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MIGHTY TASKS FOR ROOSEVELT

Cuban Situation Adds Complications.

GROWLS FROM THE SENATORS

Prompt Action Taken Viewed as Encroachment.

JEALOUSY AT THE BOTTOM

Anti-Trust Attack on the Standard Oil Is Put in the Background by the Intervention in Island Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—(Special.)—High officials of the Administration and a fair sprinkling of leading Senators and Congressmen, who have been conspicuous by their absence from the capital, during the summer, are back in town, in anticipation of the return of the President and his suite tomorrow afternoon. With the return today of Secretary Root from his memorable tour of South America, all the members of the Cabinet, with the exception of Secretaries Taft and Shaw, are on the ground.

Secretary Taft, however, is on duty in a more turbulent field, and by virtue of the cable and the telegraph may be said to be doing business just the same as if at his desk in the War Department. Secretary Shaw is still spreading his doctrine for hustling.

Senator Foraker is among the notable arrivals of the Senatorial contingent. Although not a member of the committee on Cuban resolutions, Senator Foraker took a very prominent part in the legislation leading up to the affairs of Cuba, and is likely to be a prominent figure again when Cuba's tangled affairs once more set before the country.

Foraker a Central Figure.
Foraker is chairman of the committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, and in a way the three committees brought into existence by the recent territorial development of the United States, and the Spanish War—the committees on Philippines, Pacific Islands, and Porto Rico and Cuban relations—are closely associated in their work. It is possible Senator Foraker, in spite of his somewhat strained relations with the White House, may confer with the President on pending conditions, as well as the Ohio political situation.

President Roosevelt will return from a strenuous vacation, if it may be called a vacation, to plunge head over heels into work that will require more attention than is usually commanded at like periods during a Presidential term. Whether recent developments, especially with regard to Cuba, will interfere with the President's plans to visit Panama in November, is an unsettled question. If the Cuban mess be not straightened out before the time set for his departure, it is deemed highly probable that the President will remain at the White House to direct matters.

Tasks Before the President.
The Cuban situation, the anti-trust

crusade, which the President early in the summer, speaking with regard to the then inaugurated legal investigation of Standard Oil, characterized as the most important movement of his administration; preparations for completing the Roosevelt programme of legislation at the hands of the 59th Congress, and on top of these things the sudden developments of a most intensely important political situation in the President's home state, as well as in connection with the coming Congressional elections, furnish an index of the perplexities confronting the Chief Executive. Altogether there is about to be inaugurated a busy fall season in White House circles that was not anticipated when Congress adjourned in June.

The anti-trust attack on Standard Oil, which may result in the dissolution of that giant monopoly, necessarily must show more attention with some previously unforeseen problems. But the Roosevelt system thrives on hard work and a multiplicity of duties. Any idea that the pyrotechnics and public interest in the Fifty-ninth Congress are exhausted by its first memorable session may just as well be banished.

Trouble Brewing in Senate.
The Senate session, instead of a tranquil rounding out of matters left unfinished as a partial result of the long-drawn-out contest over rate regulation seems destined to be a hummer—all the more so because the complications previously unanticipated must be crowded for solution, if solved by this Congress, into the few months ending with the 4th of March next.

When Congress left Washington last summer the rapprochement between the President and the Senate had been pretty well established, but now there are rumblings presaging a new war between the Administration and the lords of law-making. Cuba is the cause belli. From hostile Senatorial sources come hints and innuendoes to the effect that the President has been "usurping his prerogatives again." That he has exceeded his authority by intervening in Cuba without consulting Congress is the charge.

Old Issue of Jealousy.
As some worthless of expertise as to constitutional law and international complications are disposed to interpret the Platt amendment, that article of international legislation did not confer its powers of interference in Cuban affairs upon the President, but at least partially reserved to the legislative branch of the Government the right to have the authoritative word in time of emergency.

It's the old issue of jealousy between the rights and prerogatives of Congress and the Executive. The same cry was raised when President Roosevelt recognized the Republic of Panama and by a master stroke paved the way for actually beginning work in the international canal. Back of the hostility with regard to Cuba, which seems bound to find open expression as soon as Congress meets, there is some measure of interest that professes to fear annexation is the immediate aim of the Administration.

How the general Roosevelt legislative programme may be complicated by Cuban affairs is a question of important consideration. Especially is this true with regard to the Philippine tariff.

Cabinet Meeting for Tuesday.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—President Roosevelt, the members of his family and his official entourage are expected to reach Washington from Oyster Bay at 4:15 P. M. tomorrow. All members of the President's Cabinet, except Secretary Taft, also will be in Washington by tomorrow evening. The President has indicated his desire that they be present at the Cabinet meeting, which will be held at 11 A. M. Tuesday. It is expected that the Cuban situation will be one of the principal topics of consideration.

