The Sun.

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$101,000,000.

A pretty problem in percentages. What commission and "rake-off" does the Grocery gang hope to get out of the $101,000,000 which it is proposed to spend upon the canals? How much of that filling sum would flow into the canals? How much would run smoothly into neat little irrigation ditches?

Ten per cent. would be too little, perhaps. Say twenty, twenty-five, a third. Say fifty. Or shall we say seventy-five per cent?

A seventy-five per cent. commission is not an unheard of thing.

Mr. Bryan as a Reorganizer.

Certain Democratic oracles are grieved because Mr. BRYAN was reported to predict a Roosevelt victory in Nebraska. Everybody knows that Nebraska will vote for ROOSEVELT and FAIRBANKS, and the exact wisdom of pretending that it won't is not evident. Among the many childish superstitions and nursery magic practices of campaign managers, the habit of "claiming" the impossible and freely lying without deceiving anybody is not the least queer.

Mr. BRYAN ought to be treated tenderly by Democrats. He is their only hope in Indiana. Most Indiana Democrats are his kind of Democrats, and his speeches among them are depended upon, without much reason, to induce them to accept Judge PARKER.

Mr. BRYAN gave his opinion of Judge PARKER with great freedom early in the year. Mr. BRYAN has altered in nothing his political views. He stands publicly and defiantly for all his old heresies, as they now are. He accepts Judge PARKER for the sake of keeping his own record regular. But when PARKER is put away the time to reorganize and rebryanize the Democracy will have come. The conservative reorganization is only a makeshift and a sham. The enthusiasm, the earnestness, the good faith of the Democracy are among Mr. BRYAN's followers. They believe in something higher than the trough of office. In stirring the Bryanites in Indiana and elsewhere Mr. BRYAN is doing his own work, not Judge PARKER's, and getting ready for the reassertion of his own principles.

Quirinal and Vatican.

Simultaneously with the approach of a definite rupture of the relation between Church and State in France which has existed for a century, indications are observed of an opposite tendency in the Italian peninsula. It begins to look as if a recognition of their common interests and common dangers would eventually bring about cooperation between Catholicism and the monarchy against the radical Socialists, who are equally hostile to both. The obstacle to such a combination is, of course, the difficulty of devising a method of assuring to the Papacy the desired independence, without mutilating seriously the territorial solidarity of Italy. There are those who think, however, that in view of the conciliatory spirit evinced by the present Italian sovereign, the obstacle is not insurmountable.

The birthplace and the title selected for the lately born heir of the Italian monarchy are regarded, by clericals and anti-clericals alike, as profoundly significant. According to the ancient usage of the House of Savoy, the heir to the throne had been styled Prince of Piedmont. But the custom was broken in the case of the present King, because, at the time of his birth, his father, who bore the title of Prince of Piedmont, had not yet assumed the crown. It was accordingly arranged that the child should be entitled Prince of Naples. By anti-clericals it was hoped that this innovation in nomenclature would now be repeated in a form especially galling to the Vatican, and that the expected heir would, like his two sisters, be born in the Eternal City, and be called Prince of Rome.

Had this course been followed, the inference would have been that the determination of the monarchy not to surrender any part of Rome to the Papacy was irrevocable. As a matter of fact, King VICTOR EMMANUEL decided that the expected heir should be born in the hereditary dominions of the House of Savoy, and should take his title from Piedmont, an ancient appanage of the dynasty. Instead, therefore, of the infant's name being a watchword of faction, it is a proof of lessened acrimony in the relations of the civil power to the Papacy. Other incidents have attested a conciliatory disposition on the part of the present sovereign. The attempt to make the visit of President LOUBET to Rome the occasion of an anti-clerical demonstration was frustrated. Then, again, it is understood that it was at the instance of the King that the Ministry undertook the defence of Bishop CALABRINI, when the latter was violently attacked by Radicals in the Chamber of Deputies.

It is unquestionably true that although since the occupation of Rome the Italian monarchy by repeated concessions has sought the support of the radical Socialist element in the Italian community, it is this element rather than the Papacy which it has cause to fear. The old revolutionists, of whom MAZZINI was the apostle and GARIBALDI the hero, accepted the Savoy monarchy only under protest and as a temporary expedient. Their ideal is still anti-monarchical, and the primary aim of their policy is to smooth the way for a republic. This is well known to the friends of the dynasty, but so long as pious Catholics obey the Papal injunction to abstain from voting and from holding office, they are unrepresented in the Chamber of Deputies, and cannot, therefore, lend the strength which would enable the monarchists in that body to defy the radical Socialists. The latter, however, have of late greatly increased in number, so that it seems to be only a question of time when, in order to secure the support of Catholic electors, King VICTOR EMMANUEL will feel constrained to concede a certain amount of territorial independence to the Papacy.

