

The Sun

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

President McKinley passed a fairly comfortable night and day, and at the time of this writing the reports of his condition and of the prospects of his recovery are encouraging. His pulse and temperature are high, as was to be expected, but as yet no sinister symptoms have appeared, and his strength of constitution, fortified by simple habits is always in his favor. It is natural and right to be hopeful of his restoration to health, and so far the physicians have been able to give bulletins of good promise. But it is useless to disguise and vain to forget that he is in great danger and that the worst hours of it are yet to come. His wife, of whom his first thought was when he was shot, bears up bravely. For her and for the whole American people, shares in her sorrow and her hope, may there be good news and better to-morrow and every day!

The Spirit of Anarchy.

The man COZOGLOS who attempted to assassinate the President at Buffalo, and succeeded in wounding him so dangerously, may or may not be the emissary of a particular group of Anarchists; but he is unquestionably the representative and acted as the instrument of a spirit of anarchy which is present in modern society and menaces the civilization of the world. Its violence is not directed against any individual ruler or Executive head of a State, good or bad, beloved or hated by his people, but against government of itself, against our social system as it has developed in natural and logical order.

This spirit of savage resistance to the working of a law of human development as inexorable and unchangeable as it is benign, manifests itself in the beginning in futile attempts to run counter to the irresistible current of human progress, and to provoke rebellion against social conditions which can be improved and uplifted by its operation alone. The sentiment which would set labor against capital and destroy fidelity to duty in the employed, as a servile and despicable impulse, which would turn the servant into an implacable enemy of the master, always free to assail his interests and wantonly destroy his property, is the prolific mother of that savage spirit of anarchy which inspired the attempt to assassinate the most universally beloved President this Republic has ever had. We do not even except WASHINGTON for against him was hurled the greatest violence of malevolent detraction; nor LINCOLN, down to his death so steadily assailed by malice and ridicule.

This attempt at assassination, however, was not made because of any enmity against Mr. McKinley individually, for such enmity does not exist; his character makes it impossible. The impulse that fired the shot came from the spirit of savage vindictiveness against the civilized government and civilized society and the law and order which Mr. McKinley represents.

The cowardly assault was only the extreme and concrete manifestation of a feeling of ferocious hatred of a resistance law of human development which Christian clergymen, even from the higher places, besides notorious political caterers to popular passions, have been making themselves conspicuous of late by stimulating, apologizing for, and condoning, and for which they have been seeking to provoke sympathy as a reasonable resentment. It is a spirit of malevolence, of destructiveness, of envy, hatred and malice and all uncharitableness. In its blind fury it would trample down and trample upon every monument of civilization and scatter and burn up the accumulations of treasure and beauty civilization has made and is making.

That is the sort of feeling which a whole school of journalism, spawned of recent years, is ostentatiously working to kindle into passionate violence. We print elsewhere an article from the founder of this school which makes no pretense of disguising its sympathy with assassination as a proper means of venting malignity against the order and the laws of society.

Among the candidates for Mayor of New York recommended by a pretentious clique of social reformers to the sobriety, decency and piety of this town is also a man whose only title to consideration is that he has abetted this school of thugs and been its apologist!

There may seem harsh words to use while the gracious and forgiving and self-forgotten WILLIAM MCKINLEY lies painfully contending with death, but they are words which must be spoken at this time, for it is a time when their truth and the obligation to utter them will best be recognized by the social elements upon which the preservation of civilization depends.

The Unanimous Sentiment.

Naturally this whole country watches anxiously the physicians' bulletins from the bedside of the President. Never before in our history has there been a man in the White House who represented so fully and sympathetically the American people.

Practically there has been no organized opposition to the Administration, economical and otherwise, since Mr. McKinley's second inauguration last March. For there has been no considerable public sentiment of dissatisfaction with this expressed. Of course, the

mere habit of partisan opposition simply as opposition remained, but it had no precise grounds of assault to afford it particular justification. It has been only waiting in the hope that hereafter a critical public sentiment would crop up from which it could evolve a respectable and respectable issue.

More than any other American President Mr. MCKINLEY has been the President of the whole people, in the sense that he has represented their substantially unanimous sentiment as touching all national questions affecting their welfare; and his singularly pure and self-effacing character and the beauty and tenderness of his domestic life have commanded for him their universal confidence and affection. Not even Anarchy could find in him anything to hate, except that he is the representative and embodiment of the social order against which its satanic malignity is aroused.

