

THE BRITISH STAFF. As a Proof That Disarmament Is Not Coming Prematurely.

London, September 18. When the German Emperor stands unflinchingly for the resources of military science...

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson, the president of Princeton, was sauntering down a shady lane one day in the early summer when he met a tall, handsome young man...

In a recent discussion on juvenile crime Charles Richmond Henderson, professor of sociology, told a story of a youngster who was asked whether he knew the meaning of "regeneration." "Yes," he responded...

There is a plant, a native of Borneo, which is known as the "clock plant." The name is derived from the action of the sun's rays on the leaves...

It is still uncertain who will be "put off" at Buffalo, but many are trying to get on. Official returns from India show that the annual mortality there from snake bite exceeds 20,000.

The Sultan of Turkey is making a heroic attempt to get well and strong enough to receive the American Ambassador. It is reported that Mr. Hearst has ordered 1,000,000 campaign buttons, while Congressman Sulzer has ordered only 1,000.

Mr. Jerome's friends claim 162 votes for him at Buffalo, and Mr. Sulzer's claim 279. The other candidates can keep whatever small change is coming.

Joseph Chamberlain goes to the same church in Birmingham, England, in which as a youth he taught a Sunday school class. It is known as the Church of the Messiah, and Mr. Chamberlain sits in the central aisle.

Madame Humbert, the great French wendler, has just been released from prison at Rennes. Her brother and husband are also free.

Philip B. Stewart, who has declined to run as the Republican candidate for Governor of Colorado, is a son of John W. Stewart, once Governor of Vermont, and a grandson of Horatio Seymour.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer, of London, will be sixty years old next spring, at which time he proposes to sever his connection with Christ Church, of that city, of which he is now pastor.

Martin P. Ansel, who will be inaugurated Governor of South Carolina next January, is of German descent. His parents were married in Philadelphia, where they lived for some time before going to South Carolina.

Frederick Braun, the world's authority on ornithology, has been working for several months near Crawfordville, Ind., finding some rare specimens. Crawfordville is a small town in the extended prairie...

The Rev. Dr. James Mudge has said about Sir William McGee, Governor of Newfoundland: "He is absolutely without pretension or ostentation, a man of very high character, wide learning and earnest religion. He has been Governor in New Guinea, Fiji and Lagos, and everywhere a cordial promoter of missions. In the extended interview which I was privileged to have with him he heartily praised missionaries, the Methodist ones especially, putting them above all others. The

ligious aspect of their construction. In addition, there are in this region other buildings of the Mayan metropolis, one at least of which clearly suggests our modern skyscrapers in its height and in the audacity of its builders. These ruins by their number, stability and rugged grandeur attest the genius of the masons and architects of the Mayan period and prove them worthy to be regarded in this respect as the Egyptians of the New World.

That even this rediscovery of these ruined cities will be anything more than an episode in the history of exploration is not probable. The wonderful luxuriance of Central American forests makes it almost certain that in a decade or two the jungle will again encroach upon them with its rank vegetation and cover up ruins which have survived the memory of their builders—unless in the mean time what may be called in its broadest sense American interest may be awakened and a combined attempt made by the different American governments to preserve these impressive remains of a lost civilization.

When Mr. McClellan took upon himself the task of providing adequate school accommodations for the children of this city he doubtless did not realize its tremendous difficulty. He did not then know as much about civic affairs as he does now. On the stump in 1903 he severely criticized the Low administration for failing to solve this particular problem, and both as candidate and as Mayor-elect he promised to abolish the system of part time classes.

Statistics prepared by the Department of Education since the schools were opened this month show that there are nearly 20,000 more part time pupils now than on June 30, 1906. At that time there were 56,071 children without seats for a full school day. On September 10, 1906, there were 82,625. The second year of the McClellan administration manifested a slight improvement over the first, but the gain then made has been more than lost. On June 30, 1904, there were 69,925 pupils in part time classes, and on the same date in 1905, 53,292. We are not inclined to say, in view of all the facts, that the words which the Mayor once used in speaking of Mr. Low are now appropriate to himself. But Mr. McClellan must remember with mortification that on a public platform in 1903 he said of his opponent: "He wishes to be judged by his record. What more eloquent comment on his record than the thousands of children denied the inherent right of an elementary education because of the failure of the present Mayor to keep his word?"

