The Sun.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1912.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month	$0 50
DAILY, Per Year	6 00
SUNDAY, Per Year	2 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year	8 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month	70

Postage to foreign countries added.

All checks, money orders, &c., to be made payable to THE SUN.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President and Treasurer, William C. Reick, 170 Nassau street; Vice-President, Edward P. Mitchell, 170 Nassau street; Secretary, Chester S. Lord, 170 Nassau street.

London office, Effingham House, 1 Arundel street, Strand.

Paris office, 6 Rue de la Michodière, off Rue du Quatre Septembre.

Washington office, Hibbs Building.

Brooklyn office, 106 Livingston street.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

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."

Ex-President Roosevelt's Decision on February 25, 1912.

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

"The Pathfinder Who Always Lost His Way."

We have just read another denunciation of "the imbecile and vacillating policy of the present Administration, * * * its treachery to justice, freedom and genuine democratic principles."

"The time has come," says another passionate call, emitted by the People's Committee of St. Louis and signed by lamenting souls from divers States, "for all independent men, jealous of their liberties and of the national greatness, to confer together and unite to resist the swelling invasion of an open, shameless and unrestrained patronage, which threatens to engulf under its destructive wave the rights of the people, the liberty and dignity of the nation."

An illustrious signer of the first call assures the callers that they have "lifted politics into the sphere of morals and religion and made it the duty of all true men and women to unite with them in building up the New Nation."

The illustrious signer was ELIZABETH CADY STANTON. The New Nation, predecessor of the New Nationalism, besides being the moral, uplifted republic was a New York periodical devoted to the nomination of JOHN C. FRÉMONT in place of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of whom Mr. ROOSEVELT reminds himself so much and everybody else so little. General FRÉMONT was nominated, as we all know, and he was distinctly a comic figure long before he had to withdraw. "It is a contest for the right even to have candidates," he had said. The Pathloser had no Presidential preference primary to blubber over.

The Proclamation Aimed at the Mexican Insurgents.

In enforcing the proclamation issued by President TAFT on March 14 to prevent the export of "arms or munitions of war" to Mexico for the equipment of the insurgents food is held to be a munition of war, and clothing is also said to be included. According to a despatch from El Paso the embargo applies "even to supplies purchased in small quantities for residents of Juarez"; and it is also said that the embargo "will have a wide effect eventually, for it will be felt by foreigners as well as Mexicans of all classes." Juarez and other Mexican border towns and towns in the interior on lines of railroad are dependent upon the United States for much of their food supply and for most of the clothing used by their inhabitants.

International law classes food, and clothing for that matter, as a munition of war if necessary in the operations of belligerents or insurgents, but international law need not be consulted to justify the American authorities in El Paso, for they are acting under a proclamation sanctioned by the resolution of Congress of March 13. It was as follows:

"That whenever the President shall find that in any American country conditions of domestic violence exist which are promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States, the President is hereby authorized, in his discretion, and with such limitations and exceptions as shall seem to him expedient, to prohibit the exportation of arms or munitions of war from any place in the United States to such country until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress."

By resolution of April 22, 1898, the President was authorized to lay an embargo on "coal or other material used in war." In the Senate on March 13 Mr. ROOT said of the amendment proposed that it eliminated coal and did not apply to anything "except arms and munitions of war." With all due respect to the Senator, coal would be a munition of war in the tender of a locomotive used by the insurgents in Mexico. Mr. TAFT could prohibit the exportation of coal, but he does not, because coal is needed for smelters and other works owned by Americans. He can lay an embargo on any product or article that might be of service to the rebels. They can live, however, on beans, corn and jerked beef, of which they must have a ready supply at all times, and this fact should be considered in dealing with conditions in the border towns.

Poetry in the Congressional Record.

Students of nomenclature and the magic of sounds and names, and especially of the melody, splendor and mystery of names of parlor and sleeping cars, may continue their researches profitably in the *Congressional Record*. Michigan alone is a treasure house of haunting suggestion. The Hon. WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH "presents" petitions from "sundry citizens." The petitions fade, the procession of towns is hours in passing a given point and trails along in many colored majesty: Albion, Algonac, Allegan, Alma, Arlene (it is a pleasing task to arrange them alphabetically, but SMITH ought to do it himself), Beulah, Brutus, Dryden, Elberta, Elsie, Fife City, Grayling, Harriette, Hope, Jones, Kalkaska, Lacota, Mancelona, Newaygo, Petoskey.

The Hon. CHARLES ELROY TOWNSEND'S procession is no less halcyon and vociferous: Almont, Azalia, Benzonia, Cassopolis, Clio, Cressey, Empire, Kalamazoo, Leonidas, Marcellus, Metamora, Oshtemo, Parma, Paw Paw, Pontiac, Tecumseh, Wolverine.

