...MS FOR "SUN" ...ADERS TO SOLVE

...raps in R. C. Mankowski's No. 330 Catch a Number of the Cracks.

SOME CHECKER ENDINGS

Problem No. 330, by R. C. Mankowski, had two or three traps in it, and they caught quite a number tripping. Even when the right suit was led there was a trap in the selection of the card, another trap in the return and a trap in the way to play the defence if the right card was not led. The wrong opening was not as enticing as usual, but a number made it, and the whole problem, although not as difficult as No. 327, the published solution of which seems to have given some of the cracks a severe shock, was a fine specimen of sound composing. Here is the distribution:

Z: ♡ 4 ♣ K ◇ Q 10 ♠ A J 9 8

Y: ♡ A 10 ♣ 4 3 ◇ 9 7 ♠ K 10

A: ♡ ----- ♣ J 8 ◇ K J ♠ Q 7 6 5

B: ♡ J 9 7 6 ♣ 9 6 ◇ 8 4 ♠ -----

There are no trumps and Z is in the lead. Y and Z want only four tricks, but against any defence.

The solution is for Z to lead the nine of clubs. The six will not solve. Y of course wins the trick with the king, and his play is to return the queen of diamonds. The ten will not solve. It may be taken for granted that B will win the diamond, and his best continuation is to get rid of the jack of clubs, so as to avoid the lead later, which would kill A's king of spades.

On the club Y discards the losing four of hearts. Now B can either make his remaining diamond while he is in, or he can lead the spade and be thrown back into the lead with a diamond. No matter which spade he leads, or when, he can make only one trick in the suit if Y manages his cards properly.

If Z opens with the smaller of his two clubs B will give up the jack, and if Y leads a diamond B will make the two tricks in that suit and then throw Z into the lead with the losing club. Now he must lead a heart, and after A has made two tricks in that suit a spade through the ace will establish a trick with the queen for B.

While this looks as if the higher club opening was the point of the play it is really the queen of diamonds, and as the composer points out all those who fail to emphasize the fact that it is the queen of diamonds and not "a" diamond cannot be credited with correct solutions.

Even if the hand is opened correctly with the nine of clubs, should Y fail to lead the higher of his two diamonds B can defeat the solution by putting the king on the ten and immediately returning the jack of diamonds, holding back the club for the last trick. A club lead would allow Y to get rid of the diamond.

This will put Y in the lead again and he can take his choice of giving A two hearts and a spade or two spades and a heart in addition to the club trick, which is good any time. The two spades are obvious if A leads a spade, as the king is guarded and the queen doubly guarded.

Strange to say quite a number started with the diamond from Z's hand, but they got the required number of tricks by letting B win the trick and throw Y in with the club, so that Y could return the compliment by putting B in again with the other diamond, and after B had made his top club getting home three spades by proper management of the suit.

But this is not the correct defence to the diamond opening, which is for B to make both his diamond tricks before putting Y in with the club, which will effectually prevent Y from putting B back into the lead except in spades.

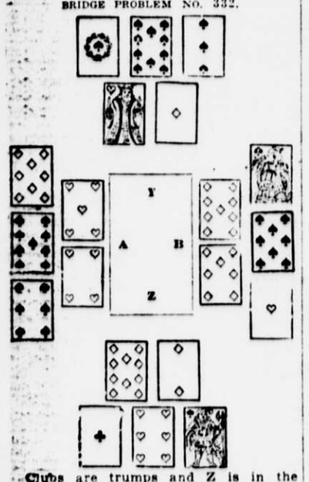
If a diamond is led and B makes two tricks and then gives Y a club trick A must make two hearts if Y leads that suit and then lead a spade through the ace, so that B shall make a spade and a club. That would be six tricks for Y and Z. If Y leads the spade instead of the heart the result is the same.

If Y plays the spade ace A gets in on the next spade with the king, makes his ace of hearts and goes through with a club, so that B can make a trick in each of the black suits. If Y leads the small spade A makes the king, takes home the ace of hearts and leads the spade ten. This shows the diamond opening not only fails to solve but gives A and B two more tricks than they are entitled to.

Correct solutions from the following: A. I. Strasburger, W. P. W., Chas. M. Root, J. C. Hume, Keystone, Walker McMartin, E. M. Frost, C. H. O'Connor, H. K. Thaw, Lillian Bennet Weller, Henry Andresen, J. W. Wortz, D. Perry, L. S. Hart, Jr., Roscoe C. Harris, James Steen and O. H. Boston.

Here is a curiosity in forced discards sent to THE SUN by a correspondent in the West. It is not particularly difficult, but it contains a lesson that should be useful to the beginner and is just about right for the hot weather.

