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THE DEADLIEST OF ALL PARALLELS.

President Roosevelt's Decision on November 8, 1904.

"Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

President Roosevelt's Decision on February 25, 1912.

"I will accept the nomination for President if it is tendered to me."

An Object of Pity.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, vice President of the United States, is the possessor of this morning of our profound commiseration.

With all his native force he has been unable to master the boyish impulses that are so marked a feature of his very interesting character. This is purely a matter of personal psychology. Neither the very distinctly recorded pledge not again to be a candidate for and under no circumstances again to accept a nomination for President nor the ordinary obligations of decent behavior toward the loyal friend who for some not yet written reason now incurs his jealous resentment has prevailed over the selfish considerations, the hunger for the ears and eyes of the multitude, the inevitable ambition to be at the centre of things, the lust for power and primacy. We give Col. Roosevelt credit for semi-inconscientiousness of the despicable nature of his performance. He is probably able to persuade himself for the moment that he is sacrificing himself rather than sacrificing another. Such palliatives of conscience are easily procurable by a man of his resources. Nevertheless, we pity him sincerely all the same; pity him for the weakness he has shown; pity him on account of the place he has deliberately elected to hold in the pages of history.

Still speaking of the personal aspects of the case, the carefully delayed announcement of Colonel ROOSEVELT's decision to abjure his voluntary pledge and to betray the honest and able man whom he has commended to the American people as fit in every way to be their President casts a most unpleasant light upon preceding events. The adroit campaign conducted in his behalf but unrecognized by his authority, the diversified farming of radical and populist sentiment, the well timed steps of approach, the self interested precipitation of himself into the situation at what seemed to his consummate political genius the strategic moment, the recent abandonment of all reserve or common sense in the effort to outbid every other reckless agitator of revolution who is at present in the field—all the circumstances point to a continuity of purpose. Colonel ROOSEVELT's most patient apologetics can scarcely help wondering now whether the question as between temptation to ignominy and resistance and true greatness was not settled in his own mind months or years before he ever saw the names of the seven Governors—perhaps as long ago as his walks with GIFFORD PINCHOT in the outskirts of an Italian town.

The political consequences will probably be less appalling than the direct effect upon Colonel ROOSEVELT individually. If he should fall to west from the President that which is Mr. TAFT's by every right of reason and every rule of fair play and square dealing, Colonel ROOSEVELT will be one of the most ridiculous figures upon which posterity can bestow its amused contemplation. If by any unlikely chance he should succeed in his enterprise, it will be at the cost of much that men of honor and magnanimity hold dear than even office or power. The third term question will become vital and decisive. The question of gratifying indefinitely one man's ambition to rule will produce an alignment of sober patriotic common sense against hysterical personal adulation; and he must despair of the republic's future who can for a moment doubt the issue of that test.

The Children of Lawrence.

We recommend to those citizens of Lawrence, Mass., who are now engaged in an effort to prevent the exportation from that city of children whose parents are voluntarily out of employment a painstaking study of the legal questions raised by their project and a dispassionate analysis of its probable effect on the public generally. By what right do they say that children of strikers shall not be sent to other communities? And what counsel of discretion supports their action?

Massachusetts, in common with her sister States, has statutes under which it is possible to bring about the arrest and temporary imprisonment of practically any citizen. Perhaps some acute mind has found plausible legal warrant for the course that has been followed. Allowing this to be the case, can disorder be checked and permanent peace established by arousing the suspicion that the mill workers are to be forced to surrender by starving their children? This intention may be far from the minds of those who direct the defence of the employers, but have they given serious attention to the ease with which their acts can be misinterpreted and misconstrued?

The Lawrence strike, beginning with the inevitable economic effect of a highly praised "humane" statute, complicated by a perplexing diversity of languages, seized by agitators as an excuse for violence, has produced many strange incidents. We know of none more disquieting than the attempt to put an embargo on the movements of residents of an American community.

The Right of Buyer and Seller to Bargain in the Markets.

From time to time Judge ELBERT H. GARY, the chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, has uttered on his own account and in his individual capacity ideas on the subject of price-fixing by law which have given concern to the judicial.

