

The Sun

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As to Peace.

It is understood that the informal inquiry to be made by the United States Government of the German Emperor as to the attitude of Germany in regard to peace negotiations will be followed, after his answer is received, by similar applications to other belligerent Powers. The spirit and purpose of the Hon. OSCAR STRATTS and of other distinguished private citizens who have instituted or seconded the first tentative steps are in the highest degree praiseworthy; and they are sure to find in President Wilson the utmost good will, coupled of course with that wise and necessary caution and reserve which befits his official post and the European situation.

It is well to point out, however, lest any ardent wisher of a peace now impossible should be duped by his hopes, that this war, which has been hanging over Europe for years and has not been regarded as inevitable, cannot end, that no durable peace can be negotiated or without derision attempted, until that ancient problem the Balance of Power has been settled decisively. The long preparation has been made, enormous expenditures for armaments have been endured, that when the struggle came its event should be final for a generation or two at least. Either one side or the other must be beaten to its knees, militarily and economically. No such result is in sight. Until it is, the talk of peace must be evidence of humane intention rather than of present practical value.

None the less, American diplomacy by continuing to friendly toward all the belligerents a friendly and impeccably correct position, by carefully watching events and not forcing its opportunity, may yet have a beneficent work of mediation and peace-making to do. Meanwhile the unofficial discussion, suggestion and pompano may go on harmlessly or prosperously; and Americans will do well to keep in mind the determination of both North and South in the civil war and the occasional abortive proposals of a peace which did not go to the root of the contention.

Is It Worth While?

It is evidently the purpose of the Senate and House conferees on the Clayton bill to create by statute a privileged class among Americans, whose individual and collective conduct shall be exempt from the restraints that modify the conduct of others, and whose members shall be immune from the penalties to which their fellow citizens are liable. How dangerous to the public welfare success in the attempt to accomplish this object would be plain. The principle of favoritism on which it is based is directly subversive of that equality which is a fundamental necessity of democratic government. The effects that must result from such a division of the population menace the whole structure of society.

Would the conciliation of any class vote be worth such a price? Is there a "labor" vote that is worth it?

Postponing the Distribution of Loot.

The Democrats in the Senate now propose to take about \$18,000,000 of appropriations out of the river and harbor bill, pass it, and promise the constituencies whose pork has been withheld from them that in March of next year their doles from the national Treasury will be forthcoming.

Having accomplished this postponement of a wretched extravagance, these same Democrats will turn their hands to the enactment of a new tax law to replenish a depleted Treasury. They will direct attention to President Wilson's skilful advocacy of new imposts to protect themselves in the fall elections, and from their lips we may expect the most fervid appeals to our patriotism and devotion to sustain the Administration in the difficult days through which the nation is passing.

Citizens throughout the United States will be asked to return to the House of Representatives the partisans of an organization which in 1912 denounced its opponents for extravagance and pledged itself to economy; which in 1914 threw to the winds its pretence that it desired to relieve the taxpayers of their burden; which found the nation unexpectedly involved in a financial entanglement necessitating the levy of new taxes at a time when commerce and industry were severely shaken in

their operations; and which in the face of every material and ethical consideration persisted in its extravagance, apologized for the moderation of its wastefulness, and bound itself to complete, in half a year, the job of looting only half accomplished when election day dawned. It is the declared belief of many Democrats that had there been no European war their candidates for the House would have fared badly this fall, but that the turmoil across the ocean has diverted attention to a degree which renders their success certain. Is this opinion founded on a correct analysis of public sentiment? Or will the American electors refuse to be blinded to the actual situation to which their Congress has come to-day?

Saratoga Springs and the Medical Profession.

