



Wilson Will Lay Question of Break with Berlin Before Congress To-day

2,300 MORE SOLDIERS ORDERED INTO MEXICO

Funston Directs Men Be Rushed to Gen. Pershing.

DUE TO HOSTILITY OF CARRANZISTAS

Expeditionary Forces Concentrating at Three Fortified Bases.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.) El Paso, Tex., April 18.—General George Bell, jr., was advised this afternoon that General Funston had decided to send 2,300 additional troops to General Pershing in Mexico immediately.

It was stated at Fort Bliss tonight that the new expeditionary force would go from Douglas and points along the Arizona and New Mexico border. There are 2,500 soldiers at Douglas.

Troops selected for General Pershing are the 6th Cavalry from the Brownsville district, the 17th Infantry from Eagle Pass, Troop L of the 10th Cavalry from Fort Apache, Ariz., and one battalion of the 24th Infantry, one company of which is at El Paso, one at Marfa, and another at Fabens. Marfa is just north of Ojinaga on the Mexican frontier, and Fabens is on the Rio Grande, only a few miles from El Paso.

Carranzista Hostility Great.

In addition to these troops, General Pershing now has in his base guard at Columbus 800 men, but the necessity of maintaining at least that many there is recognized.

Staff officers here were convinced some days ago that unless Villa was taken before he got beyond Satevo the chances of getting him were remote. That point has been reached and Villa remains at large, or dead, and to that situation is added an undisputed hostility of various Carranzista organizations which, army men here declare, makes doubly necessary the strengthening of Pershing's force.

Additional troops are being sent as much for protection of those already in Mexico along the line of communication as to strengthen the mobile forces in the region south of Satevo. The forces of General Pershing have occupied points from where concentration can be made rapidly, and the general has established his field headquarters at Namiqulpa, some distance north of Satevo.

Reports were received here to-day from Mexican sources that the Carranzista fighting had a most unfortunate effect on the people of Northern Mexico and had greatly inflamed the anti-American feeling. The Carranzista, it was said, had been magnified into a great battle, in which the Americans were badly beaten. The Mexican dead were accounted for as unarmed citizens who had been killed by the Carranzista.

Excitement Greatly Increased.

The excitement of the people had been very much increased, according to the same reports, by their knowledge that Villa, dead or alive, had never gone as far south as Parral, and their consequent inability to understand why the American cavalrymen were in that district, except on the assumption that they were really invading Mexico.

General Funston to-day asked that a report be made to him at once on an unofficial rumor that a trainload of arms shipped from Juarez to Chihuahua and intended for the Carranzista troops had been seized by Carranzista authorities. The arrival of some of the supplies sent to Chihuahua has been reported, but no advice that they had reached the army had been received.

Interest in Pancho Villa, dead or alive, just its rest to-day when it became known that Carranzista troops were preventing the American forces from penetrating further into Mexico.

It is no longer a question of finding Villa. If he is not dead, he certainly is beyond the present possibility of capture by Americans.

Practical abandonment of the pursuit of Villa was reported in to-day's address from the south and by Americans coming out of Mexico. General Pershing has been forced to call in all of the more advanced columns of cavalry to the Satevo base. It is a question of falling back or fighting Carranzistas, Villistas and civilians.

Fear Carranzista Attack.

At Satevo, at San Antonio, at Colonia Dublan, wherever there are American troops defensive measures have been taken, not against Villistas, but to prevent surprise attacks from Carranzistas.

MEXICANS TOLD U. S. IS FIGHTING GERMANY

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.) El Paso, Tex., April 18.—Among other evidence that steps, seemingly emanating from government sources, are being taken persistently to fan into flames the anti-American feeling in Mexico is circulation of a report that Germany and the United States are at war. That Carranzista officials hope this country will become embroiled with Germany is no secret.

Indications that the war canard has become widespread was shown to-day by receipt in Juarez of messages from Mexican officials in the interior asking particulars regarding the alleged conflict between the United States and Germany.

WIRES TAPPED; TO SUE MAYOR

Priest Accuses Woods—Tracing a Crime, Says Mitchel.

The Rev. William B. Farrell, the storm center in the fight between the state and local charities departments, announced last night that he would file suit against Mayor Mitchel, Charities Commissioner Kingsbury, Police Commissioner Woods and officials of the New York Telephone Company, charging collusion to place him in the light of a criminal.

Father Farrell's announcement followed the admissions made yesterday to District Attorney Swann by Deputy Police Commissioner Frank A. Lord and Frank H. Bethell, vice-president, and John L. Swayze, chief counsel of the telephone company, that the telephone conversations of Father Farrell, Dr. Daniel C. Potter and Dr. Potter's son, Dean Potter, had been spied on by means of "secret service" switchboards.

Deputy Commissioner Lord said that the wire-tapping resulted from information received by the police from a confidential source and which led the department to believe that perjury—a felony—had been committed and was being committed.

Mitchel Upholds Police.