To some observers it has seemed that Judge GARY, in attempting to manifest a spirit of subordination to the general principle of governmental regulation of interstate commerce, and in his desire not to figure as an obstructionist or a protestant against the legislative tendencies of the age, was merely going a little too far and thinking a little too loosely. To others of his friends and admirers it has appeared, we are bound to say, that Judge GARY was doing an exceedingly mischievous and unnecessary thing by thus opening the door of his able mind to so economically impossible and so dangerous a theory of the functions of Government.

It is the first step that counts, as well as costs; and this first step of maximum price at which men may sell and buy, to be ordained under certain exceptional circumstances by the Federal Government with regard to certain articles because they technically enter into interstate commerce, leads surely and perhaps swiftly to the full doctrine of legislative control of all prices in the markets and of all the transactions of trade. This is not regulation in the constitutional sense. It is the destruction of individual commercial rights guaranteed by the Constitution. It is socialism, and nothing else; for in case the power assumed to fix a price should be so exercised as to prevent the production by private enterprise of a necessity of modern life, there is no alternative except for the Government itself to undertake the production and distribution of that necessity.

A great many people besides Judge GARY, in their zeal to correct momentary evils by stretching this or that clause of the Constitution beyond its plain intent, are losing sight of the fundamental guarantee to which we have just referred. This will be found in the Ninth Amendment: "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people." The right of free commerce within the States and between the States at prices determined not by statutory or commission law but by the economic forces which have operated to fix prices ever since the human race began to barter and bargain is one of the rights retained by the people when they adopted their Federal Constitution. It has never been surrendered and will not be surrendered as long as our institutions remain on this side of socialism. It was not surrendered or denied or disparaged by the ratification of the clause empowering the Congress to "regulate" commerce with foreign nations and among the States and with the Indian tribes. If it had been surrendered and not retained at that time this Government would have been not republican but socialistic from the start.

Fairness to Judge GARY leads us to point out that the price fixing project which he has embodied in the bill prepared by him and sent last week to the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce does not loom very large in the measure. The bill creates a Federal commission similar to the Interstate Commerce Commission to supervise all interstate corporations other than common carriers, enforced jurisdiction, it seems, in the case of concerns capitalized at \$10,000,000 or more, voluntarily accepted jurisdiction in the case of smaller corporations which choose to take a Federal license. The bill aims to prevent monopoly by requiring that any corporation now doing more than half of the total business of the same character in the United States must have the permission of the Corporation Commission before it can lawfully expand its business by purchasing that of a competitor. The bill further provides machinery for the investigation and control of the licensed corporations, for the prevention of attempts to monopolize, and for the forfeiture of license in case of contracts or conspiracies in violation of the Sherman act. The price-fixing proposal appears only in the sixteenth section, and there only in this superficially mild form:

"Any corporation licensed hereunder may apply to the commission at any time for a determination as to whether or not any proposed action of such licensee would unduly restrain trade or commerce or create a monopoly; and the commission shall thereupon investigate and make an order allowing or prohibiting such proposed action, and any action taken by any corporation pursuant to such order shall be lawful, but such order as to its future operation

shall be subject to revocation upon notice. In connection with any order allowing such proposed action and as a condition of granting the same the commission may fix the maximum prices of any products with reference to which the order is made, if in the judgment of the commission the fixing of such prices shall be necessary to prevent a monopoly or an undue restraint of trade or commerce; and the prices so fixed shall govern the said licensee so long as the order is in force."

On the surface, Judge GARY's bill introduces the fixed maximum price only as a condition of the Government's consent to something which the licensed corporation has asked the Government's permission to do. Really, the bill confers upon the proposed commission authority for which there is no warrant in the Constitution or in public policy with regard to governmental interference with market prices; and the proposal therefore justifies the severest things that can be said of it as a mischievous beginning, leading or misleading to dire consequences.

How to Escape Pneumonia.

Whether March comes in as a lion or as a lamb its pneumonia generating winds have become legendary. As in most legends, there is a mingling of truth and error in this one. Although there exists an unexplained reason for the development of pneumonia infections through colds, medical men believe that this very common yet obscure affection has a predisposing cause of pneumonia. Its extreme fatality—being next to tuberculosis the most fatal of all diseases in this city—demands that certain misunderstood elements in its causation be made clear to the public.

