New York Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1914.

Owned and published daily by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation. Ogden M. Reid, President; G. Vernor Rogers, Secretary and Treasurer. Address Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—By Mail, Postage Paid, outside of Greater New York:

Daily and Sunday, 1 mo.	$ .75	Daily only, 6 months	$3.00
Daily and Sunday, 6 mos.	4.25	Daily only, 1 year	6.00
Daily and Sunday, 1 year	8.50	Sunday only, 6 months	1.25
Daily only, 1 month	.50	Sunday only, 1 year	2.50

FOREIGN RATES.		CANADIAN RATES.	
DAILY AND SUNDAY:		DAILY AND SUNDAY:	
One month	$1.55	One month	$ .75
One year	18.50	One year	8.50
SUNDAY ONLY:		DAILY ONLY:	
Six months	3.07	One month	.50
One year	6.14	One year	6.00
DAILY ONLY:		SUNDAY ONLY:	
One month	1.02	One month	.50
One year	12.26	One year	4.58

Entered at the Postoffice at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

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.

No Delay in the Becker Trial.

The motion for a change of venue made by Becker's lawyers and its companion motion to hold District Attorney Whitman in contempt of court for publication of stories tending to prejudice the talesmen in this second trial were legal finesse of a well recognized brand. They deserved the denial which Justice Seabury gave to them, both on points of law and that further point of common sense which points of law do not always seem to include.

Becker can get as fair a trial here as he can get anywhere in this state. In fact, he can get a trial here under conditions which might suit his lawyers better than those which would prevail under many upstate judges, who are not so accustomed to legal finesse of this brand or so patient with it as are "metropolitan" judges. He will get a trial by a jury in the examination and selection of which his lawyers will have full scope and ample opportunity to protect him. Appeal from the decision of that jury will be possible, even to a Court of Appeals, which has power to weigh evidence, as well as consider law. A jury could not be impanelled whose members would not have read accounts of some phase of this case and speculated on it and the conditions in modern life which brought it about. The only way to avoid the conditions of which the defendant's lawyers complained would be to abolish newspapers or juries.

It is within the right of the defence to fight with every technicality known to the legal profession, and perhaps it is its duty to do so. Nevertheless, there must be cause for thankfulness in the fact that Justice Seabury set his foot on these particular efforts to complicate and delay the progress of the trial.

The Roosevelt Trip.

The interesting summary of Colonel Roosevelt's trip through the heart of South America shows it to have been a thoroughly Rooseveltian achievement. The obstacles were many and grave. Canoes were lost, one of the native guides was drowned, another was murdered, and progress was so slow in the early part of the river travel, owing to frequent rapids, that the party was cut down to half rations. Yet the expedition came through in good shape, with much collected material and one newly discovered river to its credit.

The identity of this river, as large as the Rhone or Hudson, according to the colonel, is still in some doubt. He seems to feel no question of the originality of the discovery. From the details which he gives it is difficult to pass upon the facts; the tributaries of the River Madeira, itself a tributary of the Amazon, are legion, and the cartographers have been busy with them for years. There is nothing at all unlikely in the idea that a river as large as the Hudson has escaped earlier explorers of this little known region.

If adventure doesn't come to you, go out and find it. That has been the colonel's motto for a good many years, and small wonder that he finds the world a corking place to live in!

A New Memorial to Washington.

A useful and admirable structure the new Washington memorial in the capital promises to be. The plan selected by the jury shows a dignified building designed with the utmost care to obtain the best acoustic effect. The main auditorium will seat 8,000, and it is hoped that the entire audience will be within easy reach of a speaker's voice. This is as large a number as can be accommodated in our own Madison Square Garden, and it can be seen how serious a problem confronted the architects.

The use of the ellipse is chiefly relied upon to accomplish this result, as well as to furnish an interesting exterior, somewhat comparable to our own round courthouse. According to the modern theories of acoustics, the ellipse conforms to the "line of equal sound" and permits the greatest number of auditors to hear upon equal terms.

A successful auditorium always involves an element of chance. This new venture to fill an old need in the nation's capital begins admirably and bears every mark of aiming toward a successful fulfilment.

Ambassadorial Humor.

Whatever Ambassador Page represents on any given public occasion, whether country or section or craft or business, that country or section or craft or business may confidently expect him to raise a laugh at its expense. The Ambassador wants it understood that he is viewing his background with a proper perspective, though he not infrequently accomplishes just the opposite result.

