

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1911.—Copyright, 1911, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

BIGGEST OF ALL JEWEL SHOWS

A BLAZE OF GEMS TO MARK THE DURBAR AT DELHI.

Kohinoor and Other Famous Diamonds, Rubies and Pearls to Be There—Parts of the Earth Closed to the White Race—New Theory of Life's Origin—Pure Greek Wins in Athens—Day of the Mother in England—First Aerial Mail—The Carnation of the Coronation Flower—Results at Oberammergau.

LONDON, March 15.—The keepers of the British crown jewels are making preparations for their safe transport from London to Delhi in readiness for the great durbar at which King George will crown himself Emperor of India. Those who attend this durbar will have a chance to see such a display of precious stones as the eye of no living man has ever gazed on.

The British crown jewels, fine as they are, cannot, with the exception of a few individual gems, compare with some of the great Indian collections. The princes, rajahs and maharajahs of India have accumulated wealth of generations, invested in countless dazzling gems, whose value is incalculable. But if every Indian rajah had as great and as valuable a collection as the aggregate of all their collections even then, in the case of India, the British crown jewels would surpass them all. And this, for the sake of one stone, the Kohinoor.

Compared with either of the Stars of Africa, as the Cullinan diamonds are now called, the Kohinoor is but a splendid pebble. Its history is what appeals to the Indian mind. Long years ago it was the chief jewel of the Mogul emperors and remains to this day the symbol of imperial authority in India.

The history of the Kohinoor is fairly well known, but there are periods around which a halo of mystery still hangs. It was brought to England after the Sikh wars, and at once met with a strange, if somewhat unromantic, adventure. The official who brought it over sent it to the wash in his waistcoat pocket. At that time its weight was 186 carats, which was subsequently reduced to 106 by the recutting ordered by the Prince Consort.

When it belonged to the great Moguls the Kohinoor was a far greater stone. The French jeweller Tavernier, who saw it in the seventeenth century, described it as 787½ carats in weight, uncut, or merely "flatted" on one side. He compared it to an egg cut in half. Hortensio Borghio, a dishonest or unskilled Italian diamond cutter, was then called in and reduced it to 268 carats. He nearly lost his head when the Emperor saw what had been done to his favorite gem.

Many experts consider that the Orloff diamond of the Russian regalia, 193 carats in weight, and also a large fragment of 132 carats, may have both been cut from the remains of the Mogul diamond. But the Kohinoor, which Ranjit Singh used sometimes to wear in the socket of his blind eye, continued to represent the original gem, and when it is seen in the crown of George V. at Delhi next December, for every native present it will be the symbol of imperial authority.

Historically the return of the Kohinoor to India will in native eyes set the final seal upon the great ceremony at Delhi. But some of the other gems in the British regalia will certainly produce their effect upon a people so accustomed to symbolism. There is the great Aiguncourt ruby, won in the battle for which it takes its name before the Moguls introduced splendor of life into the imperial places they built so lavishly. It will certainly be watched with keen interest by Rajput eyes as it glows from the central cross of the English crown.

Then there is the pale sapphire in the topmost cross above the orb. That will surely make its appeal for some from the Confessor's tomb in Westminster Abbey and has when the return of the Kohinoor and has a nine-hundred-year-old record behind it. And beyond all question the new, unhistoric Stars of Africa will have their triumph. In a way they will bring home to the native of India the majesty of the occasion better than proclamations, processions, gaol deliveries or the sound of guns. The two gigantic South African stones will have begun their careers of symbolism when they blaze out unrivalled and unchallenged over what will probably be the most stupendous assemblages of gems that Europe or Asia has ever seen.

None can estimate the huge wealth that lies hidden in Indian treasuries in the form of jewels. At the 1903 durbar the blaze of jewels surprised even the Indian Princes themselves. The Nizam of Hyderabad wore the Nizam of 277 carats and the Victoria of 80 carats. The Gaekwar of Baroda had his Star of the South, a Brazilian crystal of the first water, weighing 125 carats. In the rough it weighed 251. He also had the famous Akbar Shah and the Eugénie; the last, as its name implies, was once owned by the ex-Emperor of the French.

The Maharajah of Patiala had the famous Sancy diamond, which at various times has been owned by Charles the Bold, Duke of Normandy; Emanuel, King of Portugal; Nicholas de Marlay, Seigneur de Sancy, James II. of England, who fled with it and other crown jewels in 1688; Louis XIV., Louis XV., Napoleon, Napoleon's brother Joseph, King of Spain, and Prince Demidoff.

