

New York Tribune.

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1914.

Owned and published daily by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation. Organized by the Tribune Association, No. 134 Nassau St., New York.

The Money That Vanished Into Thin Air.

The Interstate Commerce Commission's final report on the New Haven Railroad will be disappointing to those who expected to have it shown that the New Haven was looted by some of its directors. The "criminality" of which mention is made is violation of the federal and state anti-trust laws. It is this which is called to the attention of the authorities. But violation of such acts is a crime for which convictions are seldom obtained.

And as for retribution in the form of civil suits, the sums which the commission mentions as recoverable at law, the commissions overpaid to Perry and Thorn, \$305,750; the money illegally spent in obtaining the Westchester franchises, \$1,524,072.77, and the Billard profits, \$2,748,700, make up but a small part of the total wasted, which is put at upward of \$65,000,000. It is true that the commission suggests the possibility of recovering vastly greater sums than these by raising the question whether stockholders cannot get back moneys spent by directors in violation of the federal anti-trust law. But this is only a question.

Still, the picture presented is shameful enough. It is not extravagant for the commission to say that it has revealed "one of the most glaring cases of maladministration in the history of American railroads." The waste of more than \$65,000,000 of the New Haven stockholders' money through the buying of possible competing properties at hugely inflated prices and through payments to politicians, lobbyists and others to influence public opinion and legislative action is a colossal scandal. And out of it Mr. Mellen does not emerge with the character which he strove to give himself on the witness stand. It was he who handled the money in the case of the Westchester franchises, and it was he who revived the matter of buying the Providence trolley after a committee of the New Haven directors had adversely reported upon it. This venture cost the road many millions of dollars.

In tracing the New Haven transactions further the Interstate Commerce Commission has not improved much upon its original finding, that many millions had "vanished into thin air." Had they thus gone before the very eyes of the stockholders it would not have been harder to explain than what actually happened. An insane belief in the magic of monopoly seems to have possessed Mr. Mellen and his associates as they went about buying everything that was offered at grotesquely inflated prices, apparently convinced that once a monopoly was created huge profits would follow, no matter what the investment. At least, that is the way the enterprise looks now, after a panic has brought the uncompleted structure down in ruins.

The great value of the publicity which the Interstate Commerce Commission has shed upon the New Haven will be in the warning against similar plunging elsewhere. There must never be another New Haven among American railroads.

Looks Like a Truce in Mexico. Things seem to be shaping themselves toward a period of truce in Mexico. It is reported that General Carranza has ordered General Obregon to halt at Guadalajara, instead of pursuing the Federal forces eastward toward Queretaro. Villa's troops have been moving back from the front for a couple of weeks and the Eastern Constitutional army is still investing San Luis Potosi. Possibly Carranza now thinks that Mexico City will fall of itself once Huerta is on the way to Europe and power at the capital comes into other hands.

Much bloodshed and destruction of property would be avoided if active operations against Mexico City should cease. Carranza has cabled to The Tribune that he will not recognize Carbajal as provisional President. There is no reason why he should respect a title transmitted by Huerta. But without acknowledging the validity of Carbajal's tenure of office he could still treat with the latter or some of his adherents for a peaceful transfer of control at the capital. Taking Mexico City by negotiation instead of taking it by force would strengthen Carranza's position, compared to that of any one of his generals anxious to pose as the military hero of the revolution.

A cessation of hostilities is therefore almost in sight. Nothing could be more welcome to impoverished and suffering Mexico.

Muddling the Apology Issue. Mr. Bryan's latest statement defending the Colombian treaty now before the Senate fails to meet squarely the question raised by most of its critics. That question is: Why should the estrangement which exists be ended by an altogether one-sided expression of regret? If both sides deplore the estrangement and its results why shouldn't each applaud the other for burying the hatchet? It takes two to make a quarrel. It ought to take two to make a reconciliation.

more mutuality there is in a reconciliation the sweeter it is to both contestants.