His latest exhibition of this genial, if slightly embarrassing, trait crops out in his speech at the annual banquet in London of the Royal Literary Fund for the Relief of Necessitous Authors. In reference to a literary career he has this to say:

"From the viewpoint of mere barnyard gumption it is absurd for anybody to start to spend his life writing. Gambling is more likely to yield a steady income. It is an absurd career and a foolish, foolhardy business. No man has a right to take it up who can avoid doing so."

No one will take umbrage at this remark unless possibly the gamblers—least of all his literary colleagues—but it is interesting to trace in it the identical vein of humor which led him into his recent indiscretion concerning the Panama Canal, which prompted him to tell his fellow magazine editors and publishers on the occasion of their dinner in his honor before he embarked for England that he hoped on his return there would be fewer of them, and which tinges the utterances in his book, "The Southerner," so distasteful to Senator Bacon, of Georgia.

It is perhaps as good a tribute as any to the sense of humor possessed by the majority of his countrymen that Dr. Page's propensities in this direction do not more seriously interfere with his usefulness as Ambassador.

In Memory of Those Who Fell at Vera Cruz.

There is reported to be an official desire in Washington to minimize the ceremonies here next Monday in honor of the seventeen sailors and marines who fell at Vera Cruz. There having been no war, the incident is a small one, it is implied. Let it be forgotten.

Fortunately, this city has acted promptly to do what it could to reject this idea. And it is now considered likely that the President and the Secretary of the Navy will both be present to express their appreciation of these men. This is right and proper. It is the contention of our administration that these men died in the pacific occupation of a custom house—doing police duty, not in battle. History and the American people will scarcely uphold this fine distinction.

In any event, the courage of the men who faced the snipers of Vera Cruz speaks for itself. A small engagement in a long record of greater warfare, it is of a piece with the stanch fighting spirit of our nation. The men who died in it deserve and will receive the tribute of a grateful nation's honor.

The Gypsy Moth's Invasion.

The invasion of Westchester County and Long Island by the gypsy moth constitutes its first real attack on this state. It was unknown here until two or three years ago; though it was ravaging New England, its outposts were unable to gain a foothold across New York's borders.

They are veritable Mexican banditti, these insects. They have done damage to trees and shrubbery in the Eastern states estimated at millions of dollars, and millions of dollars have been spent in fighting them. Every land owner here ought to assure himself that his own property is not attacked, and the vigorous campaign of defence begun by the Department of Agriculture should be pushed to a complete victory. The only safety lies in no quarter.

Police Reform for the Police.

It is perfectly true, as Commissioner Woods told the police at the meeting of the Honor Legion, that no outside help should be needed to clear the department of things unworthy of it. Such a sentiment should, and did, bring applause from the auditors, and should, and probably did, stir them to fresh resolve to fight graft and crime for the honor of the force.

Yet just as hearty applause at a police dinner not so many months ago greeted one of the four inspectors accused of grafting. The police stood practically as a unit against Mayor Mitchel's legislation to give the Commissioner power to dismiss without appeal a grafter or an incompetent bluecoat, although such a law could not have hurt the honest and diligent, and its absence inevitably must help the lazy and crooked. The police complain bitterly of a generally prevalent attitude of distrust and suspicion of them; and that attitude of the public's mind unquestionably is an injustice to the thousands of decent, straight living men who wear the uniform. Yet so long as those men directly or indirectly aid and abet the crookedness of the few—so long as they "stand for" grafting—there can be no change in the public's attitude. The police themselves could clean their own house, as Commissioner Woods tells them. It is their right, their obligation, to do it, and only when they do it will the job be tolerably well done. But a lot more energy must be given to it than the impulse to applaud the voicing of the thought.

A Children's Clinic for Delinquents.

The president and managers of the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys, reporting the other day to Mayor Mitchel and the Board of Estimate that it is undesirable to continue the school in its present buildings, recommended the establishment of a children's clinic and detention home to take its place. It is an important subject which is thus opened. This training school is the only city institution which cares for delinquent boys—that is, for boys who need discipline but are not yet criminals. It is the only institution to which short term commitments, favored by the judges of the children's courts, may be made. Its equipment has been condemned by the Board of Health, the State Board of Charities, the Fire Department and grand juries, so it is imperative that prompt action be taken on the matter.

