The Sun.

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Boiled Down to Facts.

Judge McCALL may not have qualified as a model of equipoise and an expert in self-restraint. Frankly we do not think he has. It will be remembered, however, that the late Judge GAYNOR under campaign provocation not infrequently forsook his habit of judicial dignity and philosophic calm and indulged sometimes in extremely vituperative language. Yet Judge GAYNOR made a good Mayor and an independent Mayor.

This is the best we can say concerning Judge McCALL's recent exhibitions of temperamental susceptibilities, which all his friends sincerely deplore.

From the driving and blinding mud storm, however, Judge McCALL is now emerging without a spot of blemish on his reputation for personal integrity. That was a manly remark of District Attorney WHITMAN'S at the Fusion meeting in Madison Square Garden: "I believe that Judge McCALL is an honest man." He comes out with a clean skin, though he may have a swollen tongue and a congested throat.

This is the least that can be said concerning the fact of main importance in the case of Judge McCALL. That it is said and must be believed is proper cause for sincere rejoicing on the part of all of his friends.

Mr. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, the Hapgood-made product of the earlier situation, comes out about as he went in: a calculated risk, a tolerated alternative, somewhat of a choice of evils in the estimation of a multitude of unenthusiastic supporters.

If he is elected he will owe his election more to the circumstance of the impeachment of Governor SULZER than to any other one factor in the canvass; and yet his impeached benefactor was justly convicted.

These plain facts, in our opinion, constitute the irreducible residue in the boiling pot.

An Envoy From Washington.

Whether he appeared officially or unofficially, as volunteer or conscript, the apparition of the Hon. DUDLEY FIELD MALONE at a Fusion meeting Thursday night was a master stroke of political tact and a triumph of diplomacy. Whatever the terms of the young Talleyrand's leave or license from Washington, his coming and his words were as a trumpet call to the Republicans and the Democrats of this city.

They remind Republicans of their solemn duty to vote for a Democratic candidate and to support a Democratic Administration.

They remind Democrats that it is the purpose of the Administration to play no favorites, to promote Democratic harmony and to hold aloof from any interference of national in municipal affairs.

And they may remind some ancients among us of 1882 and "Hands off! Remember Folger!"

As to a Naval Holiday for the United States.

Representative W. L. HENSLEY'S resolution requesting the President to use his influence in favor of the Right Hon. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S proposal of a cessation of warship building for a year does not seem to take into account the fact that the overture was really made to Germany. It must be obvious that neither Great Britain nor Germany is concerned at this time about the building programme of the United States, which compared with theirs is not at all an ambitious programme. Only one capital ship was authorized by Congress in 1912 and 1913. Of course it would be a splendid thing if the United States by any contributing act could usher in the "naval holiday," but it must be understood that the response of Admiral VON TIRPITZ to Mr. CHURCHILL was by no means encouraging. It may be regarded as a settled fact that Germany is going to adhere to her plan of laying down every battleship on her present schedule with the design of having a navy so powerful that any nation (Great Britain, in point of fact) will have to count the cost before attacking Germany.

It is hardly to be supposed that the President of the United States, so directed by Congress, can accomplish what Mr. CHURCHILL and other British Ministers have failed to do. Would not Germany regard any effort in the direction of limiting her armaments as an adventure in European politics gratuitous on the part of the United States, although in theory very laudable? As to the example of the United States, we have already set it by departing from the two battleships a year programme.

It must be obvious that if the agitation in Congress to take a "naval holiday" makes much headway, even the one capital ship a year will have to go. Is the prospect of international relations just now so bright that the United States can afford to shut the gates of its building yards? Are there not conjecturably possible complications to give us pause?

A Way Out of the Greenback Swamp.

There is nothing in the Washington programme for the establishment of a new financial system which calls for so much popular concern as the treatment of the problem of note issues. Congress may pass a bill which, in its banking provisions, fails to win the entire approval of practical and informed judgment without preparing the way for as much trouble as will surely be involved in a measure defective on its currency side.

We observe with satisfaction that a chorus of rapidly swelling volume is joining the protest which THE SUN has been making for months past against the Bryanite twist toward greenbackism and flat money generally contained in the note issue section of the bill passed along by the House of Representatives for Senatorial consideration. Satisfaction must also be felt by all friends of sound money at the evidence afforded by the entertainment of central bank ideas that the Senate Banking and Currency Committee has appreciated the menace of Government notes redeemable in "lawful" money and secured by reserves of "lawful" money.

