

The Sun

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication will send us stamped articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for their postage.

To Some of the Progressive Leaders.

The combined sentiment of regret and sympathy aroused by the murderous assault upon Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has been universal.

It is not the act of true friendship, however, for his followers in the National Progressive party to endeavor to turn this crime into campaign matter for Progressive principles and their chief exponent.

So far as violence of expression is concerned, their utterances have been mild as milk when compared with the characterization of his opponents in which Mr. Roosevelt himself has habitually indulged.

We refer to this matter reluctantly. We should prefer at this time simply to await Mr. Roosevelt's full recovery in hopeful silence.

No one in this broad land desires Mr. Roosevelt's recovery more earnestly or sincerely than we do; but the paranoiac's murderous assault upon him does not cause us to abate one jot or tittle of our opposition to the main purpose of the National Progressive party.

Human sympathy and admiration for pluck and endurance should not be thus invoked and abused.

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Every year when the voyagers return from their transatlantic explorations the unsettled question appears: Are the European hotels better?

It is a complicated problem. Is the difficulty of securing a pitcher of ice water abroad more irritating to Americans than the general lack of facilities for cleaning shoes overnight is to the European visitor to our own shores?

In a time when European peace is threatened so manifestly by Balkan troubles there must be real satisfaction for European Ministers in the recent declaration of M. Poincaré, the French Premier, that the final Moroccan treaty—between Spain and France—will be signed this week.

The general lines of the Franco-Spanish treaty have already been forecast. It is doubtful if any recent international agreement can compare in complexity with the latest treaty which has occupied French and Spanish diplomats for nearly a year and provoked a newspaper war of intense bitterness between Madrid and Paris which at moments has seemed likely to lead to even more serious consequences.

By the new treaty Morocco will be divided into three separate spheres. The first of these will contain Tangier and a small territory about that city. This will be subjected to international control, and the French, Spanish, German and British Governments will be on equal footing here.

The second sphere delimited under the forthcoming Franco-Spanish treaty is the Spanish. Apart from Tangier, Spain will have all of the northern regions of Morocco from the Muluya River to the Atlantic north of a straight

construction has not yet reached Europe. Americans are able to support these new palaces as fast as they are erected. Europe must move more carefully, for the local trade is not sufficient to justify the obliteration of the decrepit hostelry so rapidly as it is made possible by our own exuberant wealth.

Lost on Mount Washington. Twice during the present autumn season the alarm has been sent out for a solitary seeker of the top of Mount Washington. The last missing climber was Mr. E. K. NELSON of Philadelphia, who left the base station at 9 o'clock on Friday morning to walk up the inclined railway track to the summit, and make the descent by way of the Mount Pleasant trail to Crawford Notch.

Those who have known Mount Washington only in its halcyon moods will be inclined to scout the idea that a man with a good pair of legs and a well-developed bump of locality could ever find himself in such extremity as to need the services of a relief party.

A number of people have perished on the mountain, and some of them were sturdy athletes and inured to the rigors and risks of mountain climbing. The body of one, EDWARD WEISS, who encountered a severe storm on August 24, 1890, while making for the peak of Adams from the Summit House, has never been found.

It may be taken for granted that Mayor GAYNOR is opposed to the introduction of "tag day" in this city for any purpose, and the women associated with the Progressive National Committee who want an exception made in their favor, so that they can raise money for the Roosevelt campaign fund by "tagging" on October 26, are likely to have their trouble for their pains when they invade City Hall to-morrow to "tag" the Mayor to change his mind.

Not long ago Mr. GAYNOR vetoed an Aldermanic ordinance permitting the raising of funds for the Day Nursery on Staten Island by "tagging," because it was "of doubtful legality and of more than doubtful propriety."

The first fatality has a lesson for the hardy and venturesome. FREDERICK STRICKLAND, a young Englishman, refused to heed his guide on a day in October, 1851, and kept on alone up the Crawford trail while a snowstorm was raging. STRICKLAND struggled indomitably on to the summit, but the next day his bruised and frozen body was found on a rough trail leading down to the Ammonoosuc.

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line drawn from a little south of the Atlantic port of Larache to the Muluya. This includes all the Mediterranean coast of Morocco, the Atlantic ports of Larache and Arzila, but excludes a considerable section of the Sebou Valley north of Fez, which the Franco-Spanish secret treaty of 1901 assigned to Spain. This represents the French "compensation" for the Congo concession to Germany. In addition Spanish possession of the Atlantic coast of West Africa from her colony of Rio de Oro to Ifni, just south of Agadir, and facing the Canary Islands, is confirmed.