Syracuse University expelled a bulldog last year, not deeming the animal a useful education. Adjunct, and this year, the students' color. It read a lecture to the students against poolrooms, saloons, theatres and tobacco which some of them must hearken to with considerable dismay. They are informed that these practices will be held to extinguish the privilege of free tuition, and that those who permit themselves such indulgences must pay up and expect no concessions from the faculty. A young man, the chancellor remarks, who smokes is a fool, at least in that particular, and he ought to take better care of his nerves and present a cleaner aspect to society.

This is almost as severe as King James's counterblast against tobacco, or any of the literary arraignments of that tremendous leaf. But they have all fallen quite flat, and the consumption of the article has gone on without pause or surcease since it was adopted into the uses of the civilized races. It is open to argument whether tobacco in the universality of its adoption and the permanence of its dominion over its votaries is not the principal fact connected with Columbus's world creating discovery. That was only an historic incident, one in the endless procession of such to fade into a dim legend some time, its record writ in cloud like the tale of Jason's journey; but the introduction of tobacco among mankind was destined to be braided intimately into its concerns to all after time; a thread of magic and mystery in the universal fabric of humanity. The fulfilment from Syracuse University against it is not likely to diminish its use in any perceptible degree. Even the students who want free tuition and cover under professorial denunciations of the weed will, we fear, only ostensibly quit, unless they are different from other students, but without knowing it will keep up the practice in ways well known to the adept, though invisible to the authority which would put an interdictory foot on it. The chancellor publishes himself as so hardened an anti-tobaccoite that he may be expected to keep up his crusade unrelentingly, but the weed is likely to win in the long run, as it has invariably done throughout its history.

Macaulay's New Zealand, standing on London Bridge and musing upon what manner of civilization that had been whose ruins spread about him, reminds, if at all, to some almost inconceivably remote future, but his counterpart, as respects America, is living, exploring and dreaming to-day among the remains of ancient civilization in the luxuriant forests of Central America, where are ruins which were old and forgotten before Columbus sighted the first land in the so-called New World. We say so-called, for M. Jean Finet, in "The Contemporary Review," recalls the fact that Baron Waldeck, who died in Paris in 1875 at the age of 100—a savant who at the age of 102 undertook for the famous firm of Didot a three volume encyclopedia upon archeology, on which he was an acknowledged authority—was possessed with the idea that Egyptian civilization descended in a direct line from the Mexican.

Leaving that theory for what it may be worth, certainly archeologists of to-day are unable to grope far enough into antiquity definitely to decide upon the time and origins of the lost civilizations of the American Continent. To readers of to-day, unless of the antiquarian and archeological kind, even the names of Tikal and Chichen Itza—respectively the Rome and Athens of ancient America—are unknown, and so completely have the records of their greatness and fame passed from the memories of men that the first explorer of them—first, that is, according to our comparatively modern records—Bishop Diego de Landa, of Yucatan, about four centuries ago, had also been almost forgotten, while the chronicle of his researches slumbered for hundreds of years undisturbed in a Spanish monastery. Yet it is to the honor of the spirit of inquiry among scholars of to-day that the old and almost forgotten record of the ruins of the Mayan metropolis has served Professors Maudslayi and Maudslayi of the Peabody Museum of Harvard, and Count Maurice de Perigny, the French archeologist, as their guide in explorations which when completed and published in full bid fair to onto the wonders of romance and awaken a new interest in the ante-Columbian period of American history.