BRIDGE PROBLEM NO. 332.



Clubs are trumps and Z is in the lead. Y and Z want all five tricks against any defence.

The distribution of the cards is as follows:

Y has the king of hearts, ace of diamonds, ace ten three of spades, no clubs.

A has the five and four of hearts, eight of diamonds, nine and six of spades, no clubs.

B has the ace of hearts, nine seven of diamonds, queen and eight of spades, no clubs.

Z has the six of hearts, ace of trumps, ten and deuce of diamonds, jack of spades.

CHECKER ENDINGS.

Problem No. 330, by H. D. Lyman, which was practically a demonstration of the soundness of one of John Drummond's problems, published more than fifty years ago, brought out a large number of near solutions, beginning with 22—17, and the position evidently gave the cracks considerable trouble.

The distribution of the pieces was: Black man on 5; kings on 23 and 27. White men on 11, 14 and 18; king on 22. White to play and win. Here are the moves that Mr. Lyman gives to maintain the original terms of Drummond's problem:

White	Black
22—17	23—19
11—7	19—23
7—2	27—31
25—30	31—26
14—9	23—14
30—23	14—10
23—26	5—14
26—22	10—15
2—7	14—18
7—11	

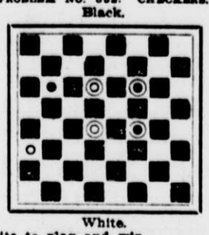
This is a very pretty ending, and those who got the correct line of play are certainly entitled to credit for it. Several remark that it was rather a severe task for the last of a series, when the white membership cards seemed to be already safely won.

Correct solutions from:

A. B. Jerard, Thomas Foy, James Hyland, J. H. Noremac, John Ryan, L. S. Hart, Jr., G. B. H. None of the other solutions followed the composer's line of play, but if any of them are entitled to credit their names will be given next week with the standing of the players in the honor list to date. Beginning with No. 331, the list will be suspended until No. 340. Late solutions came to hand for No. 329 from P. J. McGarry, James G. Pinkerton, Albert J. Ford, John Daly, E. F. Graf and one unsigned.

Here is a very instructive little ending, which looks very much like a position that any player might run into during an actual game. It is a fine illustration of the importance of keeping the move when inevitable exchanges threaten to lose it.

PROBLEM NO. 333. CHECKERS.
Black.



White.

White to play and win.

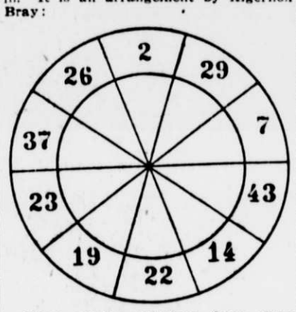
The distribution of the pieces is as follows: Black man on 9, kings on 11 and 19. White man on 21, kings on 10 and 18.

THAT MAGIC CIRCLE.

This puzzle seems to have been too much for the ingenuity of the majority of those who are usually quick enough in getting at the key to any mathematical proposition.

The problem was to divide the periphery of a circle into ten spaces and to fill each of these with a number under 50 and all different. The numbers selected to be such that when they are squared the sum of any two adjoining squares shall equal the sum of the two squares directly opposite.

Here is one of the best solutions sent in. It is an arrangement by Algernon Bray:



Other correct solutions from those who got various arrangements that complied with the terms of the problem were:

C. H. O'Connor, O. H. Boston, J. Q. Adams, Chas. D. Shuldham, M. C. Judkins, Frank T. Sharpe and G. P. Godford.

A QUESTION OF PROPORTION.

A manufacturer of commercial rules has a machine for marking his products in graduations of inches. He wishes to use the same machine for graduating centimeters. The length of a centimeter is .3937 of an inch.

Upon calling in a machinist to look the thing over it is found that the change can be made with two gear wheels, if the numbers of their teeth can be in the ratio of the inch to the centimeter, but there is not room for either of the gear wheels unless both can be kept down to less than 200 teeth.

As an error of less than 10,000th of an inch in a meter is neglible in a commercial article of the size he makes, the machinist says it can be done. What was the proportion of the two gears he suggested?

KILLS DAUGHTER'S FRIEND.

Girl Protecting Him Also Wounded by Father's Shot.

VISALIA, Cal., June 19.—John Wilson shot and instantly killed Monroe Brinkley while the latter was on a motorcycle out riding with Wilson's fifteen-year-old daughter Alvina.

