

ROOSEVELT REFORMING LANGUAGE

"Who is This Fellow?" Asks English Paper; Another Answers He's an "Anarchist."

London, Aug. 25.—(Chicago Tribune cable.)—It is somewhat startling to find in the English press such epithets as "anarchist" applied to the president of the United States in place of the usual eulogy which it has been his lot to receive in the past two years. Every newspaper in London turns its heaviest editorial guns to-day upon poor Roosevelt, and all because he has been so kind as to turn up his nose at the most sacred of Anglo-Saxon possessions, the English language.

The Evening News repudiates what it calls the American language entirely and gives President Roosevelt carte blanche in making a tongue "as little like Anglo-Saxon as was Voltaire or Shakespeare." It adds: "We quite see the justice of the contention that the declaration of independence should apply to the constitution and language as well as the states. Americans are Americans, and they have a perfect right to do what they like with the words they use, as they have to manipulate the stock market according to their inclinations."

The Star remarks that Roosevelt, having introduced "a new and guaranteed brand of canned beef to the world this useless innovation engaged in popularizing a new brand of canned spelling."

The Evening Standard loses its temper completely. "How dare this Roosevelt fellow," it asks, "who is temporary president of an amiable republic, presume to dictate to us how we should speak? The language which was ours while America still was a savage and undiscovered country? Mr. Roosevelt likes to use words which are not in the dictionary, so long as it clearly is understood that it is merely an American language he is creating. When it comes to the matter of an Anglo-Saxon hegemony to bolster up an assault on the English language we will kick him out of our own. We love it and we shall write it as it is proper."

The Globe, pointing out that Roosevelt will find, like William the Conqueror, that it is easier to subdue a people than to change their language, remarks that the English language is the property of the English people, and that it is not for Roosevelt to dictate to them. "We have no objection to the American achievements, and we even are content to admit that Walt Whitman wrote poetry, if that will smooth matters," says The Globe, "but we must venture to point out that in literature the United States of America still remains a province of the English language."

The writer points out that Roosevelt hasn't the necessary authorities for even to suggest that the changes he proposes, and he is in danger of making a dialect instead of reforming a language. The editor remarks in disgust that the changes are mere barbarisms and that the language is not anything less than literary emetics and poisons.

Roosevelt Has Branes, But—
The leader under the head: "In Yankee-Panky" concludes: "We really think that Roosevelt and his friends will live up to our own language. They have not left us much else, in sum instances it may be said, especially to reformers and the immature schoolboy, but its orthography has certain historical value and we do not like to part with it. The changes proposed by Roosevelt are not only a waste of time, but they are a waste of the end of the world. Roosevelt has a right to do as he pleases, but he has no right to dictate to us. He has no right to dictate to us. He has no right to dictate to us."

In Je Jellus of Julius Sezer.
"Perhaps he was Julius of Julius Sezer, who left his mark on the calendar. Perhaps he argued that what a benighted pagan of shady ancestry had done, he could do. Possibly Carnegie, who was something of a nihilist at the time, had aroused him. Any way he set out with an independence of spirit which did him credit. "Wot was gud enuf in the time of Shakespeare and Milton, was not gud enuf for him and the enlightened people, said he. So he put off his coat and set to. He began with three hundred names, a sort of directory of the gods. To-day having set the plow, we are blessed with a new language, some thirty old, some sixty old, and some like the Americans altogether. Of the mere secular press one greets the president's latest reform in this fashion: "One trembles for him when the Spectator, the Athenaeum, and other literary battalions turn their broadsides on him next week."

Andrew Carnegie "Delighted."
Andrew Carnegie, when informed of the president's action, was "delighted" in ordering the public printer at Washington to use the reformed spelling advocated by the magazine, telegraphed to a London paper:

TWENTY RULES FOR REFORMED SPELLERS

1. When offered a choice between a and e, choose a. Example: Anesthetic, aesthetic, medley.
2. If the choice lies between e and o in words like acknowledgment, acknowledge, judgment, always omit the e.
3. Use t in place of ed for past, or past participles. Example: Dript, dript, prest, driest, hunt, want. An astonishing array of high literary authorities from Spenser to Lowell is cited in support of this latter simplification.
4. Stick to e in preference to o, when you have a choice. Example: Defense, offense, pretense.
5. Don't double the t in coquet, epaulet, etiquet, omet, etc. When you do, write with f. Example: Draught, draught, set, rid of gh altogether. For plough, write plow. For through, write thru.
6. Write the Greek suffix -ize or -ise, with the z by preference. Example: Catalinize, criticize.
7. Where any authority allows it omit the e, words are a. Example: pretier.
8. Use a single i in words like the combined efforts of Peter, the Great, Julius Caesar, and Pope Gregory to revise the calendar. How, therefore, can Andrew Carnegie, with all his millions, even possibly with the assistance of Premier Campbell-Bannerman, hope to revise the English language?
9. Anarchist, One Paper Says.
10. The Pall Mall Gazette in its terrible denunciation says: "The sort of man who writes with the standard rules of grammar and spelling as to worry more than his immediate circle of friends and relations is an anarchist."
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12. It adds: "We quite see the justice of the contention that the declaration of independence should apply to the constitution and language as well as the states. Americans are Americans, and they have a perfect right to do what they like with the words they use, as they have to manipulate the stock market according to their inclinations."
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IOWA FARMERS PATRONS OF INDEPENDENT PHONES

State Leads All Others in Independent Rural Lines—Extensions Continued.

