

The Sun

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1906.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month, \$3.00

DAILY, Per Year, \$36.00

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year, \$42.00

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month, \$3.50

Postage for foreign countries added.

Readers who intend to leave town for the summer may have THE SUN mailed to them at the foregoing price. The address may be changed as is desired. Order through your newsdealer or of THE SUN, 170 Nassau street.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Fantastic Politics of a Supposed Friend of Good Government.

The Hon. R. FULTON CUTTING, president of the Citizens' Union, yearns to nominate the Hon. WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME for Mayor of New York.

Such a trifle as asking for Mr. JEROME's consent doesn't bother Mr. CUTTING. He says placidly that "we could not expect to have any reply from him [Mr. JEROME], as we have not asked him anything."

Mr. CUTTING knows perfectly well that Mr. JEROME is not and will not be a candidate for Mayor. He would make a good Mayor. He may yet be elected to that place. But the work which is out of him is in the District Attorney's office. There is his opportunity. There are his ambitions. The people of New York want to keep him there.

The Citizens' Union is supposed to be a union of citizens desirous of good government. Mayor McCLELLAN has given the city good government. He should receive the support of the friends of good government. As District Attorney Mr. JEROME has done great and brilliant service to good government. He wants to continue that service. But from the heights of his wisdom the president of the Citizens' Union labors for good government by supporting neither McCLELLAN for Mayor nor JEROME for District Attorney. Mr. McCLELLAN was a capable and an honest Mayor; therefore he should not be renominated. Mr. JEROME has been a capable and an honest District Attorney; therefore he should not be renominated. Mr. JEROME will not be a candidate for Mayor; therefore Mr. CUTTING insists that he shall be.

Mr. CUTTING is good enough to say: "What has been said by me and others with respect to Mr. JEROME and the Mayoralty is only an expression of personal opinion. We [Citizens' Union] are not governed by bosses." We hope not, but it isn't Mr. CUTTING's fault.

Mr. Sullivan's Prophecy.

The highly Hon. TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN, whose eminence as a master of the art of politics none may dispute, has looked with a considerable degree of care into the merits and demerits of municipal ownership; and his decision is emphatically in favor of the proposition that public utilities should be owned and operated by the city government.

Mr. SULLIVAN brushes aside as of little consequence such minor details as the comparative costs of operation under public and private control, the rights of investors and the like. They are of small importance. The principal question involved he answers thus:

"With municipal control of the street railways Tammany Hall would be in power for 150 years."

When the chief of all the Sullivans speaks on a question of public policy it is time for all others to keep silent and give an attentive ear. He knows what he is talking about. He sees, and is not afraid to tell, the real secret of municipal ownership and operation. He does not spend much time or effort among the clouds in which dwell DUNNE and JOHNSON and others of their like. He is a practical advocate of municipal ownership, for a practical purpose, with a practical end in view.

The Uncharged Charge of a Kentucky Colonel.

Soon after Col. HENRY WATKINSON's return to a country which he had too long deprived of his presence, though not entirely of his sage counsels and lucubrations, he was reported as bleeding in that rich vein of prophecy which has made him revered even among the Persians and the Magi. The Philadelphia Record thus adverted to one of his new vaticinations and to the most famous of the old series:

"Colonel WATKINSON, a well known prophet, predicts with absolute certainty that the next President of the United States will be a Republican. He once predicted that a million of men would march to the Capital and prevent the assumption to the Presidency of HAYES. But is not this too soon to lose the next Presidential campaign?"

Theorizing the Colonel relied officially in his organ:

"He did nothing of the kind in either case; and, of course, it is too early to indulge next Presidential prognostications. But why should the Record go out of its way to make a mistake when only exposes its own ignorance and bad manners?"

Why, 'tis a loving and fair reply, a masterpiece of delicate reproof and knightly courtesy. Yet it does injustice to its author's Pythian gift. It is never too early or too late for him to look into the seeds of time. And the expression "he did nothing of the kind in either case" is not as accurate as its author would wish to be, occasionally.