In the effort to protect her friend from her father's shot the girl threw her arms around the man and the pistol shot passed through one of her fingers. The driverless machine then bolted into a barbed wire fence, inflicting further wounds upon the girl and the already lifeless man.

Wilson objected to the attentions paid to his daughter by Brinkley, who was 24 years old and lived in Lindsay, a neighboring town, from which place he came to see the girl. Wilson is under arrest and refuses to discuss the case.

CONVICT SAVES LIFE.

But in the Attempt He Is Himself Killed.

JACKSON, Mich., June 19.—Harry Burns, a convict in the Michigan State prison, lost his life after having saved a fellow prisoner from death.

Two inmates of the prison were painting a vinegar vat when the man inside was overcome by the fumes. The second prisoner called for help. Burns responded and climbed into the vat.

He succeded in pushing the unconscious man through the opening, but fell back into the tank. He was dead when dragged out by other convicts.

Burns, whose home was in Detroit, was serving a sentence of from four to fourteen years for forgery.

Orchestra of Michigan Indians.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Mich., June 19.—A novel attraction in Michigan is the Indian orchestra at the United States Indian School here. It is composed of seventeen members, representing the Chippewa, Ottawa and Pottawatomie tribes, and all are Michigan Indians.

The orchestra gives frequent concerts and plays for various entertainments and parties at the school. Open air concerts are given Sunday afternoons during the summer and furnish much pleasure to the school pupils. Many times the musicians are called to Mount Pleasant and other nearby towns to assist in celebrations of various sorts.

APPROVE CHANGES IN ROYAL AUCTION

Correspondents Indorse Action of Committee in Regard to New Rules.

ACTION ABROAD URGED

The general opinion of the card players of the country with regard to the new laws of auction bridge, published in THE SUN last Sunday, is probably accurately reflected in the following extract from a letter addressed to THE SUN by a prominent member of The Players Club, which is noted for its devotion to auction.

"That was an excellent article in yesterday's SUN summarizing the new laws and the reasons for the various adoptions and rejections. The committee has done splendid work, for which all lovers of the game should thank them. I cannot spot a single change that I personally regret."

At a luncheon of the D. A. R. which was held at the New Haven Country Club last Monday some 200 women were present, every one of whom was probably more or less interested in auction. They had all read THE SUNDAY SUN, and among the many expressions of hearty approval there seemed to be only one sigh of regret, which was from a woman who almost shed tears because the committee had pronounced the nullo officially dead.

Upon inquiring why her friends did not appear to share her sorrow it transpired that the lady was an adept in the game of skat, thoroughly understood the nullo and had been lining her pockets with the profits of her superior knowledge for the past two years. It was exactly this tremendous advantage of superior skill in playing that particular declaration that led the committee to reject it.

Several letters have already come to hand congratulating THE SUN on the compliment paid it by the committee in adopting the rule which THE SUN has been fighting for ever since the new code was suggested, and that is abolishing the mental arithmetic and unintentional unfairness in giving information which seemed to be the unavoidable accompaniment of insufficient bids.

Although no vote was asked for on this particular point in the official bulletin, apart from an accompanying change in suit values which would have upset everything, the demand for some remedy for the evil was obvious; too obvious to be longer neglected, and the committee wisely seized the opportunity to correct it in the new code.

There are now ninety-seven laws in the code and eleven short hints in the "Etiquette." These are now ready, printed in large and readable type, neatly bound, and may be had from the secretary of The Whist Club, 13 West Thirty-sixth street, New York, and there is every indication that as fast as copies are obtained by the various clubs throughout the country they will be immediately adopted as the official code, and we shall once more have a uniform game wherever auction is played.

The committee has wisely refrained for the present from publishing any laws for duplicate. A great deal more experience with that variety of the game is needed before it is possible to frame a code of laws for it which would meet every situation as completely and as fairly as the laws of duplicate whist meet the requirements of that game, and it took the American Whist League ten years to get them in shape.

It has always been the hope that the new code of laws about to be issued by The Whist Club would be adopted abroad, so that there should be a uniform system of bidding and scoring throughout the world. The writer has taken occasion to sound some of the more prominent English players upon the subject, with the result that there seems to be little chance that any action will be taken in England for some time to come.

Here is one of the letters received in reply to inquiries. It is from Frederic Jessel, author of "The Encyclopædia of Cards and Gaming," who is a member of all the leading card clubs in London:

"There is very little auction played in London now. We are all too engrossed with the war, and at this juncture no one would even discuss new laws for auction. But even if there were no war, our code has been so recently reconstructed that we should be unwilling to make any changes. We do not like the American custom of constantly tinkering with the laws.