In all infectious diseases there must be a receptive soil as well as an infecting agent. Imperfect hygiene is a well known factor in the multiplication of disease germs. The pneumococcus, which is the chief germ in pneumonia, is present in the mouths of many persons in perfect health. Only when the soil is receptive for its invasion of the blood does this dreaded disease develop. Bleak winds, rains, inclement weather with low temperature, are so commonly prevalent when pneumonia is epidemic that these are charged with producing it by the development of colds.

People seem to lose sight of the fact, however, that whenever the weather becomes inclement they fortify themselves against it by increasing the obstructions to the penetration of cold air, by stirring up the furnaces to their utmost capacity and avoiding as far as possible contact with the "raw air." The result is a lowering of vitality which enhances the penetrating qualities of disease germs into a system which has been exposed to baked air, rendered more or less foul in the tenement dwellings especially by being rebreathed. Then if the demands of business or pleasure impel persons to venture out into the inclement weather colds are easily contracted and pneumonia develops.

During the summer months colds do not produce pneumonia, but intestinal troubles. The individual revels in fresh air. Exercise is taken, life is outdoors, the pneumococcus finds an infertile soil. The lesson from this remarkable fact would seem to be that despite the inclement weather a small upper portion of one or more windows should be always open night and day, and several times during the day each room should be closed and thoroughly ventilated. This may not be practicable in the dwellings of some people, but in all houses the upper part of one or more windows may always be open sufficiently to admit fresh air.

Just as in the treatment of consumption and pneumonia the patient is never exposed by physicians to fresh air even in the coldest weather with great benefit, while the body except the face is well protected, so will it prove beneficial in the prevention of pneumonia to add warm clothing during the day and blankets and paper non-conductors at night to meet the discomforts of cold, rather than to add coal to the stove and prevent the entrance of cold air by closing the windows. Draughts predispose to colds; these may be avoided by weather strips or other protection, while a well fitted board is placed under the lower sash for the purpose of admitting air without draught.

A word to the wise is enough!

A River of Northern New York.

Let us be patient. Humor, says the Nepal proverb, deadens a multitude of chins; and at the worst go to one of the noblest of the free universities of this town, the American Museum of Natural History. You don't even have to go inside. Look under the archway of the main entrance. There yawns the new acquisition of the Museum, the old memorial of an earth which had not settled down into the standstill stage, a planet which had known fire and ice and been uncommonly uncomfortable and progressive. Some 40,000 or even 50,000 years ago, for these centuries and millenniums are as easy to throw in as figures in a straw vote, a stream, a muddy, roaring stream, was splashing and writhing, worrying the boulders, grinding out sand, coughing foam, somewhere under the cap of ice which hid northern New York. It swirled and eddied, it hustled and rustled, it gurgled and chortled, it belloved through air holes, if it had been the Amazon married to the Congo it couldn't have felt itself a more influential member of the water system of the world. It was busy as the devil in a gale of wind, it dreamed of breaking out and flooding the earth.

Well, under the archway of the main entrance of the American Museum of Natural History is now on view the result of all that energy: a hole. The ambitious river "deposited" itself, as Dr. WILLIAM EVERETT would say, "in a cavity."

An admirable instructor for the detective force of this town. Probably a great number of persons cherish an opinion not unlike this. We have never been overcome with enthusiasm for the quality of the brains devoted regularly to thieving, but we do not think they are inferior to those of the monsters of the imagination who inhabit the topography of mystery untraveled by a make-believe agent, both conceived in the same mind, offers not a few points dissimilar to the incidents of everyday life. We wish that CONAN DOYLE might be induced to act as an agent of Scotland Yard for a year and then to compile his record of successes and failures in comparison with those of another reasonably acute man.

For "the genuine rule of the people" substitute "the genuine rule of THEODORE ROOSEVELT" and you have an accurate statement of one of the principles for which he has stood and for which he now stands, and the ways will endeavor to reduce to action.

