

New York Tribune.

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

Checking the Scandal of Unequal Republican Representation.

The ratification of the Republican National Committee's plan to reduce the inequalities in representation in national conventions will help materially to revitalize the Republican national organization. The reform effected does not cut as deep as it should have cut. It leaves a great deal of unjustifiable inequality in the distribution of voting power and gives too much encouragement to the sort of Republicanism which in certain parts of the country exists only for the purpose of producing national convention delegates.

Yet it will do a good deal to lessen the scandal of "rotten borough" control of the machinery of the national party. The delegations from the states in which the Republican party is only a stalking horse for capturing federal patronage under Republican national administrations will exercise much less of a balance of power than formerly, and Republican policies will not be shaped by the controlling influence of merely nominally Republican constituencies.

Under the plan just approved representation in the national convention will be reduced by 85 votes. Hawaii will lose 6 votes and Porto Rico and the Philippines 4 apiece, since their delegations will hereafter have the right to sit in the convention, but no right to vote. Of the other losses—89 in all—16 will fall on Texas, 11 on Georgia, 8 on Alabama, 8 on Mississippi, 8 on Louisiana, 7 on South Carolina and 4 on Florida. These are the states which have furnished the bulk of the trumped up contests with which national conventions have been plagued. In settling these disputes, which have had no basis in any real divisions among Republican voters, both the national committee and the convention have had to act with an arbitrariness which involved injustice. In most cases neither set of claimants represented anything substantial, and the interest of the party would have been best served by throwing both sets out.

Unfortunately the vicious habit fastened itself on the party of using these irresponsible votes for the benefit of the faction controlling the outgoing national committee. Such use was bound to lead to party disruption, and it was only a question of time when the abuses arising out of the manipulation of the "rotten borough" delegations would drive a defeated faction to revolt. As Chairman Hilles justly says, "the system of unequal numerical representation against which many states constantly contended was the legacy of years and of political custom." It is not fair, therefore, to charge the majority faction in the convention of 1912 with having taken unheard-of advantage of it. The responsibility for the secession at Chicago two years ago rested just as clearly on the national convention of 1908, which, though aware of the danger of continuing the old basis of representation, refused to alter it. But the unfortunate experiences at Chicago in 1912 must have convinced Republicans for good and all that the only means of maintaining a virile, self-governing national organization is to put control of national conventions in the hands of the actual Republican voters and to give each state a representation fairly proportionate to its Republican vote.

"The Hartford Courant," One Hundred and Fifty Years Young.

The first number of our friend and so distant neighbor, "The Hartford Courant," was struck off by Thomas Green on October 29, 1764. It is thus a dozen years older than these United States of America. It printed the Declaration of Independence as "news" and has played an active part in one hundred and fifty years of pretty absorbing history. It is the oldest newspaper in America with a record of continuous publication under its present name. All of which abundantly justifies its present week of jubilee and the very interesting historical issue, of which it has printed almost a page for each of its 150 years.

It would probably have been impossible for the founder of "The Courant" to conceive America as it is to-day. And it is practically impossible for us to put ourselves back in the life of 1764. To run over the excerpts from the files of "The Courant" is to recount the arrival of the whole paraphernalia of modern life. In the spring of 1825, for instance, it printed a cut of a locomotive with this comment: "Much interest has been excited and a great deal said of late on the subject of iron railroads and locomotive steam engines. We have this week produced a cut which represents a section of a railroad, the steam engine and transportation waggon, accompanied by suitable explanations." Railroads, telegraph, telephone, electric light, almost everything which makes our daily existence possible must be subtracted to give the life which the struggling colonies knew.

"The Courant" of the present in its daily service to its readers epitomizes the change that has taken place. It printed the Declaration of Independence on the 15th of July, 1776, thanks to a speedy courier who made the trip from Philadelphia in only eleven days. To-day, thanks to the railroads, the telegraph and the telephone, it gives to the citizens of Hartford each morning news of the entire world. San Francisco is nearer to-day for every purpose of communication than was Philadelphia in 1776. The thirteen original states knew far less of one another, had far less in common, than California and Connecticut have to-day. Thus the changes of 150 years are not only changes of convenience. They are changes without which a country of one hundred millions and forty-eight states would have been a political impossibility. The growth of the nation's press, as typified in "The Courant," was a condition precedent to successful national growth.

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them will represent 9,887 voters on the 1908 basis and 5,175 voters on the 1912 basis.