It is no less evident that the Vatican must view with dismay and apprehension the rapid advance of the radical Socialist party to complete ascendency in the Italian Parliament. The total failure of the attempt made by LEO XIII. to conciliate the upholders of a republican régime in France must have taught the friends of the Papacy that they have nothing to hope for from the substitution of a republic for a monarchy in Italy. Such a republic, could it be established, would inevitably be dominated by Socialists, who would show themselves quite as aggressively anticlerical in Italy as they have shown themselves in France. The purpose of many Italian Socialists is identical with that which for a time was realized by French Jacobins in the closing decade of the eighteenth century. That purpose is the summary expulsion of the Catholic hierarchy from Italy, the extirpation of religious worship and the inauguration of a reign of reason.

We should not be surprised if, after the abolition of the Concordat with France, it should be announced that the Vatican and the Quirinal are considering terms of accommodation.

Mr. Watson and Arbitration.

Mr. THOMAS E. WATSON's scheme for a national bureau of arbitration to adjust disputes between employers and employees, as put forward in his formal letter accepting the Populist nomination for the Presidency, is admirably clear and simple. Mr. WATSON says:

"If I were President I would recognize that capital and labor have reached a dangerous antagonism. My utmost influence would be used to establish a national bureau of arbitration. I would ask combined capital to choose one man; union labor to choose another; and I would myself, as Chief Magistrate, choose a third. Such a board of arbitration would have jurisdiction over labor troubles and would become a power for good."

The main defect in this plan is that which has practically spoiled every similar "solution" of the eternal labor conflict: it provides no method of carrying into effect the findings of the tribunal. Of the importance of enforcing the decrees of the arbitrators Mr. WATSON says nothing. However, there is a hint in another paragraph of his letter from which it is permissible to infer that he has very definite ideas as to one method by which the arbitration board's findings should be made effective. He says:

"That something must be done, and done soon, should be clear to all. A few more Colorado situations would necessarily be the rule of the soldier, paid by the corporation or by the taxpayers whose State officials are owned by corporations."

Mr. WATSON would not call out the soldiers to enforce the decisions of the arbitration board, it is plain. How would he make its decisions mean anything? Without power to compel obedience to its decisions the Watson national bureau of arbitration would be merely a glorified edition of the useless State boards of arbitration that exist to-day.

Disraeli an Anglo-Saxon?

It is comforting to be assured from time to time that the search for the lost tribes of Israel has not been given up. Perpetual motion and the lost tribes will continue to engage the researches of some patient and speculative minds; and we dare say that few hunts, not even the pursuit of the grand secret, the philosopher's stone, the potable gold, are more cheering to the hunter.

Mr. "PETER PECHIN," who, the *Augusta Chronicle* informs us, is Mr. EDWARD INGLE, propounds an ingenious theory in the *Southern Farm Magazine*. He asserts that the Japanese have "certain customs identical with Israel of old, and it is inconceivable that their history runs back to the forty years in Canaan than that they should enter upon a war with Russia." Surely this is a fair weighing of probabilities or improbabilities. Indeed, most things about the Japanese, both before and after their contact with Western civilization, are improbable and might reasonably be set down to illusion.

It may be suspected that Mr. PETER PECHIN INGLE is having fun with divers DRYASDUSTS when he thus explains the British-Japanese alliance:

"If they are really of Hebrew origin and are in alliance with what is known as Anglo-Saxonism, which is traced by some to the lost tribes, there may be a bit of judgment being worked out against Russia, which has been regarded as the greatest oppressor of Judah in modern times."

At any rate, here is poetic justice worked out by means of ethnology, and the victims of Kishineff avenged by their long lost brothers. The origin and early history of so-called "races" are so mysterious and obscure that any ethnological hypothesis, however wild, may be said to wear as plausible a face as almost any other. The apparently unmodified appearance of physical racial characteristics as depicted, for example, on the Egyptian monuments and as observed to-day is not much of an argument. The Japanese are most adaptive and chameleonlike. They may have adopted the obliquity of their eyes from the Chinese, or got it from their peculiar way of looking at the sunrise. To an Occidental the wonder is that all Orientals don't have their eyes in the back of their heads, so opposite are the ideas of the sunrise people and the sunset folks.

But we are less interested in the Jewish-Japanese part of Mr. INGLE's hypothesis than in the Anglo-Saxon section. Mr. DISRAELI is reported to have been tickled to contemplate himself as an Anglo-Saxon, out of Asia by Teutonia.

"May it not be," asks Mr. INGLE solemnly, "that, without knowing it, a recrudescence of ancient Israel in Japan is hastening the day of the restitution of all things and of the return of the Chosen People to their own?"

With equal solemnity, the *Augusta Chronicle* tells us that if there be any foundation for Mr. INGLE's theory the Russo-Japanese war "may mean the beginning of the end of all things." Yes, and just as well the end of the beginning of all things. And will the end of all things bring an end to theories?

Personal Registration.

In every city and village of 5,000 or more inhabitants in New York State the law requires personal registration of the citizens who desire to vote. If a man's name is not on the poll list he is ineligible to vote, and, except in the most thinly settled parts of the rural districts, he cannot get his name on the list without appearing in person before the board of registration and demanding to be registered.

The first day on which election officers will be in session to place names upon the poll list in the communities where personal registration is required—that is, in every city and in villages having 5,000 or more inhabitants—is Friday of this week, Oct. 14.