It is obvious that the merchants who have most recently appealed to the authorities for the extension of the present subway routes desire to promote prosperity in the sections of the city where their shops lie and the general benefit of the community. They confess their ignorance of the real object of future transportation facilities when they say that the first consideration of importance is "construction of subways over routes which will best serve the convenience of the traveling public." They ought to know that the only really important thing in laying out a subway route is to injure some combination of investors. When even intelligent business men have such distorted notions of the true policy of public improvement it is difficult to be patient with them.

THE MAIN AND MOST IMPORTANT ISSUE WHICH THE DEMOCRATS ARE FIGHTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Now that the Peerless Nuisance has been quieted, at least temporarily, though it is to be hoped permanently, the House of Representatives can devote itself to the public affairs which sadly need attention.

The Democrats carried the election which put the members of the present House in position on the promise of economy, and it is the duty of the House to see that economy is enforced. The extravagance of the present administration and the preceding administrations must be corrected. Economy is hard, and especially after a period of extravagance.

Economy in every branch of the public service should be the watchword, and Mr. Underwood and associates should have full support in every programme they outline. Economy is by all odds the most important subject of the day, and no party can sustain or expect support that does not show its earnest effort to meet the expectations of the people.

The present House is pledged to economy, and a failure to redeem the pledges made to the country will result in the overwhelming repudiation of the Democratic party which will show an opportunity to exhibit wisdom and patriotism.

E. T. W. NEW YORK, February 25.

Getting Nearer to Pure Socialism.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Would it not be well to analyze the proposed plan to have the Government fix the rate of wages, the hours of labor and the price of products?

In order to have this political scheme adopted it will be necessary to show the workers that they will get more wages for less time and to convince all consumers that the Government will make lower prices. Let some one harmonize that cost problem. The mere saying will not make it so. The people will demand facts, not fluff. Let the Government stop the campaign of declamation and furnish an itemized bill of particulars.

They should also illustrate how to regulate the price of foreign goods when the price is lower than domestic figures fixed by the Government. The foreign price will be an important consideration.

CHARLES S. SMINCK. PLAINFIELD, N. J., February 24.

The Front Seat of the Taxicab.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—There is a provision in the taxicab ordinance that prohibits two men from riding on the front seat of a taxicab. Judging from the number of taxis with two men on the seats that one sees running about the city streets, the police do not enforce this provision of the ordinance very strictly.

If they did the recent taxicab hold-up would not have taken place, for the first seat of that would have been occupied by the driver and the second man dismount. The chauffeur of that taxi is quoted as saying that the taxicab passed two or three policemen on the street.

The corps of inspectors connected with the license bureau are at a disadvantage in trying to enforce that provision of the ordinance. These inspectors have to sit on the seat of a taxicab. If one of them happens to be on hand when two men are about to climb on the seat of a taxi the second man can drop off when challenged and the first man will get away with the chauffeur. The inspector is forced to accept any excuse, as long as the two men were not on the seat when the taxicab was in motion. Any one who has the right to climb on the seat of a taxicab has the right to sit on it at a standstill. It is one of the ten cases the inspector is positive that if he had not happened along the two men would have driven off on the taxicab, but he cannot prove that it was their intention to do so.

The bicycle, motorcycle and mounted police are the only ones who can deal effectively with violations of this provision of the ordinance. Spotters should be stationed at the corners of the five-chase and take the offenders to the police station.

TAXI. NEW YORK, February 25.

Kansas Musical Criticism.

From the Wellington News. The only difference is that in the drama they hang the villain with a rope and in grand opera they strangle the audience with the chord. It never, no never again, leave the Metropolitan Orchestra and the Italian Boys Band for grand opera.

THE HAT IN THE RING.

Pertinent Remarks on the Doctrine of the Recall of Decisions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—I believe that there is such a thing as the science of government, and that the knowledge of that science is not possessed by all citizens. I am a busy man and have little leisure to devote to the study of political problems, however great my interest may be therein. I am willing as a member of the body of voters to elect to office such executives and judicial officers to carry on for me the work of government, to develop the science thereof and to make such progress as may be consistent with healthy growth.