Senator REED of Missouri, a member of the committee, has a plan for a central bank system which does not differ radically from the Vanderlip scheme for a central bank owned by the public and controlled by the Government. The new central bank proposals have one common inspiration in the desire to escape from the flat money bog of the House bill and at the same time to meet the situation created by the political necessity of recognizing a great deal of stubborn prejudice against currency issued under other auspices than those of the Government.

A Government central bank would fall short of the sound ideal of a banking system, but it would work better than unsound money. The new central bank projects, which have already obtained unexpected encouragement, in view of the antecedent theory of political improbabilities respecting central bank schemes, do not contemplate a full fledged Government institution. They come near enough to it, however, in suggesting a central bank publicly owned and Government controlled, to acquit their note issues of any taint of private privilege.

If it offers the only way out of the flat money morass into which the House bill leads, public opinion will support Congress in establishing such a central bank without debating the comparative advantages and disadvantages of central and regional banking systems, and without patience for the letter of a party platform.

Swapping the Alaskan Panhandle.

Representative FRANK O. SMITH of Maryland, a freshman in the House, has goodnaturedly introduced by request of the Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia a resolution directing the President to enter into negotiations for the transfer of the Panhandle of Alaska to the Canadian Government. A preamble explains that the Panhandle forms an unnatural boundary to British Columbia on the west and hampers its development so unmistakably as to excite the apprehension that discord will arise ultimately between the United States and the Dominion. The Universal Peace Union submits that the transfer of this territory (for a consideration, of course) "would be the most eloquent act of the policy of mutual concessions necessary to establish universal peace."

The "unnatural boundary" was defined by an international tribunal of British and American jurists in London in 1903, Lord ALVERSTONE casting the deciding vote for the claim of the United States that the intent of the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia was that the line running east and north of Cape Muzon should not cross fjords of the coast but pass ten marine leagues from and back of them. It is true that the Canadian commissioners protested bitterly, but Lord ALVERSTONE'S intellectual honesty and patriotism could not be impugned. The result was the shutting off of northern British Columbia from the sea, and the grievance, although stifled, has always been acute. But if the Canadian contention had been upheld the Alexander archipelago with Sitka would not have passed from the possession of the United States, and at most the Panhandle would have been divided. The Americans would, however, have lost Lynn Canal, a very important link of the inland passage of which Chatham Strait is the chief waterway. It is undoubtedly a hardship that British Columbia and the Yukon territory are denied their natural outlets to the Lynn Canal and to the inner waters of the Alexander archipelago, but the award of the London tribunal was based upon a common sense construction of terms in the Anglo-Russian treaty and the finality of it cannot be reasonably challenged. In course of time the Panhandle, which has a temperate climate and is an extensive territory with rich resources, will prove valuable to the United States. It lies in part across the path of opportunity for the great northwest of Canada, but the handicap is not greater than other States suffer from in similar cases, notably Germany, which finds the Netherlands obstructing her access to the North Sea and in envied possession of the mouth of the Rhine.

The Universal Peace Union, judging from a statement which Mr. SMITH filed with his resolution, proposes an exchange of the Panhandle for British Honduras, and suggests that that colony could be swapped for Lower California, which would give the United States Magdalena Bay for a naval base. Lower California seems a poor exchange for British Honduras until one is told that by utilizing the waters of the Colorado River the peninsula could be made as productive as Egypt. Those who know the topography of the 600 miles of desert stretching down from the mouth of the Colorado will wonder how any irrigation engineer could perform such a miracle. Lower California is as dry as a bleached bone, and most of it will always remain so. The Universal Peace Union seems to have presumed upon the amiability of the Maryland member, and if he doesn't look out the wags in the House will dub him Panhandle SMITH.

Detectaphone Experts.

The campaign in this town has revealed the fact that mankind needs a new variety of specialists. Had we a trained and competent corps of detectaphone experts it could be quickly determined whether the records of alleged conversations are genuine or spurious. There are handwriting experts to pass upon forgers and their signatures, there are alienists to pass upon minds, and now there must be detectaphonists to pass upon records and their words.

Detectaphonists will have to be men of rare ability to judge when a voice is not a voice, for it requires the combined skill of a linguist and of an elocutionist. Take the case of the Hon. JOHN H. DELANEY, State Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy. An Albany despatch quotes him thus:

"The alleged conversation between the Governor and me, published to-day, was manufactured for the occasion. Those who know me will recognize that the language quoted could not be mine. I never in my life used the expressions 'Bet your life,' 'Keep mum,' and many others quoted."