Mr. Bryan also stumbles when he tries to justify his apology by saying that "the expression of regret is identical in meaning and almost identical in words with the expression of regret to be found in the Du Bois memorandum." Whatever Mr. Du Bois may have said on his own authority in Bogotá, it is certain that the Taft administration never approved an admission to Colombia that the United States was exclusively to blame for what followed the rejection by Colombia of the Hay-Herran treaty. Colombia tried a hold-up and failed. Any apology in the new treaty ought to include an expression of regret by Colombia for the foolish and grasping tactics which precipitated the secession of Panama.

Croker in Placé of Uplift. The announcement by Mr. Harry W. Walker that Richard Croker is coming here in September to deplore Boss Murphy of Tammany should interest William Church Osborn and the rest of the Democratic uplifters. They started out to reform their party, and heard everywhere that the only way to do that was to retire Murphy. There has been much uplift since, but no retirement of Murphy.

It isn't to be expected that there would be much uplift if Croker really got back into politics. His methods are direct, not to say emphatic, without the suavity and courtesy which Mr. Osborn's uplift etiquette demands. But they are the methods Murphy understands. And some direct action might be efficacious where uplift has failed.

Pajamas for Street Wear. The men of Alton, Ill., or some of them, should deserve the patriotic gratitude of their fellow countrymen. Heartened, it may be, by the formation of the anti-collar league in Paris, they have shown their true Western disinclination to be outdone by introducing pajamas for street wear. In the light of this interesting innovation, how shrinkingly timid appears the French rebellion against the collar!

Both, of course, are protests against the fashions in summer wear set us by England, the land of fogs and chills. Why, indeed, should the male inhabitants of the Mississippi Valley shiver all day long in garments fit only for sub-Arctic wear? And, now that summer has finally reached the Atlantic Coast as well, why should we? It must be what Brander Matthews calls our "Colonial spirit" which up to this point has kept us in thrall to the hot, close fitting woollen suit.

Horace H. Lurton. Horace H. Lurton did not sit upon the Supreme Court bench long enough to get into the gallery of great Supreme Court justices. Time is essential in building up a reputation in that court. Most of the men who have exerted exceptional influence as chief justice and associate justices served terms of twenty-five years or over. In that category are Marshall, Taney, Story, Miller and Harlan. Mr. Lurton entered the court at an advanced age and in poor health and served but five years. His brief career recalls that of Howell E. Jackson, a fellow Tennessean, whom he succeeded as circuit judge. Jackson, a man of fine capacity, was also handicapped by illness, and died after a two years' service.

Justice Lurton was retiring, conscientious and modest. He did his work steadily and thoroughly under adverse circumstances and will be remembered as an efficient and faithful judge. There was a touch of historical romance in his appointment by a Republican President. As a youth he had been one of Morgan's raiders, and was taken prisoner when Morgan invaded Indiana and Ohio. His health was poor then, as well as later in life, and his mother got through the lines and personally requested President Lincoln to allow her to take her son home on parole. Lincoln released him from prison. More than forty years later he was named by a Republican President as a member of the highest federal court. His experience was a striking evidence of the knitting together again of the bonds which the Civil War temporarily severed.

Licenses for the Deserving. License Commissioner Bell seems to have found an effectual way to check the traffic in fruit, boot, black and newsstand licenses which has enabled some thrifty souls to organize chains of stands from which they drew profits while others did the work on wages. Hereafter licenses will not be issued to anybody engaged in other gainful occupation, and the licensees must themselves work at the stands.

As long as these licenses are regarded as the city's contribution to charity, to enable persons to make a living who could make one in no other way, it is desirable that they go only to deserving persons. There should be no pull in getting the licenses, and no possibility of anybody's making money out of a stand or two run as a "side line." Their profits are not large, but many a man could make a living from one who otherwise would become a city charge. It is certainly Mr. Bell's task to see that the licensees fall into the right hands.