The policy of candor and publicity pursued by the men representing the State of New York in the Reservation Commission of Saratoga Springs is commented upon with approval in a recent issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, the organ and mouthpiece of all that is best and most beneficent to humanity in the medical profession of the United States. The STX has hitherto adverted to the fact that the absence of unworthy commercial spirit from the activities of a commission consisting of progressive men who have achieved phenomenal success in their own vocations, banking, law and farming, offers an indubitable guarantee that the remedial claims of the Saratoga Springs will be presented always with candor and with sole regard for the welfare of suffering humanity. In the present day of shrewd and unscrupulous perversion of truth and of magnifying of half truths for mercenary purposes the stand taken by the Saratoga Reservation Commission from the time of its organization must appeal to the medical profession with special emphasis, since its army in the field of humanity is constantly harassed by the hummers and pseudo scientists who fill the medical journals with essays and advertisements for the exploitation of numerous proprietary specifics for all the ills that flesh is heir to. This great medical journal owned by the American Medical Association publishes a department headed:

"THE PROPAGANDA FOR REFORM."

"In this department appear reports of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry and of the Association Laboratory, together with other matter tending to aid intelligent prescribing and to oppose medical fraud on the public and on the profession."

This department devotes page after page of valuable space to scientific and other evidence of drug and food frauds that have fished millions from sufferers. The STX has often drawn from it information for the protection of its readers. Undaunted by the wealth or position of brazen advertisers of deceptive preparations, pursuing some even into the pages of respectable medical journals, these true representatives of the medical profession have driven many from the field.

An example of this activity appears on three pages of a single issue of the Journal. Since 1900 the sleuths of this department of the Journal have been at the heels of men who under various aliases with the aid of politicians had evaded the postal and other laws, and who more recently according to the postal authorities have mulcted the public to the extent of \$1,500,000. This fraudulent enterprise has now been stopped by a fraud order from the Post Office Department. Not long ago a certain "wine of —" was discovered by these medical sleuths which brazenly was advertised for woman's relief as a pure, non-intoxicating wine, containing a certain harmless but effective drug. The association's chemists reported on the contrary that "this wine is a vicious fraud, that it contains 20 per cent. alcohol and contains no drugs sufficient to give any medicinal effect." A facile avenue to the alcohol habit luring unsuspecting women was mercilessly exposed, as was the sanctimonious manufacturer.

This Journal, sustained by the solid ranks of the best of the medical profession in this country, has even succeeded in persuading weakened medical journals to resist the blandishments of the shakedown and refuse the advertising of unmedical preparations. Such a member of the press merits commendation from its colleagues.

The Saratoga Reservation Commission is to be congratulated upon having earned its approval, and the medical profession may well confide their patients to the care of these men with confidence that their and their patients' interests will be safeguarded.

Courageous Banking Conduct.

In certain directions THE STX observes with regret that some ideas are being ventilated which betray a good deal of confusion in otherwise estimable minds. Whether the confusion results from the survival of prejudices and suspicions of a past that now seems ages gone we do not pretend to say. We should imagine, however, that the exhibition which the banks of this city are giving would dispel notions that the leadership of the country's banking community is being exercised to restrain trade or damage business through the maintenance of a greedy grasp on banking resources in order to dispense them at exorbitant prices.

When the facts are ascertained it will doubtless appear that as usual when a great emergency has developed the multitude of small banks in country towns and provincial cities have been hoarding gold to build up their reserves at the expense of the credit processes by which business is kept going or its recovery is promoted after such a shock as the European war has dealt to the economic organization of civilization.

The support which bankers of Chi-

ago and other large cities rendered to the project suggested here for the formation of a gold pool of \$150,000,000, to be underwritten by all the banks of the country, shows that hoarding practices are going to be discouraged. All the lessons of 1907 have not been learned by the bankers of the interior, but the initiative which New York bankers are taking in the employment of banking resources for the relief of the situation created by the war abroad is not only going to make it impossible for the interior bankers to repeat the charge that they brought falsely seven years ago, that the source of financial trouble was here; it is going to encourage American bankers generally to do those things with the means in their power which present circumstances require.