Where else in the geographies is there such an anthology of great names and sweet as in these United States?

Free Sugar.

Speaker CLARK says that free sugar would reduce the price paid by consumers two cents a pound; Mr. UNDERWOOD says one and a half cents, and an authority for whose opinion the Ways and Means Committee always asks when considering the tariff on sugar says that "the consumer in 1910 paid $1.151 a hundred pounds of the $1.348 duty on Cuban sugar." The average tariff charge for a series of years on all sugar imported has been 1.35 cents a pound. To assume that free sugar would reduce the price by a sum greater than the tariff rate now imposed is entirely foolish. If Mr. WILLETT, the expert authority, is right, as in all probability he is, the reduction would be even less than the duty now imposed. But the matter is not determined by these or other statements or guesses, and the question may be raised whether free sugar would reduce the price by even a fraction of a cent.

It is absurd to claim that the present American sugar industry, including the production of our insular possessions, would not be disturbed by the removal of the present protection with its average of 1.35 cents a pound. The cost of beet sugar production in Germany is officially given as 2.415 cents a pound and the cost in this country is given as 3.54. Freight and insurance and profits added would still make possible the importation of German sugar at from 2¾ to 3 cents, or materially below the credibly reported cost of the American product. A not widely different competition would meet the cane sugar of Louisiana, Hawaii and Porto Rico. From those sources and from the domestic beet we now obtain approximately 1,700,000 tons of sugar annually, or about one-half of our requirement. It is impossible to say what part of the industry would be crushed out by free sugar. Partisans declare that it would destroy all of it. That is not true. There are concerns in the West that are fairly well known to be producing their sugar at much less than the quoted 3.54 cents and that are protected within a considerable radius by the effect of freight charges from the seaboard. It is more than probable that there are individual producers elsewhere, of cane sugar or of beet sugar, that for one reason or another would be able to continue in business.

The effect of free sugar on retail prices would depend entirely upon the available supply from other sources and upon the price charged for that supply. There appears to be a notion that there exists somewhere an unlimited quantity that would come in at low prices if the tariff barrier were removed. The fact is that if 1,000,000 tons of the present domestic supply were to be cut off and demand made for that quantity on the world's surplus, to be brought in duty free, the price of sugar in this country would be practically what it has been for the last twenty years, barring occasional limited periods of over or under supply. In time the foreign supply would adjust itself to the American demand and prices here would be lower by 1¼ to 1½ cents a pound, but that adjustment of supply to demand would depend entirely upon reasonable assurance that sugar would stay on the free list. The world uses approximately 16,000,000 tons of sugar annually, and this country requires about one-fifth of the total.

Any appreciable increase in the quantity now produced in other countries would involve an expenditure of millions of dollars for mill equipment and extension of plantings.

Poor Wisconsin!

Senator LA FOLLETTE, elated by his triumph in the North Dakota primary, said that he would return to Washington "and spend the next ten days preparing for a long speaking tour." He will then depart for the West to make speeches in those States that have a Presidential primary law, among them Nebraska, Oregon and California. "Then," said the Senator, "I shall turn back to South Dakota, and I shall also go into Maine and Massachusetts."

Who will represent Wisconsin in the United States Senate while Mr. LA FOLLETTE is running about the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and back again, in a quest for delegates to the national convention? The junior Senator, the Hon. ISAAC STEPHENSON, now nearly 83 years of age, is under a cloud, and for the time being his usefulness to the State of Wisconsin is impaired, if he is of any real use at all. In the deliberations of the Senate he takes no part. His activity is limited to the impersonal function of introducing bills, petitions and papers and filing committee reports, and not many of any of them. Seldom is he seen and never heard. On the calendar there is a resolution declaring that he is not entitled to hold his seat in the Senate because money was corruptly used to procure his election. A majority of the committee which investigated the primary campaign that resulted in the choice of Mr. STEPHENSON for Senator in Wisconsin has reported in his favor, but when the case comes up in the Senate there will be a long debate, followed by a vote at some uncertain time in the future. His fate apparently will not be decided for months—in the fag end of the session at any rate. It is fitting that Mr. STEPHENSON should be inconspicuous about the Senate, and he is. He may be said to hover in the background, more an apparition than a Senator.

The reliance of Wisconsin in this painful dilemma has been upon the senior Senator, Mr. LA FOLLETTE, reformer and constructive statesman, but in spite of the fact that there has been no investigation of his right to sit in the Senate he has been absent from Washington most of the time since the Christmas vacation and incapacitated from exposure on the stump the rest of the time. Between the assembling of Congress on December 4 and its adjournment for the holidays Mr. LA FOLLETTE took no part in the deliberations of the Senate, but he did introduce twenty bills to increase pensions—had them dropped into the hopper. Since the holidays he is credited with only a few scattered remarks upon the obscure Weymouth (Mass.) Back River Bridge case in the end of January, a matter in which Wisconsin had no interest whatsoever.