It is known that within the limits of a certain range every individual uses a regular or set vocabulary. Therefore it will be the duty of experts to study the dialects of persons whose detectaphone records are questioned, observe if the original uses slang in real life, and compare his slang expressions with those on the record. The experts will have to note and analyze what expletives and epithets are employed by the original when he is under intense heat or irritation and compare them with a selection from the record.

We can quite readily imagine how much faith posterity would have in a detectaphone record of the present campaign which would make any of our true statesmen say to his opponent: "Sir, you speak the truth. Every word you have uttered is to be believed. Let the plain people know that no matter how much we may differ in opinion, we have never so far demeaned ourselves as to question the other's honor and veracity."

Notice.

On Thursday evening, November 6, a meeting will be held in the Madison Square Garden for the formation of a Society for the Encouragement of Irony. The projectors hope that by series of lectures, by personal instruction and by the dissemination of manuals of amenity and primers of parliamentary language, in future canvasses, should there be any future for a town which seems destined for that lacustrine fire allotted to the unveracious, statements traversing statements may be put in some such form as this:

"Mr. SINNISSY congratulated Mr. McHALL on his continuous attendance at the Palace of Truth. If Mr. McHALL made the assertion referred to, his name would be written high on the roll of those passionate disciples of the invariable verity whose modest name is HIERONYMUS KARL FRIEDRICH MUNCHAUSEN."

"Mr. HELTZER said that if Mr. McHALL said so and so, he [HELTZER] would only say that Mr. McHALL suffered from the universal infirmity which SOLOMON, perhaps in a moment of indignation or domestic chiding [laughter], attributed to all men."

"Mr. McHALL complimented Mr. SINNISSY and Mr. HELTZER. They deserved the gratitude of all toxophilists. They had revived the art of archery. Beyond dispute and beyond rivalry they were supreme artists on the longbow."

Admission to the meeting will be free. Positively no collection.

Let me shake hands with 100 men and I can tell you reasonably well how they will vote. One or two men in a group might throw me off the trail, but 100 men would not. Men who are going to vote for the other fellow do not give you such grips as I have been getting in all parts of the State, and I am mighty well pleased.—*Captain* A. P. GARDNER.

So the Captain believes that he is going to be elected Governor of Massachusetts next Tuesday. However, it happens that the hands which Messrs. WALSH, BIRD and FOSS have shaken communicated the same confidence in victory. Cannot hands deceive a credulous candidate as well as tongues and affidavits?

Vice-President MARSHALL has joined the insurrectos and taken to the manigua of northern Indiana to recuperate from the rigors of the session. He vows that he will not return to Washington until he is ready. As a parliamentarian will he be missed if a quorum can be mustered in the Senate?

Senator BOIES PENROSE of Pennsylvania is again urging intervention in Mexico, this time as a military expert. He says:

"My own opinion, based upon my experience upon our frontier and from many visits to Mexico, where I have lived among the people in the interior, is that 10,000 American soldiers, ready for action to protect American citizens, would put a quietus upon the whole situation."

A quietus upon Mr. PENROSE is the real need just now. He cannot qualify as a military expert, and his talk about an invasion of Mexico with 10,000 men is intemperate and mischievous. Mexico is a country of magnificent distances that lends itself to easy ambushes of marching men. The railroads are not numerous, and it doesn't take much dynamite to blow up a bridge. Men who are military experts have put the force that would be required to pacify Mexico at not less than 50,000, and many estimates are higher.

But, sir, against legislation affecting business prosperity and property rights, I place above and before any bill which merely concerns business interests and property rights this measure which involves the right of thousands of men to be free men.—*The Hon.* ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE *in the Congressional Record.*

It is good to see the Pompadour Prince back at the old stand, freeing slaves, championing "the rights of thousands," placing the man above the dollar, in short doing a nice business along the same old lines. All of which leads us to ask if it is not high time for an addendum to the Great Autobiography? We hear that the popular readers of the popular magazines are hungry for such a morsel.

WERNER KREIMER, nineteen-year-old son of J. F. KREIMER, a farmer of Jackson township, Will county, has bought a 160 acre farm for $40,000, all of which he has realized himself from his share of the profits of his father's farm.—*Despatch from Joliet, Ill.*

But our great Secretary of State is telling the people of New Jersey that "the farmer bears the largest share of the burden of government and gets the least advantages." These items as to rural "poverty" should be suppressed until after the election.