"Nobody in England plays nullos, nor do they approve of any fancy bids like tiger clubs. Some suit has got to be the lowest, and if a player has nothing better than clubs he must be satisfied with what fate has sent him; just as people who cannot live in palaces must be content with flats.

"We find the game with only one value for the spade suit infinitely better than when we had a multitude of spade calls, but the really good game, if people would only try it, is the one advocated by THE SUN some time ago, auction whist."

The game here designated as auction whist is really the Russian game of vint, in which there is no dummy, but that game will hardly ever be popular on account of the complications of the honor counts. Straight whist, with the privilege of bidding for the trump, is attractive to whist players only. Those who never became absorbed in duplicate whist prefer the dummy hand exposed.

A correspondent in Toronto, Victor Norris, writes to say that the players up there heartily agree with THE SUN'S theory that nothing short of game is worth going for, except to save the game. He asks why it would not be a good idea to make the scores such that the game would be the only thing to play for. Here is his letter:

"As common sense and experience indicate, and as repeatedly pointed out by THE SUN, it is not worth while to play the hand unless there is a possible game in it. A simple change would bring back one of the most interesting features of the old bridge, playing to the score. Make game worth 75 points, and increase the value of the rubber, instead of the 30 for game we have now.

"This would eliminate a good deal of the present flag flying. As the game has developed it has become the fashion to overbid all the hands so as to save the game, but that system is fundamentally unsound."

This is not the first time that it has been suggested to change the number of points necessary to win the game so as more closely to resemble other games in which it requires the full strength of the best hand to go out. In whist it took a grand slam to win the game on the hand. If 70 were made the figure it would take seven odd at no trumps in auction, and all other declarations would be hopeless, unless one adopted the smudge rule, that any grand slam won the game on the deal.

In connection with this subject of making or saving game, here are a couple of hands sent to THE SUN by D. Perry, one of the crack problem solvers, which illustrate the ease with which a won game may be missed or a saved game may be lost. It has often been remarked that a player may actually make money by failing to win a game and rubber when he should have done so, because on the next deal he made the rubber much more valuable.

Z: ♡ 6 3 ♣ A K 10 3 ◇ 10 9 5 3 ♠ A K 3

Y: ♡ A Q J 7 5 ♣ 9 8 7 4 ◇ Q 8 ♠ Q 6

A: ♡ K 9 ♣ J 6 2 ◇ K 7 4 2 ♠ 10 8 4 2

B: ♡ 10 8 4 2 ♣ 4 5 ◇ A J 6 ♠ J 9 7 5

Z dealt and bid no trump. A called two hearts. Very fortunate for him he was not left with it or he would have been set for two tricks, as all he can make is five trumps and one diamond, his partner being able to account for the usual and expected average, two tricks. With four tricks in hand A bids to win eight.

Y took upon himself to throw away these penalties and played the hand for twenty points instead of 200. If he thought he and his partner could make nine tricks against a declared heart suit he should have doubled. All passed Y's bid of two no trumps.

A made the mistake of imagining that Z had the hearts stopped, although it was Y that went on with the no trumper, so he refused to lead hearts up to an imaginary king and tried to get B in with a club. One of the first principles of leading is that if you have declared a suit and your partner has said nothing you should not upset all his ideas of how to play the hand by refusing to lead it.

If A starts right out with the heart queen, which is the play with no re-entry, B will give up the king and return the nine, which will enable A to place the guarded eight with Z. The safest continuation for A would be to go through the clubs, and then all that Y can make on the hand is two odd if dummy covers the club nine. Three clubs, four spades and a diamond.

Instead of that, by opening with the club nine covered by the ten jack and queen Z was able to run down four spade tricks at once by finessing the nine while he still had all suits stopped, and A had to discard the hearts to hold the clubs and save the game.

Z could have played the hand better by taking the ace jack ten finesse in diamonds on the third trick after putting dummy in with a spade. This would assure two diamond tricks and all A and B would make would be a diamond and three hearts. With the hearts established against him Z dare not take the diamond finesse.

Here is another hand, from the same correspondent, which furnishes a forcible example of the advantage of the Foster echo at no trumps and incidentally shows three average no trump hands bidding to play for points instead of for penalties.

Z: ♡ 10 ♣ 6 4 3 ◇ K Q J 9 3 ♠ Q 6 5 3

Y: ♡ K J 4 3 ♣ A 10 5 ◇ 5 4 ♠ K 7 4 2

A: ♡ A 8 6 5 ♣ J 7 2 ◇ 10 8 ♠ A J 10 8

B: ♡ Q 9 7 2 ♣ K Q 9 8 ◇ A 7 6 2 ♠ 9

Z dealt and bid a club. Many would prefer a no trumper on these cards. It would not have worked out very well if left in, but B would probably have asked for a spade lead. A bid no trump over the club and Y, having the lead, said nothing.