The third and vastly the largest plum falls to France. It includes Fez and Morocco city; its area, including Saharan oases, is slightly less than that of France; its population is variously estimated at from four to eight millions. In this great country France is now free to act as she will, subject to the guarantees of commercial equality contained in her British and German treaties. With the raising of the Spanish mortgage, too, the last international hindrance to freedom of political and military organization vanishes.

The portions of the Franco-Spanish treaty which cover the commercial and financial regulation of the various spheres promise to be unusually complicated. Theoretically the Sultan will still remain supreme in all three regions; actually there will be three independent administrations. Customs zones, frontier guards, the division of taxations, of expenditure, the parceling of the railway from Fez to Tangier between three different operating companies conforming to the three separate administrations, all these are regulated in the new document and each has puzzled and perplexed the interested Governments for many months. It is plain that so complex a bargain, based on such a tangled condition of affairs, may easily lead to later disagreements, but in its larger aspect the Morocco question seems to have been eliminated from the list of perils to world peace.

No Tag Day in New York. It may be taken for granted that Mayor GAYNOR is opposed to the introduction of "tag day" in this city for any purpose, and the women associated with the Progressive National Committee who want an exception made in their favor, so that they can raise money for the Roosevelt campaign fund by "tagging" on October 26, are likely to have their trouble for their pains when they invade City Hall to-morrow to "tag" the Mayor to change his mind.

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WHAT THE DOVE SAYS. Thank Heaven! The Endowment is Not Yet Impaired. "I," said the Dove of Peace, "rejoice greatly in the thought that I am still getting three meals a day and have a comfortable place to sleep. Besides my vacation and my between foot and me I don't feel any unusual strain on my wings for some time to come.

"Truth is that the only time I ever saw the whole world in a state that looked like peace to me was when my old friend Noah sent me out on a scouting trip. Men weren't fighting that day, so far as I could see, and a deep peace brooded over the earth. I did not inquire too closely as to conditions in the Ark, and I am glad I did not. I enjoy looking back to that period of dead reckoning navigation. It serves to keep my present protectors in good humor, and I personally have no hesitation in saying that life in a gilded cage is not without its compensations.

"To what do I attribute the present prevalence of war's cruel alarms? To Noah, and to nobody else. That ancient weather prophet must bear all the responsibility for the mocking of Andrew that now goes on about us.

"Noah ought to have denatured his guests on that historic yachting trip. Had he put them through a process of revision that would have sent them out void of covetousness, avarice, ambition, pique and these qualities which make for calling a perfect stranger a liar because he worships with his feet bare instead of in patent leather shoes, the building of machines would now be a long, long way from the egg.

"I took a birdseye view of the American warship last week. They looked like a stern adherence to arbitration, didn't they? I got an especially good view of them from Morningside Heights, where lives one of my most devoted adherents, Nicholas Murray Butler. I was pleased to see that Nicholas had illuminated for the warships. He had all the lights turned on, and his home made a most impressive appearance.

"Nicholas, you see, is no bigot. Of course, he is for Peace with a capital P, and long for the day when I shall feel it discreet to appear in public minus my armor plate underwear. However, Nicholas has several thousand young men of the normal disposition of 21 living in his immediate neighborhood, and he is not doing anything to irritate them unduly.

"A college at peace," says Nicholas to me, "is of considerably more value to its president than an educational institution in pieces." May I add that Nicholas recognizes the essential and abysmal difference between five hundred elderly gentlemen full of champagne, food and philanthropy in the dining room of the Waldorf and five or six thousand youngsters on the hilltop with a chance to break loose?

"No, I shall shun the Near East. In fact, I never did fancy that portion of Europe. Its people are rough and crude. So many of them have to work hard for the right to go to the devil in their own way that they would cook me for a squab if I showed myself there. For me, The Hague and a sufficient income. I find that an assured annuity predisposes one to peace, and I'd rather be a well fed fraud than strengthen the sword arm of a man living in a town the name of which I could not pronounce.

Safety in the Surface Cars. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Often when crowded surface cars are ascending the unusually steep incline between the avenue between 125th and 134th street the fuses blow out, and the motemen, who always have the cars under control with the hand brakes, are forced to slip backward to the bottom of the incline. At such times the passengers become anxious, some of them scared. They realize that if the cars get beyond the control of the motemen and started backward there would be a disastrous and serious collision when an uncontrollable car met another car coming up or at the bottom of the incline.