If any serious student of public affairs is really puzzled over the encroachments made by the Executive power on the prerogatives of the legislative department in our national political establishment he will find a useful index to the explanation of the phenomenon in a recent unseemly and disgusting incident which reflects as much discredit on the good sense as on the manners of the members of the House.

The difficult English stroke as taught by youthful amateur coaches has failed.—*Yale News.*

Accordingly it is proposed at New Haven to abandon the English stroke, which was taken up to defeat Harvard on the Connecticut Thames, and return to the American style of rowing. Yale does not need the right stroke so much as the right coach, a man of the type of BOB COOK; or, is it permitted to say, JIM WRAY?

It is said that the conversation between the Kaiser and the new Ambassador to Germany at their first meeting "was informal, dealing principally with golf, riding and other sporting topics." Perhaps it is not lese majesty to say that the Hon. JAMES W. GERARD can play a better game of golf than WILLIAM II. and ride a horse quite as well.

With all due respect for Mr. MITCHEL'S excellent qualities, the citizens of this town are preparing to go to the polls on Tuesday to vote not so much for MITCHEL as against MURPHY.—*Evening Post.*

Any comment would only spoil the pure, unsullied beauty of the *Evening Post's* championship of its candidate for Mayor.

Secretary GARRISON gazing up at the Cucuracha slide from the deck of a tugboat exclaimed: "That's some hump!" Such is the effect upon a Jersey City lawyer's English of association with the army, which gets into the habit of cutting its vernacular short.

The man who will swear to tell the truth and nothing but the truth, and then deliberately lies, deserves the contempt of his neighbors.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

And the votes of his constituents.

Senator A. B. FALL of New Mexico, who says that he is unable to divine the President's policy in Mexico, ought to know by this time that it is not the Senator's policy of intervention as a first resort.

The Appreciation League of the United States was founded to-day.—*Cleveland despatch.*

Self-appreciation?

Attention, Philatelists!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* How is it that while coins and medals may be seen in more than one place there is no collection of postage and revenue stamps accessible to the general public for inspection and study in Manhattan? Is not the present, when the International Philatelic Exhibition is in progress, an opportune time to take steps to remedy this deficiency and to establish a permanent exhibition of such objects in one of our museums or libraries?

PHILOSTUDY.

NEW YORK, October 31.

Thirty Thousand Dog Bites and Cat Bites.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* According to the statistics given out recently by the Department of Health there were 3,721 persons bitten by dogs in New York city between January 1 and October 17, and about 117 have developed cases of rabies. Of the 1,086 Brooklyn victims forty-three developed rabies.

The superintendent of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is quoted in a Brooklyn newspaper as saying that the hydrophobia scare is usually without reason, despite the large number of stray dogs. He said that the large number of men employed by the society take dog bites as a matter of course, and there has not been a case of hydrophobia due to bites among them in twenty years, and in that time it is estimated that they have sustained 30,000 bites from cats and dogs.

Now I don't quite agree with the superintendent on this matter. In the first place, why is it that so many people who are bitten by stray dogs develop rabies? Almost every day we read in the newspapers about one or more cases of rabies due to bites by stray dogs, and it seems to me that the city should enlarge the force of dog catchers and thereby prevent these stray dogs from imperilling the lives of pedestrians.

NEW YORK, October 31. T. VAN WINKLE

Legs From the Antipodes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* What is the matter with our football players? The New Zealanders have beaten Leland Stanford University 46 to 0, and have played six matches in California without being scored on, winning by 232 points. There is a grain of comfort, however, in knowing that in the seventh match 3 points were scored against them by the University of California, the score being 38 to 3 in favor of New Zealand. The scores of the Australian cricketers against us made us feel as if we did not know anything about the game. The champion tennis player of the world is a New Zealander. It would seem that the Australians and New Zealanders are the coming race of athletes and we had better not teach them baseball or they will be coming over here and beating us at our own game.

NEW YORK, October 31. E. J. GREEN.

Interesting, but Disqualified.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I do not say that this quite fills the bill, but if you take one of the standard sentences and abbreviate three words, it is still intelligible, it contains the whole alphabet and no letter is repeated:

"Pack my box with fve dzn iqr jugs."

BOSTON, October 31. CONDENSATION.

How About the Human System?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Socialism is system. Every systemizer is a socialist. Every system is an aid to socialism.

