

because it is written. Now is beholden the evidence that in his achievement in Mexico the president accomplished what it took a war to secure for the oppressed Cuba. Diplomacy records no greater victory.—Dubuque (Ia.) Telegraph Herald.

THE NEW DIPLOMACY JUSTIFIED

The Mexican problem has not been solved. It will not be solved for many weary months, and probably years. Patience and statesmanship have not yet accomplished all they set out to accomplish, and those who expect peace to pervade a bloody land of revolution as if conjured up by a magic wand are laying up for themselves bitter disappointment. We still have work to do in Mexico.

We may admit this much of the indictment brought against the Wilson policy by his enemies in their frenzied efforts stopping at nothing, to minimize the great triumph of the man of patience and forbearance and adamant will. We may admit this much without joining in the spirit of the criticism, without admitting the essential truth of the indictment, without losing sight of the animus and partisan back of it all. We may admit this much with the knowledge that, notwithstanding the admission, the president's policy of "recognizing no government founded on usurpation and murder" was triumphantly vindicated when Madero's assassin and Mexico's dictator abdicated his power and fled from the country he had plunged into civil war.

Huerta's flight is a triumph for the Wilson policy not because it brings peace—for it has not yet brought peace—but because it has made known to Mexico and to all America that in this hemisphere a government founded on "usurpation and murder" cannot stand. It is a triumph for the President's policy, because it is proof to revolutionists in Mexico that a revolution, to be successful, must be a revolution of the people. It is a triumph because it brings conviction that a barrack-room conspiracy, ending in the assassination of the constitutional ruler, can never be a success again in Mexico. It is a triumph, because now all factions and all leaders of factions in Mexico know that, unless they have regard for human rights and national and international morality, they can never hope for victory or long-continued power. It is a triumph because, whatever the immediate future may hold for Mexico, the last assassin-president has ruled in Mexico City. There'll never be another Diaz to rob for the Cientificos; there'll never be another Huerta to assassinate and rob for power and for profit. There'll never be another president overthrown by a shot in the back.

A triumph for Wilson? Yes; but a greater triumph for Mexico. However slow the process and however great the courage and patience required, the land of revolution is destined to be the land of constitutional government. The fall of Huerta brings conviction; it has justified, if it has not marked the complete success of, "the steady pressure of moral force" upon Mexico and its traitors.

As for the United States, it is still at peace with the whole earth.—Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch.

DIPLOMACY WINS

Even the most bitter partisan or unrelenting opponent of President Wilson will hardly begrudge him the credit due him in this his hour of triumph and most signal achievement. The resignation, or rather let us say the elimination of Victoriano Huerta, the murderous president of Mexico, to whose reign of terror finis

has been written, may have been indirectly a step prompted by the fear of the rapidly approaching armies of Villa and Carranza, but, if we take Huerta's own word for it, as written in his resignation, he steps down and out mainly because of the "attitude of a great power on this continent, whose course culminated in the outrage of Vera Cruz." So that President Wilson's persistent refusal to recognize the usurper, the murderer of Mexico, and the course he pursued since adopting that attitude, lie as the chief motive power behind Huerta's departure from Mexico City. In the face of the most bitter criticisms, and despite a waning confidence on the part of many of his friends and supporters, President Wilson remained to the last a firm believer in a policy which, it must now be admitted, saved thousands of American lives and millions of American dollars.

We have reached then a stage, or let us say an era, when diplomacy and statesmanship have their victories no less than war. The approaching restoration of peace to Mexico and her people must rank in American history as the greatest achievement yet recorded to any chief executive who has occupied the White House chair since the days of Washington. We will not enter into any sordid consideration of the political effect of President Wilson's accomplishment, but the historian of the future must write his name more luminously in the annals of his country.

This is the day of diplomacy. Our forefathers built up a mighty nation with bloodshed and sacrifice, but they lived in another age, in another world; they believed in triumph of brawn. But we of this period have mounted to a new world, to a new realm of achievement. The valleys of barbarism lie down and beyond, the mountains of the civilization of the 20th century lie before us. The great struggles of the years to come will not be fought out on the field of battle; the great victories of the future will be the triumphs of diplomacy and mental power.—Asheville (N. C.) Citizen.

WILSON'S GREAT VICTORY

The first great success of President Wilson's foreign policy has been won. Huerta has been forced out, and that without involving the United States in war.

You may think what you like about the Wilson diplomacy. You may sneer at it as "amatuerish." You may call the outcome a lucky accident, and all that. The fact remains that government based on assassination has been discredited. Huerta has been compelled to resign. The United States has not been compelled to waste American lives in a protracted war of intervention.

What Mr. Wilson set out to do has been splendidly accomplished. It is the president's victory.—Kansas City Star.

SPLENETIC

Philadelphia Record: Enlarged spleen is rather a common ailment among many of the bull moose in Pennsylvania, too. Some of the republicans also suffer the same way every time they hear the name of Woodrow Wilson uttered or see it in print.