Advocacy of the proposed children's clinic is based on two grounds—the desirability of an institution or school to which short term commitments may be made and the necessity for an institution for study of all children who come before the authorities before their cases are disposed of. Miss Davis, Commissioner of Correction, who is one of the board of managers of the training school, believes in the long or indeterminate commitment for delinquents, but is in favor of the clinic and detention home and its feature of short terms for those boys who need something which their home discipline hasn't given them, but not too much of it. The judges of the children's courts are all in favor of this short term for the boy who is unruly but not yet vicious. The necessity for some plan of study of delinquents—not hasty "sizing up" of cases in court, but careful observation and scientific investigation—has long been recognized by the judges and all who have studied the work of the children's courts. Chicago has its psychopathic institute for such cases; Minneapolis has a big farm and cottage colony as a detention home for the study of its delinquents; Seattle its department of research, headed by a physician, to make investigation of each child's case by a physician and psychologist and report to the judge before his action. This city needs a more comprehensive and scientific method of handling this big problem than it possesses. Its children's courts are a necessary part of the machinery, but their work must be aided and supplemented along the line suggested if best results are to be achieved, and the judges undoubtedly would welcome such help. The juvenile delinquent, properly handled, becomes an honest, self-respecting, self-sustaining citizen. Improperly handled, he becomes a gangman, thief, menace to the community. The institution suggested to the Board of Estimate would cost, it is said, about $250,000, of which about $100,000 could be realized from the sale of the training school's site. Such an investment is not big for the results certain to be obtained.

The Conning Tower

TO LYDIA.

HORACE: BOOK 3, ODE 9.

"Lydia, dic, per omnes"——

Come, Lydia, tell me on the low,
Why Sybaris is acting so—
You're all that he can see.
Why has he canned the outdoor stuff?
He never even chucks the bluff
He likes the great o-d.

Why does he duck the Mexwar talk?
Is he afraid his skate will balk?
He won't go for a ride.
Why does he never swim, or show
Some of Zbyszko's holds or so?
Why has he hit the slide?

No more he tells how Theodore
And he fought in the Spanish War.
I know your secret—hist!
You've hidden him, like Thetis' son,
Till now he cannot hold a gun,
And so he *can't* enlist.

V. B. B.

If there should be no war—and the wish is the thought's own daddy—we shall point pridefully to the article of our ex-Mex correspondent, Mr. Mawruss Perlmutter. Mr. Perlmutter left Mexico City just as the other correspondents arrived. He forecast that there would be no war, and him, he was *fertig*.

"'WHOM ARE YOU?' SAID CYRIL."

[From the New York Tribune.]

. . . a man whom the police said was Dumpy was the only marcher.

* * *

[From the New York Sun.]

"These," said Mr. Page, "include a dozen persons of our own time whom I would never have guessed needed help."

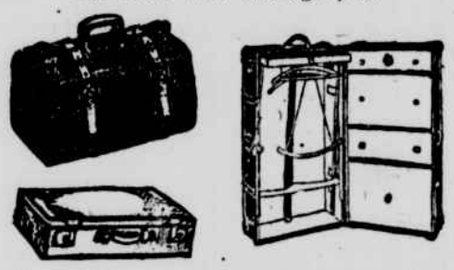
Yesterday Mr. Orson Lowell was trailing Mr. Reinald Werrenrath in the proofroom eluding contest, the score being 5-3. But a letter to Clem Lowell and the bulletin in front of the Washington Irving High School, to the effect that Orson Lowel's exhibition begins to-day, tied the score, which stands at 5-all.

Gwendolyn Stocking, in the revered American, enters this for the mixtmet championship: "But the steel was cast with a flaw. A tiny bubble working its way out left a fissure through which could be discerned one small oasis in a barren place—the love of poetry and that yearning for higher things which his own hardness sought to crush with a ruthless heel."

One of this Turret's acquaintances has just been inoculated against smallpox and wants to know whether she may dance the vaccixe. . . . You tell her.

"Huerta used to be the idol of the north, but he is that no longer," says the Beaumont Enterprise. Mexiconoclasm, as it were.

Our Own War Photographs.



The A-B-C mediators preparing to leave Washington, D. C., for the peace conference at Niagara Falls, Ont.

If we don't use "By and Large" for our threatened book of verses, we've three-fifths of a notion to call it "Songs and Snatches," as J. O. L. suggests.

CITIZEN'S SPRING SONG.