UNE VOIX.

NEW YORK, October 31.

THE REPUBLICAN CHOICE.

Review of the Progress and Results of the Hapgood-Hearst Cabal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* When the municipal tickets were finally made up and Republicans faced the necessity of choosing between the two principal candidates for Mayor it was a puzzling question as to how they should decide to vote.

The resentment that was felt by them at the trick accomplished by the turning down of District Attorney Whitman, the logical nominee according to what was on the tongues of four men out of every five, was finally swallowed. Yes, they were prepared to bow again to the incompetence or worse of their organization managers, who were outmanœuvred on the nomination by the Hapgood-Hearst combination. Yet it was hard to face voting for Mr. Mitchel, a young man showing tendencies toward megalomania and tainted with socialistic theories. He had been an obstructionist to his candidates in their work for rapid transit and he was believed to be more under the control of William Randolph Hearst than Judge McCall was accused of being in like relation to Tammany Hall. Mr. McCall had ability, experience and standing in the non-partisan community superior to that of Mr. Mitchel. As between the two men Judge McCall was recognized as being the better Mayoralty timber.

Hearst or Murphy domination of the new Mayor seemed a hard alternative. But as we could have a "reform," conservative Board of Estimate and Apportionment which would be a check on any of Mitchel's possible attempts at experiments in municipal government, many Republicans decided to vote for Mitchel along with the rest of the Fusion ticket.

Then entered Sulzer and Hennessy on the scene, to the fresh confusion of Republican thoughts. A campaign of mud slinging began and for a week or more it appeared as if the sole object of the election was to help a discredited and removed State official, one that Republicans believe it was a disgrace ever to elect to the chief magistracy of the Empire State, and to revenge himself on a former pal who had "turned him down."

On top of this there has been the unfortunate attempt to inject racial and religious prejudices into the issues. The impression was adroitly inspired that great interests of our Jewish fellow citizens were in peril unless this disgraced Sulzer "licked" Murphy by defeating an honorable and respected ex-Judge for Mayor. And decent opinion was affronted by the nomination in a Republican Assembly district of this unsavory Sulzer by the initiative of the Progressive element whose manipulations stole the Mayoralty nomination from more deserving candidates for the benefit of the head of the "vote under the scales" league. This Progressive cabal appears to have been running the whole campaign, with the result that none of their flagitious charges has been proved against Judge McCall, while fair minded men have been disgusted at the tactics which threw mud at him in order to reach another man with whom the future can and will deal if necessary. Finally, a Federal partisan flavor now seems to have been prepared beforehand for the campaign when the Collectorship of the Port of New York was given to Mr. Mitchel by a Democratic minority President.

Will not the election of Mitchel have this significance to the country:

That all the Bryanism that mars President Wilson's Administration is indorsed by the citizens of Greater New York?

That the Roosevelt-Sulzer Progressives are in the saddle here?

That William Randolph Hearst, with his Independence League, is a king making Warwick?

That hysteria and neurasthenia are winning cards politically?

That it pays subtly to stir the religious and racial susceptibilities which we all had believed had been done away with forever in American electoral contests?

Below its head the Fusion ticket is in many respects admirable; in all cases votable. But now, on the eve of election, Republicans and many non-partisans are debating whether it is not their duty to put the cross mark opposite the name of Judge McCall in the other column. This, too, no matter how the shoutings of the Mitchel captains may simulate confidence in victory. An emphatic headless Fusion triumph would regenerate New York politics.

ENROLLED REPUBLICAN.

NEW YORK, October 31.

The Qualifications of Mr. Marks for Borough President.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* As a member of the business community of New York city I have long watched the career of Mr. Marcus M. Marks, the Fusion candidate for Borough President. While a partner in the business founded by his father he was ever on the alert for the interests of the business community as a whole. The people should know his record for elevating business morals and pointing out to business men that fairness and ethical dealings toward their competitors as well as toward their employees was not only an honorable policy but a profitable one. I know of no man who has done more than Mr. Marks to raise the standard of business ethics in the city of New York.

Since his retirement from business he has devoted himself unceasingly to the public good. His work in the National Civic Federation in promoting industrial peace is or should be known to all. Although the function of an arbitrator of labor disputes is one of the most difficult and trying in our industrial life his work has been praised by both sides. What is perhaps less well known is also equally creditable to him. I refer to his work in the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, in which he organized the business interests of the entire country in favor of peace between the nations through arbitration.

