The Sun.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1914.

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

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month	$0 50
DAILY, Per Year	6 00
SUNDAY, Per Month	25
SUNDAY (to Canada), Per Month	40
SUNDAY, Per Year	2 50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year	8 50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month	75
FOREIGN RATES.	
DAILY, Per Month	1 25
SUNDAY, Per Month	65
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month	1 90
THE EVENING SUN, Per Month	25
THE EVENING SUN, Per Year	2 50
THE EVENING SUN (Foreign), Per Mo.	1 03

All checks, money orders, &c., to be made payable to THE SUN.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President and Treasurer, William C. Reick, 170 Nassau street; Vice-President, Edward P. Mitchell, 170 Nassau street; Secretary, C. E. Luxton, 170 Nassau street.

London office, Effingham House, 1 Arundel street, Strand.

Paris office, 6 Rue de la Michodiere, off Rue du Quatre Septembre.

Washington office, Hibbs Building.

Brooklyn office, 106 Livingston street.

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

A PRAYER FOR THE PEACE OF THE WORLD.

Father we have offended against Thy law, and have broken Thy commandment; and Thy wrath is heavy upon Thy erring children.

Thy chastening rod falls on the proud and strong, as on the humble and weak; all Thy people bear the stripes of Thy just anger.

We acknowledge our ignorance and wrongdoing, and beseech Thee to forgive us our transgressions.

Light our path, we pray, with knowledge of Thy design, and make clear our way with understanding of Thy sovereign will, that, recognizing Thy purpose, we may render full obedience to Thy regulation.

Give to us courage to put down our pride, and strengthen us with wisdom to subdue our vanity.

Endow Thy servants who sit in the legislatures of the earth with probity and reason faithfully to perform their tasks according to Thy wish.

Fill with Thy grace all governors and magistrates who under Thee rule Thy children, that they may righteously obey Thy decree and fulfil Thy ordinance.

Grant to Thy repentant children release from war, we beg, and with Thy great love bind up the wounds our sins have brought upon us; send comfort to those whose sorrows Thy providence alone can assuage; heal with Thy mercy the hurts from which we suffer; and bring Thy children again to peace in Thy constant justice.

Amen.

Festivity and the General Need.

There are two sides to the movement for the general suppression of festivities, such as organization dinners, receptions and balls, during the continuance of the war. There are two strong arguments in favor of such action, both perfectly obvious. One is the sentimental but perfectly wise and humane reflection that it is callous to engage in conspicuous enjoyment, flaunting our blessings in the eyes of the world when such superlative woe afflicts our neighbors and friends of nearly all European lands. The second reason is that it is wanton prodigality to spend money on feasting while there is so much distress, not only among the belligerents but in our own country, because of the war. The alternative is proposed of giving all the money to relief funds.

The latter plea is of questionable validity. Festivity is one way of keeping money in circulation. Many thousand people live on it, and a total stoppage of all public entertainments would add to the army of the unemployed and the seekers after relief.

In endeavoring to adapt themselves to the dislocation of life which is inevitable the American public will do well to avoid radical courses which only enhance the confusion and distress. No doubt it will be the part of good taste and good feeling to curtail flamboyant feasting, but if those who are in a position to make economies in private expenditure would seek ways to prevent as well as to relieve poverty their self-denial would be doubly worth while.

To retain employees even at reduced pay, to give part time work, to make permanent improvements with money saved from the pleasure fund, even to buy articles of permanent utility with such funds, so that business and industry may be helped—these are the acts that contribute to solve the problem of present stagnation and to hasten recovery. They have the double effect that both the spender and the receiver of the money profit.

Naturally this principle can apply in only the most limited way to the embattled peoples. Until the war is over direct relief is what they need, especially for their glutted hospitals.

The People's Interest in Medical Education.

That the general public is deeply concerned in the product of our medical schools is a fact repeatedly adverted to in these columns. This truth has been convincingly demonstrated in a recent address by H. S. PRITCHETT, Ph. D., the efficient president of the Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching, who has for many years fearlessly and fairly laid bare the shortcomings of some of our second rate and more or less commercialized medical colleges and the crimes of our diploma mills which send thousands of ill prepared doctors to prey on the community.

Dr. PRITCHETT's agitation has driven the former class of schools into combination with better equipped institutions and the latter class into merited oblivion. It is gratifying to note that this stanch protector of the public appreciates the cooperation of "the daily press, which has always been a cordial ally" in the education of the public in scientific and practical sanitation. Indeed, this agitation by the lay press has induced the American Medical Association to authorize popular lectures on hygiene, of which the public has availed itself in the most gratifying manner. THE SUN has encouraged this beneficent propaganda, regarding it as one of the important functions of the press to instruct its readers in the limitation of the spread of infection by protective measures, which are so often resented as infringements on personal liberty. The public must be familiarized with the preventable causes of disease and death, which may be readily traced to its own carelessness in neglecting the most simple precautions. The doctor emphasizes a point repeatedly noted in THE SUN, the need of great care in the selection of a physician by discriminating between the raw product of the commercial medical school and the finished product of the school that represents ideals of advancement in all departments.

The plan of combining the medical schools, laboratories, hospitals and biological institutes with the State Health service deserves encouragement by all intelligent laymen, who may stimulate our legislators to realize the public nature of the profession of medicine and their obligation to support the highest standard of its education.

Certain types of "post-graduate schools with very strong commercial flavor" are scored by Dr. PRITCHETT, who pleads for union with universities. The chief safeguard against ignorant doctors lies in the provision of a high standard of preliminary education.