Colonel WATKINSON's greatest civic achievement was his service as a Representative in Congress for a few days. He filled a vacancy admirably. We have always thought that Kentucky would have showed a proper gratitude to her great tribune if she had given him some-

thing better than the butt and fag end of a term in the House.

His greatest, his unforgettable war service, although unfortunately un-remembered, was an expedition to which our Philadelphia contemporary refers, with a not unattractive exaggeration. In the Courier-Journal of Jan. 8, 1877, "H. W." signed this order to the Democrats of Kentucky:

"Let the convention to be assembled in Louisville provide for the presence of at least 10,000 unarmed Kentuckians in this city [Washington] on the coming 13th of February. Less than this would be of no avail. So much, supplemented, as it will be, by other States, will secure through civil agencies a peaceful settlement of the most dangerous issues that ever menaced the existence of free government."

In its editorial columns it said that "100,000 freemen appearing at the seat of Government, each with a petition and remonstrance in his hand, will be an exhibition of peaceful methods of popular government unequalled in all the magnificent displays of the world."

Of course the talk of "peaceful settlement" and "peaceful methods" deceived nobody. Colonel WATKINSON proposed to send an army of 100,000 men to Washington. Their presence could have but one purpose. It would invite disorder and begin civil war.

Ten days after the Colonel's call to arms the Democrats held a convention at Louisville. They indulged in a set of resolutions, but they didn't raise a Kentucky army of 10,000, as directed by the Colonel. They refused to press where his bright pen shone 'mid the words of war. The Colonel was in Washington, waiting to become a General and lead that Democratic army. The army couldn't be mobilized.

That unasssembled army, that unorganized fight, that uncharged charge, that unwon victory, they are the brightest pigments of the Colonel's war-paint:

"How can his glory fade? O, the wild whoops he made!"

But he asked for a hundred thousand, not a million, of men. We have never understood why he did so. Why didn't he, single handed, inaugurate TILDEN, burning, if necessary, that Capitol which Governor HOCH of Kansas calls so "equivocal"?

Lord Curzon's Resignation.

Lord Curzon's resignation of the post of Viceroy of India, which he has held with credit for some years, is due to the tardy recognition by the British Government of the fact that if England desires to retain her colossal Indian Empire she must keep it as she gained it, namely, by renouncing as impracticable that subordination of the military to the civil power which in the United Kingdom itself is deemed a vital feature of the British Constitution. The friction which had long existed between General Lord KITCHENER and the head of the Calcutta Government has ended with the triumph of the former, who will now have a free hand to reorganize the Anglo-Indian army and convert it into an instrument fitted to withstand alike internal disaffection and Russian aggression.

The notion that the constitutional principles of government which have been adopted in Great Britain are applicable to an empire comprising more than three hundred million human beings and ruled by fewer than three hundred thousand white men, including civilians as well as soldiers, is, on the face of things, absurd. The absurdity has been generally acknowledged at the India office by the repeated refusal to heed dogmatic reformers and shortsighted philanthropists and concede to the natives of India a large share in the management of their political and economic affairs. Such a concession would undoubtedly be fatal to the continuance of the British raj. The rule established by the sword of CLIVE and the iron will of HASTINGS can only in the last resort be upheld by force and fear. That is a truth unacceptable to humanitarians, yet the long history of India proves that the vast population of that country would be incomparably worse off were the strong grasp of British soldiers.