A Wise Law Upheld. The point decided by the Appellate Division in holding constitutional the provision of the labor law forbidding women to work between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. was thoroughly discussed by the Legislature before the law was enacted. Working women contended at legislative hearings that their right to work at any and all times when it seemed desirable or necessary should not be curtailed, and legislators advanced the same argument. Yet the sense of the Legislature was, as the court's decision now is, that for the good of the individuals and the good of future generations it was wise and justifiable to prohibit work at such time as it would lead to impairment of the workers' health.

Women are seeking, and are obtaining, entrance into all forms and grades of work. They demand it as their right, and will be content with nothing less than recognition of that right. Yet to leave work open to them under all conditions which men must meet would be less humane than is the policy of modern labor laws. For protection of children's health and morals child labor is prohibited, not on account of the individual child but on account of the coming generations. On the broad ground of preserving "the health and capacity of future generations," which as Justice Ingraham rightly says, "is a matter of the utmost public concern," this law is a wise and humane one. If it inflicts hardship in individual cases, or conflicts with extreme individualism, it is nevertheless a proper measure for womanhood as a sex.

The Conning Tower

THE DESERTED HOUSE. Wife has down for the summer.— One thing I always have loathed:— Being a bachelor hummer.— Roaming the stairway unloathed.— One thing I always have loathed.— Dodging a heat wave infatigable.— Roaming the stairway unloathed.— Maids are no longer ubiquitous.— Dodging a heat wave infatigable.— Ouch! I have stepped on a needle!— Maids are no longer ubiquitous.— Who's to fetch drinks when I wheedle?— Ouch! I have stepped on a needle.— Deep in the layer of dust.— Who's to fetch drinks when I wheedle?— Who's to sew up what I bust?— Deep in the layer of dust.— There she will find me prostrated.— Ditty a bachelor hummer?— Everything seems devastated.— Wife has down for the summer! H. K. S.

It is the opinion of hundreds of summer bachelors like H. K. S. that woman's place is the home. There are linings of German silver, however. Another summer bachelor of our acquaintance says he is distressingly lonesome. "But," he gloated, "I can read at night now without feeling like Simon Legree."

THE TAYLOR-RICE GOLF GAME.

FRANK: I bet Frank, you will think I got a hole lot of nerve to call you Friend when I tell you what I got to tell you and especially after me sending you a telegram the other day C. O. D. collect and it must of cost you fifty cents because I asked them how much it would cost and they told me fifty cents and I was going to pay it myself but I found my sox was wore out and I thought while I was getting an other pair I might just as well get 2 pure and so the fifty cents that I was going to pay for the telegram with it was all shot to pieces. But that is not the worst. You asked me would I go and see this here putting contest between Grand Land Rice and this here B. L. that has not got no name but just initials and I was to tell you how it come out but I can't tell you how it come out because it was to be played tomorrow that is Tuesday but in stead of that they snuck out and played it to-day when they was not no body there to see them and I guess they must of been a shamed of them selves and did not want no body to see them. They was to decide is it better to look at the hole or look at the ball but as near as I can find out they might just as well look up in a tree the both of them and I guess may be I could beat the both of them puting and I have not never had to golf but in my hands. Well Frank while they was looking at the ball and the hole I was looking at the Giants and the Cubs and I had a glass of beer which they did not have no beer out to Skokie or wherever they played at. But I have asked Jimmy Crusinberry would he wire you how they come out and he says he would and he is a square guy who don't never say he won't do nothing and then don't do it like he said he would.

your old pal, RING W. LADNER. (312 words)

Speaking—as we were doing yesterday—of the Ethel of Ephemerality, there is Huerta's resolution to resign. THE COMPLETE SLANGLER. [From Shirley's "Lady of Pleasure."] KICKSHAW: I'll tell you in one word; my chief friend is—the devil! KICKSHAW: What devil? How I tremble! KICKSHAW: Have a heart! World's Imports Exceed Exports.—Tribune headline. Which shatters the theory of the Indestructibility of Matter. UNKIND CUTS. Unused am I to clinging mire; I've never even had the most infinitesimal desire. A fellow citizen to roast. But how can anyone refrain From casing poisoned arrows at Bill Sulzer who would run again? I wish you'd kindly tell me that. EDAR. To-morrow may be St. Swithin's Day. St. Swithin, you may recall, was the patron saint of double-headed.