The boards of registration will be in session on three other days in cities and villages of 5,000 or more inhabitants; but the best day for registration is the first day, or Friday of this week, Oct. 14.

In election districts outside of cities and villages of 5,000 or more inhabitants the boards of registration will sit on Saturday of this week, Oct. 15, to revise the lists and add to them the names of new voters. In revising the lists in these districts the registration officers drop the names of men who have died or removed within the year, and it has happened that by error they have dropped the names of citizens alive and well, who intended to vote at the coming election. Therefore it is a wise precaution for voters living in districts where personal registration is not required to visit the place of registration and see to it that their names are on the list.

To all would-be voters: Go on the first day of registration to the meeting place of the board of registration and see to it that your name is on the list!

Mark Only in the Voting Space.

On the official ballots provided for voters in the State of New York, two varieties of voting spaces appear. One is the circle that is printed beneath the emblem of each party having a column on the ballot. A cross (X) mark within this circle registers the voter's choice for every candidate whose name is printed beneath it, except those for whose opponents he votes by making cross (X) marks in the voting spaces that are printed in front of their names. These are the second variety of voting spaces. They are a quarter of an inch wide, and the same depth as the space occupied by the candidate's name.

It is illegal to make any mark upon the official ballot except the legal cross (X), and this must be made within a voting space. If it is made outside the voting space, it renders the whole ballot void and it will be thrown out and not counted as a vote for any office. Thus, while the names of the party candidates for President and Vice-President are printed at the head of each party column, the voter does not vote for them. No voting spaces are printed in front of these names. If a voter should make a cross (X) mark in front of the name of Mr. ROOSEVELT, his ballot would not be counted, but would be thrown out as void. There is no reason for printing the names of nominees for President and Vice-President on the ticket; they have no business there; but being there, they should be ignored by the voters.

The voter has only to bear in mind that any mark on the ballot other than the cross (X) mark made in a voting circle or space, with a pencil having black lead, will invalidate his ballot. Bearing this in mind, he will act accordingly and not run any danger of losing his vote.

1904 and After.

The issue of Odellism, the necessity of crushing the Grocery, arose at the moment most convenient for the Republicans of New York State and the nation.

It came in a year when the success of the party in its national campaign was assured from the beginning. Had the Grocery's most skilled opponent been allowed to choose the year in which to fight it he could not have selected one in which the national conditions were more favorable.

Of the success of ROOSEVELT and FAIRBANKS in State and nation there is no question, and the Grocery cannot hide behind them. Were their election in doubt, the Grocery might have escaped punishment this year.

What a dismal prospect the Grocery's success would open to the Republican party! Spreading and deepening in its corruption, it would bring the party to such demoralization that for many years Republicanism in New York State would be synonymous with merited defeat. What HILL has done for the Democratic party of TILDEN the Grocery would do for the Republican party of PLATT and CONKLING.

Now, with no other issue to obscure Odellism the Republican voters can devote all their attention to it. Secure of the triumphant election of their national ticket, they can clean their house against the next campaign. Crushing the Grocery, they will lay the foundations of an honest party administration, a credit alike to the State and themselves. Thus the ticket of ROOSEVELT and HERRICK means the salvation of the Republican party in New York State and the preservation of its usefulness for the campaigns of the future.

Mr. J. M. GREENWOOD, Superintendent of the Kansas City schools, ululates thus profoundly:

"What is the moral effect of football on the public mind, particularly on the younger persons of both sexes, as the game is played? Is it not to brutalize and demoralize the conscience, and to render it callous to all those finer and tender sensibilities which dignify human nature?"

One more remains behind. Is not football the father of imperialism, militarism, despotism and horrid War?

REUNITED TO THE WORLD.

The Danish supply steamer Godthaab has returned to Copenhagen from her annual visit to Angmagsalik, on the east coast of Greenland, the only station of Denmark on that coast. It has been maintained by the Danish Government for ten years for the purpose of improving the condition of the Esquimaux living there, and developing a little trade with them. It is an interesting enterprise because Denmark's dealings with aborigines are humanizing and philanthropic, and the material it had to deal with here was in its natural condition.

As far as we know, the natives of this coast had never come into contact with the white race until twenty years ago, when they were discovered by Capt. Holm, a Danish explorer. It was six years later before anything but fragmentary information about them was given out, and then Denmark published a sumptuous work in three volumes devoted to the people and their habitat. Probably no other book so exhaustive and costly has ever peen printed about a handful of primitive people. They numbered only 548 souls when they were discovered. The first volume described Holm's journey, with a description of the bleak coast between 65 degrees and 66 degrees north latitude, where the Esquimaux hunted and where they had built their huts in two fiords. The second volume was devoted to a study of the tribe and the third contained no letterpress excepting brief explanations of the numerous photographs of the people, their homes and rude arts.

The supply steamer reports at Copenhagen that the East Greenland station is in a thriving condition. It has simply transformed the life of the natives. They have knives, timber, metal points for their harpoons and a hundred comforts and conveniences they never knew before. The Danish Government buys their oil, furs, skins and feathers. The station takes everything they have to sell in exchange for the commodities they require. The missionary and his wife teach them not only Bible texts and hymns, but also how to be more comfortable in their homes.