Late last night Commissioner Woods, fresh from a trip to Albany where he saw Governor Whitman, called on Mayor Mitchel at the latter's home, on the Peter Stuyvesant, Ninety-seventh Street and Riverside Drive. Shortly before midnight and after the Commissioner had left the Mayor dictated the following:

"On information that a crime had been committed, lodged by the Commissioner of Charities, the police listened to telephone conversations over three telephone wires. No other telephone wires whatsoever were interfered with. This the police did under authority of law.

"I am informed that the evidence obtained may lead to indictment. It will be developed publicly at the proper time—I understand at an early date."

Swann Has Busy Day.

Following the disclosure yesterday morning of the "secret service" switchboards by which no telephone conversation is safe from eavesdropping if the Police Department or telephone company desires to cut in, the day was a series of conferences for the District Attorney.

Mr. Swann early in the afternoon went to the office of the telephone company in Deey Street and conferred with Mr. Bethell, Mr. Swayze and several telephone employees, whose duty tending had been tampered with as a result of the wire-tapping.

"I know nothing about the tapping of or the cutting in on any wires until yesterday. The information that the Father Farrell's wire and those of others had been tampered with was astounding. I learned that a subordinate official of this company had given the Police Department permission to cut in on these wires on March 21 and March 25.

"The granting of such permission is compelled by a law passed by the New York Legislature in 1905. The requests were made by Commissioner Woods on the dates specified.

SCHILLER, THE PIRATE, GETS LIFE TERM

Pleads Guilty, Goes to Atlanta for Seizing Matoppo.

Wilmington, Del., April 18.—Ernest Schiller, alias Clarence R. Hudson, who forcibly took possession of the British steamer Matoppo off Sandy Hook on March 29, terrorized the crew and compelled the captain to change the ship's course, was sentenced to life imprisonment in the United States District Court here late to-day. He will be taken to the Federal prison at Atlanta within a few days.

Schiller this morning pleaded guilty to the charge of piracy. In a statement he denied that his motive was robbery. He declared that "for the cause of Germany" he had seized the Matoppo, believing the vessel carried munitions of war for the Entente Allies.

COST OF JOHN D.'S GAS ENGULFS HIS ICE PLANT

Boomerang Makes Magnate Slave of Local Trust.

The high cost of gasoline has caused John D. Rockefeller to shut down his private ice plant at Pocantico Hills. The machine turned out 1,000 pounds of ice a day. The cost of fuel to run the engine, added to the wages of a night and a day engineer at the plant, was \$20 a day.

A few days ago the oil king asked a local ice man how much he would charge to supply him with 1,500 pounds of ice each morning. The man replied that the cost would be about \$5. Yesterday Mr. Rockefeller ceased to be an independent manufacturer, and will henceforth be the slave of the local ice trust.

POLICE ON HUNT FOR BOY OF 12 MISSING A WEEK

On Way to Court to Defend Mother, He Disappears.

The police last night began a systematic search for Walter Gassman, twelve years old, who disappeared last Thursday while on his way to court to testify in a damage suit brought by his mother. She sought in vain for him in the city's hospitals before going to the police.

The boy was to have been the principal witness in his mother's suit against the owner of an apartment building in which she used to be janitress. A milk bottle fell down the dumbwaiter shaft and struck her on the head, causing her to lose the sight of his mother. He has not been seen at his home, 233 West 142d Street, since his mother put him on a subway train and gave him directions for getting to court.

BILLINGS MAY ADOPT SON OF ENGINEER

Millionaire Takes Fancy to 14-Year-Old Lad.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Richmond, Va., April 18.—Attracted by his sprightliness and independent spirit, C. K. G. Billings, the millionaire, has undertaken to educate fourteen-year-old Frank Strang, son of Joseph S. Strang, a Chesapeake & Ohio locomotive engineer, of this city, and may adopt the youth.

Accompanied by Manager Patterson of Curles Neck Farm the youth left for New York, in response, it was said, to a message from Mr. Billings, who had been running away from home. He was found a few days later in Danville. He says he merely wanted to see something of the world.

Previously he had been to Curles Neck Farm on several occasions, and is said to have been seen by Billings there. His mother said to-day that the understanding was that Billings intended to adopt him.

BLIND WORKERS STRIKE FOR LONGER HOURS

Want More Work, So They Can Earn \$6 a Week.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Cincinnati, April 18.—The oddest strike in the history of Cincinnati is in progress. Five of the seven blind broom makers at the Cincinnati Workshop for the Blind are holding out for longer hours. They say the present working day is too short. They left their benches to-day when they said they had been ordered not to start work until 8 a. m.

The strikers said this would cause them to lose two hours of work, and the time represented the loss of a dozen brooms. The men are paid for piecework. They are able to make only \$4.50 a week, whereas if their hours of work were lengthened they would earn \$6 at least.

GALLIOLI HERO WEDS HIS AMERICAN NURSE

Miss Alice Davis, a Virginian, Bride of Trooper Larkin.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, April 18.—Trooper Larkin, of the Australian Imperial force, one of the heroes of Gallipoli, married in Dorchester to-day Miss Alice Davis, a pretty Virginia girl, who has been nursing him at the County Hospital there.

