

New York Tribune

First to Last the Truth: News, Editorials, Advertisements.

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The Losses of the War and Their Effect on Its Outcome.

The estimate which comes through Copenhagen of German losses to date aggregating 1,250,000 is probably not very far away from the truth.

In the first two months of the war it looked as if an unsparring sacrifice of men was the soundest military economy. Everything was staked on a whirlwind campaign which was to carry the German armies to Paris and crush France before her forces could be fully mobilized.

In the eastern theatre German losses have been less severe, because the campaign there has been strategically a defensive one, and until within the last two months large German forces have not been employed.

Computing the German losses at 1,250,000, it would be natural to credit 950,000 casualties to the west front and 300,000 to the east front.

Most of the losses so far have fallen on the first line troops. Crediting Germany with 5,000,000 men fit for military service, she has already had incapacitated nearly one-fourth of her normal fighting force.

But the Allies in the west can afford such losses much better than the Germans can. Great Britain is training for the field 2,000,000 men of the age and physical qualities demanded of first line soldiers.

It must be remembered that Germany must eventually send from one-third to two-fifths of her troops to the eastern theatre in order to hold off a Russian invasion.

It is announced from time to time that Germany can raise from 8,000,000 to 12,000,000 men, if they are needed.

of the third class and fourth class material which must be drawn upon to create these armies is open to question. Bernhardt is very contemptuous of armies collected by impressing boys, on the one hand, and men above forty, on the other.

In "How Germany Makes War" he wrote: "When Bourbaki attacked the [German] position on the Lisaine he was altogether unable to deploy his forces on the comparatively narrow space he had selected for attack."

In this case the commander's incapacity aggravated the weaknesses of raw troops. Bourbaki's army was forced across the Swiss border, and he was so chagrined that he attempted to commit suicide.

Mr. Bruere's Unselfish Suggestion.

Though abolishment of his office may not come about during his term, City Chamberlain Bruere at least deserves credit for the frank recommendation that it be consolidated with the Controller's.

Reorganization of the city government by the consolidation of offices and a rearrangement of their duties is not so pressing a need as such changes which must be considered by the drafters of the next charter.

The Union Case Against Alien Labor.

Mr. John Gill, one of the labor union leaders responsible for the agitation against employment of aliens on subway work, presented the unions' case frankly in a letter printed in Friday's Tribune.

If that statement is accurate, under the law as it stands there is only one thing to do—to hire citizen labor, regardless of the contractors' profits. The defence of the contractors for evading the law always has been that citizen labor was unobtainable at any price.

Civil Service Protection of Incompetents.

The newly organized central body for all the civil service employees' associations in this city purports to stand for the maintenance and extension of the merit system.

Practically every department and bureau head, in municipal or state work, admits privately that the real trouble with the civil service is the great difficulty of dismissing incompetent or lazy jobholders.

Naturally, they favor court review. As a matter of selfish interest all jobholders favor any measure likely to enable them to hug their jobs

tighter, and year after year representatives of their associations have lobbied at Albany for special favors of that nature.

If it really seeks extension of the merit system and desires to get the best men into the public service and to keep only the best qualified men there, it will seek to make dismissal of incompetents easier than it is rather than harder.

A NOBLE KING.

"Clear the land! Clear the land!" came the haughty demand. The Kaiser's imperial cry, "For time I would gain, doomed France to attain, Let my troops unmolested pass by."

Firm the answer did ring of the gallant young King. "I have not forgotten my oath, No troops shall advance, through my country to France, Though you forfeit honor and oath."

Then with fire and sword, while his giant guns roared, The beautiful land he laid waste, Ever scornful to spare churches grand, cities fair, In his murderous, mad, reckless haste.

Yet hope still survives, so ever he strives To cheer and encourage his men, While sharing their woes, rarely seeking repose, With strength and with valor of ten.

Every inch of the way, disputing each day, On river and highway and plain, While in trench and in tent, weary hours are spent, And efforts seem often in vain.

God send that he may, we fervently pray, Triumph over unnatural foes, And Peace soon restore the land as before, Till the wilderness bloom as the rose.

KATHERINE BERRY DI ZEREGA. November 18, 1914.