A way has been found around the glaciers jutting out into the sea which so long barred attempts to travel around the south end of Greenland. A few parties have made sledge journeys to the Esquimau settlements on the west coast and some individuals have settled there. They have never heard of spirituous liquors, and the influence of the whites has been wholly helpful. The Christian church which was started in 1898, with seven native members, now numbers over fifty converts; and as far as the influence of the whites is helpful to them they are probably better off than any other group of their race, excepting in southwest Greenland and Labrador.

They are pure blood Esquimaux, the only unmixed natives in Greenland, excepting in the Smith Sound region; but though they are of the pure race, their features are thinner and longer than those of other Esquimaux, and they are a little taller than the natives of the west coast. They have the dimmest tradition that their fathers came from the north, and considerable evidence has accumulated pointing to the probability that they are the descendants of natives who reached northwest Greenland from the archipelago north of our continent, and then skirted the north and east coasts of Greenland to their present abode.

The natives say that several summers before Holm discovered them a number of families started north to find new hunting grounds, and nothing was ever heard from them. Hunters had gone to search for their friends, but no trace of them could be found. The mystery has been partly solved by the explorer Amdrup, who found in one hut thirty skeletons of natives at the most northern point he reached, about ninety miles north of the chief settlement at Angmagsalik.

The bones of bears, seals and other animals scattered around the hut seemed to show that they had not perished of starvation. New implements of the chase and many that were partly completed indicated that the unfortunate people had been leading a very active life. The skeletons of the dogs showed that they had met the fate of their masters. No explanation of the mystery has been found, but it has been suggested that all might have died of poisoning after eating diseased meat or fish. Other remains of natives have been found further north, but of a more ancient date.

The East Greenlanders have a unique interest because of their recent complete isolation and the remarkable manner in which they were suddenly linked again with the outside world after having forgotton, perhaps for many generations, the little they ever knew of it.

Calvinism the Most Logical of Creeds.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I see that another Presbyterian clergyman is at issue with the creed of his Church. Instead of fighting the standards of the Church, the Westminster Confession of Faith and Catechisms, it seems to me that he should get out. Calvinism cannot successfully be reformed, and he who desires a change should seek some other creed.

I for one would be sorry to see the old creed go, or even tampered with. It is the only logical creed ever enunciated. Given a belief in an all-powerful, all-intelligent Supreme Being, it follows that whatever is is by His permission—nay, by His will—for without Him nothing could be—it matters not whether we regard it as good or evil. From these premises predestination and the rest of it flow logically enough. The illogical thing is that there is a Presbyterian Church, for if, as the poet expresses it, one is sent to heaven and ten to hell, not because of good or ill on their part, but for the glory of the Creator—of what avail is man's goodness, his prayer or his praise? Calvin's God is the only Supreme God, and in His hands man is as clay to the potter. It may be a hard-headed creed—fatalism if you will—but it is certainly logical. CALVINIST.

BAYONNE, N. J., Oct. 8.

A Not Unreasonable Notice.

A notice in a Queensland paper.

D—— B—— begs to notify that he has started business on his own as an up-to-date restaurant, and hopes that his many friends will dam well stop away and give him a chance.

Campaign Prophecy.

From the Washington Star.

Whene'er a campaign year comes 'round
Some elf is certain to be found
Who fixes up a scheme like this
Which he presents with childlike bliss;
The man whose chance cannot grow darker
Is thus infallibly discovered:

Mississip P i
Alab A ma
Vi R ginia
Ar K ansas
Tenn E ssee
South Ca R olina.

And then another man appears
Who scans anew the starry spheres
And vows that they will blindly grope
Who do not heed his horoscope.
With ease his favorite's name is spelt,
He soon discovers

O R egon
I O wa
Calif O rnia
Mas S achusetts
D E laware
V ermont
Main E
Pennsy L vania
Minneso T a.

But there is still another way
Of rearranging the display.
And one which men should not neglect,
Since it is simple and direct.
This sort of thing is all a lot
(With due respect) of

Connec T icut
Illin O is
M aryland
M ichigan
New Y ork
West Vi R ginia
O hio
Ken T ucky.

IMPROVE THE COW.

Great Profit for Dairymen to Be Won by Intelligent Breeding.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The 18,000,000 milch cows of this country find their product virtually consumed at home, leaving little for exportation. Yet few dairy farmers get rich. Perhaps it is upon the principle that few in any given business get rich.

All agricultural profit in these days comes of using improved methods and machinery. The farmer who still mowed his meadow land with a scythe would be left far behind in the competition of these days. The cow is the first item, and a most important one in dairy machinery. At the average she is a good deal what she was fifty to a hundred years ago, as far as relates to her dairy functions. In beef producing quality the case is entirely different. In place of the angular and active Texan cow and her offspring, the "Texas steer" of the ranges, we now have, by grading up from those native herds with Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Angus bulls, great droves of ranch cattle scarcely distinguishable from their thoroughbred sires. They are bred with an eye single to their beef points, and are a wonderful improvement on the foundation range stock from which they were graded up. Not so with the dairy stock of the country. The good milker has not been persistently bred to the son of a good milker. The eye does not take in the situation with dairy points as with beef. Besides, the average dairy farmer has never until recently realized the importance nor the possibilities of breeding for direct improvement of the dairy capacity of his cows independent of other considerations.