Never was the Republic so generally satisfied with the course in which it was running and with the pilot at the wheel. Naturally, therefore, when now the possibility of a change in the helmman is thrust suddenly on a people so united and prosperous, doubt and anxiety and vague misgivings come in to replace the contentment and assurance in which they have been throughout the ten months past, to a greater degree than ever before in their history. It upsets their calculations rudely, for all of these were built on the unanimous confidence in President MCKINLEY.

Happily, the bulletins from Buffalo afford good reason for hoping, if not assuming, that the necessity for the dreaded change will not be imposed.

Foreign Misconceptions of Our Relations to Latin America.

According to cabled extracts from articles printed in Berlin and Paris newspapers, a curious misunderstanding prevails in Europe concerning the scope of the Monroe Doctrine in general and the attitude of our State Department toward the Colombia-Venezuela imbroglio in particular. An impression seems to be current that we arrogate a species of suzerainty of the Latin-American republics, and claim the right to order them to refrain from making war on one another, and in lieu thereof, to accept arbitration by the United States.

The Monroe Doctrine simply declared that we could not permit European monarchies to extend their system to the New World, or to acquire any territory on this continent which they did not already possess at the date of the doctrine's promulgation. Neither President MONROE nor any of his successors ever signified an intention of preventing Latin-American States from substituting voluntarily a monarchical for a republican form of government; much less, of forbidding them to exercise the right of making war on one another, a right which is an inseparable incident of independence. We should never dream of protesting, if the Brazilian people, tired of a republican régime, should determine to proclaim an emperor in the person of a descendant of Dom PEDRO II. We should never have presumed to interpose in Mexico, had the Church party, headed by MIRAMON, succeeded by its own efforts, and without aid from France, Austria or Belgium, in establishing an empire under MAXIMILIAN. We have never deviated in the past, and are unlikely ever to deviate in the future, from the principle that every independent Latin-American commonwealth has the right, inseparable from independence, to adopt whatever form of government it may prefer, so long as it refrains from seeking annexation to a European State.

Again, there have been innumerable wars between Latin-American countries. But, although we have often tendered the friendly offices of a mediator, we have always recognized the right, also inseparable from independence, of both or either of the combatants to reject those offers, and to persist in invoking the arbitration of the sword. To recall only events comparatively recent, we may mention that our State Department never presumed to protest against the invasion of Paraguay by Brazil and Argentina, although there was a monstrous disproportion of force between the parties to that contest, and although the spoliation purpose of the assailants was scarcely disguised. Subsequently, when Chili engaged in war with Peru and Bolivia, and manifestly contemplated territorial aggrandizement at the expense of those republics, we offered to mediate between the combatants, but acknowledging Chili's absolute right to reject the offer. Still later, we were regretful, but neutral, witnesses of the conflict between Salvador, on the one hand, and Guatemala, under the late Dictator BARRIOS, on the other. So, too, if Venezuela should now become embroiled with Colombia, we should admit the right of either party to refuse our tender of mediation, and we should not dream of deducing from the Monroe Doctrine any right to interpose by force to avert a war between those countries, although the special obligations contracted by us toward Colombia under the Treaty of 1846 would warrant us in insisting that the maintenance of order on the Panama isthmus should be undisturbed by either combatant.

Another inseparable adjunct of independence is the right inherent in a given commonwealth to contract federal relations with another Power. So long as the proposed federative partner is not a European State, the Monroe Doctrine would afford no pretext for remonstrance. We have seen the original Central American Confederacy dissolved, and, when an attempt was made to reconstitute it in 1866 by Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras, the new confederation was formally recognized by President CLEVELAND. We remained impassive spectators, when the original Republic of Colombia, of which BOLIVAR was President, and which embraced all that now belongs to Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador, was broken up in 1831 into three independent commonwealths. The Monroe Doctrine would give us no basis for opposition,

should these three commonwealths now see fit to revive their former confederation. Among the assets which Colombia would be the treaty of 1846, and all that we should have a right to demand would be that the new federal government should assume the discharge of all the obligations contracted by Colombia in that instrument. That is what was done in 1861, when the United States of Colombia took over the assets of the Republic of New Granada, with which the treaty had been concluded sixteen years before.