Were the English relaxed to leave India to-morrow, as the Roman legions once left Britain, there would be witnessed an immediate and ferocious outbreak of racial and religious hatreds between the innumerable devotees of Brahmanism and the sixty millions of Moslems, between the Gurkas, who are Buddhists, and the Sikhs, who have a creed of their own. The vast peninsula, which stretches from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin and from Afghanistan to Burma, would be transformed instantly into a shambles and a hell. Ultimately, no doubt, Russian armies, descending from the mountains in the guise of liberators or the allies of a faction, would deal with the diverse ethnical types and modes of worship in India as they have dealt with the Mohammedans of Turkestan and the Buddhists of Mongolia, applying the Roman blend of severity and lenity described in the well known maxim, *Parcere subjectis et debellare superbis*. Spare the submissive and war down the proud.

Many a decade, however, and perhaps many a generation, would necessarily elapse before a substitution of a Russian raj for anarchy could be permanently effected throughout the Indian peninsula. In the meantime such ghastly atrocities would be witnessed as are unexampled in the history of mankind, for never has so huge a population been consigned to political and social disintegration and to merciless civil war. For the prolonged and awful suffering of which India would be the victim freeman England would be as distinctly responsible as was decadent Rome for the engulfment of Western Europe in the night of the Dark Ages. History would term England recalcitrant because, having conquered the Indian peninsula, she shirked the duties and flung off the burdens inseparable from conquest.

In the eyes of just, enlightened and generous minded Englishmen it behooves them to discharge patiently and faithfully the obligation imposed upon their country when it accepted the hard won heritage of CLIVE and HASTINGS.

THE RISE OF BEER.

Each year the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue bears witness to the increasing popularity of malt liquor as a beverage in the United States and the coincident falling off in the amount of spirituous liquors consumed. In the fiscal year ended with June 30, 1899, 459,000 barrels of beer were consumed, an increase of 1,251,000 barrels over the previous twelve months. In the same period the quantity of distilled spirits withdrawn for consumption was 116,143,000 gallons, or 704,000 gallons less than in 1903-04. Beer has the call, despite the popularity of "long" drinks containing an ounce or so of whisky to a tumbler of water. A growing understanding of the dangers of even moderate indulgence in "hard" liquor and an increasing tendency on the part of employers to demand practical abstinence from drink among their employees account for the present demand for comparatively innocuous drinks and the decrease in the sales of the more powerful stimulants.

A very large number of the wage earners in America by the terms of their contracts with their employers are bound to abstain from intoxicants, keep out of saloons and lead lives of temperance and sobriety. This number is increasing annually as corporations realize the danger involved in committing important tasks to men with fuddled minds. Competition carries on a temperance crusade of its own, for the drinking man learns that he is not as valuable to his employer as his non-drinking shopmate. When the time comes to lay off a portion of the working force the total abstainer is not the first to go. His work may be done no better than that of the others, but he is more dependable and thus more valuable to his employer.

Public drunkenness is comparatively rare in all the cities of America to-day among all classes of society. JAMES DALRYMPLE of Glasgow, speaking of his recent trip to this country, mentioned the absence of drunken men from the streets of Chicago as something that attracted his attention and roused his admiration throughout his stay here. The spectacle of a drunken workman is one rarely presented in any community nowadays. It is not necessary to hark back to pre-Revolutionary times to find a time when different conditions prevailed. The figures supplied by the Internal Revenue Commissioner merely confirm a fact of general observation. Beer drives out hard drink. Moderation and temperance are supplanting excess in the use of liquors.

People Wanted.

Mr. FRANK P. SARGENT, Commissioner of Immigration, has recently returned from an official trip to Hawaii. He reports that the great need of the islands is population, a working and producing population of a class that will purchase and cultivate small holdings of land.

This is no doubt a statement of fact. But the trouble in the matter, so far as Hawaii is concerned, is that the same cry is heard in many other lands to which settlers much prefer to go. There is hardly a country in the Western Hemisphere that does not want the same sort of settlers that Mr. SARGENT says are wanted in Hawaii. The call for more people, coming from many directions, is one of the striking but little noticed facts in the world life of to-day. Canada wants toilers and settlers with large or small financial means. Our own South wants people, several millions of them, but is disposed to insist that they be of the most desirable class. New England, the Middle West and the West want workers, particularly in the line of agriculture and general farm work.