It has been his crotchet to try to do two things at once by using a dual purpose cow, so that after her milking days were over he could get something for her carcass, never realizing that in putting up for any length of time with an inferior milker for such doubtful compensation he was continually swapping a pound of butter for an ounce of beef.

According to the statistics of the Department of Agriculture the average dairy cow of the country gives 130 pounds of butter per year. In the dairy demonstration now progressing on the world's fair grounds at St. Louis the entire Jersey team of twenty-five cows has averaged more than that per head in sixty days. Admitting that better care and better feed have to do with the question, there yet remains a very wide margin that can only be credited to the functional capacity of the cows bred in their bone. When farmers began to select their bulls from thoroughbred herds possessing these great dairy values, letting the beef question and all side issues take care of themselves, they began to establish improved machinery in the shape of dairy cows.

Nearly 12,000,000 cows are devoted to butter making in the United States, and the product in round numbers is 1,500,000,000 pounds of butter, worth, at 18 cents a pound, $270,000,000. Suppose that each of these cows could produce a heifer calf by a high class Jersey bull, and the improvement in butter capacity for the new generation was even as little as 5 per cent., which would be an exceedingly small estimate; the increased butter output for a single year, assuming that the price was not lowered, would be worth $13,500,000—a net profit over present income due solely to the use of improved cow machinery.

Only in recent years has the disparity in value between the product of different individual cows been brought home to the comprehension of the average farmer and dairyman. Butter fat is the most valuable constituent of milk, whether it be made into butter or used otherwise. The creameries buy milk by its test of fat, allowing nothing for the skimmed remnant. Quarts no longer measure at the creameries and factories. They merely float the pounds of fat for which the dairy farmer is paid. The change to this plan was an eye-opener to him. He quickly found that his heaviest milker was not necessarily his most profitable cow. A machine for quickly determining the percentage of fat in milk is now used everywhere. The dairy farmer has found out where the money is and is beginning to look for a different cow from that which formerly excited his admiration.

The great step now in the improvement of the dairy business is the distribution of the bulls from the thoroughbred herds of Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein, Brown Swiss and Ayrshire cattle throughout the dairy districts, as the beef raisers have been taking them from thoroughbred Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Angus herds to the grazing districts. HARK COMSTOCK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

THE OPENING OF TIBET.

Circumstances That Led to the Assertion of the Monroe Doctrine of India.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The treaty which the British have concluded with Tibet affords another instance of the unformulated yet severe Monroe Doctrine of India, aimed, of course, at Russia. From the outset THE SUN has been the only American newspaper to recognize the importance of the Tibetan question, and its despatches have been most instructive. Some journals, however, persist in asserting that the Balfour Government has merely taken advantage of Russia's present embarrassment to open up this territory. The crisis with Tibet was acute long before the war in the East was thought of seriously. It may be interesting to point out that it was started when two brave American ladies, Miss Sheldon and Miss Brown of the Methodist Episcopal Medical Mission at Sirka, crossed the frontier to minister to some sick women. They used a road fully opened by treaty, but they were rudely expelled and their servants were maltreated by the Tibetan authorities. Through Lady Curzon, who is deeply interested in this wonderful American mission, strong representations were made, but the roads remained closed.

At this juncture mysterious envoys arrived in St. Petersburg. They were officially declared to be Mongolian Buriats come to pay respects to the Power that was colonizing along the Amur. Capt. Musgrave, the Anglo-American war correspondent, was then in Russia awaiting a permit to cross Turkestan. He learned from an obscure Odessa journal of earlier date that some mysterious Buddhists had landed at that port from the steamer Tamboff. As Mongolian monks would hardly travel via India, the two incidents afforded a clue which led to a great journalistic scoop and again afforded an instance of a newspaper correspondent beating diplomats.

The suspicion that these might be Tibetan envoys proved a good basis for investigation, and ere long the whole story had been elicited. The envoys, under the joint leadership of a Russian subject named Dorjieff, a Buriat, who had lived many years in Lhasa and who for some time had been acting there as a Russian agent, and a very high Tibetan official, had brought to the Czar many valuable presents and proposals that, as they wished to throw off the suzerainty of China, they desired to conclude a treaty which would place them under Russian protection, the isolation of Lhasa, however, to be respected.

The despatch which outlined this made a great sensation in London. Tibet, after slamming her doors in India's face, was now secretly preparing to open her portals to Russia, and the Turkestan railroad was already bringing western Tibet into near touch. Pekin was also greatly alarmed. A new Amban was sent to strengthen China's waning power, and Lord Curzon instantly despatched two Indian nobles to warn the Lama that the British treaty must be respected and the roads opened. Their mission failed, except in warning Russia, and Col. Younghusband crossed the frontier with a small escort and demanded a conference. He was treated with contempt and hostility. Reenforcements were sent him and the present expedition was formed before Japan declared war. Commodore Perry and American warships opened Japan. Tibet now is opened by Indian troops and may also awaken to material progress. But Russia will not be allowed to hold territory along India's frontier; her greed for the country forbids.