Although the New York banks as a whole have been reporting for several weeks a large deficiency in statutory reserves, they have not been refusing credit, although they have, as is proper, charged rates for the grant of credit which helped to insure that it would be wisely used. More than that, with reserves impaired the New York banks have unhesitatingly gone to the aid of the city of New York and have furnished a loan of \$100,000,000 to take care of the city's maturing obligations, \$80,000,000 of which they have agreed to furnish in gold, in reserve money, if it should be necessary to export such an amount of gold to pay off the city's notes falling due abroad.

The brave intelligence which the bankers of New York have shown should furnish an inspiration to courageous action throughout the country. Its broader significance is indicated by the decision of the Federal Reserve Board that action is not now required in respect to the proposal for a countrywide subscription to a large gold underwriting to enable the country to discharge its foreign indebtedness as balances accrue.

The action taken in New York alone may turn out to have been enough to relieve the international money market so far as concerns American dealings, and it should administer a check to the propagation of malign delusions about banking attitudes, delusions derived in large part from a grotesque misunderstanding of the nature and function of the emergency currency which has been added to bank note circulation.

Opening the Public Schools.

That the public schools of this town, which open their doors to-day, have not been brought to perfection is acknowledged by those to whom their administration is entrusted. There are differences of opinion as to how and wherein they might be improved, and the disputes on these subjects frequently engender a heat and acrimony in which the positive success of the great educational plant is belittled or actually denied. Yet that success is genuine and substantial and justifies the vast expenditure made annually to accomplish and maintain it.

In no other city in the world have the educational authorities so complex a problem as faces them here. They must transform the languages of a dozen different races, inspire the children of radically opposed cultures with a common purpose, instruct them in the rudiments of a political ideal accepted by the natives as a matter of course, and at the same time advance them in the studies that are erroneously believed by the superficial to constitute the whole of what we call public education. These tasks must be undertaken under physical conditions in many cases highly discouraging. That there are disappointments is not to be wondered at; but those disappointments must not blind us to the generally creditable results of the working of this complicated engine.

And we believe that the public schools are improving; that they do the work of to-day better than it could have been done by their predecessors of a generation ago; and that while free criticism of the defects of curriculum and teaching methods is never to be discouraged, we are entitled on one day in the year to congratulate ourselves on the excellence of democracy's essential weapon and fundamental defence.

Educational Influence of "Carmen."

JOHN GALSWORTHY in "The Dark Flower" shows what havoc a hearing of BIZET'S "Carmen" worked on the nature of a young and impressionable girl who listened to it at Covent Garden, where the development of MENDELSSOHN'S story might have been expected to be more decorous than in some other places. But even there it had a decisive effect on two lovers, one experienced and the other at the threshold of youth's first adventure.

Copenhagen.

To THE EDITOR OF THE STX.—Sir: The wounded Irish troopers rode into Paris the other day a nation of soldiers. They were like the knights they had been "lighting like the divils at Copenhagen." Perhaps this was their Tippiary way of saying "complexions."

We war mightn' for a week or more, an' fightin' night an' day. The boys were all around us till the Germans ran away.

It was a glorious victory, sure we tuk to it. We found ourselves alone at Copenhagen!

We war mightn' glad, I tell ye, when we got the word "Advance."

'Twas a long way to Tippiary, oh, a weary road from there. Our boys both shot from under us, we tuk the State's share no more upon us. Then we tuk the thram to Paris, never paid a blessed fare.

Mr. McGILLICUDDY, the results will be especially worth watching. To what extent has the "natural reaction" against the Administration to be expected in the Congress election following a Presidential year been checked, if it has been checked, by events in Europe and a sort of truce or lull of partisanship in the United States?

The Honorable Artillery Company of London is going to fight in France. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company will continue its spirited and immortal war against Alcohol.