THE DIARY OF OUR OWN SAMUEL PEPPS. July 11.—Up and to White Plains, where I did play at tennis with G. Rogers, and trounced him set after set. Played then with J. Miller, and we did indifferent well, and thence to dinner, where his wife, Mistress Gladys, and I did discourse of many things. In especial of truthfulness, and she said she did give credence to all I might say, which pleased me. Yet she well might believe me, for I do not lie to save for some great cause. I did try this day to read Henry Harrison's "Captivating Mary Carstairs," but could not take the least pleasure or interest in it, which I am sorry for, loving Henry very much.

12.—To breakfast, of a fine melon and some warmed wheat and some eggs with bacon and some chicken and a bowl of the best coffee ever I had away from home. Which put me in great content, so that Mistress Gladys and I did beat whomso we opposed, what with her skill and strength with the racquet. Met this day my Lord Mayor Mitchell's wife, and deemed her beautiful. A Mistress Nancy Vost did draw a picture of me, too, very good, and I did send it to my wife. To the office then and so home and to bed.

13.—Up and to Mistress Marjorie Trumbull's and with her to the bullpuck and saw 2 games, dull somewhat, but we did keep a banter back and forth that made the time go merrily. With her to dinner, and thence, alone, to my office, where I did find a plenitude of matters to be done. Did them all, and so home.

"Oh, hello," telephoned Dulcinea late last night. "Is this you?" . . . Well, I wish you'd leave me out of the column for once." We consented. "You know," she added, "people can get too much of a good thing." E. P. A.



THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN An Open Forum for Public Debate.

ON THE TRIBUNE'S ATTITUDE

T. Douglas Robinson Has Some Questions Involving Roosevelt Candidacy. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Thinking that The New York Tribune was doing what it believed to be for the best interests of the State of New York above all else, and that it was not placing partisan advantage before the welfare of the state, I have read with interest and care your leading editorial of July 9. Having read this editorial with care, I am now in a doubtful state of mind as to The Tribune's attitude and would appreciate an answer to one or two questions.

LET T. R. HEAD THE POLICE

"Conservative" Thinks This Would Suit Him and the Rest of Community. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The Mayor's first choice for the Police Commissioner was an approximately ideal one, but it is not strange that he overlooked the supreme fitness of that other Colonel who, aside from his supereminent qualifications, has had active experience in the office. The selection of Colonel Goethals indicated that the Mayor realized that the position could not be capably filled by an amateur in leadership, an experimentalist, a visionary or an "easy boss" kind of man. He apparently recognized the fact that the proper administration of the office required mental alertness, a determined will, a strong arm and a stiff backbone—a wielding of the big stick instead of a feeble deprecatory gesture of a gloved hand.

The present incumbent of the commission is a well meaning gentleman of a kindly disposition, rather inclined, I think, to favor the members of the force at the expense of strict discipline, but place the doughty Colonel in command, and he could be depended on to make all his subordinates toe the mark.

Although nominally only a colonel, who so fitted to control such a heterogeneous army, composed of men of diverse nationalities, of varying degrees of intelligence, as he or whom a "may be" kind of man. He apparently recognized the fact that the proper administration of the office required mental alertness, a determined will, a strong arm and a stiff backbone—a wielding of the big stick instead of a feeble deprecatory gesture of a gloved hand.