Owing to legislative deadlocks there have been States represented by one Senator, but seldom, perhaps never, has a State been without the services of both its Senators because one was under a cloud and the other in the limelight devoting his time and energies to the promotion of a personal ambition while he neglected his duties at Washington. In a cynical politician it would not be pardoned, but a reformer of Mr. LA FOLLETTE'S singleness and purity of purpose may be thought to merit absolution. Still, the thought intrudes that he does not get $7,500 a year to be a Presidential candidate. There is this, however, to be said in his defence: he does not believe in representative government as contemplated by the Constitution.

New Homage to the Thane of Skibo.

The Pittsburg young woman to whom the Pauky Chiel has given the Apple of Beauty should not be embarrassed by her glory. The Apple of Moral Beauty belongs to him. He builds temples to Peace and Paukiness; the earth sags beneath the bookless libraries whereby the latest posterity will bless its tax bills and his name; he has taken charge of the politics and the philanthropies of the world; all cameras register his loveliness; all phonographs utter his high virtuous sentiments; all nations bask in his bounty; all kings, all kaisers purr at his name. The humblest of his admirers may be allowed to say that the Thane's modesty is equal to his spelling.

One branch of the Maine Legislature having voted unanimously against a motion to invite the Colonel to address it, it is clear why he could no longer resist the overwhelming public demand for his presence in that State.

The moderation of the Chicago *Hungarian Journal*, which decorates its front page with the portraits of KOSCIUSKO, KOSSUTH, GARIBALDI and the Hon. WOODROW WILSON, is worthy of the surviving beneficiary.

Mr. BRYAN'S refusal to go to Baltimore as an instructed delegate is another proof of his inability to learn.

When we proposed our sugar bill they said: "Where are you going to make up for the lost revenue?" I'll tell you. We're going into the tin box of the millionaire. The people will get their free sugar, and any decent millionaire will not kick over paying his little one per cent. on his income over $5,000. That will give us all the revenue we lose on the sugar bill and more too.—*From a speech of Representative* MCGILLICUDDY *at the Democratic State Convention in Maine.*

By this test every member of Congress is in the same category with the millionaire, and in Maine, although it is not the richest of States, there must be many tin boxes in danger. It is not the millionaires who would feel the Democratic tax, but the people whose energy and industry have earned for them an income that denotes a competence but not wealth. In their case "the little one per cent." that the Hon. DANIEL J. MCGILLICUDDY speaks of so airily would be an infliction, for it would be added to their share of the burden of the tariff on imports. The orator from the Second Maine district would have found it hard to explain to the convention why the man whose income is over $5,000 a year should have to carry a burden which the man with $5,000 a year, or less by however so little, is free from.

The omnibus pension bill was passed by a vote of 193 to 31, after Mr. RODDENBERY had filled the air with cries of "gag rule."—*Despatch from Washington.*

The Hon. SEABORN ANDERSON RODDENBERY is a brave man for his inches, and he is not nearly as tall as CY SULLOWAY; but there is a braver man than RODDENBERY in Georgia. The election returns in the Second district in 1910 tell the story: RODDENBERY (Dem.), 3,179; scattering, 1. The man who rejected RODDENBERY and scattered his vote is braver, an anonymous, unsung hero.

The Rule of the People.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Why did not Mr. Roosevelt speak on "The Right of the People to Rule" four years ago? Because he was ruler himself. He picked out Taft and with seeming authority whipped the officeholding delegates into line for him. He did the same thing at the Gubernatorial convention when he picked out Stimson, but then the people asserted their right to rule by defeating his candidate by 67,000, while the next highest candidate, Koenig, came within 2,000 of being elected. Notwithstanding this fact, he says that if he had not entered the political arena that year the State would have gone Democratic by 300,000. It was President Young of the Republican Club who organized the Dix Republicans and it was he, too, who pointed out at that time that Roosevelt was in training for the third term.

He pretends that the people are calling him. It is his insatiable craving for office, power and glory that calls him. He is doing the loudest calling himself. He has gone office mad. The man who used to decry spoils hunters has developed into the greatest of them all. But the people are "on" to him. GEORGE FENTRICK.

NEW YORK, March 22.

Specific.

Knicker—Has the candidate opened headquarters?

Bocker—Yes, mouthquarters.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

How Shall Men Get the Knowledge for Intelligent Opinion?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Women who have the good of their country and of society intelligently at heart will feel grateful to THE SUN for the editorial utterances concerning woman suffrage which appeared in its columns this morning.