Mr. HENRY SHENKIEWICZ, who is said to have been taken prisoner by the Austrians, has described "the horrors of war" in the bad old times. The present style of warfare compared with the "Fire and Sword" variety is as water unto wine, or as ginger pop to dynamite. We hope that the creator of that second "Galafriz, ZALORA, will find humorous and appreciative friends among his captors.

THE SUN begs to salute Mr. MICHAEL MOYNIHAN of Bound Brook, in commemoration of whose fifty year service for the Central Railroad of New Jersey certain officials of that company gave a dinner Saturday. He is the senior engineer on the "fried egg" line. He has never been reproved for a violation of the company's rules. In his half century of trying hard to be of such an accident to the man of such carefulness and skill it is a pleasure to wish many hale and prosperous years.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

State Fund and Private Insurance Companies Are on the Same Premium Basis. To THE EDITOR OF THE STX.—Sir: In THE SUN of AUGUST 20 there appeared an article entitled "Married and Defective" containing certain comments as to the effect which the workmen's compensation law may have upon married and physically defective employees.

The impression conveyed is that under the law the employer's premium will not be affected if he should employ a single man in preference to married men, or physically perfect in preference to physically defective men, but that under insurance with preferred rates, or a variation in premium rates on account of physical or marital condition of employees is also in the form of insurance, it seems to be necessary to correct this impression.

The premium rates for both State insurance and private insurance have been variations in the same basis, and all variations in employers' rates, of physical and moral conditions prevailing in their establishments, are applied by the State insurance fund in the same manner as by stock and mutual companies.

A uniform system of schedule rating is used by all insurance carriers in this State and is applied through a central organization known as the Compensation Inspection Rating Board.

The system of schedule rating which has been adopted does not permit any reduction in rates on account of the employment of physically perfect men, or the reason that the adoption of any rate of this character is against public policy and will not meet with the approval of the Compensation Department, nor of the Workmen's Compensation Commission.

JAMES J. HOY, Second Deputy Superintendent Insurance Department, New York, September 12.

NEUTRALITY.

Do Its Obligations Require an Indifference of Opinion?

To THE EDITOR OF THE STX.—Sir: Give French a receipt for the money they give to tyrants and oppressed alike the same blank, noncommittal stare, the vacant look in which the tyrant unhesitatingly acquiesces in the act, and in which the oppressed finds but added despair.

1. Does not neutrality mean, (since discussion cannot be prevented altogether) that it should be fair minded, free from prejudice?

2. Is neutrality inconsistent with freedom of speech and free discussion, so long as these are governed by a desire to know the truth, and by speech each to favor the cause which is apparently just?

3. Is it necessary in order to be neutral to have an indifference toward tyrants and tyrannical states, and toward the oppressed and oppressed alike the same blank, noncommittal stare, the vacant look in which the tyrant unhesitatingly acquiesces in the act, and in which the oppressed finds but added despair.

4. Is this the mark Uncle Sam must put on in order to be of the neutral party and an intelligent arbitrator?

5. Is it necessary to be indifferent as to whether big nations keep their treaties with little ones? Is this a matter that concerns all nations?

6. Will neutrality lend the fact approval of silence on the Bigelow argument that "it is none of our business," while big and arrogant nations, aided and abetted by a still bigger ally, proceed to tyrannize over, beat down, humiliate and then destroy the smaller nation?

7. In conclusion, how could neutrality do all this without being sordid, selfish and contemptible?

WASHINGTON ON OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

Extracts from the Present Address Delivered to the Senate.

Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this all. And can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it?

In the execution of such a plan nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded, and that in place of them just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges toward another an habitual hatred or an habitual fondness is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage and to be haughty and intractable when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur.

It is a source of frequent collisions, obstinate, inveterate, and bloody contests. The nation prompted by ill will and resentment sometimes impels to war the Government contrary to the best calculations of policy. The Government sometimes participates in the national passions, and adopts through passion what reason would reject. At other times it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility instigated by pride, ambition and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations has been the victim.

