

New York Tribune.

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The Tribune uses its best endeavors to insure the trustworthiness of every advertisement it prints and to avoid the publication of all advertisements containing misleading statements or claims.

"Coming to Grips" in Mexico.

The Carranzist cry of "On to Mexico!" may not be extravagant. It is, of course, a long way from the Rio Grande to the capital. But the longest way may be traversed in time, if there is no effective opposition.

There is also a significant unity of purpose apparent among the various insurgent bands. General Carranza himself is in Sonora, while General Villa's some hundreds of miles away in Chihuahua, and others are still further, in Tamaulipas and Sinaloa.

No Great Setback for the Women.

The women whose names are on the "women's sabbage list" for appointment as inspectors in the Bureau of Fire Prevention need not feel especially cast down because of Justice Seabury's decision that the preparation of a list of males and another of females was within the law.

The "Recall" of the Ives Decision.

"The Evening Post" comments upon the facility with which the Ives case decision has been "re-willed" by constitutional amendment.

The Wainwright compensation law was framed with the limitations of the constitution in view. No attempt was made to give the state a complete system of workmen's compensation for injuries received in the course of their employment.

Now, if the Roosevelt system for recalling decisions had been in use the voters no doubt would have recalled the Ives decision. If they had done so all that would have been accomplished would have been the establishment of the state's authority to require compensation for injuries received in extra-hazardous employments.

The Crux of the Canal.

The Culebra cut is after all the crux of the isthmian canal. But it is not for a different reason than the one first suggested. Nine years ago the cost of the canal and the time required for construction were computed on the basis of the number of cubic yards of earth to be excavated at Culebra.

Colonel Goethals makes it plain in his annual report that this is chiefly matter for speculation. He can tell how long it will take to dredge out the slides which have already occurred, but he cannot tell what other masses of hillside may yet slip into the great ditch.

Some have thought that water would cause more slides, and others that it would prevent them. The present is a good time in which to have that question decided, and in which to dredge out the slides which have occurred.

The Suffragists and Their Achievements.

The contrast between the suffrage convention of this week at Washington and the meetings of the more than two score preceding years is most marked in the record of achievements.

It is an impressive fact, which must be seriously reckoned with, that women voters now have what might easily be the balance of power in national politics. In the third largest state of the Union they vote for Presidential electors.

If they are to have votes, universally and equally with men, they have made marked progress toward that end. If they are not to be thus enfranchised, a condition exists which may well cause anti-suffragists serious concern.

Dietary Footnotes.

The Institute of Hygiene, in London, has hit upon a banquet innovation which may appeal to that large army of fellow beings still suffering from the effects of Thanksgiving.

The innovation, undoubtedly adopted for the benefit of their guests rather than themselves, consists of a series of footnotes on their menu describing the food values of each dish.

Adequate Punishment for Drunken Chauffeurs.

The plaint of the Secretary of State that the courts are entirely too easy with automobile speeders and drunken chauffeurs is now echoed by Colonel Cornell, secretary of the National Highway Protective Society.

Recent investigations have shown that the drunken driver is being sent to jail in a fair proportion of cases all over the state.

It is right that a drunkard who runs amuck with a high power automobile should have his jail term. He ought to be punished for imperiling the lives of others just as much as a man who runs amuck with a shotgun in a throng.

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The Serious Aspect of the Pindell Case.

Whatever may be the result of the Senate's investigation of the circumstances of Mr. Pindell's appointment as Ambassador to Russia, it can scarcely fail to be to the discredit of the State Department.

A generation ago, no doubt, an appointment on such grounds would have passed muster as permissible, if not praiseworthy. In this day it ought to be unthinkable.

skill, knowledge and expert authority. There is a new general treaty to be negotiated, involving the vital interests of American citizens and the honor of the nation.

Business and Pleasure.

According to Mr. J. P. Channing, vice-president of the Miami Copper Company, modern industrialism disposes men to drink, subjecting them to a routine so monotonous that at the close of the day's work they crave some violent "psychic change."

Dances, plays, moving pictures, games, all must be sensational, and their sensationalism is the measure of their success. This sensationalism does not represent any inherent excitability in the race.