Cuba wants settlers, but prefers that

IMPENDING FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Comment on the Calamity that Has Fallen on the Black Earth Region.

WARSAW, Poland, Aug. 8.—A great misfortune has befallen the hundreds of thousands of peasant farmers in the Black Earth or wheat raising region of southern Russia. A series of terrific storms has beaten a large part of the standing grain into the ground, and it is not certain that the Russian wheat crop, on the whole, will be a failure. This crop in good seasons is second in quantity only to that of the United States, and many millions of bushels are exported yearly, mostly to the farming population of the country to which he goes can choose his place of residence from an extensive assortment.

The only source from which this widespread demand can be supplied is Europe. The Asiatics, with isolated exceptions in favor of a limited number of Japanese, are not wanted. The supply of desirable Europeans is limited, and no country wants the undesirable. The United States is just now the particular goal of ambition for job lots. We get some good, some bad and many who can be converted into desirable citizens. Canada's arrivals are largely a picked lot, fairly homogeneous and readily absorbed. South America gets some Germans and is now taking a considerable number of Italians. Out of Europe's present emigration of nearly 2,000,000 people a year the United States gets about one-half.

Some consideration has been given to proposals for the establishment of an international bureau for the regulation of the current. There is both a large demand and an abundant supply. The problem is to adjust the two. The United States could get along very well with less than half of its present number of arrivals, and there are many lands where the remainder could go and find ample room for their activities.

"He has accused me, for instance, of pretty nearly every crime he could think of."—The New-Yorker on Mr. JEROME.

Oh, no, Old CRACKERS AND CHESSERS, Mr. JEROME, only I rubbed on you in my confidence, and asks that full power in the matter be given to the zemstvo.

The Novaya Zaria (New Dawn), a new paper in Vilna, says that each succeeding year the number of blacked-out than his predecessors. It declares that the blacked-out can be regarded only as the incidental cause of the approaching famine, and that the real difficulty is chronic and is summed up in the words of one of Uspenski's novelistic stories, who, when asked why he was so poor, said: "Merely lack of food, sir." No small addition to his holding of land will save the Russian peasant from the insufficiency of food. The Finnish peasant has no more land than the Russian peasant, and is much poorer in quality, but he does not suffer from hunger. But the Finn is master of his land, while the Russian is its slave.

The article asserts that the dense ignorance of the Russian peasantry is at the bottom of their misfortune. If intellectual life is ever permitted to illumine their darkened minds they will have resources in themselves that will ward off hunger. There is no excuse for famine in Russia, and they will disappear from the earth if they do not place in every hamlet of Russian peasants.

The Hell of Noise.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Please allow me to mix into this Hell of Noise matter. I live in the city of New York, and I am a sufferer from the noise of the city. The noise is so bad that I cannot sleep at night. I have tried every remedy, but I have not been able to get any relief. I am sure that you will be interested in this matter, and I hope that you will do something to help the sufferers from this noise.

I explained to a policeman last week, and he shut them all up for the time being. They look like a bunch of wild cats, and they are all about the curbstone in a half dazed fashion waiting for him to leave. Just as soon as he was out of sight they were on the job again, worse than ever.

It is a sad, sad world. Youthful depravity is the invention of the twentieth century. The wicked are getting wicked, and there are no good to grow in virtue. There is only one gleam of light in the situation. As long as wickedness exists there must be detectives, and thus worthy men will continue to earn a comfortable living through the frailty of their fellows.

Jim Fisk's Monument.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In your paper of Friday reference is made to a monument to be erected to Jim Fisk. I am sure that you will be interested in this matter, and I hope that you will do something to help the sufferers from this noise.