But these famous and named stones are only a small part of and are often actually smaller than countless others in the uncatalogued treasuries of the Indian princes. No mention of pearls has been made yet, but the Prince of Cochin wears, besides a necklace of three rows of perfectly matched pearls of large as filberts, a curious sash of crimson velvet depending from his left shoulder to his right knee, the material of which is hidden by similar stones. The Maharajah of Travancore can show the Prince of Gwalior in pearls.

White ravens can never acclimatize themselves permanently in the tropics and the indigenous colored races will always remain in possession of their part of the globe. White cannot dialogue with the former perishes in the attempt. This is the conclusion arrived at by Prof. Hubs Fehlinger, who deals with this subject in the current German *Pollitzsche Revue*.

The water goes back to the earliest times when a branch of Aryans penetrated into India. Their elimination, he

says, through a long process is almost complete. Fair haired Europeans have time after time invaded North Africa and Palestine only to dwindle and die out. In the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America the descendants of European immigrants are continually falling off in numbers.

The mixed races, which might otherwise act as pioneers for the development of tropical countries by whites, also show a deficiency in vitality. They are biologically inferior and die out after a few generations. As an example the writer gives the Griquas, half breeds of Boers and Hottentot women, who were still numerous at the end of the eighteenth century but had disappeared by 1825.

Eurasians in British India and European-Malay half breeds in the Dutch East Indies are weeklings and die out after the third generation. The longest vitality is found in mulattoes of French or Spanish fathers and negro women, but they also are doomed eventually to extinction. The same fate awaits the Spanish half breeds in the Philippine Islands. Even the offspring of unions between Japanese and Chinese are deficient in vitality.

Prof. Fehlinger says that for colonization purposes by white races only North America, north Asia, Australia, the temperate zones of South America and small upland regions are available, although he notes in the case of Australia that white settlers degenerate even there, unless they mix with new white arrivals from America or Europe. Prof. Fehlinger concludes that colonies in the tropics can only have economic interests for the motherland; the attempt to populate them wholly with white stock will always be a failure.

A new theory of the origin of life which differs from all previous hypotheses is put forward by the Russian biologist C. Mereschkowsky in a book which has just been published.

It has hitherto been assumed, he points out, that the basis of all organic life is the protoplasm, composed of albuminous molecules which are very sensitive to certain poisons. Now, however, science knows a whole world of minute corpuscles which do not need oxygen for their existence and which bear the temperature of boiling water. They do not make the amoeboid movements characteristic of the protoplasm, and seem to be immune to the strongest poisons, such as morphine, prussic acid and strychnine.

In composition this living matter which Mereschkowsky calls mycoplasma must therefore be very different from protoplasm. Thanks to its extraordinary resistance it could originate on earth long before protoplasm and had already formed itself when the earth's surface was covered with seething waters from which oxygen was absent and in which great volumes of poisonous salts were held in solution.

Only after eons, when the oceans and the surface of the earth had cooled down sufficiently to allow most metallic salts to crystallize and when an oxygenous atmosphere had been created, could a higher form of life, the protoplasm, be called into existence. From this sprang the monera, the living and moving cloud of jelly first mentioned by Prof. Haeckel. These monera, though at first hostile to the older mycoplasma, were called upon to perform with the latter the first division of labor in the life carrying process and they became jointly the progenitors of higher forms of life. Protoplasm became the hosts of mycoplasma and formed the first type of cell life, the latter constituting the nucleus while the protoplasm became the enveloping membrane.

All through last Saturday, Sunday and Monday Athens was in a state of riotous turmoil. The trouble was over a purely academic question, but one which in 1906 compelled the Archbishop of Athens to

resign and drove M. Theotokis from office. It is the language question.

One section of Greeks desire the "Katharevousa," or the Greek language, purified from foreign words and approximating as nearly as possible to the ancient tongue, while the other section support modern Greek as it is spoken to-day, the "demotike" or popular language. During the centuries in which Greek national feeling was dormant the Greek language became polluted with a vast number of Italian and Turkish words. A century ago patriots began to hold it an evil thing that the Greeks should not understand their own classics and set themselves to popularize a language which should be Greek and not a medley of tongues. They are represented to-day by the Katharevousa party, headed by Prof. Mistrathis, the philologist.

Determined to make the question a constitutional one, a crowd of students one day last week made their way to the Chamber of Deputies with a petition praying the Government to enforce the use of the purified tongue by law. They followed heated debates in the Chamber and rioting between the two factions in the streets. Finally the Government practically conceded all the demands of the professors and students. M. Venizelos declared the readiness of the Government to add a clause to the Constitution forbidding the translation of the Scriptures into the popular language.