STRENGTH

Dr. Lyman Abbott, the anti-suffragist, said at an anti-suffrage tea in New York:

"They call woman the weaker sex. Yet I have known more than one woman to bend a man's will during his life and break it after his death."—Washington Star.

Relieving Americans in Europe

'A Statement by the Federal Relief Board

The federal relief board is prompted to make this statement by several recent occurrences. The prominent Americans who chartered and returned on the Principe di Udine, from Genoa, were uninformed concerning the relief work, and requested an interview with a representative of the state department; and after learning the situation, they not only expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the conduct of the work on behalf of the government, but stated that if they had had any idea of the magnitude and complexity thereof, and of the means taken to handle it, they would not have desired to make any suggestions, and would have rested content. Recent correspondents and visitors to the various departments, after they have learned something concerning the relief work, expressed themselves in a similar vein.

From all these sources came the suggestion that the people of the country had no conception of the nature, character and extent of the work involved, and that it would be a satisfaction to the people of the country if they were informed of what the government had done and was doing.

The departments concerned in the work have been so busily engaged that no thought had been given to this aspect of the matter; but it seems reasonable, and in response to such suggestions this statement is made. It is our desire to satisfy those who really wish to know the facts, and to give them some idea of what we were confronted with and what we have done to meet the conditions. We do not, of course, expect to be able to satisfy those who are determined to find fault; upon such facts make no impression and existing conditions are ignored.

Without the slightest warning, this country was confronted with a situation which was without precedent, was entirely unique, and for which it neither had, nor could have had, any pre-arranged machinery. From the time of the declaration of war by Austria, which was followed some few days afterwards by numerous other similar declarations, every accustomed method of business was utterly discolated. Financial agencies, transportation systems, on land and sea, and cable and interior lines of communication in Europe were all thrown into utter confusion.

Although no record is kept of the average annual tourists from America to Europe, we were informed initially that there were about 150,000 such. They were scattered over the whole continent of Europe and in the British Islands. Cables to some of the countries were rendered useless. The existing cables were so overburdened that messages were delayed for very long periods of time. By reason of the mobilization going forward in practically every European country where Americans were traveling, all the customary and normal ways of life were disarranged. International credits at first entirely ceased. It was thought at that time that only the actual physical gold at any place involved in the war area would be useful for Americans, and for a time all bankers and express companies who ordinarily pay travelers' letters of credit or travelers' checks, ceased doing so.

It goes without saying, of course, that the government was not charged by law with responsibility with respect to the financial condition and transportation facilities available to its citizens who were touring the countries in question. However, it was never suggested that this should affect the attitude of the government

in the matter. No red tape or circumlocution or suggested freedom from responsibility on behalf of the government was allowed to stand in the way for a moment. Congress immediately appropriated \$2,750,000 for the relief, protection and transportation of the Americans who were marooned abroad. The president immediately turned over to the department, which could most readily handle the situation the execution of the details. These departments were the state, treasury, war and navy.

For every American thus marooned, there were numerous persons in this country interested in his whereabouts and welfare. Very naturally, under the conditions described, there was great apprehension and nervousness among those in America concerning their friends and relatives thus marooned in Europe. The departments were literally swamped by inquiries—in person, by telephone, by telegraph and letter. During the first several days, by reason of the dislocation of the systems of communication, and the overburdening of those that still existed, the sending or obtaining of information was at all times difficult, and was often impossible. Machinery had to be devised in each of the departments involved to handle the unique situation confided to its management. It was realized that the first and most important thing was to place at the disposal of the Americans in Europe the necessary money with which to support themselves until they could obtain transportation home. It will be kept in mind, as above stated, that for some time after the outbreak of war none of the accustomed methods of transferring money from America to Europe, or of those in Europe securing money there, were available.

The next important thing was to get information concerning the whereabouts of Americans, and their needs. This, it will be readily perceived, was no slight undertaking. Traveling Americans do not, as a rule, carry passports and are not, therefore, registered and are not accustomed to report to any of our officials abroad; and the only way to ascertain where they were, and what was their condition, was either to sit down and wait until they came and reported to some diplomatic representatives, or to use all available means to send out and find where they were and how they were.

The next most important thing, after supplying their immediate needs, and getting information from them and to them was to secure the opportunity for their return to this country. Initially it was supposed that this would have to be done wholly by transportation sent from this country. At that time the German liners had stopped; the French liners were not sailing, and all of the larger ships customarily sailing between this country and English ports had suspended their sailings. There were only six ships all told, owned by an American company and sailing under the American flag, in trans-Atlantic service. The only other passenger ships under the American flag capable of transporting passengers across the Atlantic were ships then engaged in coast-wise trade. These were small in size, almost wholly devoted to carrying cargoes, and with passenger accommodations of the most meagre description. This was the only source from which the government had to draw.

Enough has been said to show what the situation was, and what had to be dealt with.

So soon as it was possible to do so, two ships of the navy were made