The most discouraging thing women who are opposed on principle to woman suffrage have to contend with is the half gallant, half contemptuous attitude of too many of our men concerning it. It is the basal social question, for the position of woman in any given country marks the character and degree of civilization attained by that country, and her position is governed by her ideals of what she should be and do. Either woman suffrage is possible under a true republican form of government or it is not. Either woman suffrage is compatible with the proper life of woman or it is not.

I have been considering whether it would be possible to get a full registration of women in the State before the next constitutional convention. Such registration, I am certain, would show an overwhelming sentiment against suffrage; but that would merely keep the question on its present more or less sentimental basis and not really answer it. What men, to whom must necessarily be the final appeal, need and should have is knowledge of the underlying facts that must be the basis of judgment and resulting action. What relation has the woman suffrage movement borne to the progress of woman in this State in the last fifty years? The relation of that movement to woman's domestic, social, educational and political life is matter of record. It can be given to men in a shape that will enable them to study it at their leisure and compare the information with the experience gained from their own observation and constantly applied. How and where can the first body of men be got together, not to hear arguments pro and con, but to listen to brief historical statements as a basis for questions to be put by them?

I would propose that a meeting be called for a date in April in Carnegie Hall, for which tickets shall be issued to men only, at which addresses shall be made on the following subjects:

Is woman suffrage possible under a republic? Can woman become a voter without surrendering her right of maintenance as a wife? What political force is responsible for the introduction of constitutional woman suffrage? What is the historic relation of woman suffrage to the laws of this State? To woman's education? To woman in business life? How has woman suffrage worked abroad? How in this country?

Well informed women can be secured to present the known facts on these all important subjects. These matters could all be presented in fifteen minute speeches, and then the meeting given up to questions and answers of direct and serious import.

HELEN KENDRICK JOHNSON.

NEW YORK, March 21.

ST. BEN OF THE PRINTERS.

Why Not Make His Old Home in Philadelphia a Typographical Museum?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I note in to-day's SUN that Franklin's old home in Philadelphia was sold under the hammer the other day for $900. This was the three story and attic brick house at 111 Spring street where he boarded for many years when a boy and occupied the one room in the attic. The house is still in a good state of preservation. Why not continue to preserve it by purchasing it and handing it down to future generations as a memento of one of the fathers of American liberty?

A printer in his boyhood and early manhood, all who labor nowadays at the "art preservative" naturally look up to him almost as their patron saint, if the craft may claim a patron saint. His life is a shining example of what supreme heights it is in the power of any printer to attain providing he has the right stuff in him.

If the master printers and unions throughout the country could get together and raise a fund to save this old brick house of sacred memory and turn it into a sort of typographical museum it would be a shrine and a mecca for all printerdom to worship at, not to speak of the rest of the great American public. WILLIAM L. DOOLEY.

BROOKLYN, March 21.

Taft and Roosevelt.

From an article by A. Maurice Low in the Yale Review.

Mr. Taft had no hesitation in admitting his debt to Mr. Roosevelt. He had been Mr. Roosevelt's Secretary of War. Twice he had been offered by Mr. Roosevelt a seat on the Supreme bench of the United States. Mr. Roosevelt had beaten down all opposition to his nomination and had exerted his great influence, at that time so powerful that he was the dominating force in politics, to carry through the election. A man unmindful of all that Mr. Roosevelt had done for him would be an ingrate. Mr. Taft is no ingrate. Before his nomination as well as after, before his election as well as after he entered the Presidency, Mr. Taft showed repeatedly his gratitude. Some persons thought then that his exaggerated idea of friendship injured him; he was made to appear a weak man, unable to stand squarely on his own feet, one who must find support in a more virile arm. Mr. Taft, it was said, would be merely a colorless imitation of his predecessor, entirely under his control, who would do nothing either to displease him or that he did not inspire. It was the same thing that Europe said of the German Emperor when he came to the throne and was looked upon as a puppet in the hands of Bismarck. The Emperor sensationally showed that he was his own master by dropping the man who would be master; and if a man has to do a thing with the eyes of the world upon him, it is perhaps well that he shall do it as sensationally as possible. Mr. Taft is no lover of sensation. He hoped to repair the injury that Mr. Roosevelt had done and yet not forfeit his friendship. It was a fine ambition, but it was impossible. Mr. Taft could retain Mr. Roosevelt's friendship and gain his approbation in only one way, and that was by walking in the footsteps of his predecessor and continuing to do those things that Mr. Taft could not sanction. There is no spiritual contact between the two men: mentally they are as unlike as they are physically; nothing better illustrates the gulf that separates them than that the one finds his amusement in the gentle game of golf, while the other arms himself with a rifle and kills for the love of slaughter.