On the opening lead of the king of diamonds Z made the mistake of playing the deuce instead of the second best, in this case the seven. Y went on with the queen, in order to show the jack, the ten being in dummy, and Z dropped the six, leaving Y completely in the dark as to the distribution of the suit.

The correct play at no trumps, when the third hand makes no attempt to win the trick, is to play the second best, regardless of number or value, always keeping the smallest card until the last round. If Z plays the seven to the first trick and the six to the next he is marked with ace and deuce, because with six seven only or with six seven deuce he would play the six first and then the seven, instead of seven six.

Had Z played the echo correctly Y would have made all the diamonds and Z would have got a discard of the club nine, encouraging Y to lead clubs next, which would have established the king. Now A must lose a heart and a club, or a spade and a club, no matter how he plays, and his contract is set.

Instead of that A goes game, because Z blocks the diamond suit by holding the ace until the fourth round. This forced him to lead the club, which A won, after having discarded a heart and a spade. A took the spade finesse and also took a chance on the finesse of the heart jack, as both had to be right for him to go game on the hand.

He then led the king and another spade, making four tricks in that suit, Z discarding all his clubs to guard the hearts. He would have been in the same difficulty had he discarded a heart to keep the club, as a club lead forces a heart discard or a heart lead forces the club discard at the end.

It never seems to have occurred to A that Z could not go game in clubs. Five diamonds and two trumps would be about the limit for Z at that declaration, because if A thinks he has a no trumper his business will be to get the trumps out of its way by leading them at once, and then to put B in to come through so that dummy shall not ruff a heart.

TO CONSCIENCE FUND, 25 CENTS.

Sent to Treasury Department by Woman Who Smuggled Waist.

DETROIT, Mich., June 19.—Twenty-five one cent stamps have been added to the Treasury Department's conscience fund and one perfectly good religious tract is reposing in the collector of customs' archives because of one woman's hope of future life.

Richard I. Lawson, collector of customs, received the contribution for the conscience fund. In a letter accompanying the stamps Mr. Lawson is twice asked where he plans to spend eternity. The letter to Mr. Lawson is as follows:

"Collector of Customs, Detroit, Mich.

"Dear sir—Enclosed pleased find $.25 (twenty-five cents) in stamps as duty on a waist brought across from Canada several years ago. The enclosed tract will give the reason for this.

"What is your chance?

"We cannot let anything hinder us in our race for eternity. This may seem a small thing to some, but nothing is small when you think of what it may mean to be shut out in the darkness where there will be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth, when the eye of God searches. The very thoughts of our heart are seen. Where will you spend eternity? Yours truly,

"One who does not mean to let the least thing hinder her in the race for life."

The tract enclosed is as follows:

"Are you making preparations for the great judgment, which will take place at the end of the world, where you will be judged for all the actions of this life?

"'For we shall all stand before the judgment seat of Christ.'"

OLDEST SETTLER IN ERROR ON WEATHER

Records of Forty-five Years of New York Bureau Show No Climatic Change.

AVERAGES ARE STEADY

They have not stopped talking yet, those wise graybeards who are always ready with their tales of how different the weather is now from the weather they seem really to have enjoyed when they were boys, anywhere from forty to sixty years ago. Our winters are not like their winters, nor our summers, our springs, our autumns, according to them. In the winter, except during an especially protracted cold spell, they trot out their recollections of the ancient winters, and to listen to them one would really believe this part of the country was drifting into the tropics so far as temperature is concerned. And only when the mercury climbs close to the nineties in summer are they satisfied that the weather is seasonable and the temperature resembling that which heated their young blood in the distant past.

"Why," said a man a little more than middle aged recently, "when I was a lad we never had May months such as this. There was some warmth in the sun then and nobody thought of wearing an overcoat of an evening, not to speak of during the day. I tell you the weather in these parts has changed very materially. Take the winters we have now. They are warm, sir. When I was a growing boy we were disappointed if we did not have skating on Thanksgiving Day; and we were usually satisfied. Nowadays it is much later than that before the first skater cuts a mark on the ice. It's got so that I wonder skates are manufactured at all, except for use in a rink.

"The same, jumping to the other end of the thermometer, is true of the summers. They are not nearly so warm as they used to be. As for springs, I'll warrant we never had such a cold month of May as this one. I tell you the weather is changing. It is less seasonable, and that is one of the reasons for so much sickness as we hear about."