ARREST PAPAN WILL DELIVER LAST U. S. WORD

ON U-BOATS AT JOINT SESSION

SENATE VOTES FOR U. S. ARMY OF A MILLION

REJECTS EVERY CUT IN FIGURES

Bill Passed Without a Roll-call and Now Goes to Conference.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, April 18.—A regular army of 250,000, and which, with reserves and militia, will aggregate 1,000,000 men, was voted by the Senate to-night.

The amendment authorizing the President to increase the army at once or at any time to 250,000 men was proposed by Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut, a Republican, and was adopted after a spirited debate, in which Senators Lodge and Hoke Smith urged that if anything should be done in the way of preparedness it should be done at once.

The amendment was passed by a vote of 43 to 37. Both New York Senators voted in favor of the increase, which is not to be accomplished by the filling out of skeleton commands, but by the creation of additional regiments of cavalry, infantry, artillery and other arms. The amended Senate bill was then passed without a record vote.

The final size of the regular army will depend on the conference committee appointed to adjust the differences between the two houses of Congress. The House bill provides for a regular army of 140,000 men, while the Senate bill goes up to 250,000.

In this connection the vote on the Kahn amendment in the House is important. By a change of only twelve votes the House would have favored an army of 220,000 men.

Considering the regular army as fixed at 250,000 men, the bill passed by the Senate would soon provide a force of 1,000,000 men with more or less training. There would be 280,000 militia, 261,000 in the volunteer army, and the regular army reserve, which under this bill would swell very rapidly.

Five-Year Enlistment Term.

In connection with the reserve of men who have served in the regular army an amendment adopted changing the term of enlistment is important. This provides that the full term of enlistment shall be five years, of which two years shall be with the colors and three in the reserve, instead of four with the colors and three with the reserve, as proposed in the committee bill, or four years straight with the colors, as is now the law. This amendment was proposed by Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, and was adopted unanimously.

Another important amendment adopted to-day increased the coast artillery by 5,000 men at once, instead of spreading such an increase over several years.

Military Training by United States

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WITHDRAWAL HINGES ON GERMAN CRISIS

Washington, April 18.—That the German situation would have a bearing on the impending decision as to the government's course in Mexico was thought probable to-day, though no official would talk about the matter.

If a break in diplomatic relations with Germany is foreseen by the Administration, it is virtually certain the troops will be recalled from Mexico immediately. They would be needed at home, as military prudence would require that steps be taken to prepare for any eventuality.

Move Takes Capital by Surprise—House and Senate Agree as Tumulty Brings Word.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, April 18.—President Wilson will lay the submarine issue with Germany before Congress to-morrow.

In the House of Representatives, with Congress convened in joint session at 1 o'clock, the President will say his final word on the discussion of nearly a year that has brought the two nations to the verge of a break.

Developments of the most solemn importance, guarded even from the President's closest advisers, are expected to follow quickly.

The President, according to a high official, will indict the Kaiser of breach of international law, of the laws of humanity and of his own solemn promises.

He will also start to Berlin his carefully prepared note setting forth sixty-five counts against the German submarine policy.

The President will tell Congress, it is believed, that diplomatic relations with Germany are no longer justified. If Congress concurs, the next step would be to deliver his passports to Ambassador von Bernstorff and recall Ambassador Gerard.

The only alternative, it is said, is an ultimatum to Germany, demanding a change in her U-boat policy. Then only a complete backdown by Berlin would avert a break.

Lusitania Anniversary a Factor.

President Wilson has decided to hold no further discussion with Germany, it is declared authoritatively. With the anniversary of the Lusitania drawing near, he has become convinced that further negotiations are useless, since they could only lead to more promises, and the value of the German promises already has been demonstrated.

BERLIN AWAIT'S 'WILSON'S WORST'

Newspapers Declare Germany Has Made Last Concessions.

Berlin, April 18.—The newspapers have begun preparing the public for the early reception of the American note. Nobody knows anything definite concerning it. Nevertheless, the situation causes apprehensions.

Disappointment is expressed that Foreign Minister von Jagow's answers to the American inquiries have had so little effect in satisfying Washington. Some of the newspapers note what they term President Wilson's apparent anxiety to withdraw from the Mexican undertaking, and interpret it as a bad omen for the future relations between the United States and Germany.

The conservative organs, while evidently not wanting a breach, appear to be resigned, their tone summed up being "Let President Wilson do his worst."

The "Frankfurter Zeitung," which is eager to see the matter amicably settled, says:

"If President Wilson wants a breach under existing circumstances can satisfy him. If he seriously wants peace, he must choose the ways and means for bringing the imperative demands of Germany's submarine warfare into harmony with the justifiable interests of neutral countries."

Tumulty Arranges Session.

To-night all official Washington, fearing the worst and hoping for the best, is practically in ignorance of the details of the President's plan.