If a 5,000 minimum limit for each district were enforced and one delegate were allowed for a vote between 5,000 and 15,000, one additional for a vote between 15,000 and 25,000 and one additional for a vote over 25,000, the states in which the Republican organization is only nominal would still be over-represented. But they would be short of their excessive and dangerous power to nullify the will of Republicans in other states in which the party is more numerous and better qualified for leadership.

The best system of party government is that which recognizes most fully the democratic principle of equality in representation. Every voter should feel that he is getting a fair deal in Presidential nominations. The convention of 1916 should therefore complete the reform now half accomplished. It should put an end to the theory that a Republican voter in South Carolina should exercise from ten to fifty times as much power as a Republican voter in New York. It should put into effect a really equitable system of representation under which the unfortunate farce-tragedy of the convention of 1912 could never be replayed.

Defeat Murphy by Defeating Glynn.

As some Democrats have written to Governor Glynn, "the price the Democratic party would have to pay for your defeat would be cheap if Murphy's defeat could be accomplished in no other way." And Murphy's defeat can be accomplished this year in no other way than by Mr. Whitman's election. Murphy and Glynn must be defeated together, for a Glynn victory means a Murphy victory and a Murphy control of the bulk of the state patronage for the next two years, just as he has controlled it for the last four years.

Murphy control of the state has meant more than 4,000 more places on the state payroll in the last four years—among the jobholders two men, at least, convicted of crime, and many others who ought to have been. Murphy control of the state has meant an increase of more than \$2,000,000 a year in the state's payroll compared with what it was in the last Hughes year. Murphy control of the state has meant scandals in the Highways Department, scandals in the prisons, scandals in the State Architect's office, incompetents in all departments and a general era of grab and graft. Defeat of Governor Glynn and the Democratic ticket would be a small price for decent Democrats to pay to bring all this to an end.

Double Need, Double Aid.

There is much good counsel in the statement put forth by representatives of ten prominent charitable organizations, in which they urge the public to support the Red Cross work for Europe, but "without neglecting the needs of your neighbors in New York City." Every indication is given that this winter will be harder for the poor than was last winter. Already it is estimated that, because of business conditions due to President Wilson's "psychological panic" and the war's disturbances, there are about 200,000 unemployed in this city. As outdoor jobs have to be abandoned this number will increase. The municipal and federal authorities are making preparations to meet the emergency now. They will have to have much aid from the charitable and philanthropic societies.

Europe's need is great, and America should do her part in relieving the suffering there. Nevertheless, this aid should not be given at the expense of the sufferers here. Difficulty has been experienced in collecting money for local charities because contributions have been diverted to the European funds. This is no time to divert contributions from America's needy to Europe's. What is wanted is a broader generosity from all who can contribute and gifts large enough to enable this country to care for her own unfortunate while doing her share to help those made destitute by the war.

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The Conning Tower

Edelweiss.

A rose I brought from Fancy's bowers; She waved my offering away, And said: "The vows of youth are flowers, And wither like them in a day." Unheeded now her way she goes— My passion faded like the rose.

I trod the mountain-peak of years; Time's snowflakes mingled with my hair; My heart was free from hopes and fears— Then Fate unveiled a maiden fair. I sought the flower that will not fade, And brought a blossom to the maid.

Its fadeless bloom no message told; Flung under foot the blossom lay. She said: "It grows in Winter's cold, And Youth must have the buds of May. Your flower and you are of the snows— To-day my lover brought a rose!" GIOVANNI.

It may interest contribs to know that we are experimenting in type a bit. Filling a column of brevity is so absurdly easy that before we have a chance to say anything [ironic stuff] we are down to the base of the Tower. So we are having to-day's column set in minion—which may mean more work for us and may signify that more contributions can escape the Zinc.

Only the fact that we have a lot of space, however, causes us to chronicle that Ernest Cuttito is a Jersey City barber and that H. J. Kutz sharpens saws at Fairwood, Va.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Of type-rooms ours appears, perhaps, The chosen, the anointed.

WE'VE LOTS OF MINION FULLFACE CAPS.

And 12-point Antique Pointed.

If the Anti-Suffs only talk enough, they will cease to be. They will be like Riley's "Squidgumsquees" at swallows themselves." Follows an excerpt from the "Remarks of John R. Dos Passos before the Judiciary Committee, U. S. House of Representatives": "An attempt to destroy the barriers erected by God and nature between man and woman should not be encouraged. That this effort to demoralize woman should be checked; that this attempt to masculinize the human race should be thwarted, and that men and women should join in repressing an effort whose result will be to make men and women no better than beasts."