Authoritative Information About Turbines.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* This is a protest against newspaper writers perverting the use of an old English word, turbine. A turbine has for nigh one hundred years meant a certain kind of motor, or engine, driven by water, acting by its weight.

It next was used to indicate a similar kind of motor driven by steam; though careful writers now distinguish between hydraulic turbines and steam turbines.

Recently careless and palpably ignorant writers use the word to indicate a ship driven by a steam turbine, of which species of writers your correspondent thinks the press should be free.

Their fillips make confusion worse confounded. For instance: In THE SUN of to-day appears the headline "Spain's First Turbines."

It happens that perhaps the oldest hydraulic turbine construction in the world was long ago found in Spain, and that it dated from the occupancy of Spain by the Moors over 500 years ago. But the careless writer of the headline quoted, who presumably knew no more about this "than a Kentucky mule does of music," goes on to say: "Vessels for the New Navy Have Satisfactory Trial Trip," giving one a rude shock of disappointment and misusing the great gift of being able to write good English.

THE SUN surely does not shine to foster such word prostitution as this. WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, March 21.

In *Harper's Monthly* for April Mr. Arnold Bennett gives his impressions of the United States, Mr. Paine continues his Mark Twain biography, Mr. R. W. Ritchie describes the passing of Porfirio Diaz, illustrated articles tell of Cape Race and Burma, and Mr. Bruère discusses public health. "The Street Called Straight" is continued, and there are seven short stories and three poems.

PORTUGAL.

A Frenchman on French and Spanish Policy and Spain's Need.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Permit me to protest against the tenor of THE SUN'S Paris special despatch, "Resolved to Restore Manuel," in which the good name of France is implicated as being among supposed vultures in quest of the Portuguese colonies booty. Do you realize the position of a French Ministry accused in the Parliament of plotting against a sister republic, duly recognized, in view of the restoration of a dissipated monarch even if the price of such a cowardice should be a good share of a colonial empire? Do you believe that admitting on the part of the Ministry in power so monstrous an intention it would have the slightest chance to see its acts ratified by the Parliament?

Certainly not. This would be against all the old French traditions, against the honor and chivalry of a country, and history is there as the proof, including the case of the United States, that has always considered it her duty to protect and help the weaker against the stronger. The truth concerning the present situation in the Iberian peninsula is that the Spanish Government, a conservative one if any, has the greatest interest in having the old régime restored in Portugal, and the sooner the better for the helping of the saving of Alfonso's throne, at least for a while to come. It is not a secret for the followers of Spanish events that republicans are daily gaining ground, most particularly in the north of the country. In fact at any moment we must not be surprised to hear of the republic being proclaimed in Catalonia, with Barcelona as the capital, and if this has not happened already it is only for the lack of a spark in the form of money to make explode the liberty bomb.

It is also well known in Madrid that if those "conversations" with France concerning the "spheres d'influence" delimitations in Morocco are not soon settled in a satisfactory way Catalans may find the spark needed for the realization of their purpose.

In another way the Morocco campaign is getting daily more unpopular in Spain; the finances are in bad shape if not exhausted, and there is just now very little prospect of Marion, the traditional lender, opening again the strings of his purse at another call. The actual misery is such that in the south could be found men "happy to work" from sunrise to sunset for four reals a day, about 15 cents, and two pounds of bread, women and even children being also employed in the fields with a remuneration of two and one reals but only a pound of bread. No wonder that with such conditions existing villages en bloc are emigrating to South America.

Instead of fomenting troubles against little Portugal the Spanish Government ought to follow to the borders the example of Americans, stopping by all means the smuggling of arms and ammunition in Mexico, and devote its time and activities to the development of the enormous natural resources of the country, the inaugurating of a well needed policy of reforms and liberalism, and above all the abandoning of a domination which has been the starting point of all the misfortunes and which still resembles the times of the Inquisition, with the difference that the present masters are wearing black robes instead of white.

HENRI DE LAFITOLE.

NEW YORK, March 22.

THEOSOPHICAL.

The Order of the Star in the East Represents Individuals, Not the Society.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The Order of the Star in the East was founded by theosophists to prepare for the coming of a world teacher, but is open to theosophists and non-theosophists alike.

As a member both of the Theosophical Society and of the Order of the Star in the East I wish to make clear a point which might be misunderstood.

Though this order was organized and put forth by theosophists it must be clearly understood that this was done by theosophists as individuals, not by the society as an organization. This is a most important distinction.

The Theosophical Society per se represents no dogma. Its objects are:

1. To form a nucleus of the universal brotherhood of humanity without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or color.
2. To encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy and science.
3. To investigate unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man.