Soon after noon to-day, and just after the Cabinet had departed, the President summoned Secretary Tumulty. He instructed him to go to the Capitol at 4:30 o'clock—and not before—and arrange for a joint session of House and Senate at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The President did not state his purpose to his secretary and instructed him specifically to inform the leaders. He had no knowledge of the President's design further than that important affairs were to be communicated to Congress.

Promptly at the hour named his secretary went to the President's residence in the Capitol and sent for Chief Stone and Floor Leader Kern. A hurried conference they held in House side and talked with Major Leader Kitchin.

A few minutes later a resolution for a joint session was introduced in the House.

Congress Feels the Tension.

"Does the gentleman from North Carolina desire immediate action on this?" asked Representative Mondell, acting as Republican leader in the absence of Representative Mann.

"Yes," responded the Democratic leader. "I understand the President has some very important communication to make."

Without debate or opposition the House at once passed the resolution and the clerk carried it over to the Senate. Up to the moment the clerk entered a majority of the Senators still were in ignorance of the development.

Senator Kern, at a point in the dividing aisle of the Senate, and before the Vice-President's desk, awaited the clerk's announcement of the House resolution and at once asked for its immediate adoption.

A sense of its meaning electrified the Chamber, although the Senators were

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"Pogrom"

In a single incident a well known Viennese writer has described the hopeless position of the Jews in this war.

"Pogrom," one of the little gems of war fiction translated by William L. McPherson for The Sunday Tribune, tells what one man did instead of driving women, children and old men into the enemy's wire entanglements. It appears next Sunday, delivered by your newsdealer, if you ask him to do so.

The Sunday Tribune

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ministration were able to say to Germany: "The United States is ready to fight for its own interests and its own future. We have a real army. Josephus Daniels is no longer Secretary of the Navy. We are through with sham preparedness and sham statesmanship. Make your choice! Is it peace or war?"

It is only by putting Americanism first, forgetting all else, that we can get anywhere in the present crisis. It is only after we show what we are willing to do or to sacrifice for Americanism that we can afford to talk about our fitness to champion the cause of "humanity."

Lieut. Col. Goodier's Service.

Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Reber has been removed as chief of the aviation branch of the Army Signal Corps. The removal of General George P. Scriven because he put too much trust in Lieutenant Colonel Reber and the removal of Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Goodier because he put too little are of trivial importance compared with this other more drastic step. The aviation corps is to have a new head. This should prove a good beginning in its rehabilitation.

But it would be an ungracious thing to dismiss Colonel Goodier's part in this happy result of the "scandal" without a mention of the public's debt of gratitude to him. In advising the younger officers attached to the aviation school at San Diego, among them his son, to refuse to fly in the unsafe machines provided he violated the rules and traditions of the service. It has been considered necessary from the army point of view to reprimand him. But his offense has resulted, as he probably hoped it would, in a complete airing of an intolerable situation; has caused a reorganization of the flying corps which may save the lives of many valuable young patriots, and which, we hope, will help to provide us with an aviation equipment adequate in men and machines.

What we want now are more—many more—aviators of the kind we already have, and more—many more—machines of a kind we have not. The new head of the aviation corps, whether it is to be Lieutenant Colonel Squier or another, cannot provide them out of his own pocket or by wishing for them ever so ardently. Congress must pass adequate appropriations, and public opinion must put the thumbscrews on Congress until this is accomplished. Thanks to Lieutenant Colonel Goodier—and to the confirmation of his charges in the Mexican bandit chase—public opinion is at last aware of its responsibility.

San Francisco's Anniversary.

The nation's congratulations are due to San Francisco, though congratulations are also due to the nation for its possession of this fine city of the indomitable spirit. Ten years ago yesterday at 5:13 o'clock in the morning the famous earthquake shook into being the equally famous conflagration and together they practically wiped San Francisco off the map, leaving alive, however, all but about 1,500 of her inhabitants. San Francisco, immediately after her destruction, consisted only of people. But such people!

While her ruins still smoked they had reacted en masse, and under tents and wooden sheds and derby hats were planning her rehabilitation. In one year they were conducting almost as large a volume of import and export trade as preceded the blow. In ten years they have increased in number half as much again and have superimposed a city of masonry and steel on the ashes of their rookeries. The beautiful Panama-Pacific Exposition, so recently closed, put the needed finishing touch to the decade of re-creation.

Americans will never cease to find satisfaction and inspiration in this classic triumph of the will to "come back," whatever the obstacles, which underlies all true Americanism.

Waste at Albany.

Mayor Mitchell shows how the general appropriation bill might be reduced \$7,000,000. He shows how the supply bill could be cut more than \$1,000,000; how the construction bill, so called, could be reduced another \$1,000,000; how the sinking fund contribution might be deflated \$2,871,000, and how, by refusing to build dirt roads upstate at the expense of the cities, \$1,956,000 could be saved. These changes would reduce the appropriations for the year to \$46,825,478.31—a sum which, on the basis of the Controller's estimates of revenue, would leave a cash balance for the next fiscal year of more than \$8,000,000.