I do not desire to make laws, because I have not the time, training or capacity necessary to determine what may be wise and just laws. I do not desire to enforce the laws, because I have paid policemen, the sheriffs and the militia to do that. I do not desire to interpret the laws, because I have no legal equipment, nor is my faculty of logic and reasoning developed to a high degree. When I had a pain in my side last year my doctor said I had appendicitis and that I must be operated on. I did not operate on me at once. I did not like his decision, but I did not substitute my judgment for his, and I did not have time to study medicine to determine whether he was right or not. So I let him operate. If I had not I would be a dead man now.

When we get the mob recalling the decisions of Judges we shall have the mob clamoring to recall the decisions of Juries.

A BIRNY FLEMING. NEW YORK, February 24.

Music by the Wind Instruments.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—The tongue twister "concur" what is the most graceful piece of human furniture to throw in an arena? A glove as in the old time, a handkerchief as in the bull ring, a sponge as in boxing contests, or a dose of British sea-water contributed to the British Evangeical Alliance conference? May I add to this that as many people believe that weather indications never lie it would be interesting to know if at the time of the recent, but most probably not the last, of the Colonel's throwings of his hat the British sea-water was also playing in Columbus the "Hat's March"? H. H. L. NEW YORK, February 24.

Ardent Approval From the Bar.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—The suggestion of Our Great Leader as to the recall of judicial decisions is a wonderful example of his infallible judgment as to the needs of the country.

It will be in future the leading feature of the practice of the law. In many cases in which a brutal landlord or mortgagee has forced his clients into the streets, notwithstanding their promises which they were actually fulfilling, the opportunity of the present administration must be corrected. Economy is hard, and especially after a period of extravagance.

Economy in every branch of the public service should be the watchword, and Mr. Underwood and associates should have full support in every programme they outline. Economy is by all odds the most important subject of the day, and no party can sustain or expect support that does not show its earnest effort to meet the expectations of the people.

The present House is pledged to economy, and a failure to redeem the pledges made to the country will result in the overwhelming repudiation of the Democratic party which will show an opportunity to exhibit wisdom and patriotism.

E. T. W. NEW YORK, February 25.

Inquiry From a Friend of Sport.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—THE SUN informs us that Roosevelt's hat is in the ring, and I would like to ask if it is too late to send on some towels, a bucket of water and some salt.

BOSTON, February 24. C. J. J.

The Hat, the Ring and the "Outlook."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—There seems to be one reasonable motive for Roosevelt's actions: He is striving for continued notoriety.

His actions he proposes to exploit for the benefit of the "Outlook." In this last he much resembles Bryan in the Commoner. Is it possible that so-called "statesmen" can be governed by such sordid methods?

PROVIDENCE, R. I., February 23.

The Infallible Majority Vote.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Yesterday I read an editorial in "The Outlook" entitled "The Infallible Majority Vote." If the doctors, learned in medicine, are unable to agree on this, then the forum should be the people. Let us have a referendum vote.

There are a few very moments in a man's existence when he experiences so much of ludicrous distress or meets with so little charitable commiseration as when he is in pursuit of his own hat. G. H. R. MONTCLAIR, N. J., February 24.

Small Communities and the Cost of Living.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Here are several examples of pleasant ways of beating the high cost of living. Four friends in the city took an apartment and shared all expenses, and figured that their expenses were thus reduced at least one-third. Two of them were married, one read aloud from standard books, newspapers and the magazines, while another presided in the kitchen and provided breakfast and dinners. Sundays and holidays were spent in taking long walks and visiting places of interest, and vacations were spent in camp in the mountains.

Five acquaintances maintain a "community of interest" farm, and each one has a specialty. One raises the chickens, another potatoes, the third attends to the garden truck, while the fourth takes care of the trees and growing fruit and the fifth has charge of the stock.

GEORGE WINTERHOP ALNSWORTH. GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS., February 25.

A Brooklyn Preadamite.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—There is quite some talk in the daily papers about women's suffrage. If it should ever come to pass that women be allowed to vote it should be inserted in the law that those who want to vote must have their eyes cut out and wear a derby hat. Then we could tell who voted and who didn't.

THE ADANA MASSACRES.