Scherzo

In Springtime every other year,
As sure as sure can be,
I get a bit of Jury Duty wished
on
me.

But sing a merry roundelay!
This May I frolic free;
I did my Duty last year and
They can't
get
me!

H. M. S.

If you doubt the puissance of Mr. Chance's team read, in the Journal, how "it was in the third inning that the Yankees pulled their triple play. There were two out and two runs in at the time." Any team that can pull a triple play with two out can win any pennant that ever fluttered in the free, so to speak, American breeze.

Yet we doubt not through the ages one decreasing purpose rubs,
And the thoughts of fans are saddened at the standing of the Cubs.

The Pittsburgh team's motto seems to be Safety First.

THE CRUX OF THE MEX SITUATION.

[From yesterday's N. Y. News Bureau ticker.]

HUERTAHSAYSKHEKWONTM2MMM

Sir W. S. Gilbert gave us a nice little ad when, in "The Yeomen of the Guard," he spoke of "Tower warders . . . each a bold contributory."

THE COMPLETE LETTER WRITER.

[Received by a sugar refining concern.]

Lakeville Ct. May 4th 1914

Gentlemans Co.

I received your receipt last week I thank you but you starch any come yet I been station inquire agent man he told not come where much obliged to you fix come here quickly but my have some before no more I want needing just now please you no postponed for me

yours Kindly Friend

CHARLIE WING

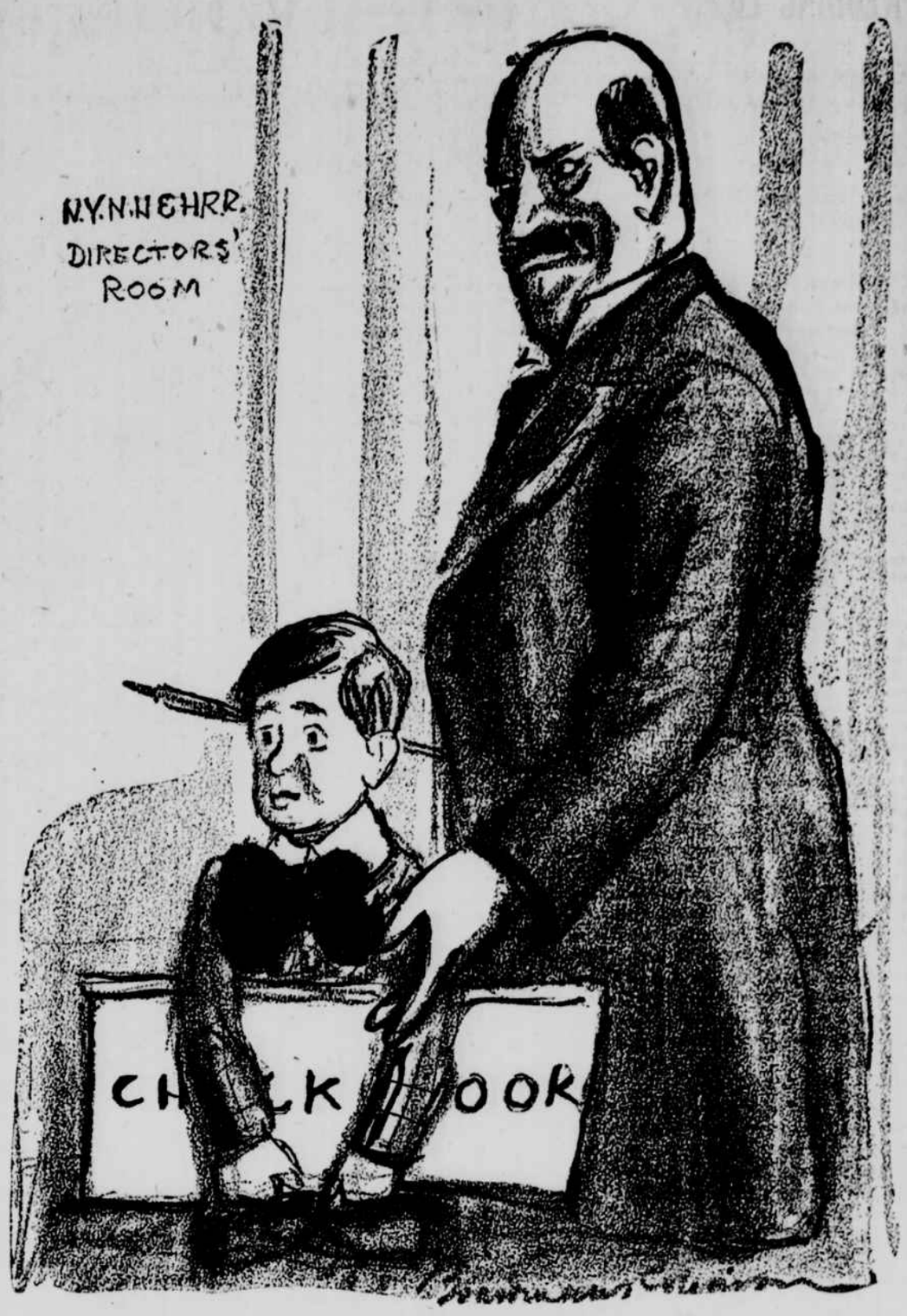
The B. of A., as has been stated, knew how the colyumist feels as he fusses over an ending.