TO RING W. LARDNER.

Friend Ring: I guess you forgot the letter I wrote your boss last ultimo, (Sept.) about would he send me to Cambridge, Massa., next Sat. to see the Michigan play vs. the Harvards because I see by this n. y. m's sporten page you are in Ann Arbor sponging off of Yost and the Univ. of Mich. A. A. and having your expenses payed also. How you got the job I wonder on a e I read your stuff and what is there about ft. ball in it. Nothing, that is what there is. Anyone could say may be Mich. will win and may be Harvard will win what the people want is who will win and I can tell them and what is more I am not afraid to, because I am not no coward like some sport. writers. The lucky stuffs.

I am not sore I didn't get the assignment because I am going any how and will write a piece for the N. Y. Daley Tribune for my friend Geo. Daley of the Daley Tribune. I guess you didn't pull no laughs in your whole story as good as that and I bet your boss would say I wish we would of sent him instead of Lardners. And oblige

Yrs respaly

FRANK.

As the main trouble with Socialism is—or are—the Socialists, so the main objection to Vers Libre ar—or is—the Free Versifiers.

To Free Verse, as such, we offer no resistance. Henley's formless poems are fine and moving. But most of the Free Verse is a pose, assumed by bars too lax to find rhymes or too busy "cutting" to plane the joints of their carpenter-work.

Race Suicide and the Remedy.

BY DR. DORA MARTIN OF JEFFERSON CITY, MO. It's a disgrace to our American manhood That the insane asylums are jammed That there's no room for the feeble-minded And our penitentiaries are crammed; That our nation is going down Under "nerves and blood poison" fast And only clean men can redeem it And make our nation last.

We didn't ask to come into the world, But honest, we'd like to make good, And if many of us had half a chance We really believe that we could. If each church had a clean life center With Clean Life meetings you own. It would save many heartaches and criminals And many a happier home.

It is mighty hard to reform folks Or what they have done, undo. A million dollars can't buy new nerves While prevention is easy to do. A dime sent to this preventer. Jefferson City, will bring you aid. Will bring cure, and plans of prevention For holding a "Clean Life Crusade."

PET NAMES.

I had a little cat-boat Which never finished last, I christened her the "Bad News," Because she traveled fast. D. S. R.

The Complete Letter Writer.

Gentlemen:—Several times I claimed to see and talk with Mr. —, a your Agent, who sold me in exchange a — machine, but until now I get no chance to be satisfied.

He brought me an old machine, despite I bargained a new one, and then he charged again such a machine, bringing me home, when I get out, other machine that I cannot use because she doesn't work, and the same Mr. — knows that and tried it.

Therefore I beg you to come around some your representative and to settle such affair, giving an appointment.

Hoping to hear from you as soon as possible, With many regards, I am,

Let Us Make Ultimate Paragraph Hay in It! Soon Will Come Winter, without a Hoorary in It.

Do you opine that the clouds have forgotten us? Isn't this sunshine a trifle monotonous? A. G.

Whiles that the weather continueth fine, we shall go to't for our ultimate life.

METEOROLOGICAL CONCLUSIONS.

Speaking of weather—and where's an objection?—Yesterday's bordered on utter perfection. F. P. A.

THE GERMAN EMBASSY DENIES

No War Material or Anything Else Being Bought Here, It Is Asserted.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Referring to your article of the 23d inst., in which you state that Germany is making large purchases in the United States, mostly of foodstuffs, cotton and ammunition, I ask you to kindly publish in your paper a most emphatic denial of all such reports. Germany is not buying any war material in this country, especially not ammunition.

In the first place, Germany produces or manufactures everything needed in modern warfare in her own country; large supplies of cotton, wool, etc., have been seized in Antwerp, Tourcoing, Roubaix and Lodz, and, moreover, everything ought to know by this time that all shipping facilities to Germany have been stopped completely. PAPER.

THE PRICE OF EGGS

Only the Hens Responsible for High Figures, Says an Expert.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: As a reader for many years of your paper and a distinct admirer of its policy, editorially and from the news standpoint, I have read with regret your editorial of this morning entitled "Break the Egg Trust."