Responsibility of the Young Turks and Known Kiamli Pasha.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—There is a picture in the round of the newspapers, one might say almost all over the world, of the group on board the steamship Medina at Port Said on her outward bound voyage to India. In this group the Queen of England and Kiamli Pasha are shown seated on two chairs, one alongside of the other, and the King of England standing behind Kiamli Pasha's chair.

Now it has become well known and established beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Armenian massacres of April, 1909, were planned, prepared and organized by the constitutional Government of Turkey and carried out under its authority; and the first act of the Young Turks on coming into power was to order the second massacre of Adana. Kiamli Pasha, as he is better known in Constantinople, Ingiz Pasha, belonged to one of the two groups which were themselves deliberately murdered, according to the most correct computation, about fifty thousand innocent Armenians, and plucked at least a hundred thousand into homelessness and starvation.

The Armenians, the very race whose men had helped and joined in the work of establishing the Constitution of Turkey, were exterminated as they had been rats and vermin, although they were just as much human beings as the rest of the nations of the earth. The massacres of 1909 like all the others that had preceded them were simply murder of the most diabolical kind on the most gigantic scale that the world has known. The law of England passes sentence of death on a murderer, and any man convicted of a single crime of taking one fellow creature's life is sentenced to ignominious death in all civilized countries.

What I wish to know is this: Does British public opinion condone this picture of the group on board the steamship Medina? Does the Church of England condone it? Does the British Peace Society contribute to the British Evangeical Alliance conference? Do all the peace, benevolent and religious societies in Great Britain condone it?

The question is a very important one at the present time, and it is a matter of life or death to the Armenian people. There is a very real danger of massacre by the Turkish Government on every side in Armenia, and there is more emigration to the United States and elsewhere now of Armenians fleeing for their lives from the impending calamity than at any time since 1909.

It is also an absolute fact that to-day every Turk looks upon the Armenian massacres as a triumph of Islam over Christianity and every Turk is gratified to know that the power of Christianity in Turkey is being steadily and rapidly destroyed.

THE CAVALRY FORCE.

AS THE ONLY EFFECTIVE MOUNTED BODY IT SHOULD BE RETAINED INTACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Our cavalry should not be reduced. Until peace is even thought of. Five regiments are permanently absent from the United States. The reduction of the force to ten regiments of certain garrison posts. It would prevent the establishment of any cavalry brigade posts or further increase of any garrison of cavalry. It would necessitate the abandonment of certain garrison posts, such as Fort Knobel, Fort Reno, Fort Hancock, and Fort Koyal, Va. The industry of breeding horses suitable for mounted service, already suffering by adverse legislation, would be further discouraged.

The regular infantry and the organized militia number 124,405. The regular cavalry on January 1 last was approximately 12,000, and the organized militia cavalry approximately 4,200. State troops are composed almost entirely of infantry, as it is most needed to preserve an interior order, is the easiest to train and the cheapest to support. Therefore most of the new militia cavalry troops are poorly mounted and ill equipped.

Last year during the Mexican uprising practically all the available cavalry of the United States was called into service. Had it been necessary to cross over we should have been woefully short in mounted troops. Cavalry is a most important arm, no more so extemporized than field artillery can be. It is imperative to have a large number of well equipped cavalry troops of our country and to the double role of our cavalry in the future, the cavalry force should be larger in the United States than in other countries. In fact our cavalry is the smallest in the world.

The cavalry is expensive, but it is absolutely essential. When required it is most needed to preserve an interior order, is the easiest to train and the cheapest to support. Therefore most of the new militia cavalry troops are poorly mounted and ill equipped.

It is imperative to have a large number of well equipped cavalry troops of our country and to the double role of our cavalry in the future, the cavalry force should be larger in the United States than in other countries. In fact our cavalry is the smallest in the world.

The Fine Art of Generalization.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—The Honorable Master Will Allen White of Emporia, Kan., author of 2000 "The Fine Art of Generalization," dropped into New York the other day and after seeing one woman get out of one taxicab remarked in the fulness of his dogmatism, that there are no handsome women in New York.