All this points, with an emphasis likely to increase through the pressure of an ever more exacting business life, to the necessity of public parks and playgrounds, of Young Men's Christian Association buildings, of provisions for sane and rational amusement.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

When ex-Mayor "Lew" Shank of Indianapolis was asked at the Hotel Astor some time ago whether his city was wicked, compared to other towns in the Middle West, he said: "I think not, although we did undergo recently a week's inspection by a band of your Eastern reformers, who told us that Indianapolis was the wickedest city west of the Allegheny Mountains."

When Mrs. Pankhurst bade good-by—that twenty thousand in her eye—Right grateful was her mood; She'd not been hailed before a judge; Even Ellis Island left no grudge.

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THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

AMERICAN MILITANT'S STORY

Miss Malone Tells of Effort to Exclude Her from Pankhurst Meeting.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Will you kindly allow me publicly to record an event that took place at Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting at Carnegie Hall which is of great importance in the logical development of the militant suffrage movement in America?

Upon Mrs. Pankhurst's arrival I attended her meeting in Madison Square Garden to do honor to her and to the other militant English women. Some one, knowing of my admiration for Mrs. Pankhurst, sent me two tickets for the Carnegie meeting.

On entering Carnegie Hall at the 57th street entrance I presented my ticket to the men at the door leading to the orchestra. The first man, standing at the right of the box for tickets, referred me to the man at the left of the box.

Now, there was nothing on the ticket to show who I was, but I recognized both of the men as being assisted, with five or six others, at the "drinks" of a militant one of the sacred precinct (which they guard) when candidates hold forth.

Well, the first man muttered something which was not permission, for the second one turned to a third, a higher authority than either, and repeated his question. The third man looked at the ticket, saw it was good and said: "I suppose we'll have to, as long as she has a ticket."

Now, what I want to draw attention to in this proceeding is this: These men were sitting illegally in refusing me admission to a meeting for which I had a ticket. On my calling their attention to the fact they backed down and let me in.

Secondly, I want to call attention to the assinine manner in which they acted. Now, I have no personal feeling against these gentlemen. Indeed, in the midst of battle I try to be as gentle as circumstances and their number—usually five or six—allow me to be.

So, with malice toward none of them, I ask: "Why on earth should an American militant be suspected of wishing to disturb an English militant's meeting?" I really can't believe any of these men thought I was there to create a disturbance.

It would seem as if all the protests of my non-militant sisters in this country were wasted. These men know there is militancy in America, that it has come to stay and that it will grow.

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WANTS NEW SUBWAY STATION

Impetive That It Be Built at 123d Street, He Says.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Hundreds of hours of time and energy are wasted daily by patrons of the Broadway subway between 115th street and 129th street. There should be, by all means, a subway station at 123d street and Broadway. There are thousands of persons who must daily spend time and energy to make a long surface trip from the immediate vicinity of 123d street to reach a subway entrance.

At 123d street the subway leaves the underground tunnel and Broadway cannot be crossed at 123d street or at 124th street, so that, in addition to saving the long trips from 123d street to 115th or to 129th street, a station at 123d street would provide a much needed street crossing for pedestrians. This alone would be worth the expense of establishing it.

The cold, rainy, snowy weather which makes walks slippery is about ready to set in now. Here is a potent reason why this station should be built immediately. It would without doubt save many lives in the course of the winter.

JOHN EDWARD OSTER. New York, Nov. 27, 1913.

TO FIGHT FIRE AT SEA

Correspondent Wants Automatic Sprinklers Installed on Steamships.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Had the steamer Vulcan been equipped with automatic fire sprinklers a great calamity might have been averted and the ship saved. I am not in the "sprinkler business," but I believe that every known safety device and precaution against fire on any ship can install them at a low cost.

The steamers from any ship can install them at a low cost. Steam could also be turned into them, which is a great fire extinguisher. Placed principally in the cargo hold, they act automatically and begin business long before the fire gets any headway.

Recognized as a great safety device, they are put in all large modern buildings. Fire at sea is one of the greatest of horrors. Won't you help and do what you can to lessen it? Explot it in your paper and in that way help mankind. To be able to say that you had given your assistance to bring it about would indeed be a great satisfaction. Do it now. F. W. BANKS. New York, Nov. 28, 1913.