So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter without adequate grounds for involvement.

It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill will and a disposition to retaliate in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld. It gives to ambitious, corrupted or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country without odium, sometimes even with popularity, gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to the intrigues of the domestic faction, to practise the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or sway the public councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak toward a great and powerful nation dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the injurious effects of foreign influence (I confess you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government.

But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial, else it becomes the instrument of a new influence, to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike of another cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots who may resist the intrigues of the favorite nation are liable to become suspect and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible.

The British Losses in the Campaign. To THE EDITOR OF THE STX.—Sir: General French's account of the heroics of the British army reads more like a romance than the report of a soldier.

There is one thing about it, however, which I cannot understand. Why did the British army, consisting of over 150,000 men, abandon positions of the most tremendous strategic importance without offering greater resistance? According to the French's casual report the British army up to September 7 had lost 10,000 killed officers and 250,000 men, a total of 260,000. Compare this with the German and Austrian losses, which some authorities estimate at 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the forces engaged, when it was necessary to hold an important position. But an English army of over 1,000,000 men, although its losses in killed has amounted to only 355 men.

I cannot understand it at all. Either General French's account of the British heroics is highly colored or the casualty report is untrue. How can an intelligent reader be expected to place any faith in reports emanating from London when such contradictory stories are so readily given out?

NEWARK, N. J., September 12.

Wine "Made in America."

To THE EDITOR OF THE STX.—Sir: If the gay spenders didn't pay several dollars a bottle for some inferior foreign red wine, and didn't, with the mellowness of water down, lay down the long green, and lose indigestion with the ice water as our "rosy wine" tells us of a young divinity.

JAMES D. BRAWLEY, JR. NEW HAVEN, Conn., September 12.

A Worthy Candidate.

To THE EDITOR OF THE STX.—Sir: In these burning times can M. D. Sings, a hatter-dresser in Jersey City, enter the Temple of the Immortals?

Summary, N. J., September 12.

BULL MOOSE EXPECT BIG VOTE IN MAINE

Progressives' Strength May Cause Defeat of Gov. Haines To-day.

REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT

Wilson Policies Chief Issue in Campaign Waged by Noted Orators.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 13.—For the first time since the organization of the Progressive party in Maine believers in it will have an opportunity to-morrow to display their strength in a State election. Two years ago the Progressives amalgamated with the Republicans and brought about the election of Gov. Haines. Today the Progressive party stands independent of the Republicans with a fine organization, and there are many who think that as a result of their vote Gov. Haines will be defeated and Mayor Oakleigh Curtis of Portland elected.

There is no question but what Halbert P. Gardner, the Progressive candidate, will be defeated. However, should the Progressives roll up 20,000 votes they will come close to achieving their aim—the defeat of the Republicans. They also feel that there is a possibility of electing their Congressional candidate in the First district.

At the Republican State headquarters the reelection of Gov. Haines is claimed through the medium of the big silent vote. The Democrats predict the election of Mayor Curtis and claim victory in the Second, Third and Fourth Congress districts.

The last national election Wilson carried the State, with Roosevelt running second. Gov. Haines, with Progressive support, defeated Gov. Planted by only 3,229 votes.

The staff question and President Wilson's policies are the only questions which have been argued at length during the night. Prohibition is also an issue, inasmuch as the Democrats have made a point of their own country without odium, sometimes even with popularity, gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation.

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740,000 EXPECTED AT SCHOOLS TO-DAY

Opening of Classes Will Agath Present Old Problem of Seats for Children.

STILL FAR FROM ENOUGH

New Pupils Will Exceed Number of New Seats Provided by City.

When the public schools open at 9 o'clock to-day after a ten weeks vacation for pupils and teachers probably 740,000 children will appear for seats in the classrooms. This estimate is based on the figure of the opening of the schools a year ago and the average annual increment in the past few years.