Webster City, Iowa, Aug. 26.—The attention of the telephone world is being called to the wonderful progress which Iowa has made in the last ten years in developing independent lines and to the extraordinary number of rural telephones in operation over the state.

Iowa has 22 per cent of the rural telephone lines of the United States, and more farmers using telephones than in any other state in the union. The 1905 reports of the United States census bureau showed that the state had 710 exchanges, 68 of which were Bell lines and 642 independent.

The figures submitted to the executive council for taxation purposes for the year ending July 31, 1905, show 12,415 independent telephones and 27,260 Bell telephones. The independent reported 505,440 miles of copper wire, while the Bell Company reported 611,520.

According to the figures compiled recently by George T. Hewes, manager of the Iowa telephone clearing-house, Iowa farmers are among the best telephone users in the state, and it was thru their demands for telephones that the great service developed. The twenty-four companies which are patrons of the Iowa clearing-house have a total of 173 exchanges and 429 toll line stations. The population tributary to their lines is 631,350. There are 58,307 independent lines, 51,138 rural lines and 21,390 Bell lines.

Many of the rural and independent lines are doing considerable rebuilding this season, and by fall Iowa will be still further advanced in telephone lines. The old lines are being replaced by new ones, and it is thought the much better condition than they have been in many years.

The demand for farmers for telephones has been one of the greatest factors in the building of the independent lines. Most of the lines have been started by independent stock and backing the companies.

PARLIAMENT STREET SCHOOL

Reopens as a Temporary High School—Justice Lee's Proposal.

In order to get down to business with the first meeting of the board of education which will take place on Friday night, Trustee Lee has called a meeting of the management committee for Thursday afternoon, when recommendations will be sent on to the board regarding the high school situation which is inadequate to the tremendous influx which is expected September 1.

Chairman Lee will propose re-opening Parliament street public school, which will be used as a temporary high school, and would easily accommodate 240 pupils.

STOLYPIN'S HOUSE A WRECK

Continued From Page 1.

The shattered bodies into some semblance of human form for identification by weeping and wailing relatives outside.

Body Converted Into Pulp.
The terrorist who carried the explosive into the house was literally converted into pulp by the force of the explosion. In the gendarme officer's coat, which he had on, was found the death sentence of Premier Stolypin that he had tried to execute.

The police refused to make public the contents of this document. With what was left of the revolutionists three revolvers, two of them automatic pistols, were found.

Reception Room Crowded.
At the moment of the explosion a large reception-room at the left of the ante-room was filled with a great concourse of officials and visitors, as to-day was the premier's reception day. Mr. Stolypin himself received the guests. After the explosion of the bomb, a few moments of stupefaction followed.

The number of survivors and persons in the neighborhood, including a number of soldiers from a Grenadier regiment, rushed to the spot and commenced to carry away the dead and wounded from the villa, which had now caught fire as a result of the explosion of the bomb.

For over an hour after the explosion there was a scene of the greatest confusion at the villa. A great concourse of soldiers gathered there, and the horrible remnants of the tragedy and carrying some of them away as souvenirs. The police apparently had lost in loading the revolutionists' bodies, and little or nothing until the arrival of M. Makarov, the assistant minister of the interior, under whose orders the villa and grounds were cleared and an investigation of the tragedy begun.

A Dynamite Bomb.
According to statements of the survivors, none of the overpowered fumes accompanying the use of melinite, lyddite or pyroxyline, were noticed after the explosion, and it is thought the bomb was charged with camphor and dynamite, which are extensively used in loading the revolutionists' bombs, and which explosive was employed in the assassination of Alexander II. Among its advantages is the fact that it is easier to handle than ordinary dynamite, and it is also more powerful.

The revolutionist with whom the correspondent of the Associated Press conversed was the one prepared last summer for the assassination of Gen. Trepoft, and which was gotten up so as to resemble a handsome, glided vase, or it was one similar to it. A woman was to have been the carrier of the bomb, but she lost her nerve, owing to a long wait in his ante-room, and departed without seeing the general. Later the woman was arrested, but the bomb, which was a very expensive article, and difficult to prepare, would have been held in reserve for another occasion.