THE SAME OLD "TUXPAM"

But Some Authorities Seem to Prefer "Tuxpam."

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Will you kindly explain the very recent appearance of the place "Tuxpam." Mexico, instead of Tuxpam, which is familiar to most students of geography, has Tuxpam, a new emporium of importance, suddenly burst into importance, which is not found on the "Century" and other atlases in use? If so, will The Tribune indicate its locality on the maps, and kindly solve the geographical problem, and greatly oblige.

A TRIBUNE READER FOR 50 YEARS. New Haven, Conn., Nov. 23, 1913. (It is the same well known Tuxpam. Some authorities, such as Lippincott's Gazetteer, prefer the spelling Tuxpam.—Ed.)

FIRE AT MUSEUM OF ART

Attendant Overcome Putting Out Blaze Found in Basement.

Thomas Ferry, an attendant in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, was overcome by smoke late yesterday afternoon, when a small fire was discovered among some paintings and rags in a copy room locker in the basement of the museum. Ferry was carried out to the open air, where he quickly revived.

At the time of the fire there were several visitors in the museum. Their attention was attracted to the fire by the smoke, but they were not alarmed. Ferry traced the fire to the locker in the basement and was endeavoring to extinguish it with a pail of water when he was overcome.

Henry Kent, secretary of the museum, said that the fire was due to combustion among the paints and rags, and by the artists, which were stored in the locker. Robert W. de Forest, president of the museum, was in the building at the time of the fire, and he assured the visitors that there was no danger. The damage was said to be about \$50.

THANKS Y. M. C. A. WORKERS

Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan Also Praises Newspapers.

Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, who was in charge of the women's campaign to raise \$40,000 for the Young Women's Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Association, issued yesterday a statement thanking the volunteer workers, the newspapers and contributors for their successful work.

"The contribution of \$30,000 by William K. Vanderbilt," Mrs. Morgan said, "turned the tide and swept away the great discouragement that had seized us early in the campaign. New York rose to the occasion, as it always does. We feel the responsibility of this wonderful trust, and we hope to prove to the city that it has made a good investment."

BABIES' HOSPITAL BENEFIT

Sale To Be Held at Home of Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings.

Christmas novelties of all sorts, hats, boudoir requisites, such as laces, breakfast capsules, perfumes, slippers, laces, lamp shades, pillows and all manner of other useful articles, will be disposed of at a sale for the benefit of the Babies' Hospital, to be held at the home of Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, No. 7 East 72d street, on Thursday afternoon, December 11. A "Generous Goose" and other attractions will entertain the children.

Among those interested in the work are Dr. L. Emmett Holt, John Sherman Hoyt, B. Ogden Chisholm, Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mrs. Roswell Miller, Mrs. Ira Barrows, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. William Goadby Loew, Mrs. John B. Calvert, Miss Anna B. Evans, Mrs. J. Horace Harding, Mrs. Ernest G. Stillman, Miss Maude Curtis, Mrs. J. Prentice Kellogg, Miss Caroline Morgan, Mrs. Ernest R. Adee and Mrs. Edward Van Ingen.

COLD STORAGE AND EGGS

Some Figures to Show That High Prices Are Due to Scarcity.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In connection with the present agitation concerning the effect of cold storage on the price of eggs, I desire to present the following facts bearing on the situation, which may be of interest to your readers, especially those who believe in fair play and desire to know the truth of the matter. The following figures, showing a shortage in both the receipts of eggs and the quantity in cold storage, are taken from "The New York Produce Review" of November 26, 1913:

Receipts of eggs in New York market: Oct. 1 to Oct. 31, 1912, 4,056,119; Oct. 1 to Oct. 31, 1913, 3,850,961. Receipts of eggs in New York market: Oct. 1 to Oct. 31, 1913, 3,850,961. Decrease in receipts for above period 199,158. Average monthly trade output March to October, 1912, 392,000; 1913, 321,429. Average monthly trade output March to October, 1912, 392,000; 1913, 321,429.

The above shows a decrease of receipts in the market during the above period of 196,238 cases, and at the same time an increase in the trade output for the same period of 155,200 cases. Furthermore, on November 1, 1913, there was a deficiency in storage holdings, as compared with November 1, 1912, of 377,000 cases.