There can be no doubt that the Colonel would have eagerly accepted a nomination to the office if it had been offered to him. It is well known that his ruling passion, his all consuming ambition, is to keep himself prominent before the people, which is why he declined to become a candidate for the minor office of Governor. Is there any other office so conspicuous, of such magnitude, as that of head of the department charged with the enforcement of the laws in our world-dominating city? Does it not outrank the Presidency in the opportunities it affords for the exercise of the absolute, despotic authority so craved by the Colonel?

Just think what a boon would be conferred upon the whole country by the withdrawal of the Colonel from the field of politics! The party which he founded—the disturbing factor in political calculations everywhere—being deprived of its animating spirit, its raison d'être, would at once cease from troubling and give us who are weary of it a rest. CONSERVATIVE. New York, July 12, 1914.

Why Do Employers Fail?

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I heard recently a socialist program from the platform that labor gets one-fifth of what it produces and the master (employer) gets four-fifths, giving as his authority Carroll D. Wright. I would like to put this case before some socialist, taking as a basis a fact: employ two hundred hands, at \$2 a day. Labor would get \$400 for that day's labor and the employer would have \$1,600, out of which cost distribution, demerit, etc., would amount to 50 per cent, leaving a net profit of \$600 a day, and three hundred dollars in the year an annual profit of \$192,000. Then why so many failures where all you must do is to employ a few hands and become in six years a millionaire? Or are the statistics wrong which show about 90 per cent of those engaging in business fail? JOSEPH HENSCHEL. New York, July 12, 1914.

CONDEMNNS PARADE ORDINANCE

Wants to See Suffrage Parade on Sunday as Protest. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The recent ordinance relating to parades on Fifth av. is so grotesquely insulting to women that surely no honest man can fail to see the injustice and recognize the dangers to the disfranchised. Of course, as the "anties" say, our not having the ballot may help us when we ask the pertinent question, "Why does the suffrage parade interfere with business any more than parades of high and mighty muck-a-mucks?" Perhaps honest men, who pride themselves on the American woman's dignified battle for the ballot, will make good their boast that they will see fair play for her in her hopeless political position, but if all these things fall cannot women far and near make their parade in 1915 a religious parade and walk on Fifth av. on a Sunday? Surely their cause is holy enough to sanctify the march. No man or woman sees in the gaudy display of finery on Easter any sacrilege. Why, then, should not our women, in plain white, through the broad avenue in a magnificent and solemn protest against injustice and with hopeful hearts trust that the time is near when good men will see that equality for all is the highest religion on earth and that by their ballots they will announce to the world that the Empire State will in 1915 be a stepping stone in progress, not a stumbling block? HARRIET T. COMSTOCK. Flatbush, July 12, 1914.

PROHIBITION IN THE NAVY

Secretary Daniels's Order Upheld on Several Counts. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: A good deal of trash has lately been printed in the papers directed against Secretary Daniels's order abolishing wine messes on board naval vessels. Some of the fulminations have come from men who are peculiarly interested in liquor selling; others from habitués of clubs whose noses have a tendency to be bent; and others still from belated individuals who do not or will not see that all business, governmental and otherwise, demands more and more abstention from spirituous liquors. Much of this opposition to the order is factitious and does not proceed from naval officers themselves (all of them at least), for many officers are no doubt glad to be afforded a good excuse for not wasting money on wines to be guzzled by Continental convivial customers afford no criterion for the new Americanism.

It is preposterous to impute to Secretary Daniels political motives in his action—as the growling of the liquor lobby swears many votes, testifies. If he did have such a motive would it not be better to be right with the Anti-Saloon League than wrong with the liquor venders and users? However, it is this point attention of public opinion has long since demanded the abolition of the prohibition for the enlisted men of the navy, and why then tolerate the use of liquor all in the wardrooms? It is bad for the captain's aft, who are willing to deny themselves alcoholic indulgence (even if helped there to by a secretarial order) in order to be in line with the reasonable restrictions put upon the habits of the jacksies on the berth deck. To allow indulgence aft while prohibiting it forward is simply to create a social class distinction in the navy and that is the plain English of it for no military reason or consideration of rank justifies such a distinction.