From "Two Gentlemen of Verona":

"Write till your ink is dry, and with your tears
Moist it again and frame some feeling line."

F. P. A.

IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS.



——Gentlemen, Our Temporary Treasurer.

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

An Open Forum for Public Debate.

NO POCKETS FOR WOMEN!

A Review of Anti-Suffrage Fallacies.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The writer has always appreciated The Woman's Forum, but the best thing I have ever seen on the subject of rights of women is in to-day's Forum, under the headline, "Why We Oppose Pockets for Women." Only those who have lived where all citizens vote can realize how nonsensical are all of those "Whys We Oppose Votes for Women" which have been harped on for the past few years. Not one of these is borne out by experience or is based upon fact.

One of the more flagrant, not given in the simile in the article referred to, is "Woman's place is in the home." Every woman who has a home leaves it to go to places of amusement, to stores, to market and to church. "It will prevent them from bearing and rearing children." Statistics show that in Colorado, where women have voted for twenty years, the percentage of children over five and ten years of age to the women is among the largest. "It will disrupt families"; but Nevada, in which is situated Reno, the largest divorce mill in the world, is an anti-suffrage state and is completely surrounded by woman suffrage states, in which the percentage of divorces is comparatively low, and which have not shown increased percentages since all citizens vote. "Woman is so burdened with home duties she has no time to inform herself." The very performance of her duties of "bearing and rearing children" and keeping "her place in the home" affords her a better opportunity to read than men usually have.

THOMAS P. NASH.

New York, May 6, 1914.

THE SINGLE TAX IN CANADA

It Has Gained Ground in the Western Provinces.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In all the four great Western provinces of Canada—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia—single tax has been in various degrees adopted for municipal and provincial revenues. In the province of Alberta the government has made it compulsory on all municipalities and is also taking a small tax in land values for provincial purposes. One-half of this provincial tax is remitted on land that is cultivated. So far Alberta has carried the idea furthest, but in British Columbia and Saskatchewan, where they have local option in the matter of taxation, the single tax is almost universal, and the tendency is to follow the example of Alberta by adding a provincial tax on land values. The object is to encourage improvements, on which there is no tax, and to discourage the holding of land out of use by speculators by increasing the tax on it.

This system began to make way about five years ago, and there has been a steady increase of the application of the idea. In no place where it has been tried have they gone back to the old system. An idea of public opinion on the matter may be gained by the following items:

On March 13 last at Calgary, Alberta, was held the annual convention of the municipalities of Alberta. In an address before the convention the Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Public Works, declared "the single tax a complete success." A few weeks earlier the Premier of the province, Mr. Sifton, in an interview at Ottawa, said that "taxation of land values as the only medium of raising taxes is proving more successful in Alberta than those with the most sanguine hopes had expected." At the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, held in Calgary about the same time, the president in his address told the hundreds assembled that "the single tax was working satisfactorily and gaining friends." One newspaper report said that nearly every delegate seemed to be a single taxer.

The Sifton government in Alberta, which made the single tax compulsory, has been returned to power with an increased majority. In the other provinces the people have an opportunity to return to the old system every year, but nowhere have they done so.

Considering these facts and since there is no party nor any considerable number of people opposed to it, it is safe to say that it is to be a permanent system of taxation so far as Western Canada is concerned.

BOLTON HALL.

New York, May 5, 1914.