I am the owner of over thirty thousand chickens. The productivity of the hens varies very considerably during the year—the highest in the spring and the lowest at this season. A flock in the spring will average from 50 to 70 eggs for 100 layers each day, and at this time of year even the best tended flocks will lay but about one-tenth of that number. For this reason eggs naturally rise in price, beginning shortly after July 4. This rise in price is due not to trust manipulation but to the gradual decline in the productivity of the hens—that is, in the number of eggs laid.

The prices at present quoted for eggs of any and all descriptions—old storage eggs excepted—do not represent nearly the cost of producing those eggs in feed alone. This being the case, it will be easily apparent to any fair-minded person that it does not take a trust to rig prices. It may be of interest to your readers to know that it costs 56 cents per day in food alone to care for a hundred chickens. The figures represent an average covering over thirty thousand birds fed, and the supplier can purchase at wholesale prices. With an egg yield not exceeding seven or eight eggs a day, a schoolboy can compute that the eggs were costing 90 cents a dozen to raise, and this does not take into account labor or investment.

The wholesale market's highest quotation on the freshest kind of fancy new laid eggs is stated in your own to-day's paper at 52 cents, and the supplier can purchase at wholesale at from 33 cents to 38 cents wholesale. Storage eggs are quoted in the neighborhood of 25 cents, and that price is not sufficient to represent any profit to rig prices. It may be of interest to your readers to know that it costs 56 cents per day in food alone to care for a hundred chickens. The figures represent an average covering over thirty thousand birds fed, and the supplier can purchase at wholesale prices. With an egg yield not exceeding seven or eight eggs a day, a schoolboy can compute that the eggs were costing 90 cents a dozen to raise, and this does not take into account labor or investment.

The demands made resulted in the Boer war. The Boer war resulted in nothing good for good humanity, but only inferentially increased the possibilities for inferior humanity, brutish British outlanders to encroach on the God-fearing Dutch who had made homes for themselves out of African wilderness—homes to which none but themselves had any natural, moral or legal right whatsoever.

ALFRED LAURENS BRENNAN. New York, Oct. 14, 1914.

The Tribune wishes to remind its readers that anonymous letters cannot be printed in this column. For our readers' good and as an assurance of the writer's good faith, name and address must be signed in every case. These will not be published if the writer so requests.

ENGLAND'S BROKEN TREATIES

A Reader Presents a Lengthy Indictment.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Not because Scott Robinson on the 11th inst. cried out in the Tribune for facts and dates which, had he really desired them, he'd easily find in books on treaties, but because those that I here set forth are from treaties of great importance, and and therefore convincing as evidence against the common British claims of governmental honor, I append: Treaty of Peace, 1783; Article VII violated by the British carrying away 3,000 negroes; by inciting Indians to renewed depredations, and by not withdrawing British troops as stipulated. Treaty of 1794 (which was the result of Washington's final attempt at truly peaceable adjustments), violated in respect of American property rights, including the common British claims of governmental honor, I append: Treaty of Peace, 1783; Article VII violated by the British carrying away 3,000 negroes; by inciting Indians to renewed depredations, and by not withdrawing British troops as stipulated. Treaty of 1794 (which was the result of Washington's final attempt at truly peaceable adjustments), violated in respect of American property rights, including the common British claims of governmental honor, I append: Treaty of Peace, 1783; Article VII violated by the British carrying away 3,000 negroes; by inciting Indians to renewed depredations, and by not withdrawing British troops as stipulated.

Why Britain Is Entitled to Loyal Support in the Present Hour.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: May I remind those Irish friends who appear to remember nothing but the inhumanity and extortion from which Ireland has suffered of one or two facts?

For several decades English, Irish, Welsh and Scottish democrats have stood together for Home Rule and have fought side by side under the banner "The Land for the People." For all that time, to go no further back, an ever increasing vote has been given by the Liberals, Radicals and Labor representatives for the return of men to the British Parliament pledged to reconstitute an Irish Parliament; that thousands of Englishmen, Scotsmen and Welsh stood with Ireland in the demand "Justice for Ireland" when Irishmen and their British supporters were liable to imprisonment for "conspiracy"; that unity, not division, has now secured admission of the rightness of Ireland's demands; that the present British government has courageously respected its promises and adhered to its principles, risking the awful menace of civil war; and, having drawn the teeth and cut the claws of the chief antagonists of Irish self-government, it has forced through Parliament a Home Rule bill which, notwithstanding its imperfections, lays a foundation upon which Ireland can build firmly for the future; that Irish people living in Ireland, who can best judge of England's sincerity, have sent many thousands of their brave lads to fight side by side with the sons of England, Scotland and Wales against the empire's enemies; that the Munster Fusiliers, the famous Connaught Rangers, the splendid Irish Guards and many other Irish regiments fill columns of the casualty lists of the war; that this terrible slaughter is in considerable part due to a belief among German militarists that Britain was divided and unable to fulfill her pledges to Belgium or the obligation of honor to France; that France, now attacked, has always sheltered and befriended Irish patriots when forced to seek an asylum in exile; that to forget and to forgive, in face of sincere repentance and amendment, is one of the teachings of the Divine Sufferer of Gethsemane's garden of sorrow.