But it is not to be expected that the legislative leaders who decide how much of the state's money is to be spent will pay any more attention to the Mayor's figures this year than they did last year, when he was protesting against the unjustifiable levying of a \$19,000,000 direct tax. If they accepted his suggestions they would have to cut down salary lists, allowances for labor, maintenance and the like, which cover much political plunder. It makes no difference to them that, as the Mayor says, the administrative expense allowance for the coming year is more than \$7,000,000 higher than it was for 1914.

The leaders would have to prune the supply bill of large sums for legislative printing—a constantly growing expense—for payment of local taxes out of state funds, for county fair prizes, mostly money misspent; for reimbursing farmers whose diseased stock is killed, although no city man gets anything for destruction of his property in process of fumigation after an infectious disease. They would have to chop out big appropriations for "construction," which is mostly repair jobbery—and probably political jobbery at that. In short, they would have to cut out the pork and the jobs.

All that, manifestly, is too much to expect of politicians who are spending the

other fellow's money. And there is no way to make them produce a bill with rock-bottom figures. The Assembly passed the general appropriation bill last Monday. It was printed, for general distribution, on Monday, April 10. To read it through would take not less than two days of pretty steady work. Probably not ten legislators pretended to do so. Probably not a hundred persons outside the Legislature have done so.

The Senate will pass it, under gag rule, after a brief debate, which will consist of partisan recriminations. The Governor, doing the best he can, will cut \$2,000,000 or \$4,000,000 out of the various items in the vast total. The public will dig up the money to meet the appropriations. But the public will not become indignant enough over the waste, the futility, the sheer stupidity of the present system to force its "servants" to spend public money, under an honest budget system, as carefully as they would spend their own cash.

Greedy School Teachers.

The pension proposal which the city's school teachers rejected so decisively in a referendum was more than fair to them. It was generous—so generous that it was unfair to the taxpayers. It would have brought about a reorganization on a sound actuarial basis, of a fund now in bankruptcy, placing it where it could not possibly be a source of worry for any school teacher in the future. It bound the city to contribute out of taxes a dollar for each dollar of the contributions of the school teachers; while if at any time a contributor wished to withdraw the fund would have to pay back all contributions, plus 4 per cent interest, compounded.

This liberal offer was refused—so far as the school teachers can refuse what is now a question of pending legislation—because most of them thought they were not getting enough out of the city. That is the trouble with thousands of the New York City school teachers. From the time they began running to the Legislature to lobby through salary increases, regardless of the state of the city treasury, their dominant thought has seemed to be how much they could grab from the public funds. They are now highly paid, probably more highly paid than any other teachers in the country, or in the world. Yet they want more—they demand more; they form lobbying organizations and haunt the lawmakers for laws which shall protect them and their salaries, and they oppose any proposal to let the local authorities fix their rates of pay.

In this pension question the teaching corps happened to be split. The majority, apparently believing that they had some kind of legal claim on the city government which would compel it to shoulder any burden they decided it should assume, rejected what the others had decided was as much as they could hope to extract. The impudence, the greediness, which have characterized the whole discussion cannot have failed to antagonize the taxpayers—those poor individuals whose duty it is to pay the freight.

There is no doubt that the city has a moral obligation—not necessarily a legal one by any means—to straighten out the present retirement fund. But fairness to the taxpayers and strict justice to the school teachers demand nothing more than that. Any contribution which the city makes to a new retirement fund beyond adjusting the deficit of the present one is a gift—that and nothing more—out of the taxpayers' pockets. The school teachers are looking a gift horse in the mouth, and that, proverbially, is bad policy.

The Polychromatic Physician.

We all know, of course, from dabblings in psychology that colors have an effect on our minds. A sapphire tie makes us languorous, while a purple one inspires us to noble deeds. Green produces a state of tranquility, while blue depresses us. And so on. But now the chromatic scheme of things entire has invaded the operating room, that hitherto domain of the strictly practical. Last September Dr. Berkeley Moynihan wrote to "The Lancet," stating that for two and a half years he had been using green sheets and towels instead of white ones in the operating room, as they were more restful to the eye; he had also painted his walls green and covered the floor with green material. This suggestion was copied by some American journals. In the next number of "The Lancet" Dr. Milligan expresses himself as being in favor of such a scheme, but Dr. Whiteford is much more enthusiastic. His operating room is in red, meaning danger, the new assistants are dressed in white, the nurses blue and the onlookers red. In the next issue Dr. Jeans states that he is doing his operating rooms in blue this year. And so the chromatic chirurgians contribute their impressionistic ideas of operating rooms. In time let us hope we will have the perfect polychromatic physician; he will bewilder us with some such display as this: The anaesthetic room will be in rainbow colors, signifying hope; the operating room will be in red, meaning danger, the new assistants will be green, the patient's relatives will look blue, and the future will appear black. Seriously, however, it is time that some such restful shade to the eyes as light green should supplant the glaring white of many hospitals, the dazzling operating room, the cheerless corridors, and the monotonous patients' rooms.

The Coward Boy.