Fortunately no accident of this sort has ever happened, although there has been at least one collision on the road, probably before the installation of the air brakes. However, in order to make conditions absolutely safe, the company operating the Amsterdam avenue road could make one small improvement that would be decidedly beneficial and useful if at some future time it was necessary for passengers to make a hasty exit from a car.

The improvement would be to have the exit doors at the rear of the cars swing clear, not latch as they do at present. Probably it has never occurred to the officers of the road that in case of an emergency the passengers would be forced to force themselves against the rear doors and prevent the conductors from opening them. They swing inward.

The company would confer a favor upon the persons who use their cars by beginning the work immediately. W. H. NEW YORK, October 19.

The Marines Who Died in Nicaragua. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Are the bodies of the soldiers, the marines who laid down their lives in Nicaragua, to be brought home to rest in Arlington? Certainly they ought to be. I am sure every American citizen would desire that a public military funeral be held in New York city or Boston, where full honors might be paid to the heroic dead.

They were heroes, and the half has not been told concerning the work of the gallant fighting marines who were ordered to Nicaragua. ALBERT, October 19. KARL ALTON.

To an Immortal. The Alaska Socialists have nominated a strong man as delegate to Congress in the person of Kazis Krauzinas of Ketchikan. —News item.

This anthem we crown as We ponder and plan "K'rov Kazis Krauzinas Of Kool Ketchikan."

"Thy mystical title Suggests Kullin-Klan—More potent than any We hope is thy plan. In battling, O Kazis, For Socialist plan, Stick to it like blazes, It's ketch-a-ketch-can!"

(O name that a boon is, O rare tallness, Kazis Krauzinas, (and Kazis Krauzinas, Of far Ketchikan? Now, by the Horned Spoon, Is this not Kazis Krauzinas? "You just betchikan!" NEW YORK, October 19.

THE CATSKILLS REVISITED. A Sentimental Journey. It appears that Rip Van Winkle was not so much a dreamer as he is usually supposed to be. He was in Washington Irving and Joe Jefferson have between them made a good deal out of that lapse of time. But I. M. Q. V. Parle, have been absent from me for twenty-seven and nobody has celebrated that separation with me in the earliest of my life. I arrived at the conclusion that the only time for Gibbon's and our old friend "the rational voluptuary" to resort to the Catskills was in early October, when the summer boarders had all departed and the leaves had begun to turn with a splendid and so far surpassing the soberer autumnal livery of the lowlands. In those old days the roads were already good in the Catskills. The all year travelers were already comfortable, doubtless through the reflex influence of the summer boarders, different as he, and so much more prevalently as he, was at the beginning of the nineteenth century from what she, and the second decade of the twentieth. The heights of the Catskills were already a century was already after the close of the season for the madding crowd, even though the madding crowd was so much less than now. There were no automobiles in those days, and no temptation to avoid, or even possible, the "arduousness of locomotion" which is so attractive to the rational voluptuary as not only enabling but requiring the impression of beautiful scenery to "soak in."

But a man like Wilson, a writer and a student of political science, who has had to do with the trusts and bring about competition. We are accustomed to this large way of speaking by men running for office.

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PHONETIC SKIBOSEE. Fellow Conspirators of A. Carnegie. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I have just seen THE SUN of September 11. I find therein a leading article that you call "Phonetic Skibosee." The language is as wild as "the facts," which latter I should like to correct, without venturing to imitate the vigor of your style.

The passage you quote as being written by Mr. Carnegie was taken from one of our pamphlets. We transcribed the words into a scheme of spelling that we are submitting as a basis for discussion.

This "Nry Spelling" has received the general approval of Professor Skeat, Professor Rippmann and Mr. William Archer. These men can claim, I think, to know something of English, and their laurels in scholarship should save them from ferocious attacks such as you have made. In ignorance no doubt, your language can only be matched by the late Lord Lytton when condemning the conventional spelling, which debar English speaking children of at least a year of their school life.

I should have thought that the editorial penetration of THE SUN would have saved your confusing language with spelling, more particularly as spelling has changed since Shakespeare's day. What real reason is there that spelling should not be changed, and that the language to which you give such loud utterance? The language remains undamaged whether we spell fashionably or in the manner that you so politely call "Skibosee Jargon."

By this mail I am sending you some of our recent literature. SKIBOSEE WATSON, Secretary Simplified Spelling Society, 614 Ave. U, 11 to 4 (Saturday excepted), Telephone, 1851, city. LONDON, October 8.

THE LARGE PROGRAMME. Unbecomingly of Great Promises by Candidates for Office. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Wilson in all his speeches assures his hearers that he will change the tariff downward, dissolve the trusts and bring about competition. We are accustomed to this large way of speaking by men running for office.