Curiously, I travelled some distance with Dorjieff in India, where he posed as a pilgrim, and I was amused to read the official intimation that he had merely dropped into Russia by the Siberian railroad. SARAT C. RUDRA.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 10.

Milky Way Only Earth's Shadow.

From the London Daily Mail.

A novel theory as to the Milky Way has been evolved by S. L. Adams, an amateur astronomer of Sydney, N. S. W. This luminous phenomenon, it appears, is really a shadow.

"The Milky Way," says Mr. Adams, "is constantly being seen at many different angles and in many parts of the sky, but it always preserves the same luminous front arising from the telescopic stars in its background.

"Now, as this background is constantly changing, and the luminous effect is only seen wherever the foreground happens to be the Milky Way, it is evident that it is not the telescopic stars themselves which produce the effect, but something projected on the foreground of the sky. That something is the earth's shadow.

"The supposed nebulæ," continues Mr. Adams, "are all shadows, and this explains their contempt for the laws of gravitation and their refusal to conform to the globular shapes assumed by celestial objects generally. They are spots of shadow representing mountains or mountain ranges on the earth."

AMERICA, RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Facts and Views Presented by a Resident in the Far East.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* When, back from China and Japan, I came to America on April last, I was impressed by the general anti-Russian feeling existing in this country. A feeble reaction was created by late events. The leading papers appear to express now their opinion without acrimony, but these do not represent the majority. False news is received from China, mostly Chefoo. The Russians fled, instead of retired; Port Arthur is taken, when it was not even approached; Kuropatkin is deposed or disgraced instead of seconded, and so forth. Such reports are given out, of course, in order to create a pro-Japanese sentiment.

Now I can affirm positively and without any hesitation that the news coming from Chefoo is generally fictitious. The story of "a man just arrived in a junk" used to be joked about when I was there, and I am surprised that this game has not come to an end yet. The Chinese fishermen relating the capture of such or such a fort, with so many losses on either side, are no other than Japanese or bribed men. No Chinaman, especially of the fishermen class, would be able to exactly estimate, as they are reported to do, the number of men engaged during an attack, and give the casualties of both sides. The opinion of a so-called refugee on the strategical importance of a certain position is absurdly valueless, for to form an opinion on that matter is a difficult task even for an experienced military tactician.

Japanese are to be found at present all over China in far greater numbers than before the war. Under the pretence of doing business, they keep in touch with all classes of people and may create, in connection with the Tibetan question which England has raised, a new revolt against the "foreign devils." The near future may show us the result of the blindness of all Governments, as it was shown in 1900, when many foreigners risked or lost their lives for the sake of the so-called *sang froid diplomatique*.

Those who knew the real danger were not to be found in Pekin, but two hundred miles south; and the warnings of these people, who were mostly railway men and missionaries, were not heeded till many of them were sacrificed. We shall see if the first lesson will enable us to avoid a second one.

On the result of this war depends the maintenance of the white man's prestige in China, so necessary for the development of the world's commerce with that country.

Japan's programme, which includes the annexation of Corea and the future control of Chinese affairs, has been made clear. Many years in China have taught me the truth of this, and there is not a foreign business man in China who does not fear the Japanese threat of supremacy. To believe that Russia would not adopt the open door policy in Manchuria, after the war, is also a mistake. Russia is, and will be for long, a good customer for any country who is clever enough to compete with the other.

At Harbin, Irkoutsk and Tomsk, the traffic is gone from the British to Germans and Americans, (see British Consular reports). Transactions amount to millions of roubles and are increasing every day. Besides the fact that the English commercial agents are not on a level with the German and American, it must be considered that the Russians are systematically trying to eliminate the British, who are considered spies and enemies.

In America the commercial relations are established or maintained without political backing, but this is not true with other countries (see Franco-Italian commerce up to 1902), and especially with Russia, where nothing is possible without the tolerance of the Government. America, the most enterprising and free of all countries, is too greatly interested in a commercial understanding with Russia not to disregard, at least apparently, the old Finnish and Polish question, which is created and inflamed mostly by the revolutionary refugees of those countries.

After all, a Russian defeat would not ameliorate these conditions, while a victory may bring numerous reforms from which all will benefit.

Friction should be avoided at any cost, and nothing should be done to entangle the present Government's wise policy.

American fairness and consideration for both combatants will be an example to all nations. G. C.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.

THE SUDDEN CHANGE IN MANCHURIA.

A Strange Guess That It May Be Part of a Plan to End the War.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* There is much in the sudden change of the situation in Manchuria that requires explanation before a true estimate of its meaning can be formed. It would be doing an injustice to the Japanese General Staff to suppose that it was not well informed as to the reenforcements that were being received by Gen. Kuropatkin and as to his ability to assume the offensive if he so determined.