It is a sad, sad world. Youthful depravity is the invention of the twentieth century. The wicked are getting wicked, and there are no good to grow in virtue. There is only one gleam of light in the situation. As long as wickedness exists there must be detectives, and thus worthy men will continue to earn a comfortable living through the frailty of their fellows.

Ucle Sam, Postmaster.

The world's yearly use of post cards is enormous. The tabulation by countries is interesting. Taking the principal ones first we have:

Germany.....1,411,000,000

United States.....770,000,000

Great Britain.....618,000,000

Japan.....487,500,000

Austria.....291,000,000

France.....254,000,000

Russia.....114,000,000

It will be noted that a prominent place Little Japan has reached in the list, compared with big Russia, using more than four times as many each year, with a population nearly two-thirds less.

Germany's lead over the United States is accounted for by the use of pictorial post cards in Germany, largely by foreign tourists. The United States is far ahead of all other countries. The total number of letters posted here during 1903 was 4,100,000,000. Great Britain followed with 2,587,000,000, and France with 1,648,000,000. In 1904 these three countries alone posted no less than 8,351,000,000 letters. France comes next with 844,000,000 letters. No other country posted more than 200,000,000 letters. The use in that year of 4,100,000,000 letters and 770,000,000 post cards, in all 4,870,000,000 pieces, denotes a postal use that year of about 100,000,000 telegrams in the same year, besides hundreds of millions of telephone messages.

The Great Twin Brothers.

For Governor Nelson A. Miles. For Lieutenant-Governor Esak Byles. Platform: Reform and Reform.

What's the matter with Miles and Byles? (Shewaw!)

What's the matter with Byles and Miles? (Shewaw!)

To lead the Democrats, Shewaw! They'd whoop it up with a wild hurrah And run in a way you never saw; Shewaw, bang, boom!

With Miles and Byles to take the bit. (Shewaw!)

We'd see that Miles and Byles were IT, Hurrah!

They'd raise the dust along the track, They'd go for you in the night, And this combine would win a stack; Shewaw, bang, boom!

With Miles and Byles out for the stuff, Shewaw! Nobody else could meet the bluff, Shewaw!

They'd make the Bird of Freedom scream Hooked up together in a team, For Miles and Byles would be a dream; Shewaw, bang, boom!

They'd chase the Codfish round the block, Shewaw! They'd beat the base of Plymouth round the block, Hurrah!

They'd pave their way with pork and beans, They'd send their folks to smithereens; And they'd goot get there, but your jeans— Shewaw, bang, boom!

W. J. LAMPSON.

SCHOOLMARM CROP SHORT.

They Will Work for the Money Offered.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The schoolmarm crop is very short in this section this year. All country districts are complaining from the same cause. The accomplishments demanded of teachers have been increased year by year until they are so high that many teachers who filled positions in the country are barred out.

About the only teachers left are college and normal graduates and graduates of teachers' training classes, who, in account of their special preparation and training feel that they are entitled to better remuneration than is paid in the country districts.

If the teachers prepared in the training classes were willing to teach these country schools the supply from this source would be inadequate. The schools under the laws which soon go into effect the requirements for teachers' certificates are more stringent than ever and the result, it will be, the loss of many rural schools. In some districts means are being provided to carry children from the country districts into neighboring villages to attend school the coming winter.

Liberal British Pension.

From London Truth.

I observe that a distinguished service reward granted to a year ago to a certain Sir Reginald Pole-Carew. This gallant officer has well earned any reward which may be bestowed on him, but it certainly seems the highest degree likely to be granted to a private pension like this.

A number of similar kind are to be found in the list of pensions granted for political, military, naval and other services. The heirs of the Duke of Schomberg have received a pension of £250 a year. The earldom of Nelson is endowed with £5,000 a year as long as the title lasts, and £2,000 is paid to the barony of Rodney, under the same generous conditions. Sir John Lubbock, Lord of the Admiralty, has received a pension of £2,000 a year. Lord Gough and Lord Napier of Magdala each draw £20,000 a year for life. There are seven political pensions. Lord Cross and Lord George Hamilton each receive £2,000. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Mr. Henry Chaplin, Lord Balfour of Burgh and Sir John Gort each £1,000. Several of these pensions denote generosity verging on profligacy. The hereditary pensions in the list are £1,000 a year in principle, and they ought all to be commuted and extinguished.

