individual in the development of opportunity—and the protection of the favored individual, but of every individual. Never has there been any necessity in the United States for any young and healthy human being to remain in a condition of poverty and subordination. An immense majority of those who reach prosperity begin in humble circumstances; an immense majority of those who commence life in humble circumstances glory in the fact that in this favored nation they may rise, through moderate economy, perseverance and intelligence, to at least comfortable independence.

"Probably it is the fact that a majority of those comfortably independent in America have become so in one generation. Even most of those notably successful started low on the ladder of prosperity.

Wealth Inevitably Distributed.

"More and more it is being demonstrated in America that by reason of opportunities afforded in our well fashioned republic and under the protection competently afforded by our laws, wealth and position inevitably are distributed. Families in one decade poor and without influence, in the next loom leaders in prosperity and power, in accordance with their development of initiative and ability.

"In America the workmen of to-day are the employers of to-morrow; they have been immensely interested in this characteristically American tendency and have inquired into it. Practically all the successful men in the industry with which I am associated, that of the manufacture of iron and steel, began life without pecuniary advantage, any inheritance save that which they themselves created through faithful and honest performance of their duty as it came to hand. This fact is undeniable. Read in *Who's Who in America* the roster of America's successes in industry and the professions. You will find startling proof of what

Mobs Here Are Shirkers, Not Workers, and Rich and Poor Must Act Together to Curb Them

in America inevitably must be that vast majority which here consists of honest workers. Even if Bolshevism means 'the majority' in Russia it doesn't in America.

"Let mobs of industrial shirkers forcibly demand such a division of our industrial majority and you will see those mobs combated, not by the 'rich' as some unwise men have proclaimed, but by the honest workman who has striven hard and joyously for what he has and proposes to retain it for the benefit of himself and those he loves, bearing meanwhile his fair share of the responsibilities of community life. No one will be more energetic than the American workman in taking up the task of proving to the Bolshevist that he is not the pistol and the torch are the wrong tools to use in fashioning opportunity.

"If the reports that I have read are accurate Bolshevism forcibly takes not only all men's private property to make it common but all men's wives and all men's children; it disregards all sensibilities, outrages each sacred instinct of real man and woman here. I have read of Bolshevist brutality which has killed those men and women whom it could not use—the weak and helpless—and held enslaved those whom it could use. Wherein does such procedure differ from that of despots in dark ages? Certainly it is rule not by free majority but by a minority, despotic and devoid of conscience.

Anarchy Against One Ideal.

"Through the experience of all the ages humanity has learned the need for law, for rules for righteous conduct. Anarchy means the absence of all law. Nothing is more alien to the American ideal and American intelligence than such a senseless theory. Under anarchy there would be no ownership, no even any secure occupation of any piece of property to be made into a home, under anarchy there would be no marriage, no family, there would be no education, no religion. Society's protection of the individual would cease, for society would not exist as an organized force. Men would fight for what they ate and the strongest only would be satisfied, men would fight for women as they fancied, and all decency and sacredness would vanish from human life.

"The existence and prosperity of a nation, like the existence and success of an individual, must be dependent upon the intelligent utilization of all resources which may be at hand. Capital as truly as coal or water-power, is a resource of a nation, and intelligence is truly as health and intelligence is a resource for an individual.

"There have been 'lucky' men who have achieved riches without much work in the United States, but really they have been few and far between; speaking generally, men fail or win success in accordance as they may achieve education through intelligent application, develop honesty in dealing with their fellows, exhibit uncouraged industry. Superior capacity for success rarely means unearned exercise of intelligent effort to make what not only the individual but the entire community thereunto accrives real benefit. Society at large, more than individuals has benefited from the general development of industry.

"If the management of America's financial, industrial, political and social life suddenly should be entrusted to the hands of those disqualified for such a trust by a desire for destruction rather than for construction, unqualified through a lack of acquired skill in management, it is self-evident that the nation rapidly would retrograde, quickly would become impoverished, inevitably would sink into complete demoralization.

What Bolshevism Actually Means.

"Bolshevism would bring about exactly that condition, indeed that is precisely the condition it is said to have produced in Russia. Property, plenty, health and order would quickly disappear to be replaced by poverty, anarchy and chaos. The final benefit of the great mass of social varieties that while they have progressed, a comparatively few invariably brutal men have secured and temporarily held for themselves something to which they were not properly entitled by the right of having earned it through hard work or saving, or through inheritance, would be lost. The final benefit of the great mass of social varieties that while they have progressed, a comparatively few invariably brutal men have secured and temporarily held for themselves something to which they were not properly entitled by the right of having earned it through hard work or saving, or through inheritance, would be lost.

"Such manifestations never will be so important in America. My experience has given me full faith in what is called the American spirit. Our citizenship is well aware that such procedure would not be in the final benefit of the great mass. Our proletariat has achieved wisdom at those public schools which it so freely has endowed. It knows that safety of the individual requires a social system established and secure upon the intelligent utilization of all resources which may be at hand. Capital as truly as coal or water-power, is a resource of a nation, and intelligence is truly as health and intelligence is a resource for an individual.

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