The coward boy upon the village green Shrink's whining back at each repeated blow. One formula he thinks enough to know—"You dare not hit again!" is his refrain. The while the bullies jeer and hit again. Of courage yet to come he makes some show; Of courage now at hand and ready—no; Whate'er the need, he flinches from the pain.

America! art thou the coward boy Among the nations? Dost thou wincing stand, The bullies' butt, the nations' common toy, The hustled, smitten, undefended land—For sullied honor, foully outraged right, Always—too proud, sayst thou?—too cowardly to fight? BENJAMIN B. WARFIELD.

HE KEPT US OUT OF WAR

New Standard of Greatness in a Nation's Leader.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I overheard a prominent gentleman from California say, discussing President Wilson: "Well, he's kept us out of war."

This was the proof of a great President, one who had demonstrated his success and wisdom, because "he's kept us out of war."

Here we have answer to all of Mr. Wilson's critics. War is hell; therefore, if it is avoided, let us sing "Glory, Hallelujah!" In other words, avoid it, no matter what the means or ways adopted. This man might add something of this sort to carry out his ideal "keep us out of war" and his words would in all probability be: "We want peace, prosperity and wealth; if anything comes up to disturb this, avoid it—keep Americans off armed ships and keep out of trouble."

No one wants war if it can be helped, but there is something greater than prosperity, wealth and even life—that is honor. If honor is lost, or shelved, nothing remains worth while in a country or in a man. Honor is the foundation of character; character is the foundation of strength and virtue. If our country seems to be lost in materialism, it will have to "cast off the cloak" and show its real worth and love of the true ideal, or decline and fall. Even if we hear many people advocating the giving up of rights, the bowing before the threat of "frightfulness," the policy of the written word, and not the "act"; nevertheless, it is true, we still believe our country will awake to the facts sooner or later, and be willing to suffer and undergo every self-sacrifice when the time comes, when the real leader comes!

For the moment we have been steeped in materialism. Vast prosperity, wealth and production on a huge scale have blinded us to the fact that all this, though it is very fine, is not the main thing. Over in Europe we see a nation setting up before the world an ideal, a goal, that has never before been equaled in the history of the world. France started in her fight for life with every disadvantage possible: (1) A republican form of government. (2) A corrupt political organization. (3) A total lack of unity, coupled with party antagonism and mutual distrust. (4) An army that, although valiant, was unprepared. (5) Generals that were political favorites and had to be later removed. Yet when the call came, unity and one ideal sprung from this apparent chaos; that one ideal was "France, first and last!" And the most horrible war France has ever experienced began. Was it worth while? From a material standpoint, no; but from the other and greater standpoint, yes. France might have let Germany conquer Russia and put herself in vassalage to the cruel Teuton, and prospered and had good business and commerce, occasionally "advised" by Germany; what not to do. There were a few factions, comprising some thousands, who wanted to avoid war at all costs, but they were soon buried in the fervor of patriotism. France might have been "kept out of war" and that (granting my California friend were a Frenchman) would have pleased the gentleman to whom I refer in the opening paragraph, who backed Mr. Wilson solely on that account.

What is above all needed in our United States is a leader, a leader who is capable of facing the greatest problems that have ever before confronted this country. Upon him, if he does appear, will depend the future welfare and glory of our country. H. M. LANDON.

New York, April 7, 1916.

State Roads.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Few, if any, are quite satisfied with the present state roads. Though they are a great improvement on the dirt roads, especially in spring, they have defects which are serious. They are hard for horses and wagons. Even motorists prefer good dirt roads. They require frequent and costly repairs. They soon wear in ruts where much used. The broken stone is torn loose by wheels. This spring they are heaved and broken in many places. Cannot these difficulties be overcome?

The best piece of state road I have seen is not far from Patterson on the road toward New York. It is built of concrete and faced with dirt. The costly foundation of large stones, with broken stone and asphalt seems not wholly reliable, while we all have seen many sidewalks which have no such base, but are laid on a course of cinders or coal-ashes and never heave at all. Why cannot a permanent state road be made in the same way, and much more cheaply than as at present, and faced with dirt which may be oiled if needed in summer? The ashes or cinders would cost almost nothing. The roadbed of concrete, 6, 8, 10, or 12 inches thick, would cost for one-fifth or less of its bulk of cement, the balance of sand, gravel and small stones, reinforced with old iron tires, hoops, rods and such as are often used in similar work. The dirt facing would, of course, require frequent care, but not so much more than the asphalt does, and would cost nothing for material, except where oil is applied, and the base of concrete would be almost indestructible. It would seem that the ground beneath it might heave and settle with little or no effect on the strong roadbed. H. H. SWIFT.

Milbrook, N. Y., April 5, 1916.

Opera Singers and Treason.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I think I should go further than E. R. K., who suggests that this country desert Mme. Gadski, and L. A. W., who wishes every loyal American would refuse to attend any performance when she appears, on account of her seditious and disloyal utterances. I would respectfully suggest that the director of the Metropolitan Opera House decline to engage artists who so openly express their treasonable sentiments toward a country that not only pays them liberally, but also gives them its generous appreciation and hospitality. This, of course, presupposing that Mme. Gadski is known to have been guilty of the remarks attributed to her. I might add from personal experience, there are others. A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER.