When Mr. Abney, in all the history of civil wars, were "jealousies and rival ambitions" not in evidence among rebel chieftains? "Common sense should tell any one" that, with the moral support of our government, ones in Mexico City Carranza will be able to restore peace. Mexico will have had her fill of sat, and the issue of Huerta's regime will most assuredly be an effectual deterrent to all others of like ilk, who, to further their own ambition, might otherwise seek in like manner to seize the reins of power.

Furthermore, in his amicable settlement of all differences, arising from time to time, among his subordinates, and in the repeated successes of his army, which but for only 200 months ago consisted of only 200 men, adequately demonstrated his ability to control the situation.

So far as the so-called "exposures" of "The Herald" are concerned, they do not amount to a pinch of snuff. And, methinks, in a very short time these contumacious critics who have been heaping so much abuse on the head of our good President, will see the error of their ways and repent thereof in sackcloth and ashes. F. C. LOCKE. Monticello, N. Y., July 11, 1914.

The "Unfair" Business Man.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The President says "it is unfair to consider the Democratic party an enemy of business." Well, about 99 per cent of the nation's business men are then guilty of unfairness, for they certainly do so consider the Democratic party. GEORGE WATSON. Bridgeport, Conn., July 12, 1914.

AN OPTIMIST ON MEXICO

He Thinks Carranza Can Swing the Job When He Gets It. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Your correspondent H. H. Abney seems greatly perturbed lest the one directly responsible for the bloody war now devastating Mexico, "Butcher" Huerta, be deposed from office. He asks: "If their jealousies and rival ambitions have led them (the Constitutionalists) into quarrels at this stage of the game, what will the result be when they get full control of the whole of Mexico?" While there have been some differences between Villa and Carranza, there is little to indicate that "Pancho" ever intended to wage war on his chief.

However, I would advise Mr. Abney to delve a little into the history of his own country, particularly that period when our forefathers were staging war against the tyranny of King George, before again predicting with such cocksureness that chaos, anarchy and anarchy will follow in the wake of Carranza's triumph. There was no more cohesion between the various factions under Washington than exists to-day in the ranks of the Constitutionalists, if, indeed, as much.

Possibly your correspondent has forgotten that wellnigh calamitous chapter detailing the "jealousies and rival ambitions" behind the attempt in 1777 to make General Gates the commander in chief of the Continental army. We are not told, however, that the triumph of the boys of '76 brought chaos and anarchy.

Why, then, predict all kinds of disaster in Mexico upon the triumph of the Constitutionalists who stage war against the tyranny of King George, before again predicting with such cocksureness that chaos, anarchy and anarchy will follow in the wake of Carranza's triumph.

When Mr. Abney, in all the history of civil wars, were "jealousies and rival ambitions" not in evidence among rebel chieftains? "Common sense should tell any one" that, with the moral support of our government, ones in Mexico City Carranza will be able to restore peace. Mexico will have had her fill of sat, and the issue of Huerta's regime will most assuredly be an effectual deterrent to all others of like ilk, who, to further their own ambition, might otherwise seek in like manner to seize the reins of power.

Furthermore, in his amicable settlement of all differences, arising from time to time, among his subordinates, and in the repeated successes of his army, which but for only 200 months ago consisted of only 200 men, adequately demonstrated his ability to control the situation.

So far as the so-called "exposures" of "The Herald" are concerned, they do not amount to a pinch of snuff. And, methinks, in a very short time these contumacious critics who have been heaping so much abuse on the head of our good President, will see the error of their ways and repent thereof in sackcloth and ashes. F. C. LOCKE. Monticello, N. Y., July 11, 1914.