A REPLY FROM AN "ANTI"

Where the Ninety Per Cent Are To Be Found.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I am glad to answer the inquiry of "H. T. T." as to how the figures are obtained as to the proportion of women who do not indorse the suffrage cause. Taking the figures of the suffragists themselves—without questioning, as some do, that some recorded are under twenty-one years—and deducting this number from the number in the census of women over twenty-one, the result is as stated.

I congratulate the writer on her joy that the percentage is only 89 per cent and a fraction and not 90 per cent of those who are either indifferent or opposed to the cause.

Will the tired worker, who only wants to vote once to obtain more reasonable hours of work, tell us which party she would vote for to insure that desirable result? A former Governor of Colorado has said that in his state there has been no change in industrial conditions because women voted—but they are forced to use the same means that men have, trades unions and the like. I would remind her that strong influences are at work in New York to better conditions, as, for instance, the Consumers' League, which has brought about many changes already in making a working woman's lot easier.

We have to face the fact that in states where women do not vote, as, for instance, Connecticut, every law has been changed that was unfavorable to women, and in states where women have voted for years, like Idaho, laws are cruel, forcing workers to turn their hard-earned wages over to their husbands.

A WOMAN NOT A STENOGRAPHER.

New York, May 5, 1914.

THE COLONEL AND THE G. O. P.

Advice to the Republicans from a Progressive.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I would suggest that a good way to find out how many Republicans want Theodore Roosevelt to run for Governor would be for the Republicans to place his name before the voters at the next state primary.

The Progressive party will nominate T. R. and a complete ticket.

If the Republicans don't want to be last in the race they had better get together with the Progressives now and decide upon a programme.

This is a year when the people and not the politicians are going to have their way.

In the interest of peace, why not name William Barnes for Senator? He will protect the Constitution.

TWEEDLEDUM.

New York, May 5, 1914.

THE MINE OWNER'S POINT OF VIEW

He Is Declared To Be Doing All He Can to Safeguard Lives.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In a very strongly worded editorial condemning the attitude of the Rockefeller interests in the Colorado tragedy you make the following statement:

"And public sympathy is likely to be with the strikers because they were the victims of the final act of savagery at Ludlow and because every one knows how cheaply their lives are generally held by the mine owning corporations."

I will not attempt to question the general sentiment of your editorial. When the details of the deplorable conflict—other than the findings of a coroner's jury—are investigated and published your condemnation of the Rockefellers may be justified—and it may not. What I do question is this: What basis have you for launching such a gross charge of inhumanity against those in charge of the coal industry as a whole?

Coal mining is a perilous occupation. The death rate from accidents is necessarily high. The class of labor employed is virile and aggressive, accustomed to face death every day. In cases of dispute they do not always respect property, and the gentlest and most Christian mine owners (there are some) will defend their property if it is threatened with destruction. This has unfortunately brought bloodshed to the mining districts more than once in the past. What would you yourself do if a mob threatened your building with the torch?

A mine owner values a human life as dearly as any civilized man, and more than most, I suspect, because the tragedy of the death of the breadwinner is so often brought home to him. In cases of disasters it is the officials who are first to risk their lives in rescue work. Without state or government aid they are doing what they can to protect life. "Safety first" is the slogan in a thousand mines. The United States Steel Corporation employs a boss for every twelve coal miners, and their safety is his first duty. Under the law they might employ one boss for three hundred men. The rest of us are doing all we can with more limited means.

It is hard for the public to see why the miner's demands should not always be granted. The danger of his toil makes a strong public appeal. The "coal baron" is cordially hated. As a matter of fact has the public ever been given the figures of the last census report, for the year 1909, which showed officially that the net operating profit on the one billion dollars invested in coal mines in the United States was 2½ per cent, with no charges for interest and depreciation?

Tell the coal operators how to increase wages when they cannot earn the interest on their investments. Tell them how to borrow money to make their mines safer when the mining laws of a competing state are lax and any increase in the cost of coal will open their markets to their neighbors. Every state makes its mining laws as it sees fit. The laws of some Southern and Western states are a farce, and competing states must remain lax or their operators will be bankrupted. We have the United States Bureau of Mines. Use the influence of your columns to put the control of mining into its capable hands instead of using them to further stir up class hatred. Use them to take away the regulation of mining from the individual states and put every operation under uniform federal regulations, as they do in England. It would save a thousand lives a year. And the mine owning corporations who "hold lives so cheaply" will be the first to rejoice.

C. L. WATKINS.

New York, May 5, 1914.