He says himself he cut 100,000 words out of "A Certain Rich Man," and any Will Allen White that will do deserves praise. He might have published the entire work in an assertion that there are no handsome women in New York, based on seeing one woman get out of one taxicab, seems slightly extreme. He might have walked up and seen two women get out of two taxicabs, at least.

P. P. B. BOSTON, N. Y., February 25.

The Skaters Across the Sound.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—It was not until the little letter that I sent THE SUN, which was published in the issue of February 18, 1912, appeared in the New Haven Register this evening that I noticed that I had made a mistake in the place where the young men skated from Manhattan to Long Island, and not from Milford to Long Island. I should have stated that the Sound between Greenwich, Conn., and Long Island is only six to eight miles wide. The distance across the Sound at Milford is nearly sixteen or seventeen miles wide.

I regret very much that I made the error, but it proves that every one reads THE SUN.

MILFORD, Conn., February 25.

The Normans in England.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—There is no good history of the Normans in England. Their qualities are not appreciated. Shakespeare and Walter Scott were the only English authors who would imbue the Normans spirit. They were in the field of fiction, which is not history. That is why the Celtic ideas. He had the French understanding, but he would not choose to believe it. One of my countrymen should write the history of the Normans. OVIDA LA GARDE. NEW YORK, February 25.

TO BEGIN MONEY TRUST INQUIRY THIS WEEK.

Banking and Currency Committee May Retain S. S. Gregory as Counsel.

TO PROBESTOCK EXCHANGES.

Inquiry Will Be Conducted Along Conservative Lines—No Spectacular Hearings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—S. S. Gregory of Chicago, president of the American Bar Association, and Edgar H. Farrar of New Orleans, former president of that organization, are under consideration for appointment as counsel to the Committee on Banking and Currency, which will begin this week an inquiry into the affairs of the money trust under the authority of the Pujol resolution passed by the House yesterday.

It is the purpose of the committee to engage as counsel a lawyer who is in no way identified with the interests about to be probed and one who is at the same time without political entanglements. Realizing that the committee has been placed on the "suspect" list by William J. Bryan and others, who insisted that the proposed investigation should be conducted by a special committee, Chairman Pujol and his associates intend to exercise great care in the selection of counsel who will have most important part in directing the proceedings.

Present indications are that Mr. Gregory will be named as the legal adviser of the Committee on Banking and Currency if he will consent to accept the place. Objection has been made to Mr. Farrar owing to his connection with the Lorimer case as counsel for Edward Hines.

Members of the Banking and Currency Committee fear that if Mr. Farrar is retained it would subject the committee to criticism at its next meeting. It has been generally decided therefore that Mr. Gregory shall be invited to look after the legal end of the money trust inquiry.

It may be stated on authority that the Committee on Banking and Currency in pushing the prospective inquiry will look into the operations of the New York Stock Exchange and all other institutions in New York and elsewhere which are alleged to constitute the money trust. It may be said further on high authority that the inquiry will be conducted along conservative lines, with a due regard to the magnitude of the property rights involved. There will be no spectacular hearings, such as have marked the investigation by the Stanley committee into the operations of the United States Steel Corporation. While the committee has not yet perfected its plans, it has been practically decided that all of the public hearings shall be held in Washington. There have been suggestions that the committee should begin its labors in New York or at least hold a number of hearings in that city.

The majority is understood to take the position that a more economical and efficient inquiry can be made if all the sources of the money trust are probed. Although the Pujol resolution has been bitterly attacked by Bryan leaders, it is broad and comprehensive in its scope, in probing the money trust the committee will have authority to compel the production of books and papers and to enforce the attendance of witnesses.

The Henry resolution, which was defeated in the Democratic caucus, specifically granted immunity to all persons who might be called upon to testify relative to the affairs of the money trust. Pujol's resolution contains no such provision. It authorizes an inquiry into the "financial conditions of the country" with a view to remedial legislation. The committee will be authorized to make charges made by the Henry resolution affecting the New York Stock Exchange, the National City Bank and certain groups of financiers who are alleged to be powerful in the money trust.

In so far as their charges fall within the jurisdiction of the committee. At a meeting of the Committee on Banking and Currency held last week the committee was appointed to map out a plan of procedure in the conduct of the money trust inquiry. The sub-committee will report at a meeting