Not for the purpose of confuting our respected ancestors, nor to oppose the cocksureness of youth to the wisdom of age, but rather to inform their children and grandchildren, who are repeating the weather comparisons that father and grandfather are making, the close history kept by the Weather Bureau in New York is invoked. Records are better than recollections. What do they show?

They begin with 1871, and certainly forty-five years is a period long enough either to prove of disprove any contention of this kind.

As to last month, it was somewhat cooler than the normal, but not much. The average, or mean, temperature was 57.7 degrees, while the normal is 59.3, a difference of 1.6 degrees, which is hardly enough to make one shiver or to brand the weather as outrageous. By no means was it the coldest May on record here. That happened in 1882, when the mean temperature was 53.5 degrees. There have been four months of May colder than the one just passed—1873, with a mean of 56.0; 1882, just mentioned; 1898, with 56.6, and 1907, with 56.3. But there have been months of May the mean temperatures of which were below the normal, which is just 60 degrees for the entire recorded period. The warmest May was in 1880, when the mercury averaged 64.8 degrees.

But how about the years taken as a whole—the long past years—what do they show? Here it would seem that some slight change had taken place, the meteorologists with their "impossible" to the contrary nothwithstanding.

For the entire period of record the mean temperature is 52.0 degrees. A record of each year with its mean would be tedious, so take five year periods, averaging the means. For the first of them, from 1871 to 1875, the average mean temperature was 50.48, which is the lowest; 1876 to 1880 gives 51.90; that of 1881 to 1885 was 51.14; 1886 to 1890 was 52.34; 1891 to 1895 was 52.42; 1896 to 1900 was 52.52; 1901 to 1905 was 51.66; 1906 to 1910 was 52.30, and for the four full years that have passed since then the mean was 52.32. That is, averaging by five year periods, since 1885 we have warmed up approximately one degree and have suffered but a single relapse—between 1900 and 1905.

It may be worthy of note that the coldest five year period contained the coldest recorded year—1875, with an average mean temperature of 48.6. On the other hand the warmest of these five year periods did not contain the warmest recorded year, which was 1900 with a mean annual temperature of 54.3.

At the time of the terrible eruption of Mount Pelee, which occurred May 8, 1902, there were many who asserted that meteorological conditions had been so disturbed by the seismic agitation that a change in the weather of this part of the world and other parts as well would certainly ensue. Articles were written to prove this contention and many wise men pondered and thought and wrote and talked on the subject. As a matter of fact the change, if any real change has taken place, occurred years before that catastrophe, for again taking the mean temperature by the same five year periods, it increased approximately one degree after 1885 and has remained pretty constant ever since.

This does not mean, however, that our weather is changing. It needs no demonstration to prove that if a constant advance or recession of a degree a year could be shown not many centuries would elapse before we should have tropical weather in these parts in the one event or put the iceman out of business in the other. But the single years do not show either constant advance or regular retrocession. They fluctuate practically as they did of yore, one year up and the other year down, combining to give a mean annual temperature for the whole period from 1871 to 1914 of 52.0 degrees.

So, while we shall continue to have our hottest Augusts and our coldest Januaries, our warmest years and our coldest annual periods, the probability is that the average of the next forty-five years will be approximately the same as that of the last similar length of time.

Without going into figures it may be said that our winters always average about the same degree of cold and our summers about the same degree of heat. Though the killing frosts are somewhat irregular in arriving in the fall, they take their departure in the spring approximately on schedule time. Even our old friend the January thaw has made his appearance almost on the same date for the last forty years and the March cold snap and the Thanksgiving freeze both call with commendable regularity.

The arrival of the first frosts hard enough to kill growing vegetation may be looked for in October, although for two-thirds of the time they will not appear in that month. The earliest one recorded occurred October 4, 1878. The other earliest killing frosts of the autumn called here in October of the years 1876, 1879, 1881, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1898, 1904, 1910 and 1914. All the other firsts occurred in the month of November, and in 1902 none happened along until November 29; than which there is no later record of earliest arrivals.

With the departure of April thought of further killing frosts may be dismissed for the season, although nine times in the last forty-five years there has been none after March had blown itself into the past.

As to days in winter when the mercury touched zero or below, if only for a moment, just sixteen are noted since 1871 inclusive, and they have been equally divided between the first and second halves of the intervening period, thus: First half, December 12, 1871, 1 below; January 9, 1873, just zero; February 9 and 10, 1875, 1 below each day; December 10, 1876, 2 below; December 30, 1880, 5 below; December 31, 1880, 6 below; February 5, 1886, 2 below. Second half, January 6, 1896, 3 below, and on the 17th of the same month 6 below; February 9, 1899, 3 below, and 6 below on the 10th and 11th; January 4, 1904, 1 below, 4 below on the 5th and 1 below on the 19th. So if our fathers talk about the extremely cold weather of their early days we can match them with tales of our own experiences.