There is only one contingency in which it might be argued that the Treaty of 1846 would bind us to interpose between Venezuela and Colombia. That treaty pledges us to uphold the "sovereignty" of Colombia on the Panama isthmus. Therefore, to absolve us from upholding her sovereignty therein by force, her adhesion to a confederacy of which Venezuela should be a member would have to be voluntary, we could not permit Colombian sovereignty on the isthmus to be subverted by violence. Venezuela is at liberty to conquer and annex, should she prove strong enough to do so, all the United States of Colombia, except the State of Panama. The isthmus she would have to leave undisturbed, although it is probable enough that, should she succeed in conquering and annexing all the rest of Colombia, our State Department would eventually consent to subrogate her in all the rights possessed by the party in all the rights possessed by the party of the second part under the Treaty of 1846.

Such is the general position marked out for our Government by the Monroe Doctrine with reference to all Latin-American commonwealths, and such is the particular attitude imposed upon us by treaty with regard to the Isthmus of Panama.

admiration turn quickly to a young man or woman, and stick longer than they could be held by any drama or any stock company. The star of the day comes in response to the public craving for an individuality. The managers put forward the actors most likely to satisfy this demand without having the least delusion as to their quality. They know that among these young persons there are no CUSHMANS, MORRISSES or MONTESSAS, and that the men are not going to develop into BOOTHS or DELAUNAYS. The term Star has no longer necessarily a connection, is not to be confounded with talent and art. Some actors deserve the title in all its fulness; but they are in the minority in the present great company of stars.

The Mohammedans in West Africa.

Mohammedanism has made such progress in West Africa that the British Government has found it expedient to create the office of Director of Mohammedan Education for the Colony of Sierra Leone on the West Coast of Africa, and has conferred it on Dr. EDWARD WILMOT BLYDEN, whose name is familiar to all Americans interested in that part of the world. A large portion of the population of the colony and the protectorate dependent on it professes the faith of Islam, but until five or six years ago the question of education received no attention. Now, however, owing to the strenuous efforts of Dr. BLYDEN, the matter is receiving official attention not only at Sierra Leone, but at Lagos, Old Calabar, and the other trading centres on the coast.

The first steps were taken in 1872 at the time the late Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY was Governor of Sierra Leone, but led to nothing owing to the failure of pecuniary support. In 1887, however, Dr. BLYDEN opened a school for teaching the Mohammedan youth at Sierra Leone without public or Government assistance, which was continued until 1891, when a small Government grant was given for the maintenance of an elementary Mohammedan school which was placed under the charge of a native, Alimami GHEIRAWANI.

The establishment of this Directorate of Mohammedan Education at Sierra Leone by the British Government is a significant tribute to the vitality of the faith of Islam and the energy of its adherents, all the more so because the Christian missions have had the field to themselves for nearly a century and at a time when Mohammedanism was all but unknown over a large section of that portion of Africa.

The Physicians at Buffalo.

There is enough worldly enlightenment and breadth of mind in the surroundings of President MCKINLEY to insure for him the highest quality of professional attendance.

Without questioning the standing of those who have been at the President's bedside since he was shot, and with due respect to Dr. PARK, it is proper to say that among physicians of national reputation there are, for example, JANEWAY and DELAFIELD of New York, and OSLER of Baltimore. For surgeons there are in this city BULL and MCBURNEY. Men of similar distinction are to be found elsewhere. But none inferior in attainments, or in reputation, should be entrusted with the incomparable responsibility of giving to the President all the aid toward recovery that science and wisdom can furnish.

Secret Agents.

This is not a time for harsh criticism of Government servants but rather for serious comment. Of what avail to prevent the attempt on the life of the President were the Government's secret agents at Buffalo?

All the despatches agree that at this public function the assassin approached the President with his hand muffled in a handkerchief. Laymen have given testimony to the effect that even to their unprofessional and careless eyes the man was distraught and restless as he moved in the line toward the President. Yet the appointed guardians of the President's life on occasions of this character saw in these unusual manifestations nothing calling for their attention. The muffled hand conveyed no meaning to them.

Not a secret agent stepped from his place beside the President to protect him from his impending fate. The secret service organization is in urgent need of vigorous attention.

Yellow Journalism has attained its savage ambition—the assassination of one who, by virtue of his lofty office, represents in very essence all that Yellow Journalism and Anarchy hate—authority, government and law. At the door of the New York Journal and its kind shall the people of the United States lay the stoniest crime against WILLIAM MCKINLEY, President of the United States.—From Yesterday's Press.