The first question that springs to the mind, therefore, is: What has caused the abrupt withdrawal of Gen. Kuroki's army on the Japanese right and why is the abandonment of so many places essential to the protection of his communications with Fengwangcheng and the Yalu? Has Gen. Rennenkampf or some other of the Russian cavalry leaders made a sweeping raid around the Japanese right, compelling this withdrawal, or has the Japanese onset really overreached itself? Or are there other and occult reasons for this strange dénouement?

For several weeks past curious hints have appeared in the German and the French papers pointing to a possible surprise in connection with the war. Two weeks ago a French paper alluded to the subject and said that communications were passing between the Japanese and the Russian Governments, through the intermediary of a third party, which, after a certain military satisfaction had been given Russia as compensation for her successive defeats, might result in a sudden cessation of hostilities. The Chinese Government, it was further said, was kept informed of what was passing.

The object of the negotiations was stated to be to bring about peace without the intervention of outside Powers, so that the three most concerned—Russia, Japan and China—should arrive at an independent understanding and be ready to oppose any attempt to upset it. It was not vaguely hinted that the medium through which the interchange of communications was passing was at Berlin and that the visit of Prince Karl Anton of Hohenzollern to Tokio and his reception by the Mikado were not entirely unconnected with the efforts not only to circumscribe the war, but also the peace negotiations, to those territorially interested. Large financial interests in France and in Germany were, it was alleged, ready to assist in forwarding these projects.

It is possible that there may be only a slender foundation or none at all for the details given above, but in view of the unexpected character of the new conditions in Manchuria they seem worth noting. F.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.

Extermination of Rats Urged as a Sanitary Measure.

From the Medical World.

Sir James Crichton-Browne in his address to the sanitary inspectors at Bournemouth referred in some detail to plague epidemics and affirmed, in contravention of Lord Curzon's recent remarks, that administrative energy in sanitation has greatly restricted its ravages and promises to control them in future. All sanitary work has widespread effects but has to undergo special adaptation. In the case of plague the peculiarity is rats, and without waiting for an epidemic a crusade against them should be undertaken. They are useless, altogether noisome, and probably promoters of other diseases besides plague. They should be exterminated, and he would enlist the sporting propensity to assist in the process. Rat catching was as exciting and quite as elevating as pigeon shooting. The sporting papers should describe the battues, report the bags, and give portraits of the record breakers, for great things might be expected when sport, fashion and sanitation joined hands.

Surprise for the Minister.

From the London News.

The remarks of the dean of Norwich on flirting in church recall a similar protest made at a Hull chapel by a Wesleyan minister. Toward the close of an evening service he expressed regret that he had observed a couple of young people "spooning" throughout the service, and threatened, in order to protect the sacred walls from an irreverent use, to name the offenders publicly on the following Sunday unless they saw him at the vestry afterward and promised to amend their courting ways. On going to the vestry after the service he was astonished to find not fewer than seven pairs of young people, all waiting to falter out apologies.

Aids to His Memory.

From the Sunday Magazine.

A lawyer in a Western city once went to another part of the country on business. On arriving at his destination he found he had forgotten the name of the firm he had come to see and had left all enlightening memoranda in his desk.

After wasting valuable time in useless efforts to remember, he telegraphed home to his partner for the necessary information. He got it, and more.

"Your business is with Smith & Jones," his partner's message ran. "Your name is Brown."

THE WORLD'S COMMERCE.

Our Internal Commerce Twice the International Commerce of the World.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* By the annual report of O. P. Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, just published, we learn that the world's commerce amounts to $22,324,000,000 a year, made up of the following:

Imports	$11,809,000,000
Exports	10,515,000,000
Total	$22,324,000,000

This world commerce of $22,000,000,000 yearly is a gigantic thing, but Uncle Sam's internal commerce, among his own family alone, equals it. This conclusion is based on the census valuation of our manufactures, agricultural products, products of the fisheries, forests, mines, &c., and adding the cost of transportation between producer and consumer. This way of figuring is conservative: in fact, it is ultra conservative, because it only includes one transaction in each article, while also, as a matter of fact, our active American way of doing business often results in many, very many, transactions in nearly all the articles. Indeed, on this basis, and as the $22,000,000,000 world commerce includes both the buying and selling of the same articles, a double transaction, it follows that Uncle Sam's internal commerce of $22,000,000,000 is really double the value of the international commerce of the world, which is really $11,000,000,000 on the single transaction basis.