The city needs men of ideals; in Mr. Marks high purpose is united with administrative experience gained from actual contact with life.

WILLIAM FELLOWES MORGAN.

NEW YORK, October 31.

Political Amenities in Old New York.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The use of the word "liar" in political warfare dates back at least one hundred and ten years in the city of New York. When Colonel John Swartwout was turned out of the directorate of the Manhattan Bank in 1803, together with his friend Colonel Aaron Burr, De Witt Clinton in justifying their exclusion proclaimed his sentiments by calling Mr. Swartwout "a liar, a scoundrel and a villain." So there were Ananiases in those days. HISTORICUS.

NEW YORK, October 31.

Give and Take.

In childhood's quarrels we were told
To learn to give and take.
But seeing politicians scold
We think it a mistake.

We have an overlarge supply
Just now, at all events,
Of men who freely give the lie
And freely take offence.

GEORGE B. MORSWOOD.

THE HUMPTY DUMPTY HOME.

Funds Needed to Meet the Post-Election Demands on This Charity.

Under ordinary circumstances the income produced by the foundation provided in the will of the late Humpty Dumpty, Esq., for the maintenance of the Humpty Dumpty Memorial Shelter and Home for Old, Ill Used and Exhausted Words is sufficient to keep the inmates in comfort and to fulfil the worthy objects of its generous donor.

This year, however, an unprecedented situation has been created, and unless additional funds are subscribed immediately the temporary aid which the Shelter and Home purposes to give to every meritorious word in distress will utterly fail to meet the requirements of the situation.

It is unnecessary to remind the public that the late Mr. Dumpty's practice of paying living wages to the faithful words is by no means universal.

Many of the hardest users of words and users of the hardest words pay starvation wages, and even these miserable pittances are reduced through fines imposed for trivial and unavoidable delinquencies.

Thus it happens that at the end of every political campaign numerous words, completely exhausted, often practically without clothes, appeal to us for help.

This year the demands will be greater than ever before, owing to the incredible abuse that has been visited on the innocent words in the New York city canvass.

The condition is aggravated by the increased use of words consequent on the loquacity of the Hon. Charles F. Murphy, the hardships engendered by the general adoption of the dictagraph in conversations between friends, and the hitherto unparalleled use made of words by inmates of State prisons.

In view of the unusual need for assistance the directors of the Humpty Dumpty Memorial Shelter and Home for Old, Ill Used and Exhausted Words beg the charitable citizens of New York to contribute liberally to this deserving cause.

Checks may be sent to the Hon. Philip Donohue, Tammany Hall, and cash contributions only will be accepted by the Hon. Same Old Bill, late of the city of Albany, N. Y.

NAMES OF THE NORTH.

Origin of "Canada" and Some Other Essays in Nomenclature.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Relative to the origin of the name "Canada" many suggestions have been made: that it is a corruption of archaic Spanish, "aca nada," meaning "nothing here"; that it is derived from Algonquin "Akanada," meaning "a cluster of huts," and so on.

A very probable derivation, not heretofore published, is that "Canada" is simply a Spanish perfect participle used in precisely the same manner as "Florida," "Nevada" and "Colorado," qualifying the understood Spanish nouns "tierra" or "pais," meaning "land" or "country." "Florida tierra" means the "flower covered land." "Tierra nevada" means the "snow covered land." "Pais colorado" means the "colored country," referring to the many hued rock formations and atmospheric effects of Colorado.

The expression "Tierra canyada" evidently means the "cane covered land," referring to the sea marshes of Minas basin and elsewhere within sight of an explorer coasting along the seaboard. The word "canyada," meaning a marshy spot on the llanos of Argentina, is in local use there at the present day. I have inquired diligently among Spanish American friends for several years if they ever heard the word used in the above sense in the northern portion of South America or in Cuba, but with negative results. I first came across the word in a book of travel and adventure in South America, with much local color. In this book the expression appeared: " * * * With the distant barking of the dogs in the canyada beside the river."

The expression "Labrador" is said to have been given the territory because of the capture and removal to Spain of a number of the natives who were held as slaves. The word "labrador" includes not merely the idea of "laborer," but in some sense the idea of "slave" or "worker."