This refers, no doubt, to the infamous handiwork of the editor who proclaims openly that it is his ambition "to have the Supreme Court of the United States tarred and feathered in the streets of Washington." Just how long the merchants and the people of New York will tolerate this sort of thing remains to be seen.

The match between the American and Irish rifle teams at Six Girls was singularly interesting. The shooting on both sides was splendid. The Irishmen started with hands back. The Americans finished with hands back. The attempted assassination of the President shattered the nerves of the latter and they fell all to pieces toward the close of the match. Well, we forgive them. Each one had to "feel like a man," and the bullets became injured. But we salute the victors.

The love of notoriety is a form of insanity strong among Socialists and acute among Anarchists. Where socialism spreads actively grows. One is the forerunner of the other. The Socialist despises his country. It is not big enough for a fellow like him. He wants to take out his papers as a citizen of the world. So does the Anarchist, but he aspires to be "somebody in particular," being no immediately anxious to distinguish himself by determining to hurry up things. So, in order to be somebody, he becomes an assassin in the worsted list of murderers for the

gallery, from BOOTH to COZOGLOS, we find precisely the same form of mental crass. The mad displays from time to time different symptoms, according to the more or less intellectual power of the subject, but in its essence it is the same. In a word it is a dangerous form of low-down vanity.

Everybody knows that there are whims in the wind, but few people know that there are whims in the waves. The immense ground swell in the lower bay during the past week have puzzled even the barkeepers. Just why the high-crested billows should be unusually abundant, and why they are very beautiful, no doubt, but they are extremely dangerous, and until they simmer down to the size of ordinary wind seas, the neighborhood of Sandy Hook will be a good place for small craft to avoid.

Ones in a while only, these great waves visit our waters. Years go by without a sign of them. Unexpectingly, they appear, and what causes them nobody can tell with certainty. Of course, there are many theories latched on to them, the most common of which is a storm at sea, but there is no satisfactory evidence of that. This summer they come in unprecedented numbers.

LOCAL SENTIMENT.

Certain Things that Anti-Tammany Men Will Not Vote For.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—I entirely agree with your correspondent's view, as voiced in today's SUN, as to Mr. JOHN DE WITT WARNER for Mayor. Under no circumstances should we support him, and all be stood for in 1904, and who staided, as Mr. WARNER did, the men who fought under our flag, is too small-minded to be Mayor of this great

Revolution Against the Anarchist Press.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—This is the first morning that the most offensive of the national newspapers has not contained a coarse, vulgar, witless and disrespectful caricature of the President of the United States. Is it a wonder that Anarchists and cranks and weak-minded people seek to murder, when such mental food is given them from day to day? Is it not about time that we should recognize such a thing as *liberty* and all persons of both parties defend the name of our President and the history of our country?

Revolution Against the Anarchist Press.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—The President of our country has just been shot down by an assassin. These four crimes have an origin and the men who commit them are incited thereto by circumstances which provoke them. In our own city we need not go far to find them. The editorial comments and cartoons on our Chief Magistrate, President McKinley, in the *Morning Journal*, extending over a period of many months, have produced the fruits of a horrible and fatal disease. The *Morning Journal*, no amount of praise now of that newspaper can wash out the tendency of such editorials and cartoons. I suggest this circumstance for consideration.

Revolution Against the Anarchist Press.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—If William McKinley, the upright, honorable man, the devoted husband, the faithful friend, and able warrior and consistent President of the United States, dies from his grievous wounds, his assassin is not more guilty than the owners of the *New York World and Journal*. Their needs of calumny and defamatory articles against the President let them behind the fruit of their begetting and rejoice!

Revolution Against the Anarchist Press.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—The Congress of the United States and the Legislature of every State in the Union ought, at the earliest opportunity, to pass an act providing that any attempt to assassinate the President or the Vice-President of the United States, or the Governor or the Lieutenant-Governor of any State or Territory shall be punished with death.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—It is obvious that measures more stringent than heretofore must be taken to guard public officials against assassination. The existing homicidal mania, whether such mania takes the form of anarchism, nihilism, or other violent propaganda and practice. It is, moreover, impossible to conceive of normal work being carried on in a country where an attempted assassination like that of yesterday. If the President reverts, his would-be assassin could be imprisoned for a term of years, and from the moment he is released, station upon him he would pose as a martyr, and an example worthy of emulation by thousands of deluded wretches who are none the less dangerous because they are so deluded.