New York, April 12, 1916.

"For the Allies."

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I am particularly anxious that you should print the following: On April 12 you printed my letter under date of April 8, commenting upon your editorial with reference to the German Chancellor's speech to the Reichstag. This morning I have received an anonymous postal card, from which I quote: "I wish one of your lovely Germans that you so admire would blow up your house when you were in it, you damned blighter!" It is signed "For the Allies." A True American." The fact that the term "blighter" is peculiarly British leads me to suspect that the writer of that card, besides not wanting his identity known, may not be so true an American as his signature might indicate. ANDREW COLVIN.

New York, April 13, 1916.



W. W.—Dear me! will they ever go?

"COLONEL ROOSEVELT FOR PRESIDENT"

More Letters from Readers Discussing The Tribune's Advocacy of a Candidate Who Represents Americanism and Presents a Little of the Big Stick—A Minority Voice Sounds Occasionally.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The people seem to be demanding Roosevelt more and more, but are apparently to have Justice Hughes forced down their throats by the machine leaders of the G. O. P. The one American voice capable of stirring the cynical conscience of the Wilhelmstrasse is to remain silent because, forsooth, Roosevelt refused to accept a raw deal in a spirit of humility in 1912. We are to be deprived of the diplomacy which held out the silken glove of international courtesy and manly fair play, but through whose sheer fabric was ever discernible, with no undue strain to the optic nerves, the glint of steel. Our well meaning but misguided pacifists fear Roosevelt's so-called militarism and imperialism and protest that his methods are clothed in such atrocious attire. Perhaps, but it will be recalled that foreign diplomats chose always to grasp with at least a well simulated reciprocity the warm clasp of the silken glove rather than to challenge the menace of the mailed fist, and herein lies the secret of peace with honor.

Mr. Wilson has been dancing a tango upon a precipice flanked with deep ravines, one a war with Germany, the other a war with Mexico. He has inhaled too deeply of the alcohol of theoretical government. Only drunken luck has prevented his hurtling through the abyss of space to the inhospitable actuality of war. If America has achieved an heroic mood there is but one choice for President. If not, let's continue Mr. Wilson in power. Let's be sincere and omit the mock heroics. Republican Senators and Congressmen demonstrated the measure of their party's stalwart Americanism by their votes upon the Gore and McLenore resolutions. Any further Republican criticism of Mr. Wilson's pusillanimous foreign policy must perform be minus any real kick. The punch was deleted by their disgraceful actions. J. B. PHILLIPS, JR.

East Orange, N. J., April 13, 1916.

Little Forgiveness.

To the Editor of The Tribune. If you assume that we who in 1912 saw the Republican party rent in twain by your third term candidate are going to give him that support which he will need to "beat Wilson," you honor us overmuch in crediting us with a spirit of forgiveness which would blot out the past and which I prophesy is a case where you cannot "deliver the goods." Mr. Taft is out of it, and the only way to restore harmony in all fairness would be for the Colonel to keep out, too, and work with all his might to defeat the man whom he more than any other one man made possible. He taught us the lesson of bolting, and if nominated (?) he may find it is a game that two can play. "ANTI-THIRD-TERMER."

Lowell, Mass., April 13, 1916.

Roosevelt and the Negro.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: One of the essential qualities that must be possessed by any candidate who hopes to win the Republican nomination and election is a broad sense of democracy, of equality for all. The candidate must be square on the negro question, and not seek to evade it. It was the men who lined up with the Republican party in the turbulent days of the 40's that saved this nation from dishonor and set up an example of high Americanism which the nation has strayed from. The question that will confront the Republican party in the coming campaign is, What shall we do with the negro? Shall we recognize him as a part of the nation, to be treated as the equal of others and given the place in the nation that his ability and character will warrant? The negro is inherently a Republican, and will support that party in preference to others when that party stands by its fundamental principles. There are 500,000 negro votes which must be reckoned with, and which must be regarded as a wonderful asset in the political salvation of the nation. The candidate on the Republican ticket in

1916 who will stand square on this issue will meet with a response from the negro population of voting age that will be commendable.

Theodore Roosevelt is the only man in present who can pull the G. O. P. out of its present rut. Roosevelt, with his high sense of duty and American ideals, will be the man to save the nation from its loss of ideals.

The Republican party has but to pledge itself to stand uncompromisingly for the fundamental platform upon which it was founded and it will rise to its former place in the honor and glory of the commonwealth. Let the party meet this great challenge which will confront it in 1916. CLEVELAND G. ALLEN.

New York, April 11, 1916.

A Little of the Big Stick.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I want to say that I am glad after all your "watchful waiting" you have come out for Mr. Roosevelt. It seems in those times as if we need not only a man of ability, but, if possible, a man of experience, which we all acknowledge is the best teacher. Your cartoon of Mr. Roosevelt was fine. It is a pleasing picture of him, with just enough of the "big stick" showing. A bit of the "big stick" in sight is often wholesome. EMILY M. COLTON.