The reader who may care for these things and who may desire to know what has already been accomplished, as well as to get an idea by photographic reproductions of the earliest American skyscrapers, temples and pyramids, should read Mr. Griffith's article in the current number of "The Craftsman." The ruins of Tikal and its contemporary cities are now believed to be those in part recently explored by the archeologists referred to, and lie in the Usumatinta Valley, on the borders of Mexico, Guatemala and Yucatan. More than twelve massive pyramids, some of them more than two hundred feet high, and suggestive in architecture and presumable astronomical purposes of those of Egypt, have been explored. Each of these pyramids, however, unlike those of Egypt, is topped by a temple, which also shows the re-

Insincerity and dry rot seem to be sapping the strength of the conservative element in the organization, which easily falls a prey to the stampeding tactics of a Hearst or a Moran. Evidently there are no Russells left in Massachusetts, nor has Mr. Quincy even any one like Mr. Jerome to offer himself with whole-souled sincerity as an aviator of old fashioned Democracy.

The Republican State Convention which meets to-morrow will have a simple task if Governor Higgins can be persuaded that his duty to his party outweighs his desire for retirement. Not merely can he have the nomination if he wants it, but he cannot escape it, except by a positive refusal to stand. In spite of the disadvantages under which any man in office labors, and notwithstanding a bitter campaign of personal depreciation waged against him, especially in this city, which he has taken no pains to counteract by playing to the galleries, he is probably the strongest man who could be named.

In the last few weeks there has been a great enlightenment of the public concerning not only the strength but also the wisdom of Governor Higgins. What the impatient could inactivity of the press thought they had him eliminated from the field, only to find that the Republican voters had not been deceived, that they like this steadfast, patient, conscientious man, who does not know how to make himself an inspiring figure by claptrap, but who has given them a clean government, secured a legislative session acknowledged to be the best in years, and finally freed his party from the control of the lobbyist and the boss. A majority of the people of this state are not "yellow," though a yellow cloud sometimes hides them for a moment from view, and if Governor Higgins consents to run, the party will have reason to enter the campaign with confidence.

If the Governor feels that his health will not permit the sacrifice, the two most obvious possibilities are Lieutenant Governor Bruce and Mr. Hughes. Mr. Hughes, we think, would be the stronger candidate in this city, at least on the day of the nomination. His work as an investigator has given him great prestige. On the other hand, he is not so well known in the country, where the bulk of the Republican vote is found. If he should not be named, no doubt much would be said about the refusal of Republican politicians to accept a man of such independent standing, and this year, the remains of the critic, on the other hand, should, in fairness, realize that the problem of the convention is to please Republican voters, as well as Democrats disgusted with their own party, and they may in perfect honesty of purpose think it necessary to name a candidate who will appeal to the loyalty and enthusiasm of the interior counties, as well as command the respect of the metropolis.

Lieutenant Governor Bruce has not of late been much in the public eye here, but he is popular in the country. As a campaign speaker he has made a deep impression all over the state. His career as Lieutenant Governor has won for him the respect of Democrats as well as Republicans. He has been able and absolutely impartial. He started to do the work in the county committee which has fallen to Mr. Parsons in a later day, but when Governor Odell secured control of the organization he was displaced. This city owes him its good will for assistance in securing the repeal of the mortgage tax. He has been in thorough sympathy with the reform policy of the Higgins administration.

Other men might be mentioned who would run well, but the present indications are that if Governor Higgins retires the choice will fall on Mr. Hughes or Mr. Bruce. Either one would be a strong candidate, entitled to the support of high minded voters.

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Amusements. Academy of Music, Alhambra, Apollo, Casino, Coliseum, Daly's, Empire, Grand Opera, Lyceum, Madison Square Garden, Metropolitan, New York, etc.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Disappointment was expressed in some circles in Havana that peace was likely to be brought about without armed American intervention.

DOMESTIC.—It was believed at Buffalo that a contest for the greatest political stakes in years was on, with great bitterness of feeling; the anti-Hearst men won the first skirmish.

CITY.—The headless trunk of a man was found in an excavation in West 39th street, portions of the legs being found elsewhere, and the police believe the man was murdered.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 75 degrees; lowest, 65.

DOWN GRADE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

One of the curious features of what Mr. Jerome would call the "present shameless condition of politics" in Massachusetts is the inability of the Hon. Josiah Quincy to find a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor who will stick.

SECRETARY ROOT MAY COME HERE. Washington, Sept. 23.—State Department officials said to-night that they expect Secretary Root, who embarked on the cruiser Columbia at Colon last night for Cartagena, will sail directly to New York.