THE GERMAN SUPERMEN

An Admirer Holds That They Have Achieved a Stupendous Feat.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: There is bound to be a vast revaluation of values, an entire readjustment of national prestige, after the war, especially in the relative positions of England and Germany.

For instance, it was at that time a common boast and belief that France alone would be able to wrest her former military prestige from Germany. That illusion has passed forever.

The same must be said of the German army. It has maintained the offensive and kept the fight in hostile country. Antwerp, which, after Paris, was the strongest fortress in Europe, fell after a siege of little more than a week.

When we consider what this most important step means to The Tribune's business department we cannot but admire the courage the management has displayed. Before an advertisement is accepted for publication the statement it contains must be verified and the responsibility of the advertiser established.

The advantages growing out of the adoption of the guarantee-against-loss policy are of inestimable value to The Tribune's readers. People who want to make every penny count in buying articles for home or personal use and therefore do not care to run the risk of being cheated or overcharged by the merchants with whom they trade will naturally turn to The Tribune for their advertisement reading.

The inevitable query arises, What would have happened to England if she had been forced to face Germany alone? And if to that devastating conjuncture we add the indisputable force of the mathematics of the field we have equations that result thus:

An interesting experiment was inaugurated by The New York Tribune simultaneously with the opening of the Federal Reserve banks that are expected to open the floodgates of prosperity.

It is an amazing spectacle, and apart from all the issues of the war, must command our generous admiration. The history of the world has seen nothing like it. It is entitled to be called superhuman—the achievement of true supermen. When, in addition, we consider that all other nations have risen to wealth, power and greatness through tribute or conquest of territory from without (or from great natural resources from within, like the United States), but that Germany has evolved everything from within and against a handicap of ages, the stupendous significance of the feat becomes still more apparent.

This is a war in which Germany, if she loses, will lose with glory, and in which the Allies, if they win, must win without it. Perhaps the bitter consciousness of that may be responsible for the rancor, injustice and hysteria which England has so deplorably displayed. LUCIUS H. VANE, Cambridge, England, Nov. 6, 1914.



SOMETHING TO BE THANKFUL FOR.

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

EXPERT VIEWS OF THE TRIBUNE GUARANTEE

MR. WILSON'S ECSTASY

THE STROLL TO BERLIN

Not So Easy or Pleasant for the Russians, After All.

Guaranteed Advertising. For a number of years several of the big weekly and monthly publications have guaranteed their readers against loss through advertisements in their columns.

Mr. Wilson's Ecstasy. For a number of years several of the big weekly and monthly publications have guaranteed their readers against loss through advertisements in their columns.

The Stroll to Berlin. President, and that on one side of the coin should appear the head of our Chief Executive.

Not So Easy or Pleasant for the Russians, After All. Sir: It is strange that there are still very many people who lend their ears to the pleasing fiction that the march to Berlin will be a pleasant stroll for the Russians.

That German Diary

Garbled and Disguised from a Book, It Is Asserted. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: To-day's Tribune accords the honor of the front page to an article entitled "German Diets Tell of Battle's Horrors," preceded and followed by what appears to be editorial comment.

A Peace Coin

"Let the World Have Peace" Should Be Thus Spread Abroad. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The United States of America has always been a country opposed to war, for placing the A. B. C. republics jointly with us as the dominant nations of the Western Hemisphere.

No House to House Soliciting

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: It has come to our attention the last few days that persons purporting to be working in the interest of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor are soliciting money from business firms to be used for relief purposes among the poor.

Incompetency That Follows on the Heels of Fine Words.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Our President is on paper one more with another of his finely worded letters telling us of his new freedom.

Teacher-Mothers and Idle Husbands. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The letter of F. D. C. in today's Tribune sounds the only true note on this question of married women as public school teachers. F. D. C. is of the opinion that these women should automatically drop from their positions as soon as they marry, and that their husbands should support them. Why not? Is marriage simply an idyl for idle men who marry and cannot or will not support their wives? Whoever holds a contrary view to that expressed by F. D. C. does so, I feel sure, because of some personal or political motive, and we know that purely personal or political motives never yet were intended to operate in the public good. Too often, indeed, is said, "The public be damned!" CHIEF, Glen Ridge, N. J., Nov. 20, 1914.