Official Notice Not Yet Given.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Notice of the American intervention in Cuba has not yet been officially sent to the foreign powers. It is expected that the President, who will return from Oyster Bay tomorrow, and Secretary Root, who returned to Washington today, will consider tomorrow whatever action is to be taken in that direction.

SOLDIERS LEAVE FOR CUBA TODAY

Mounted Batteries at Vancouver Ready for Trip Across the Continent.

PROMPT IN EMERGENCY

Not a Hitch Delays Preparations for Departure—Call to Arms Is Welcomed—Troops Expect to See Service.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, Wash., Sept. 30.—(Special.)—To assist in protecting life and property and in preserving peace in Cuba—the "Fear of the Antilles"—is the peaceful, rather than warlike, mission which will start the Seventeenth and Eighteenth mountain batteries now stationed here across the continent to Newport News at an early hour tomorrow morning, and which later will lead them to the scene of the present West Indian imbroglio. It will be the first time that these troops, equipped better than the foot or mounted soldier of any other post in America to wage warfare among the mountain passes and inaccessible highlands of Cuba, have been away from the Columbia River garrison nearly two years ago, save for their short trip to San Francisco to do patrol duty following the earthquake.

The speed and lack of confusion with which these batteries have been made ready for field duty and the dispatch with which they will be started on the journey indicates that the officers of the Department of the Columbia for some time have been prepared for the present emergency, and have been ready to send to the front whatever details of troops might be ordered out from any of the three branches of the service, infantry, cavalry or artillery.

Others Anxious to Go.
To meet the exigencies of the situation the artillery batteries at this post were selected by the department at Washington to mobilize at Newport News with the first expedition of 500 troops. As a matter of fact should it be deemed necessary by President Roosevelt, or Secretary Taft to order out a second expedition practically every foot soldier, cavalryman and artilleryman at the Vancouver post would be ready to go when the order comes, so well provided for the Cuban emergency is the local garrison. That the men are anxious for such a call goes without saying.

The batteries will leave in the morning just as soon as the two special trains, one of ten passenger coaches to carry the officers and men, and one of about 25 baggage and stock cars to convey the mules, officers' mounts, baggage, provisions and equipment, are ready to receive the detachment.

As soon as Colonel A. B. Dyer, cavalry military secretary of the Department of the Columbia, received orders from Washington Saturday night for the dispatch of the two mountain batteries to Newport News he issued orders to prepare for the immediate departure of the troops. He got into communication with the traffic officials of the Northern Pacific at once and the railroad company began routing "empty" baggage and stock cars to Vancouver to make up the freight special as quickly as possible.

Cars Are Now in Waiting.
A dozen cars were on the side tracks near the barracks by the late afternoon,

some having arrived early in the day, while the passenger special to carry the officers and men is expected to reach here shortly after midnight.

The quartermaster's department, acting under orders from Chief Quartermaster Samuel R. Jones, of the Department of the Columbia, worked practically all night Saturday night, all day today and far into the night loading the baggage cars with provisions for the men, feed for the animals, heavy baggage, field outfits and tents, and the stock cars with the horses and mules.

Meantime the quarters of the two batteries were the scenes of hurried preparations for the leave-taking. All day today the boys were busy emptying their lockers at quarters and packing their clothing, personal effects, writing material, mysterious looking packages of ribbon-bound letters and what not in their knapsacks. They were a happy lot, and the envy of the infantrymen and cavalrymen, for here they are facing a sudden break in the dull monotony of routine barracks life, with unknown adventures before them, new experiences which every regular covets.

Last Stroll in the Parks.
The boys sang and whistled as they packed their kits and gathered together their accoutrements, and many of them are to be seen strolling about the picturesque little parks and groves of the reservation tonight with sweethearts, or sisters, perhaps, glancing dreamily now and then at the moon and humming snatches of "Good-Bye Dolly Gray," or like sentimental war ballad.

The town was thronged with visitors

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Most of the infantry and artillery will be landed at Newport News, Va. Page 1.
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ABBREVIATION IS NOT REAL REFORM

Bernard Shaw Says Spelling Should Be Simplified by Greater Alphabet.

CURTAILING IS PLEBEIAN

Irish Satirist Advises Use of New Letters, Designed by an Artist, to Define the Pronunciation of the Consonants and Vowels.