Pennsylvania Woman's Odd Advertisement.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Possibly the oddest advertisement in a rural settlement in this State is a little market sign-board stuck in the ground, and circularly bordered in Lincoln, the little Lancaster county village which was formerly known as New Ephrata.

The sign in question was devised by an ambitious man who endeavors to attract trade to his home by a unique design in the little front doorway of his home. A pool of water, on the order of a fountain, almost fills the little yard. This is surrounded by a concrete curb, and the pool is filled with delicate water plants and gold fish. Directly from the center of this pool a stout iron pipe or rod has been fixed to hold swinging circular shelves for various plants, the height to about well above the iron fence which encloses the yard, and at the top of the rod is the crowning attraction, a circular sign which advertises her husband's business. The sign is a masterpiece of ingenuity in principle, and it ought all to be commuted and extinguished.

Miles of a Kansas Town.

From the Kansas City Journal.

There are eight men in the vicinity of Solomon who are named Mike Sullivan. To distinguish them they are known as: Mike Fee, Mike Bat, Smokey Bat, Mike Mike, Mike Dee, Corner Mike, Will Mike, Big Mike, Little Mike.

The Hattinger's Impression.

Kicker—Did you see the grump? Jersey—I should say so; look where it stings me.

The Comedian.

When Old Sol rose one morning, His wife remarked "My dear, Shewaw! You're a little late." Please make this sample here.

"I'm sure it's very easy— The first faint flash of dawn— Men have no eye for color, Don't grow so, but begonia."

So! marched across the heaven And sampled blues and whites; And gave us girls with shining streaks, And rainbow ribbons bright.

With evening he inspected The yellow knitting red; The amethyst and opal; When stronger tints were fed.

Then just before the twilight Began to settle down, And gave us girls with shining streaks, And gaily laid the lawn.

McKENNETH-WHITMAN.

FIRE DEPARTMENT HEROES.

Men Who Will Receive Honor Medals for Brave Deeds in 1904.

Fire Commissioner Hayes has approved the selection of the following firemen as the medal men of the department for 1904:

Bonnet Medal—Fireman Michael J. Stophans, Trunk 2.

Bonnet Medal—Fireman Adam J. Metzler, Trunk 2.

Stroh Medal—Fireman Patrick J. Moran, Trunk 8.

Trevor-Warren Medal—Fireman William Weber, Engine 3.

Stephenson Medal for the fireman having the best disciplined company and best kept house—Fireman John B. Conlon, Engine 7.

It was early on the morning of Sept. 4, 1904, at a fire in a tenement at 164 Attorney street, that Firemen Stephens rescued Moses, Aaron and Samuel Kritner, 14, 12 and 8 years old, respectively, from the fifth floor. The fire was burning fiercely at the time and the three boys had been overcome by smoke. At the risk of his life, Stephens entered the rooms, which were filled with smoke, and carried out the boys.

Fireman Metzler dashed through flames and smoke and rescued Amy Waldron, 35 years old, from the house at 355 West Thirty-seventh street. The woman would have been burned to death but for the action of Metzler, who was burned himself.

Fireman Moran rescued several of his comrades who had been overcome by smoke and gas at a fire at 483 Broadway, on June 29, 1904. The firemen had been working in the cellar, and at great personal risk entered the cellar, and with the assistance of others succeeded in getting his comrades to the street. In so doing he was overcome.

Fireman Weber, at a fire in a tenement at 2001 Third avenue, on May 14, 1904, went up a thirty-five foot ladder to the fourth floor and rescued Mrs. Jessie Klebe, 32 years old, her eight months old child and George Fisher. Later he was told that there was a woman on the third floor.