Revolution Against the Anarchist Press.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—I suggest the opening of a public subscription for a fund to start the yellow-journal ghoulies on a voyage around the world, via the North Pole, and may the pole be reached, if they ever reach there. J. A. D.

Revolution Against the Anarchist Press.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—The last Danish expedition which was sent to the Polar region to study the aurora borealis, observed the so-called "mother of pearl clouds," which are described in the reports of the Danish Academy of Sciences. These clouds resemble the so-called "shining clouds." These formations were given their name by the Norwegian meteorologist, Prof. Mohr. The Danish scientists twice had an opportunity of seeing such celestial phenomena. Once they succeeded in measuring the distance of these clouds from the earth, which was found to be about forty kilometers.

The second time measuring was not possible because all the members of the expedition were on one side, but they were able to make some remarkable observations about the movement of the cloud. At first it looked like a horizontal band in the southern part of the horizon, at a height of thirty to thirty-five degrees. Then it moved slowly toward the east, stopped, and finally returned to its original position. During this retrograde motion a part of the cloud was torn off and floated along with a rapidity of one degree in four seconds toward the south. Having passed through several degrees of the firmament, this small cloud was dissolved.

It is evident that these phenomena are peculiar to the Polar region, but they were also observed in other parts of the world. Another cloud which was in the same track at the same time, but in the opposite direction, was observed by the Danish astronomer, Prof. Mohr. The Danish scientists twice had an opportunity of seeing such celestial phenomena. Once they succeeded in measuring the distance of these clouds from the earth, which was found to be about forty kilometers.

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From the *New York Journal*, June 1, 1901. Has assassination ever changed the world's history? If so, which one? The question will perhaps interest our readers who devote themselves to the philosophical consideration of history. It may bring us some interesting letters.

Is there any doubt that the assassination of Marat by Charlotte Corday changed history to some extent? What proof is there that France would have settled down into imperial Napoleonism and prosperity if Marat, the wonderful eye doctor, had been allowed to live to retain his absolute mastery of the Paris populace?

Napoleon gradually developed into a pretty strong man and nobody bothered him. If Marat had been living when Napoleon returned from Italy and had retained his popular pull it is quite likely that he would have got hold of Napoleon and cut his head off. He had a passion for cutting off the heads of those who made themselves conspicuous. His murder may have changed the earth's history.

Was not the history of the world changed when Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, was murdered in the midst of his fealties and rejoicings? Left unmurdered he might have rejoined until long past the day that Alexander the Great died and went under ground.

Philip's entire ambition was really modest. He simply wanted to rule over all of Greece. His idea was a small political trust. Compared to his son Alexander, he was like the humble President of the Stone Trust compared to John D. Rockefeller. If Alexander had died before his father died, who would have known how to threaten and coax the Greeks into line? Who would have considered Persia and provided such fine historical reading?

Did not that one murder most distinctly change the history of the entire world? If Cromwell had not resolved to remove the head of Charles I. from his lace collar, would England be what she is to-day—a really free nation and a genuine republic?

Did not the murder of Lincoln, uniting in sympathy and regret all good people in the North and South, hasten the era of American good feeling and perhaps prevent the renewal of fighting between brothers?

The murder of Caesar certainly changed the history of Europe, besides preventing that great man from ultimately displaying vanity as great as his ability.

When vice old sayings, such as that of Diabolus, about assassination, are taken up it is worth while, instead of swallowing them whole, to analyze them. We invite our readers to think over this question. The time devoted to it will not be wasted. Any kind of harmless thinking is as good for the brain as any kind of harmless exercise is good for the muscles.

In expressing the belief that certain murders have changed the "history of the world," we do not mean that any assassination has ever changed radically the history of the HUMAN RACE. That history is mapped out for us ahead and is not left to our discretion. In the progress of the whole race humanity—common felon or great emperor—counts not at all.

A "great" man murdered may mean some slight change in what we call history—the petty transactions of a few hundred years. But real history spreads over periods so vast that we cannot comprehend them, and nothing that happens to one man can have permanent effect.

Assassination and Emancipation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—It is obvious that measures more stringent than heretofore must be taken to guard public officials against assassination. The existing homicidal mania, whether such mania takes the form of anarchism, nihilism, or other violent propaganda and practice. It is, moreover, impossible to conceive of normal work being carried on in a country where an attempted assassination like that of yesterday. If the President reverts, his would-be assassin could be imprisoned for a term of years, and from the moment he is released, station upon him he would pose as a martyr, and an example worthy of emulation by thousands of deluded wretches who are none the less dangerous because they are so deluded.