As to snow the Weather Bureau gathers up carefully every particle that falls to help make up a blanket 1-10 of an inch thick, no matter if it remains only a second, and calls that day one on which the heavenly fleece actually covers the ground. The record here runs back but thirty years, but taking this in five year periods it would seem that there is some ground for the thought that snow shovels are not in such demand as they used to be.

From the first flitter in the fall of 1884 to the last flake in the spring of 1889 the entire snowfall was 178.5 inches, giving an annual average of 35.7 inches. This includes the well remembered fatal blizzard of March, 1888, during which month 22.1 inches fell. Terrible as that month was, others excelled it in snowfall. February, 1893, gave us 32 inches; February, 1894, contributed 37.9 inches; March, 1896, precipitated 28.5 inches; February, 1899, dropped 27.5 inches, and December, 1904, had 27.8 inches. From the fall of 1889 to spring in 1894 there were 244.0 inches, an annual average for the period of 48.8 inches. This period includes the winter of 1892-1893, during which the record fall of 77.6 inches was made.

From the autumn of 1894 to the spring of 1899 the total snowfall was 195.7 inches, an annual average of 39.1 inches. Since then snow shovels have become less fashionable, for during the next five winters only 119.6 inches, an annual average of 23.9 inches, fell. The next five winters deposited 185.2 inches, an annual average of 37.0 inches, and the next and latest afforded sleighing material to the extent of 136.5 inches, an annual average of 27.3 inches.

So the heaviest year, the heaviest month and the heaviest five year period fall back of the latter half of the thirty years of the record, and the lightest year, the lightest month and the lightest five year period is found in the latter half, for during the whole thirty years, from the last of October to the first of April each season, which is the snow period in these parts, March, 1903, was the only month in which no measurable amount of snow fell, and the winter of 1900 to 1901 gave us the lowest season record, with but 9.2 inches as a total.

Now about the summers: Are they what they used to be, or are the comfortable days in the old swimming hole fewer? Are we travelling along to the point where we shall discard the straw hats for beavers? Or will the linen of the tropics soon be the only comfortable garb in this section of the country? Here again it is quickest, and probably quite as satisfactory for reviewing purposes, to divide the whole elapsed recorded time in periods of five years and average the mean temperature of each period during the summer months of June, July, August and September. There is appreciable uniformity.

The average mean temperature of the Junes from 1871 to 1875 inclusive was 69.2 degrees; the second five year period shows 68.9; the third, 67.9; the fourth, 69.3; the fifth, 72.3; the sixth, 68.8; the seventh, 68.2; the eighth, 69.5, and the last four years, 68.4.

For the Julys the record for the first period, 1871 to 1875, is 73.5 degrees, for the second 74.2, for the third 70.8, for the fourth 73.8, for the fifth 73.4, for the sixth 74.1, for the seventh 73.0, for the eighth 75.5 and for the last four years 74.0.

The Augusts ran: First period 72.5 degrees, second period 72.5, third period 72.0, fourth period 72.2, fifth period 73.7, sixth period 73.7, seventh period 72.1, eighth period 72.7 and for the last four years 72.2.

The Septembers show: First period 64.7 degrees, second period 65.0, third period 67.1, fourth period 65.8, fifth period 68.0, sixth period 67.0, seventh period 66.5, eighth period 68.0 and the last four years 65.8. The annual average mean temperature for the whole time was: June 69.0, July 74.1, August 72.6 and September 66.4.

Back of 1891 only one of these months made a record as the hottest—September, 1881, with an average mean temperature of 72.2. Two of the months during the same time still hold the record as the coolest of their names—July, 1884, with a mean temperature of 70.1, and September, 1871, with a mean temperature of 60.8. The other five, for there must be eight, a highest and a lowest for each of the four months, occurred since that time, and were: Hottest June, 72.8, in 1899; coolest, 64.0 in 1903; hottest July, 78.1 in 1901; coolest August, 69.2 in 1903; hottest, 76.8 in 1900.

FALLS ON HUSBAND'S GRAVE.

Widow Strikes Head on Tombstone and Dies From Injury.

DENVER, Col., June 19.—Overcome by grief at Riverside cemetery, Mrs. Lena Higgins struck her head on a tombstone as she fell fainting across the grave. She died soon afterward from a fracture of the skull.