Weber crawled on his hands and knees through the smoke to the middle of the room, where he found Mrs. Charles W. Kruger, Deputy Chief Thomas R. Langford and Battalion Chiefs Richard W. Callaghan and William Guerin.

The date of presenting the medals has not been fixed. There will be no firemen's parade this year, but Commissioner Hayes is thinking of having an exhibition, at which the medals will probably be presented. Otherwise they will be presented at headquarters.

DIAMONDS DEARER THAN EVER.

London Syndicate Cables 5 Per Cent. Increase in Prices of Rough Stones.

Two events affecting the diamond market were announced yesterday in the Maiden lane district. Importers who buy rough goods from the London syndicate that controls the greater proportion of the world's output were notified by cable that an advance of 5 per cent. had been made, effective on the 1st of August. It was also learned that the new Premier mine in the Transvaal, the only mine outside of the syndicate's ownership which has been yielding stones in any considerable quantity, has been put out of business for a time by a mud rush which covered the works for a mile.

Importers say that the syndicate would have advanced prices even if the Premier mine were not disabled. The public will feel the advance about the time the holiday trade begins. There were last year four advances of each of 5 per cent. and there was an advance on Jan. 1 of this year.

Altogether there have been advances in the rough goods aggregating about 50 per cent. in four years, but some grades of stones have been put up even higher. In addition the cost of stones to the cutter has been increased by requiring him to accept in each shipment certain amounts of inferior or yellow stones and large stones which do not cut to advantage.

The average value of the rough diamonds imported at New York last year was \$37.50 a carat. The price to the public is much higher because the cost of labor in cleaving, cutting and polishing must be added. The only explanation of the advance given by the London syndicate is that there is a scarcity of the qualities of stones that are most in demand and mining expenses are greater than formerly. The De Beers Mines, Ltd., which supplies the syndicate with the South African gems, has been paying dividends of 40 per cent.

SAYS SUN SPOTS SHOOK EARTH.

Jesuit Astronomer Thinks We Need Have No Further Fear for 11 Years.

St. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—The Rev. Father Charlopin, S. J., astronomer of the St. Louis University, attributed the earthquake of yesterday and to-day to the recent prevalence of the sun spots and says that while there may be slight additional disturbances so serious earthquakes need be expected for eleven years to come, as the sun's activity is in greatest force every eleven years; and their influence is now largely past.

Father Charlopin was born in Guadeloupe and remembers the West Indian earthquakes of 1843. The first Missouri earthquake coming under his observation was that of 1857. To-day's seismic disturbance was the third that has shaken St. Louis within three years, the first occurring Sunday, Feb. 8, 1903; the second about a year ago.

GORDON IN BUILDING BUREAU.

Baseball Man and Former Superintendent Named as First Deputy.

Joseph Gordon, the American League baseball man, resumed political office yesterday when Supt. Hopper appointed him first deputy in the Manhattan Building Bureau to succeed John L. Jordan, who resigned on Aug. 1 to join his father in the building business.

Mr. Gordon was received with manifestations of good will by all hands, for he is well known to the bureau employees, with whom he was in high favor when he was superintendent under Commissioner Wallack's administration. The New York Times says that Mr. Gordon is a practical builder. He is now in the coal business with the New York City Police on the grounds of the Jamestown Golf Club, and was witnessed by a large gathering of people.

On Thursday the fleet will go out to sea for the day to participate in fleet maneuvers, returning here in the evening, and on Friday they will go to West Hill, where they will remain until Monday, when they will return to the city. The drills will begin the fall target practice of that port.

EVAN'S JACKIES ASHORE.

Had a Sham Battle and Battalion Drills at Jamestown, N. I.

NEWPORT, E. I., Aug. 22.—The crews of the battleship squadron under the command