And, finally, that now, at any rate, is not the wise time, the right time, to weaken Great Britain and Ireland, or to refuse to recognize the right spirit of the present, reverting always to the evil deeds of past generations. I have seen the horrors of the evictions and have felt the bitterness enter into my very soul. I have stood by the good priest of Gweedore in London while he asked and got the support of great British audiences for his denunciation of bloodshed in his little West Donegal home. I have stood also by Michael Davitt's side in Hyde Park demanding justice for Irish patriots then in jail. I put Home Rule in front of my address to the British electors of Holborn Division. And every political organization to which I have belonged or do now belong has worked hard for Ireland and her people.

All of which I mention only to strengthen my appeal to Irishmen and men of Irish descent to forget, or at any rate to forgive, the past, and to do nothing to discourage the sons of Great Britain and Ireland who are giving their lives for great principles in the present struggle. GEORGE BATEMAN. New York, Oct. 25, 1914.

Where Colonel Roosevelt Belongs.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Why in the name of heaven doesn't Mr. Roosevelt go where he be-

A PLEA TO IRISHMEN

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THE COST OF WAR

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In reading articles in The Tribune for and against military appeals, I am reminded of Olive Schreiner's book "Woman and Labor," in which she writes: "Men's bodies are women's works of art. There is no battlefield on earth, nor ever has been, that has not cost women, in actual bloodshed and anguish, more than it has cost the men who lie there. The heaviest cost of war comes after. War throws upon the men expend in military preparation is comparatively light. When women's voice is fully and clearly heard in the governance of states she will end war, because she knows the history of human life. She knows its cost. Man does not."

The salvation of nations lies in the children. The present generations will go the way of all flesh and new generations take their places. Men and women of all races are being stirred up to never before to the need of training boys with different ideals. Our duty to humanity comes before our duty to our country. KATHARINE RUSSELL. Point Pleasant, N. J., Oct. 24, 1914.



300 years old, but still as charming as ever.

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

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ENGLAND'S BROKEN TREATIES

A Reader Presents a Lengthy Indictment.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Not because Scott Robinson on the 11th inst. cried out in the Tribune for facts and dates which, had he really desired them, he'd easily find in books on treaties, but because those that I here set forth are from treaties of great importance, and and therefore convincing as evidence against the common British claims of governmental honor, I append: Treaty of Peace, 1783; Article VII violated by the British carrying away 3,000 negroes; by inciting Indians to renewed depredations, and by not withdrawing British troops as stipulated. Treaty of 1794 (which was the result of Washington's final attempt at truly peaceable adjustments), violated in respect of American property rights, including the common British claims of governmental honor, I append: Treaty of Peace, 1783; Article VII violated by the British carrying away 3,000 negroes; by inciting Indians to renewed depredations, and by not withdrawing British troops as stipulated.

Why Britain Is Entitled to Loyal Support in the Present Hour.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: May I remind those Irish friends who appear to remember nothing but the inhumanity and extortion from which Ireland has suffered of one or two facts?

For several decades English, Irish, Welsh and Scottish democrats have stood together for Home Rule and have fought side by side under the banner "The Land for the People." For all that time, to go no further back, an ever increasing vote has been given by the Liberals, Radicals and Labor representatives for the return of men to the British Parliament pledged to reconstitute an Irish Parliament; that thousands of Englishmen, Scotsmen and Welsh stood with Ireland in the demand "Justice for Ireland" when Irishmen and their British supporters were liable to imprisonment for "conspiracy"; that unity, not division, has now secured admission of the rightness of Ireland's demands; that the present British government has courageously respected its promises and adhered to its principles, risking