Mrs. Higgins was a pioneer of Denver and was the widow of Edward Higgins, at one time owner of a gambling house in Denver. A year ago he died and since that time Mrs. Higgins had grieved constantly. She went to the cemetery to put flowers on his grave. She became hysterical and was consoled by Mrs. Gallup, who was with her.

She went back to the grave three times. The third time she fainted and fell. Her head struck the monument. "I want to stay here with him," she cried as she was lifted from the mound and revived. When she reached her home her condition grew serious and a physician was called. She will be buried beside her husband at Riverside.

MR. M'ANENY ON NEEDS OF THE CITY

Continued from First Page.

liberal provision for home rule—the home rule that permits New Yorkers to pass upon, formulate and be governed by laws applicable to its local necessities—will be in operation in the year 1918. Now, if there's any further point for tabloiding, why—why—just see Louie Graves. It's been an odd talk, and if there isn't a satisfactory sufficiency to it—why, as I say, just see Louie Graves."

And the McAneny complex smile vanished through the City Hall portal leading to his office. After the notes of the talk had all been assembled Mr. Graves was visited.

"Mr. McAneny says you're to be informed if there's anything further needed in the way of tabloiding his views on charter revision and more home rule for New York," he was told.

"What has Mr. McAneny already said?" asked the secretary.

He was told; he was shown. Then very much after the manner of his name Louie Graves said:

"Unless you want to tabloid a tabloid in tabloid, you've got everything condensable on the charter topic that I could take to Mr. McAneny. You could write an encyclopædia on the subject. You're doing well that you're able to break off. You've got everything the President could say, if limited to saying it that way. I don't think I'll be able to hand you anything additional of his."

And as he had no control of the McAneny smile he surely couldn't.

INDIANS AT WEST POINT.

One in Class of 1822—Cherokee a Presidential Appointee.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Sylvester Long-Lance, the first full blooded Cherokee Indian to receive an appointment to the Military Academy at West Point is a member of the class which was graduated this year from St. John's School at Manlius, N. Y. Long-Lance had been a student at the school for three years and stood high in his work and was also active in athletics.

He also is a graduate of the Carlisle Indian School, which he entered when he was 12 years old. Some time ago he determined to become an army officer. President Wilson became interested in him and several weeks ago Long-Lance received notification that he had been selected as one of the six Presidential appointees to the Military Academy.

The first Indian to receive an appointment to West Point was David Moniac, a Creek. He was born in Alabama and was a cadet of the Military Academy from September 18, 1817, until July 1, 1822, when he was graduated and appointed a brevet Second Lieutenant in the 6th Infantry.

On the expiration of his graduation leave on December 31, 1822, he resigned from the army to become a cotton planter in his native State. During the war in Florida in 1836, against the Seminoles, Moniac became Captain in a regiment of mounted Creek volunteers and became a Major in that regiment November 15, 1836. He was killed six days later in the battle of Wahoo Swamp.

Sues Train Robber for Damages.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 19.—Harry Lester, alias C. A. Hudson, alleged train robber, has been made defendant in a suit for $30,000 damages, filed here by attorneys representing Mrs. Sophia Marcey of Bay St. Louis, Miss., whose son Peter Marcey, baggagemaster of the train, was killed in a holdup near that town April 24 last.

Lester is now in jail in Bay St. Louis. It is asserted that the alleged bandit owns valuable Seattle property, and a writ of attachment was obtained against a safe deposit box rented by Lester in a bank here.

GEN. LEONARD WOOD TALKS ON STUDENT CAMPS

Commander of the Department of the East gives his approval of work they are doing in training college men to be soldiers. An interesting article on this move toward better national defence in Next Sunday's SUN.

THE CARTOONS THAT ARE STIRRING UP ENGLAND

A page of the striking work of Will Dyson, whose caricatures of the Kaiser and German Kultur are taking England by storm. A striking feature in *The SUN, Next Sunday.*

ROBERT LANSING, A DIPLOMAT WITHOUT FRILLS

Interesting personality of the Secretary of State ad interim. His sensational rise to fame within a few months. His views of neutrality. An intimate view of a man who will be much in the public eye from now on. In *Next Sunday's SUN.*

TRAINING YOUNG MEN FOR THE SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE

There is need and opportunity for many of them. Germany and England followed this plan and got the business. Now the United States is going after it by the same methods. An interesting story of what already has been accomplished in *Next Sunday's SUN.*

THE WAR IN PICTURES AND MANY OTHER FINE FEATURES

In The Sun Next Sunday