Many years ago the province of Ontario was surveyed into counties and townships, which subdivisions correspond to what is known as "towns" in some of the United States. There were very many of these "townships" to be named, and the Government officials drew upon all sources for names. In a section slightly east of Toronto a deep and fruitful soil was encountered. The air was fragrant with the perfume of flowers and filled with butterflies, and the township was named "Mariposa," meaning "butterfly." A similar township in central Ontario was named "Flora" for its flowers. The local inhabitants call their township "Marrypossy," and do not dream of the Spanish origin of the name. Pyrites were found in the sands of Lake Simcoe and the township was named "Oro," "gold."

A colony of Highland Scotch pressed into the unsurveyed forest, settled there and selected the name of "Thorah," referring to the Hebrew Bible; "Mara," referring to the "bitter waters of Marah," encountered by the Israelites coming out of Egypt, and other names. Township names became a difficult matter to select. The limit was reached when three townships were named after three pet bitches brought out from England by a minor official who received a colonial appointment, the forerunner of the remittance man of the present Northwest.

L. D. RAY.

TORONTO, Canada, October 30.

Poetry and Prose.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Francisco Madero, who succeeded Diaz as President of Mexico, was an idealist. His ideals were high and fine and much to be desired in their consummation. That was not to be, and the result was lamentable.

President Wilson is an idealist also. His ideals are lofty and command respect and admiration.

But at the present time something practical is wanted; practical results are needed and idealistic matters must be abandoned or deferred. The hard facts of the case in Mexico require that theories and experiments shall be postponed. What is desired is peace, not a discussion of abstruse speculation.

E. T. W.

NEW YORK, October 31.

Is Her Brother in New York?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have a brother in New York. I have tried every way to find him. I wrote to the post office to see if any one of that name got mail. The postmaster told me to get a policeman to look him up. His name is George R. Munyan. I have not heard from him for twenty-three years.

Mrs. ELMER COLE.

SHERODSVILLE, Ohio, October 29.

For the Anti-Mitchel Anti-Tammany Voter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Please inform a long time reader as to the proper manner of action in the following case:

I desire to vote the entire Fusion ticket, with the exception of the candidate for Mayor, and I will not vote for any candidate on the Tammany ticket. How shall I proceed?

L. T. R.

NEW YORK, October 31.

Make a cross × mark in the circle under the Republican emblem, the ballot box and eagle; then make a cross × mark in the voting space before the name of Edward E. McCall under the City Economy League emblem, a beehive. This ballot will be counted for all the Republican nominees except Mitchel and for McCall, and the man who casts it will not have voted in the Tammany column.

16 OF 77 CARNEGIE HEROES FROM TEXAS

Commission Makes 15 Awards in New York State; 7 in the Metropolis.

GOLD MEDAL FOR ONE MAN

Over $72,000 in Money and 11 Pensions Averaging $50 a Month Given.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 31.—Texas is the land of heroes, having sixteen of the seventy-seven who received awards from the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission at its meeting here to-day. The State of New York comes second with fifteen heroes. The city of New York leads all the other cities in the country with seven persons who will get medals and money rewards for bravery.

Texas, whose population is 1,000,000 less than the city of New York, has more heroes than any other State. Two of them met death in attempting to save the lives of others. In the Lone Star State eleven persons will get bronze medals and five silver medals.

In all fifty bronze medals, twenty-six silver and one gold were awarded to the heroes or the members of their families in cases where they lost their lives. In money awards there will be more than $72,000 given, besides eleven pensions, averaging $50 a month.

The only person to get a gold medal is Charles N. Wright, 38 years old, of Highlands, N. C., who on May 14, 1911, helped to save R. Augustus Baty from an impending fatal fall. Baty fell from the summit of Whiteside Mountain at Fools Rock, rolled 150 feet down an almost vertical cliff and lodged against a small bush two inches from the brink of a 2,000 foot precipice.

Wright, at the risk of his life, lowered himself with the aid of a companion and pulled Baty to safety. Baty was delirious when saved.

Eighteen Heroes Died.

Of the seventy-seven persons named by the commission eighteen lost their lives in attempted rescues. Twenty-two were 21 years old or younger. Of these seven were in Texas. Among the list of youthful heroes are four girls, all 15 years old or younger, one being 8 years old.

Of the seventy-seven instances of heroism thirty-four were cases of rescues or attempted rescues from drowning. Wells and suffocation come second in the list of opportunities for bravery, there being thirteen instances in this class. There were many cases of heroism in saving persons endangered by trains and runaway horses.

One of the most thrilling rescues from trains was that of Arthur Lockett of Gainesville, Ga. He was a fireman on an engine when he saved a three-year-old boy from being run over at Jefferson, Ga., on May 9, 1912.