New Rochelle, N. Y., April 13, 1916.

Unique T. R.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Congratulations on your attitude toward Roosevelt the greatest man in the world and one unique in all time. The article is straightforward, like T. R. himself. Keep it up! And as time rolls on and March 4, 1917, comes to be the present and not the future as it now is, Americans will once more be able to hold up their heads. E. H. MCCOLLOCH.

New York, April 13, 1916.

Personifies the Issue.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I am very much pleased to note that you are for Colonel Roosevelt. I hope the Republican party will show its good sense by nominating him. No one else personifies the issue which the Republican party should make as he personifies it. He is not only the greatest living American, but the greatest man living. EDWARD WARNER.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 13, 1916.

A Conscientious Decision.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I do indeed feel as you do that the modern newspaper cannot conscientiously cooperate with the liquor interests by publishing their advertising. I am very glad to learn of the decision of The Tribune to bar its columns to such advertisements. HOWARD C. ROBBINS.

Church of the Incarnation, New York, April 10, 1916.

All for Roosevelt.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: If you are for Mr. Roosevelt for President kindly suggest the slogan "We are all for Roosevelt." At the convention they will all be for Roosevelt. R. W. DICKEY.

Massillon, Ohio, April 12, 1916.

Glorious.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Coming out for Colonel Roosevelt is the most glorious and patriotic act in your history—all things considered. A. T. BREWER.

New York, April 13, 1916.

Americanism.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Just to thank you a million times for that picture of Colonel Roosevelt and the American flag. That is Americanism. A CONSTANT READER.

Hoosac Falls, N. Y., April 13, 1916.

THE SING SING PROBLEM

Where to Put the New Farm Industrial Prison for Overflow.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The long fight against the infamous Sing Sing cell block and in favor of a farm industrial prison to take its place has culminated this year in the Sage and Tower bills. Both bills have passed the Senate and are now before the Assembly. The Tower bill has been amended in many particulars to conform to the Sage bill, and the two bills now stand as follows: With regard to Sing Sing itself, both bills provide that the old cell block shall be demolished and that Sing Sing be converted into a receiving and distributing station and an industrial prison.

The indignation against Sing Sing has bred in the public mind a demand for the removal of the prison and the sale of the site. This has been opposed on the ground of economy. Upon analysis, it becomes apparent that it is the damp, old cell block which is the real object of abhorrence, and that Sing Sing, though handicapped by its location in a thickly populated district and by its small and rough area, has certain advantages. As an industrial prison, Sing Sing has, besides nearness to New York, the advantage of water transportation for eight months of the year and of rail transportation with side tracks on its own land. In a general way, it is now proposed to reduce the Sing Sing population of 1,500 to 600, consisting of the new men and the factory workers, the remaining 1,000 men being sent to the new farm industrial prison, which is to be located on land now owned by the state, either at Beekman or Wingdale.

It is here that the Sage and Tower bills differ, the Sage bill providing for a commission of five, consisting of the Superintendent of Prisons, the Superintendent of Public Works, the State Architect and two appointees of the Governor, to select the site. The Tower bill provides that the State Superintendent of Prisons and four appointees of the Governor should be compelled to accept Wingdale as the site, which probably would mean that W. J. Beardsley would be the architect.

The Attorney General has recently given a decision that Mr. Beardsley's right to be the architect of a new prison if built at Wingdale would depend upon whether the old prison work there was suspended or abandoned. If only suspended, Mr. Beardsley is the architect; if the work has been abandoned, the commission can select any architect it pleases. The grave danger in the Tower bill is that its compulsory provision that Wingdale shall be the site of the new prison carries with it Mr. Beardsley as architect, which it is feared would mean the erection of a steel cell block of the discredited bastille type now being abandoned in almost all states. The former plans of Wingdale, drawn by Mr. Beardsley, are in existence and consist practically of a reproduction of the Sing Sing plan, involving a high wall surrounding a concrete prison, a huge steel cell block 1,000 feet long to house 1,800 men, and a large unnecessary building consisting of isolation cells for punishment. The Tower bill provides that these plans may be modified. Any one examining them can see that they are incapable of modification.

The State Commission of Prisons has gone on record against the steel cell block type of construction, and as the law provides its consent is necessary to the erection of such a cell block, would doubtless be strongly fought and long delayed by the Prison Commission. Moreover, it is quite clear that the principle in the Tower bill is vicious, in that all choice should be taken away from a responsible commission appointed to build a new prison and looking solely to the best interests of the state. The Governor is on record as being opposed to the Tower bill for this reason, and favors the Sage bill. It is to be hoped that all citizens in New York State interested in the prison problem will urge their Assemblymen to pass the Sage bill, which is a fair measure, places the responsibility where it belongs, and which, if enacted, would be a long step forward in prison reform. RICHARD M. HURD.

State Commissioner of Prisons, New York, April 14, 1916.