The increase in the number of pupils this year is expected to be less than last year owing to the cessation of European immigration because of the war. This will help to relieve the burden of providing accommodations for all, but the new schools to be opened this month are not sufficient to reduce the part time classes. Only 12,892 new seats are available this month, while the increase in the number of pupils is expected to be about 15,000. In Brooklyn, where the shortage of accommodations pressing most heavily, there will only be 1,877 new seats.

Only 200 Teachers Detained. City Superintendent Maxwell does not think he will have trouble in filling the places of the teachers who are detained in Europe because of the war. Information received by him last week indicated that many of the teachers succeeded in getting back to this country during the past two weeks. Not more than 200 are expected to be absent. Most of these are in Germany. The German-born teachers from this city did not have citizenship papers or passports and were prevented for a time from leaving that country.

All of the members of the supervisory staff who were abroad succeeded in getting back to the city. School authorities had cause for worry in the discouraging outlook for the building of new schools in view of the disturbed financial situation and the need of a considerable amount of money. It is feared that the educational program will be affected by the department mapped out by the city's financial authorities.

The Board of Education had planned an extensive building program in order to give every child a seat for a full day's instruction. A committee appointed by President Curtis to investigate the needs of the department reported that 300,000 new seats were required to give every child a full five hour day's schooling and to provide with unsanitary and unsuitable rooms for the 1,000,000 children. There are schools in which the lighting and ventilation are defective.

It was to provide these new accommodations that a committee on buildings had mapped out the extensive building program.

Parochial Schools Help.

The public school authorities are relieved of a considerable burden by the parochial schools, which take care of about 150,000 pupils. There are nearly 200 of these schools.

President Churchill said yesterday that the Board of Education had retained an advisory capacity for the parochial school year Dean Herman Schreiber of the College of Engineering of the City University of New York and Curtis Guild of Massachusetts.

The Democrats have sent Representative Callip of Indiana, Murray of Massachusetts, McKelvey of Pennsylvania, Humphreys of Washington, Campbell of Kansas, Foss of Ohio, Treanor of Massachusetts, Senators Borah of Idaho and Weeks of Massachusetts, Gordon Mills and Philip H. Black of New York city and Curtis Guild of Massachusetts.

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T. R. TO STUMP ILLINOIS.

He Will Start Next Week to Help Raymond Robins. Chicago, Sept. 13.—Col. Roosevelt will sweep across Illinois next week in opening the campaign in behalf of Raymond Robins, the Progressive candidate for United States Senator.

He will open at Galesburg, Thursday, September 24. From Galesburg he will go direct to Springfield for a night meeting, speaking briefly at intermediate points. Thursday will be Progressive day at the State fair at Springfield, and the party chiefs plan to make the Roosevelt meeting a night battle for the State at the State Arsenal, into which can be crowded between 15,000 and 20,000 persons.

CONTESTS IN MARYLAND.

Ex-Attorney-General Strauss Opposes Smith for U. S. Senate. BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—In the Democratic primaries to be held in Maryland on Tuesday there is only one statewide contest, speaking briefly at intermediate points. Thursday will be Progressive day at the State fair at Springfield, and the party chiefs plan to make the Roosevelt meeting a night battle for the State at the State Arsenal, into which can be crowded between 15,000 and 20,000 persons.

There are also contests for Congress in the First, Eastern Shore district, and the Fifth, the southern Maryland district. Jesse D. Price, President of the State Senate, is the Democratic candidate in the First, to succeed Harry Covington, recently appointed to the District bench, while Congressman Smith and Frank O. Johnson are the contenders in the Fifth.

SIDWAY HAS CAMPAIGN IDEA. Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor Would Leave It Up to Erie County. Frank R. Sidway, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, had things to say yesterday about the advisability of the Republicans giving to Erie this year the choice of a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. He left the Baltimore yesterday for his home in Buffalo.

"Greater New York Republicans want to nominate the candidates