Belief in universal brotherhood is the only doctrine to which members are asked to subscribe, aside from that they are absolutely free to accept or reject any teachings whatsoever.

The splendid Order of the Star in the East with its great message for humanity has the support not only of thousands in and out of the society but also of our honored and distinguished president, Mrs. Besant. Yet Mrs. Besant would be the first to deny that allegiance to this order was incumbent upon any member of the Theosophical Society. In her own words, "The perfect freedom of thought within the Theosophical Society secures full expression for schools of thought however divergent."

Those of us who believe in the near coming of a mighty teacher hold this as an individual conviction within a society dedicated to absolute individual freedom in the search for truth. For this reason the separate order was formed.

NEW YORK, March 22. F. T. S.

Peter Piper's Pickings.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Perhaps the present paucity of practical patriots is due primarily to the pungent pragmatism of the ex-President and his peculiar power of plastering the people with perfervid piffle. It is possible that "progressive" politicians have preferred present preferment to possible promotion and that pockets have played a passing part in their prejudices. But "the present preposterous primary law" appears potentially powerful, though the non-partisan preferential primary is possibly pure—in prediction.

The plutocratic supporters of the President are preeminently persons of no repute, who pollute politics and produce a pestilential prevalence of perjury—(it is proposed that they be pilloried).

Let us possess ourselves in paralytic patience and we shall proudly proclaim that Roosevelt has personally purified our politics, and that the present has outstripped the past in preventing the purpose of the people, which is indisputably upheld in the principle "Progressive is that progressive does."

Personally and sputteringly yours,

PETER PIPER.

NEW YORK, March 21.

From the Dictionary of Sport.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The Only Honest Man makes use of an old time sporting expression: "My hat is in the ring." His attention might appropriately be called to another old time expression: "A dead cock in the pit." GEORGE S. STOCKWELL.

BOSTON, March 22.

A Quick Knockout.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Teddy threw his hat into the ring. Munsey threw the sponge into the ring. The fight is over. Not a long one. "Nuff sed."

BOSTON, March 22. H. A. FULLER.

The All Embracing Arms of Sociology: Horace Improved.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* What mere dictionary definition, however exhaustive, of sociology would be adequate to satisfy an overpowering desire to trace the causes of the Socratic subtlety that so particularly characterizes the doctors of the later "queen of the sciences"?

I doubt not that our old friend Heratius Flaccus, himself a practical, as distinguished from a theoretical, sociologist of no inconsiderable attainments, were he to revisit the glimpses of the moon would so make allowances for human frailty to-day as to qualify his counsel of perfection "Nil admirari" by adding "nisi sociologicos." F. J. DUNDON.

NEW YORK, March 22.

Philology in Wonderland.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Would you mind telling us the derivation of "Dégringolade," the title of a most illuminating editorial in this morning's SUN?

A bets that the "gring" of the word is from an Irish phrase which implies "the last word." B is of the opinion that the "gringo" has more especial reference to the Yankee in selling, as who should say, wooden nutmegs. C announces his conviction that neither A, B nor yourself has the slightest idea what the word really means.

Will you kindly advise which of the above views is correct, and if so why? H. P.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 21.

"STOUGHTON BOTTLE."

The Unconsidered "Empty" Thrown Away When Bare of Bitters.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* "C. M. F." in this morning's SUN asks "What is a 'Stoughton bottle.'" When I was a boy I was accustomed to hear the words applied to anything that was of small value or worthless. The reason was this: At the time to which I refer there was no tax, or a very small one, on liquors, and certain firms put up liquor which was called and sold as "bitters." A very popular one was called "Stoughton's Bitters." As soon as a bottle was emptied it was thrown away. It was worthless for any purpose and could not be sold, as no one would buy such a common and ordinary thing as a "Stoughton bottle."

This was before days of kerosene, when lamps burned "burning fluid" or sperm oil. There was nothing a "Stoughton bottle" could be used for. In every grocery store there was a little back room where liquors were sold at a low price and no licenses required. "Stoughton's Bitters" was a very common drink, and "Stoughton bottles" when empty were simply thrown out of the back door. Hence the comparison.

NEW YORK, March 21. N. S. HARRISON.

Pharmaceutical.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* "C. M. F." seems to be under some misapprehension as to the meaning of the term "Stoughton bottle." It is not a phrase connotative of contempt but the name of an old European preparation which is still used as a stimulant tonic. Originally it was called Stoughton's elixir, and it is fairly represented to-day by the compound tincture of gentian of the United States Pharmacopœia.

In France it is more largely used and is official in the codex as compound tincture of absinthe, the addition of absinthe to the formula possibly accounting for its greater popularity.