An effective step might be taken were the assassin to be confined for life in an insane asylum; an effective step certainly would be taken if, in addition to this, every man and woman in any way implicated were confined for life in insane asylums. No adult who learned of the plot to murder President McKinley, and failed to report it to the police, can be considered other than in the light of a dangerous maniac from whom society must be protected. The only safe way to deal with murderous maniacs is to place them in confinement for life. Homicidal mania may recur at any moment—at near or remote intervals no man can tell when.

If the United States is to rid itself of maniacs whose insanity tends toward assassination, the authorities should instantly place under arrest every individual however remote who is connected with the assassination of the President, and the proprietors of the newspapers could see to it that the whole lot of them were confined for life in asylums, no matter whether their number be ten or ten hundred, no matter whether their anarchistic groups be limited to two cities, or are distributed in fifty. International cooperation does not seem to be necessary to cover grateful we all are for expressions of sympathy, and offers of assistance in "exterminating" Anarchists, we are strong enough and are possessed of ability sufficient to take care of the problem ourselves, so far as our country is concerned. But I must remember that now is the time one for all to stamp out anarchy in the United States.

Again "The Sun" Leads All.

From the *Journal of Evening Journal*. The *New York Sun's* story of the attempted assassination of President McKinley is a remarkable feat of journalism. As usual, its surpassing literary beauty, its vivid word picture of the tragedy, its masterly selection of the multitude of details into one powerful and profoundly moving recital of the scene where the love of the nation and the sympathy of all mankind is centered, again place *THE SUN* in that position which it always achieves when a journalistic victory is to be won.

The Surroundings of Lincoln.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—An interesting paragraph in today's SUN calls attention to the fact that Lincoln was most frequent in State where public buildings are in fire. Has it never occurred to you to notice the fact that these buildings are in fire? It is a very interesting fact that these buildings are in fire. It is a very interesting fact that these buildings are in fire. It is a very interesting fact that these buildings are in fire.

Street Wars Near Two Footings.

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Was not the history of the world changed when Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, was murdered in the midst of his fealties and rejoicings? Left unmurdered he might have rejoined until long past the day that Alexander the Great died and went under ground.

Philip's entire ambition was really modest. He simply wanted to rule over all of Greece. His idea was a small political trust. Compared to his son Alexander, he was like the humble President of the Stone Trust compared to John D. Rockefeller. If Alexander had died before his father died, who would have known how to threaten and coax the Greeks into line? Who would have considered Persia and provided such fine historical reading?

Did not that one murder most distinctly change the history of the entire world? If Cromwell had not resolved to remove the head of Charles I. from his lace collar, would England be what she is to-day—a really free nation and a genuine republic?

Did not the murder of Lincoln, uniting in sympathy and regret all good people in the North and South, hasten the era of American good feeling and perhaps prevent the renewal of fighting between brothers?

The murder of Caesar certainly changed the history of Europe, besides preventing that great man from ultimately displaying vanity as great as his ability.

When vice old sayings, such as that of Diabolus, about assassination, are taken up it is worth while, instead of swallowing them whole, to analyze them. We invite our readers to think over this question. The time devoted to it will not be wasted. Any kind of harmless thinking is as good for the brain as any kind of harmless exercise is good for the muscles.

In expressing the belief that certain murders have changed the "history of the world," we do not mean that any assassination has ever changed radically the history of the HUMAN RACE. That history is mapped out for us ahead and is not left to our discretion. In the progress of the whole race humanity—common felon or great emperor—counts not at all.

A "great" man murdered may mean some slight change in what we call history—the petty transactions of a few hundred years. But real history spreads over periods so vast that we cannot comprehend them, and nothing that happens to one man can have permanent effect.

Assassination and Emancipation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—It is obvious that measures more stringent than heretofore must be taken to guard public officials against assassination. The existing homicidal mania, whether such mania takes the form of anarchism, nihilism, or other violent propaganda and practice. It is, moreover, impossible to conceive of normal work being carried on in a country where an attempted assassination like that of yesterday. If the President reverts, his would-be assassin could be imprisoned for a term of years, and from the moment he is released, station upon him he would pose as a martyr, and an example worthy of emulation by thousands of deluded wretches who are none the less dangerous because they are so deluded.

An effective step might be