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PETITION TO RECALL GOVERNOR HUNT FAILS

Disgruntled Applicant for Office Secures Only Four Signatures.

POLITICAL RIVALS BUSY. Arizona Executive's Honor System in Prisons Used as a Weapon.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 19.—(Special.) Objection to Gov. George Hunt's prison reform movement, better known as the "honor system," has resulted in the circulation of one petition for his recall, and four signatures to that petition were secured.

Political opponents of Gov. Hunt have seized upon the honor system as their principal weapon of attack. They have used it to the limit in efforts to discredit him. But the leaders of the parties that are opposed to the State administration have never suggested that he be recalled. Here and there persons of little influence have threatened to circulate recall petitions, but only one has made good his threat.

This person is William Sparks of Winkelman, who professes to be a Democratic political faith. Several months ago Sparks applied to Gov. Hunt for a position as cattle inspector. Hunt referred the application to the Live Stock Sanitary Board, which has the appointment of inspectors, and that body turned it down. In a letter Sparks has been ordered to the Governor.

Recently he began the circulation of a petition, giving the prison reform system as the reason why Hunt should be recalled. After working about a week and obtaining four signatures he gave up.

Reports were in the air that other petitions were drawn and circulated, but if so the circulation soon ceased their efforts. The Sparks petition is the only one known positively to have been circulated.

William Campbell, Eduardo Perez, Miguel Peralta and N. B. Chavez were convicted of murder in Yavapai county and sentenced to be hanged at the State penitentiary October 11. A large element of the population of Arizona is earnestly opposed to capital punishment, and strong pressure was put to bear on the Governor to commute their sentences to life imprisonment.

This he refused to do. Instead he issued a proclamation relieving the men until April 12, 1913. In the meantime the Legislature passed a law abolishing capital punishment, declaring that it had no more place in the present social order than the burning of the heretic. He urged that the people initiate the measure in case the Legislature failed to adopt the law.

A cry that the Governor was setting at naught the law of the State went up from his political enemies and from some who upheld capital punishment. More threats of recall were heard from scattered sources. But the majority of the people seem to think that a simple reprieve of a few months is a simple reprieve of the men. They are glad to give the voters a chance to express their selves, is not such a serious matter.

Opposition to the honor system is disappearing because so far it has proved a success. The placing of convicts "on honor" and setting them to public work, such as the building of bridges and roads, has not resulted in wholesale escapes, as was predicted. During the first six months that were taken from the penitentiary and set to bridge and road building. Some of them have been wholly without guards and over the others the surveillance is not at all strict.

Five convicts have escaped and six more have attempted to escape. Those that made the attempt and were captured were imprisoned in the State penitentiary. There have been no deaths. During the last six months of the Territorial administration, before the accession of Gov. Hunt and the institution of the honor system, there were seven deaths at the penitentiary; two men escaped and two more attempted to do so.

And during the six months that the honor system has been in effect the convicts have built roads and bridges. The work has been done by free labor. It would have cost \$15,000 more than the cost to equip their camps and feed them. There is no money in the State treasury at present for the improvement of the highway system and the work would not have been done at all had it not been performed by the convicts.

For each day that a convict puts in at public work he is given two of his sentence. There is some truth in the charge that to go to the penitentiary is little punishment, for the criminal is soon put at work that is not difficult and is done among pleasant surroundings. The food served to them is as good if not better than that served in the average construction camp. They work eight hours a day and have Sundays off. The men are housed in a building in the Final Mountains, thirty-nine convicts are building a road to the big copper mines at Ray. Their camp is in one of the most pleasant places imaginable. It is situated on the banks of a beautiful little stream along which walnuts and wild grapes grow in profusion. Bear, deer and other game abound in the hills thereabout.

On Sundays the convicts are sent or gather the walnuts, which are sold in Globe for 5 cents a pound. Good work is being accomplished and only two men have deserted since the camp was established, though there is every opportunity for them to take French leave. No civilian is with them except Engineer W. E. Marvin, who directs the road building. He declares that he never superintended more work as hard as those they were receiving in day wages. The men are divided into two gangs. Each gang has a convict foreman and a foreman. The foremen are life term prisoners, convicted of murder. William Burns, foreman of the American gang, is an expert miner and his knowledge of rock drilling is of great value. The Jose Marquez is the foreman of the Mexicans and among them he has developed several experts in building rock retaining walls.

Liquor is rigidly excluded from the camp.

PHOENIX, England, October 11.

E. T. NELSON.