The tragedy created a tremendous sensation here, and extra editions of the newspapers were sold in the streets until midnight. In the clubs where officials and officers gather the most interesting discussions prevail, and the prediction was freely made that the revolutionists would pay dearly for such crimes, and no doubt was entertained that their only effect would be to drive the government to more severe methods of repression.

YORK COUNTY AND SUBURBS

AURORA PIONEER DEAD.

Edward Stevenson, a Resident of the Town Since 1845.

Aurora, Aug. 25.—(Special.)—Friday morning there passed away at his late residence on Yonge-street one of Aurora's oldest residents, in the person of Edward Stevenson. Born at Castletown, Ireland, Feb. 12, 1816, he removed with his parents to Canada in 1819, settling in the County of Halton. He learned the trade of a tanner, was in business in Eglinton and afterwards for twenty years in Aurora, coming here in the year 1845. He was a Methodist of 71 years' standing, founded the Aurora Methodist Sunday School in 1846 and lived to see it a banner Sunday School in North York. Having given up the tannery he later kept general store, from which business he retired about 15 years ago. Mr. Stevenson was married twice, and leaves behind one son, Mr. Parker Stevenson of Norway, and two daughters, Mrs. Benjamin Lloyd of Toronto and Mrs. James Iredale of Davenport, as well as a widow and one step-son.

The funeral will take place Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late home at the Aurora Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wines returned on Thursday evening from a pleasant fortnight's visit at Mayfield, Mich.

North Toronto.
St. Clement's Day School, which is one of the best schools of its kind in the province. Of the six candidates that Rev. M. J. Powell, M. A., principal of the school, sent up to write their matriculation examination at Trinity College, all six passed. The principal of the school, who formerly was principal of the Kinross Model School.

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SWEPT INTO THE RAPIDS

Two Men Diving From Boat Carried Into "Swift Drift" and One Loses Life.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., Aug. 25.—(Special.)—Tossing about in the whiplow of the lower Niagara River, in the body of Martin Kane of this city, riding bottom upwards on the water in the boat in which he sat as he was swept into the rapids.

Kane was drowned this morning while in bathing with a companion, Gerald McGraw. Both were employees of the New York Central Railroad Company. They had been out on this morning on their way home when the boat in which they were riding was carried down to the old Maid of the Mist landing for a swim.

Kane was the first to realize their danger. He called to his companion, McGraw, and both tried to jump out of the boat and onto the rocks. McGraw was prostrated. Both men were of the same age, 25 years, and leave a sister and a brother in Buffalo.

To Contest Sage Will.
Mrs. Sage Got Paper Directing Her How to Dispose of Estate.

Albany, Aug. 25.—Revel C. Sage, a grand nephew of Russell Sage, is to attack the Sage will on the ground that there is a private paper, separate from the will which directs Mrs. Sage how to dispose of the estate. Albany attorney who refuses to appear by name as yet, counsel for the will, and this attorney says his client lives near Albany, that his father is dead and that he claims his share of the portion which would have fallen to his father had he lived. Revel Sage is not mentioned in the will.

The attorney said: "My client claims to have discovered facts bearing on the contents of this private paper, which he claims to have discovered. He wishes her to apply to the court to have the will set aside, and to have his wife how she should dispose of his millions. We claim that if that private paper is found to contain what it is claimed to contain, it will make the testamentary capacity of Russell Sage a matter of doubt, and we will contest the will."

CHILD TELLS OF HORRORS
How Parents Were Main During the Awful Massacres.

New York, Aug. 25.—Thirty Jewish orphans from Russia, whose parents were killed in massacres in Odessa and other Russian cities or towns, arrived from Europe to-day on the steamship America. There were 30 boys and 30 girls, all of whom are being cared for by the Jewish orphans of New York City. One of the Jewish orphans, aged 12 years, told of the horrors which he had seen. He said that his father was killed in the massacre, and that he was taken to the orphanage. He said that he had seen many other orphans who had been killed in the massacre, and that he had seen many other orphans who had been taken to the orphanage.

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The police refused to make public the contents of this document. With what was left of the revolutionists three revolvers, two of them automatic pistols, were found.

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The number of survivors and persons in the neighborhood, including a number of soldiers from a Grenadier regiment, rushed to the spot and commenced to carry away the dead and wounded from the villa, which had now caught fire as a result of the explosion of the bomb.

For over an hour after the explosion there was a scene of the greatest confusion at the villa. A great concourse of soldiers gathered there, and the horrible remnants of the tragedy and carrying some of them away as souvenirs. The police apparently had lost in loading the revolutionists' bodies, and little or nothing until the arrival of M. Makarov, the assistant minister of the interior, under whose orders the villa and grounds were cleared and an investigation of the tragedy begun.

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