The train was running twenty-five miles an hour when Lockett noticed the boy on the tracks 125 feet ahead. Although the engine was swaying under the emergency application of brakes Lockett ran along the running board, jumped the steam chest, thence to the bumper timber, and when the pilot was less than ten feet from the child jumped to the track in front of the engine, which was then running eight or nine miles an hour.

He tripped and fell in front of the approaching wheels. As he fell he grabbed the boy and with two strong, quick jerks threw himself and the child off the track to safety.

The rescue of a two-year-old child by H. Clay Snyder of McMechan, W. Va., was similar. He crouched on the pilot and grasped the child, who was on the tracks, but the force of the compact with the child's body caused him to lose his hold on the rod.

He felt the child slipping from his grasp and kicked him to one side. He then jumped, barely escaping the wheels of the locomotive as it rushed by him.

Dora Hyatt, 18 years old, of 8771 Ray Twenty-first street, Brooklyn, saved two unidentified men from drowning in Gravesend Bay. The men were swimming when one of them became distressed fifty feet from the pier. His companion swam to him was grabbed by the sinking man and both went under.

Miss Hyatt swam to where they had disappeared, saw a bathing suit beneath the surface and, grasping it, pulled the distressed man to the surface. He still held to his companion, who struggled feebly to free himself.

The girl trod water and supported the distressed man, who was semi-conscious, and shouted for help. A youth swam up and aided until a boat reached them.

John M. Sennott, 8 years old, of 110 Vermilyea avenue, New York, saved a fourteen-year-old girl 100 pounds heavier than himself from drowning in New York Bay on July 25, 1911. The girl, who could not swim, lost her water wings when fifty-four feet from the shore. Sennott swam to her, grasped her hand, and swimming on his back towed her about thirty feet to water where they could stand.

Following is a list of the heroes with their ages, from New York and nearby places:

	Medal.	Money.
Howard E. Little, 17, Pittsford, N. Y.	Bronze	$2,000
Claude M. Tournier, 21, Auburn, N. Y.	Bronze	2,000
Michael E. Walsh, 22, Brooklyn	Bronze	1,000
Albert H. Buckalew, 22, Bordentown, N. J. (died; to father John V. Rice, 42)	Bronze	1,000
Bordentown, N. J.	Bronze	1,000
Willard H. Kelsey, 18, New York	Bronze	1,000
Edwin F. Symons, 26, Sloatsburg, N. Y.	Bronze	1,000
Ruth M. Dimock, 15, Batavia, N. Y.	Silver	2,000
Hertel G. York, 22, New York	Silver	1,000
Jay F. Hammond, 30, Dryden, N. Y.	Silver	1,000
Morris Berger, 22, New York (died; to father Frank C. Broier, 16, Chatham, N. J.)	Bronze	2,000
John J. F. Sheehan, 42, Albany (died), to widow	Silver	50 pension
Valentine F. Frederick, 24, Meriden, Conn. (died), to widow	Bronze	40 pension
Nelson A. Andrews, 33, Middlefield, Conn. (died), to father	Bronze	
C. Frederick Welch, 37, Winsted, Conn.	Bronze	1,000
John Lemmon, 53, Churchville, N. Y.	Bronze	1,000
Horace W. Beebe, 38, New London, Conn.	Bronze	1,000
John N. Sennott, 8, New York	Bronze	
Dora Hyatt, 18, Brooklyn	Bronze	1,000
Regina A. Ford, 14, Brooklyn	Bronze	1,000
Joseph T. F. Allen, 12, Troy, N. Y.	Bronze	1,000

TO VISIT PARK PLAYGROUNDS.

Three Parties Will Be Headed by Kline, McCall and Mitchel.

Three flying squadrons, in each of which will be either the present Mayor or the man who gets his job, will visit the park playgrounds of the city this afternoon. One party, consisting of Mayor Kline, Mrs. Kline and Park Commissioner Stover, will leave the City Hall at 2 o'clock, going to Harlem and then down through the West Side playgrounds to Hudson Park.

The second party will consist of Judge McCall, Mrs. McCall, James E. Sullivan, Justice Weeks and Judge Warren W. Foster and will start from Columbia University, while in the third party will be John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. Mitchel, District Attorney Whitman and Mrs. Whitman, who will start from the Hudson Park playground and then go to the playgrounds on the East Side.