Europe leads in this international commerce, both as to exports and imports. The figures are:

Exports of:	Total.	To United States.
All Europe	$6,498,746,000	$407,858,000
North America	417,206,000	316,807,000
South America	537,439,000	
Asia	1,020,099,000	112,281,000
Oceanica	308,708,000	27,070,000
Africa	288,483,000	6,457,000
United States	1,435,171,000	....
World's exports, total	$10,514,932,000	$870,423,000

Imports by:	Total.	From United States.
All Europe	$8,301,613,000	$1,202,343,000
Asia	1,001,000,000	46,781,000
United States	991,091,000	
North America	437,476,000	281,781,000
South America	349,691,000	
Oceanica	292,107,000	34,855,000
Africa	436,256,000	24,383,000
World's imports, total	$11,809,234,000	$1,590,050,000

The fact that Asia imports annually over one thousand million dollars' worth of goods, of which we supply only forty-six millions, is the strongest proof which can be adduced of the wisdom of the three cardinal features of the national policy of the Republican party, namely, the retention of the Philippines (with Manila as our Hong Kong), the early construction of the American Panama canal and the upbuilding of the American ocean-going marine. To the opportunity here shown for nearly a thousand million dollars more of Asiatic American exports, we can fairly add the $258,000,000 which Oceanica now buys yearly from countries other than the United States. Thus we have an increased trade of over $1,200,000,000 in sight, to say nothing of the increased total imports, and the increased liking for American goods which will undoubtedly follow the opening of the American Panama canal and the more frequent sight of the Stars and Stripes in the busy ports of the Far East.

No other country in the world has anything like such magnificent natural resources as has the United States—magnificent not only in quantity, but also in their diversity. The three policies outlined are called Republican policies, and so they are, and as such they deserve the support of each and every American voter, native or foreign born. But they are more than that. They are national policies, and eminently the ones best fitted to our necessities, our opportunities and our national prestige. WALTER J. BALLARD.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 11.

The Sentiment of Business Men.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I find from conversations with men in business that it is the remembrance of the business distress which followed the Democratic triumph of 1902 which creates the most distrust of the Democratic party. I hear of it all round, in the country and in the town.

So general is this feeling that I am inclined to think that the results of the election in this city and this State and in the adjoining States of New Jersey and Connecticut will surprise both parties. The keepers of the small stores in this city report much improvement in their trade since the Republican party got back to power. They remember very vividly the deadness of trade in the years of Democratic domination. A MERCHANT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.

Boy's Tussle With a Leopard.

From the Amarita Bazaar Patrika.

A huge leopard visited the Gopalpore tea estate a few days ago, and arriving about 11 o'clock in the morning took a good look around. After roaming about and apparently satisfying himself that everything was going on all right, he felt the pangs of hunger coming over him.

The hospitality of the manager of the Gopalpore tea estate is proverbial, and he has a "Mutton Club." The leopard soon got to find out this, and he therefore strolled into the precincts of the club and made himself an honorary member straightaway, quite unconventionally and without any of the usual formalities. For "tiffin" he selected and seized the fattest sheep. But the boy who was in charge of the sheep would not allow this, so he caught the sheep by the hind legs and hung on to them while the leopard was tugging away at the other end, the boy yelling "blue murder" all the time.

When this had gone on for a few minutes the manager came riding up, and observing the state of affairs at once chipped into the game. He and the boy between them succeeded in rescuing the body of the sheep, but the leopard got the head. He contented himself with this for the time being, and it is a wonder that he did not take more and that he did not attack the manager and the boy who deprived him of his meal. The leopard had his revenge for his discomfiture a few days after, when he mauled a girl and a member of the Girathas.

Dangers of Deer Hunting.

From the Utica Observer.

Every few days men are coming out of the woods who tell of narrow escapes which they had from getting plugged with a bullet while hunting deer. It is pretty certain that the cases which result fatally, or from which dangerous wounds result, are the only ones in which careless shooting is reported.

Yesterday afternoon three hunters who came up from New York early in the week and went into the woods with the intention of staying at least two weeks, went back to the metropolis. One of them had a bullet hole through the inside of one of his trouser legs near the knee. The bullet grazed the flesh of his leg, causing a long, red mark. They did not wait any longer, but left immediately after a stay of two days in the woods. They expressed themselves as well satisfied that the man who goes into the Adirondacks at this time of the year is in about as much danger as he would be if going to war.

To Commit Suicide With Comfort.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Do you know of the only Irishman who ever committed suicide?" asked W. B. Pollard. "You know it is said that Irishmen never commit suicide, and when the argument was advanced in a crowd of that nationality he was so unstrung that he decided to show his opponents that Irishmen do sometimes commit a rash act. He accordingly disappeared, and the man who employed him started a search. When he got to the barn he looked up toward the rafters and saw his man hanging with a rope around his waist.

"'What are you up to, Pat?' he asked.

"'Oi'm hanging meself, begobs!' the Irishman replied.

"'Why don't you put it around your neck?'

"'Faith, Oi did, but Oi couldn't braythe,' was the unsmiling reply of the man from the Emerald Isle."

World's Best Timekeeper.

From the Electrical World and Engineer.

The best timekeeper in the world is said to be the electric clock in the basement of the Berlin Observatory, which was installed by Prof. Foerster in 1865.

It is enclosed in an airtight glass cylinder, and has frequently run for periods of two and three months with an average daily deviation of only fifteen one-thousandths of a second.

Astronomers are making efforts to improve even this and to secure ideal conditions for the clock by keeping it not only in an airtight case, but in an underground vault, where neither changes of temperature nor of barometric pressure shall ever affect it.

An Awful Question.

From the Washington Post.

Is it among the gloomy possibilities of the twenty-first century that New York will be an enlarged edition of what Salem is to-day?