Your correspondent doubtless heard his paternal ancestor in moments of wrath intimate that some of his employees were in need of a Stoughton bottle, meaning the infusion of a little "ginger" into their movements. E. H. GANE.

NEW YORK, March 21.

Cocktails of the Past.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* From time out of mind and until a few years after the civil war the one and only "bitters," save of the domestic make of goods of which tansy was the base and the absorbent ingredient was gin, was "Stoughton Bitters" in every hotel and tavern the nation wide. It was so called from the name of its inventor and maker. In the rural inn, the Stoughton bottle stood almost invariably by itself on a shelf or some particular place behind the bar. Cocktails and other drinks now popular were of little demand in those days. Now and then a gin cocktail was ordered. It consisted of a lump of sugar, a dash of Stoughton and the gin.

There was so seldom a call, however, and the Stoughton bottle was so little disturbed in its place that it sat useless and idle for days at a time. The gin, rum, brandy and whiskey bottles were in active service as the days and nights went. To what observant genius of those bibulous days the idle and listless character of the Stoughton bottle suggested the application of it to a similarly uncommendable trait in specimens of the human species is one of those things nobody will ever know, but it was done as long ago as I can remember, which includes a host of yesterdays.

The scornful reference to such, as in the phrase "He sot there like a Stoughton bottle," or as a contemptuous suggestion to him, "Don't be settin' there like a Stoughton bottle," was a familiar, well understood and potent deliverance. "Was there ever such a thing" as a Stoughton bottle? Good Lord! Does the world go round?

NEW YORK, March 22. E. H. M.

"Settin' Around."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* When I was a boy in Massachusetts my mother kept a bottle of Stoughton bitters on the shelf in the kitchen. It was seldom used but was always "settin' around." In those days a person that was always "settin' around" and never "doin' much" was scornfully called a Stoughton bottle. KENDALL GREEN.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.

"Stoten."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* "Stoughton bottle" is really spelled "Stoten bottle" and is an ancient term of contempt commonly used in likening one to an old woman. It is difficult to put one's hands on an authoritative printed use of this word, but my old cronies one and all remember the phrase, and the general impression seems to be that it dates back as far as and possibly is taken from Chaucer. T. N. F.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 22.

Quakers Increasing in Numbers.

From the London Globe.

Amid so many instances of the decline in the membership of religious denominations it is of interest to note that the Quakers are increasing in numbers. According to the figures for the year ended December 31, 1910, which have recently been issued, it appears that the membership of the London Yearly Meeting, which includes all members of the Society in Great Britain and about 650 in the Antipodes, amounts to 19,522, an increase of 174 on the previous year. In America there are now 95,912 Friends, which is 365 less than in the previous year but 2,882 more than in 1900. There is a serious drop, however, in the year of 559 connected with American foreign mission stations, whereas there has been an increase of 335 in a total of 3,209 members at British foreign missionary centres. The total number of Quakers throughout the world is 124,484.

Ministerial Perquisites.

From the London Chronicle.

Not only Stationery Office officials but Cabinet Ministers used formerly to enjoy sundry little perquisites now no longer legitimate. At one time, for instance, each Secretary of State received on his appointment a silver inkstand which he could retain and hand down as a keepsake to his children, but Mr. Gladstone, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, abolished this little perquisite, and the only token of office an outgoing Minister can take with him is his despatch box. The wife of a Minister who had long occupied an official residence, on being evicted, said with a pensive sigh: "I hope I am not avaricious, but I must say, when one was hanging up pictures it was very pleasant to have the Board of Works carpenter and a bag of nails for nothing."

The Manhattan Philosopher on Voices.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The voices of many school children, especially of the boys, are simply atrocious; and when we hear them as we are forced to do in the public streets, in the elevated railroad, &c., they sound very much as if we were in a monkey cage at Central Park.

These cracked, metallic, ear splitting voices are not confined to boys either; as many grown people have the same kind of voices and often do not try to hide them under a bushel either.

The later immigrants are especially affected in this way. E. H. J.

NEW YORK, March 22.

Snake Killing in France.

From the London Evening Standard.

The Department of Seine-et-Marne has now issued its snake killing budget. It shows that vipers are almost as numerous as ever before in the Ile de France. They are commonest in the Forest of Fontainebleau, where one gamekeeper alone killed 1,818 in the course of last year. For this he was paid £25, and in all the department paid £110 in the year, being a reward of 3½d. for each viper's head presented. Nearly 8,000 were killed during the year.

Food for the Immortals.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* H. Wisecarver keeps a boarding house and gives satisfaction to all concerned. W.

TULLALA, Tenn., March 21.