The present storage reserve, together with the receipts on the same basis as last year, would show a prospective deficiency in supply on this market of about 185,000 cases up to January 31, 1914, based on the average output since March 1, 1913. This, then, is the statistical explanation of why the wholesale price of cold storage eggs has ranged from 27 1/2 cents to 29 cents a dozen this month as against 21 cents to 24 cents a dozen during November, 1912.

These figures, together with the fact that the goods are not owned by the cold storage companies, but are controlled by a large number of competing dealers all over the country, should satisfy an unbiased person that cold storage is not responsible for the present range of prices. The inexorable law of supply and demand is the governing factor in eggs, whether storage or fresh, as in all other products. FRANK A. HORNE, President American Association of Refrigeration. New York, Nov. 28, 1913.

"FIRE AND FALL BACK"

From The Pittsburgh Post.

The loss of 3,294 saloons in one day in Ohio means that the purchasers of new goods will be compelled to elbow their way up in the saloons that remain.

VIEWS OF AN EXPERT.

From The Houston Post.

One reason why a man who aspires to be a big life insurance agent as well as to be big in life with well defined tendencies in that direction and the craze for office enables him to develop them.

WHEN BARNES QUILTS.

From The Syracuse Herald.

Next to Lincoln's Birthday, the day that William Barnes, Jr., retires from politics will be the day most deserving of celebration by the Republican party.

THANKS.

From The Syracuse Post-Standard.

Inquirers as to the sound of Huetka's name are informed that he will probably be out of office before the majority of us learn how to pronounce it; but the best that we can make of what reformer Mead says is "Wherethin," with lundy any sound to the "w" or the "ah."

SLAUGHTER IN THE STREETS.

From The American Practitioner.

Automobiles have already killed 29 persons in the streets of New York this year, or eighteen more than were killed in the entire year of 1912.

HIGH PRAISE FOR TRIBUNE

Colonel Bope Calls It "Wonderful Asset to Community."

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Pittsburgh, Nov. 29.—Colonel H. P. Bope, vice-president and general manager of sales of the Carnegie Steel Company and chairman of the Pittsburgh Industrial Development Commission, spoke in high praise of The Tribune to-day.

"Of course, there are yellow journals," Colonel Bope said, "and so do not have to go very far from home to find an example of this type of newspaper. But there are some, like The New-York Tribune, for instance, a paper of the highest type, which is a wonderful asset to the community in which it operates."

In the audience were five hundred sales managers and purchasing agents of the Pittsburgh district, who came to attend the first of a series of luncheons to be given during the winter season by the Industrial Commission. Colonel Bope was introduced by J. Rogers Flannery, director of the Community Trading Department of the commission, and at the speaker's right hand sat W. H. Donner, president of the Cambria Steel Company. Colonel Bope championed the business interests of the country as against the attempts of politicians and muckrakers to thwart the progress of American industry by the enactment of impractical legislation.

TEACHERS FAIL IN ENGLISH

Few in High Schools Capable, It Is Asserted.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—Dr. Franklin T. Baker, of Columbia University, was elected president of the National Council of Teachers of English at its final session here to-day. James P. Hosco, of Chicago Teachers' College, was re-elected secretary.

In an address Mr. Hoyle said that few high school teachers, whatever their scholarly attainments, were capable of imparting instruction in English. Herbert Bates, of New York, said that modern writers, such as Galsworthy, Bennett, Chesterton, Davis and the classics must be studied as well as the classics.

SOCIETY TO AID NURSERY

Dance at the Ritz for the Benefit of Children.

A dance for the benefit of the Downtown Day Nursery, whose aim it will be to furnish occupation and amusement for the children of the office cleaners in Wall Street, will be held at the Ritz on Tuesday.

Among the managers of the nursery, which is to be established in Cedar street, are Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Mrs. John Magee and Mrs. Frank Bishop. The ball promises to be a success, as many donors have been arranged for the night. The reception committee consists of Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings and Mrs. Harriman. The tickets, including supper, are \$7, and may be obtained at the Ritz or at No. 149 West 57th street.