The other point at issue was the use of the purified tongue in all official documents. M. Venizelos thought that a simple vote of the Chamber would be sufficient to deal with this, but the Chamber voted that this too should form a clause in the Constitution, and henceforth by the Constitution of Greece the purified language is to be used exclusively in the public services.

The British and Foreign Bible Society suffers in this matter a great disappointment. For ten years it has been endeavoring to obtain permission for the Scriptures in modern Greek to be circulated in Greece so that the country may have a Bible "understanding of the people." Up to 1901 the society was allowed to circulate its Testament in both ancient and modern Greek. In that year two other modern versions were published. One was inspired by a Russian Princess and objected to as political. The other was very colloquial language. Its appearance caused serious riots and the Cabinet had to resign. Since then all modern versions have been prohibited by a decree which has now been made part of the Constitution.

The history of Job is much older than even the first Babylonian dynasty, says Francois Martin, a French archaeologist, who reports in the *Journal Asiatique* a discovery he has made of three tablets with cuneiform writing dating back to the time of King Khammurabi, who flourished 2200 B. C.

These tablets tell the story of a man who, almost in the identical Biblical language, "feared the gods and eschewed evil," and who nevertheless was plagued by a demon until he lay naked and covered with sores among the ashes. When his faith has been tested he is once more raised to health and affluence by the god Marduk.

The similarity between the two stories is remarkable, but M. Martin believes that his find, though very ancient, is not the record of the original conception. If M. Martin is right the story of Job would be about the oldest in the entire history of mankind.

Suicide is alarmingly prevalent in St. Petersburg. Ten thousand cases in five years, that is the sum total of statistics that have just been issued for the capital.

Continued on Sixteenth Page.

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98c. All Wool Armures and Serges, 69c.

An exceptional offering of two of the most highly favored fabrics of the season. They are 42 inches wide, guaranteed all wool. The Serges come in several of the fashionable self stripe effects. The colors are violet, amethyst, tan, medium brown, golden tan, smoke, reseau, myrtle, medium gray, castor, garnet, cadet, cedar, ashes of rose and light medium and dark navy blue.

Tweds and Homespuns Very Popular Fabrics for Spring.

42-inch all wool Homespuns in tan mixtures with shades of contrasting colors, 98c.
34-inch all wool Tweds and Homespuns. A large assortment of the fashionable gray, tan and black and white mixtures, \$1.50 and \$1.60.
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34-inch all wool Tweds and Homespuns in black and white mixtures, \$1.40.
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42 and 54 inch hairline stripe Suitings in black, navy and cream, 70c. to \$1.00.
38-inch to 34-inch all wool black and white Shepherd Plaids, 70c. to \$1.00.
26 to 30 inch all wool navy blue Storm and Imperial Serges, 50c. to \$2.00.
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Women's New Spring Tailored Suits, \$18.75. Two Hundred Suits of the Very Newest Model.

THE COAT is strictly man tailored, with straight or long roll front, and lined with peau de cygne in a variety of colors. The skirt is made with box plait back and front and small plaits at sides; the materials are navy blue, black, white, white and black with hairline stripe, old blue and tan serges, also shepherd checks and men's wear material with hairline stripes. All sizes from 32 to 44 bust measure.

Women's \$35.00 Satin Suits, \$22.50.

Of good quality black satin, new spring model, coat trimmed with heavy silk band and buttons. Lined with soft silk, box plaited skirt, trimmed with braid; all sizes from 32 to 46 bust measure.

THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF WOMEN'S TAILOR MADE SUITS in Greater New York, including the very latest models and newest Spring fabrics, at \$22.50, \$24.75, \$27.50, \$32.50, \$34.75 up to \$135.00. Second floor, Central Building.

American Porcelain Openstock Dinnerware 33 1/3% to 50% Below Regular Prices.

INDEED IN MANY INSTANCES it is less than half price. EXQUISITELY DECORATED with a charming pink rosebud border and green foliage and rich gold. Now look at the prices:

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- At 660c. each, regularly 825c. Bread Plates, 343c. each, regularly 351c.
- At 664c. each, regularly 830c. Bread Plates, 345c. each, regularly 353c.
- At 668c. each, regularly 835c. Bread Plates, 347c. each, regularly 355c.
- At 672c. each, regularly 840c. Bread Plates, 349c. each, regularly 357c.
- At 676c. each, regularly 845c. Bread Plates, 351c. each, regularly 359c.
- At 680c. each, regularly 850c. Bread Plates, 353c. each, regularly 361c.
- At 684c. each, regularly 855c. Bread Plates, 355c. each, regularly 363c.
- At 688c. each, regularly 860c. Bread Plates, 357c. each, regularly 365c.
- At 692c. each, regularly 865c. Bread Plates, 359c