(Copyright Cable to New York Times. Printed by Arrangement.)
LONDON, Sept. 30.—George Bernard Shaw has set forth his views on spelling reform in the following characteristic letter to the editor of the Times: "Sir—It is to be regretted that the scheme of the Simplified Spelling Board so energetically and wisely forced on our attention by President Roosevelt (if he will allow me to simplify him to that extent) has been received not only with the outburst of ignorance and folly which any sensible proposal may nowadays count on, but with a false delicacy which has led genuine phonetic experts to withhold serious technical criticism.

It is bad enough to have men of letters passionately defending such a recent absurd and transient aberration as our pseudo-etymological spelling on the ground that it is the spelling of the Bible and Shakespeare (a libel gross enough to make Tyndal and Shakespeare turn in their graves), but it is far worse to have the defects of the scheme passed over in polite silence by the people who know authoritatively that, though the President does not overrate the enormous importance of spelling reforms, his methods cannot be regarded as an advance on those of Artemus Ward and Josh Billings.

Mohammed's Luck at Reforming.
"I tried to express this myself by comparing his action to the reform calendar by Mohammed, who divided the year into 12 lunar months, with results on the caravan season arrangements from which Arabian commerce has not recovered to this day, but I find that most of your contemporaries regard Mohammed's arrangement as an excellent one, and accordingly report me as enthusiastically in favor of the Presidential spelling.

"Pleading some really authoritative comment by Henry Sweet, whose proposals of 1881 are hardly to the point today, or by a home expert of his school, let me point out a few obvious shortcomings in the scheme. To begin with, it is not really simplified spelling. It is shortened spelling, which is quite a different matter, as short spelling may leave a foreigner or a child quite as much in the dark as to the sound of a word as the long one, and it anxiously disclaims any pretense to be phonetic. Now, it is doubtless wise when a reform is introduced to try to persuade the British public that it is not a reform at all, but appearances must be kept up to some extent at least, and the fact is that a board which disclaims phonetic spelling puts itself out of court.

"Unphonetic spelling is as impossible a figment as secular education. Unless we adopt the system of Chinese ideographs and learn by heart, a separate arbitrary symbol for every word in the dictionary, we must spell phonetically

We may corrupt and confuse our spelling by etymological fads, spelling 'det' with a 'b' and 'foren' with an 'ig,' just as we might spell 'man' 'mappn' or 'mkyan,' to show that we are descended from the apes or monkeys. But we shall not spell 'man' 'ape,' nor shall we ever spell 'cat' 'dog.' If we did, the only result would be that we should presently spell 'dogma' 'catma.' We cannot get away from phonetic spelling, because spelling is as necessarily and inevitably phonetic as moisture is damp.

TROOPS ARE TO BE LANDED SATURDAY

Mobilization of Forces at Newport News

TRANSPORTS ARE ENGAGED

Second Expedition Is to Be Held in Readiness.

TAFT HAS 5000 SAILORS

Should Trouble Break Out, These Could Be Landed From Warships to Keep Order Until Arrival of Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—American troops are now moving toward Cuba. Mobilization of the forces will be at Newport News, Va., for the most part, although a part of the expeditionary force to Cuba will be sent from New York and Tampa, Fla. Advice received at the departments of the military today indicate that all is quiet in Cuba and that the insurgents intend to lay down their arms.

The probability is the United States forces in the island will be landed only as a precautionary measure. So far as officials are advised no trouble of a serious kind is anticipated, but in accordance with instructions from President Roosevelt hurried preparations are being made for the sending of an expeditionary force of the Army to Cuba.

The first American troops will be landed at Havana next Saturday. Meantime the marines and bluejackets from the American fleet in Cuban waters will protect American interests and support Secretary Taft, the Provisional Governor of Cuba, in the preservation of order and the protection of life and property.

Second Force to Be Sent.
In official circles here American intervention was regarded as inevitable. How long it may continue it is impossible to foretell. The nature of the intervention and the preparations for it indicate a supervision of Cuban affairs on the part of the American Government for an indefinite period. Arrangements have been concluded not only for the expeditionary force to Cuba of about 5000 men, but for a second force of equal numbers.

No orders for the mobilization of the second force, of course, have been issued, but if the men are needed all arrangements have been completed for hurrying them to Cuba at the earliest possible moment. Whether more troops than are included in the first expedition will be sent to Cuba will depend upon the developments in the island during the next ten days.

It is certain, however, that a sufficient force of American troops will be maintained in Cuba to support the provisional government and to insure security to life and property pending the establishment of a stable government by the Cubans.

Great Activity in Departments.
Operations in all departments of the military establishment of the Government today were on a war basis. The

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EIGHTEENTH (MOUNTAIN) BATTERY, WHICH LEAVES THE VANCOUVER ARMY POST EARLY THIS MORNING FOR CUBA—FIRST-LIEUTENANT EDWARD W. WILHELM IN CENTER, BOTTOM ROW