Formidable as the Tarheel Rabbit.

Toecane correspondence Mitchell County Kronicle.

Lin Johnson is very lame from a kick he got last Saturday by a lamb.

A Kansas Standpatter.

From the Kansas City Star.

J. B. Stockstill announces his candidacy for Probate Judge of Barber county.

The Arbiters.

To guess the coming President
In vain do I begin:
When "Veritas" comes out for Taft,
I'm sure that he will win.

Then straightway "Constant Reader" comes
And lifts a Harmon voice,
Till I believe Ohio's son
In triumph shall rejoice.

Then "Old Subscriber" takes his pen
To write a Roosevelt screed,
And I feel sure with such support
The Colonel must succeed.

"Pro Bono Publico" then speaks
For Jersey's spotless soul,
Convincing me of Wilson's chance
To win the mighty goal.

MCLANDBURGH WILSON.

HAS A NEW WAY TO RUN THE UNITED STATES

Lindbergh of Minnesota Would Do Away With the Senate.

PLANS A NEW VETO POWER

He'd Have a Single House, With a Committee at Large of Fifteen Native Americans.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Having trailed the money devil to its lair Representative Lindbergh of Minnesota, one of the liveliest insurgents of them all, has come to the conclusion that the United States Senate should be abolished, the office of Vice-President thrown into the discard and a new national legislature created. Mr. Lindbergh has prepared a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution authorizing a radical reorganization of the legislative branch of the Federal Government.

The Lindbergh resolution will provide for a House of Representatives of 315 members, with no upper branch. Three hundred members would be elected for terms of seven years. Fifteen of the members should be elected by the country at large, each for a term of fifteen years. The resolution will provide that the fifteen members thus elected shall be known as the committee at large.

The committee at large would have a veto power over legislation passed by the House proper. Legislation disapproved by the committee at large would not go to the President for approval unless passed over the committee's veto by a two-thirds vote of the House. The resolution will provide that only native born Americans shall be eligible for election to the committee at large. The reason for this is that with the office of Vice-President abolished succession to the Presidency is provided for through the committee. In the event of disability or death of the President the Lindbergh plan provides that the chairman of the committee shall succeed to the office.

The principle of the recall will be a prominent feature of the Lindbergh resolution. It will provide that any member of the House or any member of the committee at large may be recalled at any biennial election.

Many resolutions have been offered in Congress in recent years proposing amendments to the Constitution looking to the abolishment of the Senate, but Mr. Lindbergh is the first to come forward with a plan providing a substitute body for the upper house.

"The Senate is no longer responsive to public sentiment," said Mr. Lindbergh. "I am convinced that a constitutional convention will be held in this country in the comparatively near future. When we undertake the task of overhauling the Constitution the Senate will be abolished of that you may be assured. My plan provides for checks and balances on the House of 300 members. At the same time I provide for a check on the House proper and the committee at large through the medium of the recall. It may be suggested that the terms of the members as proposed are too long. The term of a member under my plan would be long or short according as the member performed his duty. If an individual proved recreant to his trust he could be recalled by his constituents."

Mr. Lindbergh takes the position that the House as at present constituted is too large in membership to perform its work with the greatest efficiency.

"A House of 300 members could work more expeditiously and with better results than a House of 391 members as at present or a House of 432 members such as we will have in the next Congress."

Mr. Lindbergh is the man who introduced the money trust resolution. When he offered the measure at the special session last year he got "a horse laugh." Lindbergh reintroduced his resolution when the Democrats came into control of the present House, a special committee having been created to prod the money devil. Mr. Lindbergh has evolved a new scheme of government. He says it is a good thing and will set the people thinking.

"I intend to put in this resolution merely to start discussion of the subject," said Mr. Lindbergh. "It will have no serious consideration at the hands of Congress of course, but it will be considered at the constitutional convention which I expect to see assembled in this country before many years have passed."

"NO SMOKING" PURE CHEEK.

Dr. Pease Had No Authority to Discourage Men Inclined to Woman Suffrage.

Leaders of the Men's League for Woman's Suffrage were not sure yesterday that Dr. Charles G. Pease, tobacco's foe, would be asked to the next dinner of that organization. They were angry about the way the doctor acted on Thursday night when the league dined at the Hotel Marseille. The doctor prowled among the tables squelching smokers.

"And," said R. C. Beadle, executive secretary of the league, speaking of the doctor yesterday, "he was nearer than he dreamed of being put out of the dining room. We want it known that his so-called movement, the Non-Smokers Protective League of America, has no connection whatever with the Men's League for Woman's Suffrage. Dr. Pease was at our dinner as an individual. Good manners at least should have induced him to cease annoying fellow guests. I stopped him finally after he had astonished many. I st