The public needs to be reminded that it is more seriously concerned than is generally thought in all legislation that serves to safeguard it against imperfect equipment of the men into whose hands it entrusts its most precious possessions, health and life.

Broad Education.

The few preadamites who cling to the long obsolete gospel of the three R's must be hopelessly dazed by that all-sciolistic compound which the wisdom of the moderns calls "education." Imagine the old fashioned farmer, brought up on "The American Preceptor," Pike's Arithmetic, the Bible, "The Pilgrim's Progress," opening the October *Educational Review* at the article by HOWARD T. LEWIS of the University of Idaho on "The Social Survey in Rural Education." Very likely the old codger was a competent land surveyor, but "what in Sam Hill," he might ask with artless objurgation, "is a 'social survey'?" Well, hear him of Idaho:

"Suppose, then, for purposes of illustration, that we have two communities, A and B. Having undertaken a social survey and analyzed the localities, let us suppose further that, with regard to A, the following facts are revealed: it is a fruit growing community, most of the farmers are of native white stock, they are conservative by temperament, are Republican, they borrow little money, their average income is above that of farmers in general, they largely own their own farms, and are predominately of Protestant faith. In B the number of renters is very high due to the high cost of land, the population is of foreign extraction, they secure meagre income from mixed farming, a socialistic tendency is quite marked, and religiously they are largely Roman Catholic. There is no grange, no lodges of any kind, and there is no effort at cooperation."

In the dark days of readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic nobody would have thought that the Big Three were Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant, Federalist or Whig, Democratic, Locofoco or Barnburner. But see "the newer * * * tendencies in curriculum making." And what a word of wizardry is "curriculum"!

"'Curriculum!' 'Curriculum!'
O, verbum ter ridiculum,
With which the pedants tickle 'um!"

Observe the curriculum maker and social surveyor at work:

"A really sympathetic interpretation of a rural selection is rarely met with. But it is difficult to see why, in place of those who always give the urban point of view, we might not introduce more WHITTIER, LONGFELLOW, and perhaps ISAAC [sic] WALTON, GRAY'S 'Letters' and THOMPSON'S [sic] 'Seasons.' * * *

"So far as these particular communities are concerned, is it not the part of wisdom to emphasize in community A such rural writings as will stir them from their lethargy and compel them to question and think? In this connection THOREAU'S 'Walden,' and some of BURROWS [sic], and perhaps even of ROUSSEAU may not be out of place. * * * In B, on the contrary, a quieting, more satisfied tone is called for, and 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' and WHITTIER'S 'Snowbound,' and LONGFELLOW will not be amiss."

For native Republican Protestant farmer proprietors THOREAU, the Sage of Slabsides and honest JEAN JACQUES. For Catholic tenant, presumably Democratic or Socialist, farmers, GOLDSMITH, WHITTIER and LONGFELLOW. This "sympathetic interpretation" is mysterious, but doubtless admirable. Our ancient farmer would wonder at it, just as we may be permitted to wonder at community B, which is at once "largely Roman Catholic" and with a quite marked socialistic tendency.

As arresting and engaging as sympathetic curriculum making (wouldn't "curriculification" wear as portly a chest?) is the social surveying required of a teacher. Professor LEWIS wants to know "how many teachers, reputed successful, can answer with a reasonable degree of accuracy" a list of questions which, long as it is, THE SUN blithely reprints as a precious document in pedagogy, social surveying and "education":

"Has the population of your township been increasing or diminishing during the past ten years, and by what percentage?

"What per cent. of the farmers in the locality are renters? On what terms do they rent?

"Is the racial complexion of the place changing; in what way; and how rapidly? Is the change for better or for worse?

"Are there any efforts at cooperation? Have any such attempts failed in the past, and why?

"Where is the local produce marketed, and at what price?

"How many of the farmers borrow money, on what security and at what rate?

"As to new farmers, where do they come from, why did they leave their former place of residence and had they ever farmed before?

"What percentage of the people are church members? Of those who are not (a) what is the reason, (b) have they a church preference?

"How much money has the township spent for improvements during the past five years, and on what?

"In what specific ways might the school cooperate with the other social agencies in the community?

"To whom would you report a case of economic distress?

"Are there any new crops that might be profitably introduced into the community? What is the greatest need of the soil? How much does land sell for per acre?

"Is the locality predominately Republican or Democratic? How many socialists are there? What per cent. of the qualified electors vote?"

Hurrah for PAUL PRY! "How many farmers borrow money?" is especially good and assumes that the teacher is also a director of the local bank. But the main thing is to keep him or her busy outside of the school.

In this same number of the *Review* the reader learns, and if he is a father learns with pleasure but not too much expectation, that one of the conclusions in the report of a committee of the National Council of Education is:

"That the practical and ideal demands of society require that the period of general education should be shortened by at least two years, thereby permitting specialized advanced training while the mind may still make the most of it."

Argal, waste as much as possible of the teacher's time out of school in social surveying and Paul Prying and of the pupil's time in school with the fringes and flubdubs, the garnish without the meat, of "education." As Professor PATTERSON of Dakota Wesleyan University writes, "our education must be broad, indeed, if it is to include all its natural ideals—the scientific, the literary, the physical, the moral, the religious, the political and the vocational." Broad, indeed, and as deep as a raindrop; and happily able to dispense with fundamentals and essentials. So broad that a good many public school graduates habitually use two negatives and can't spell; and the boys who go to college and the professional schools are often able to hang out their doctor's or lawyer's shingle at the ripe age of 25, 26 or 27.

The Highways.

Whenever one of our friends can find in the construction of ten year highways out of the proceeds of fifty year bonds mitigating and mollifying circumstances THE SUN rejoices. We are as anxious as any other taxpayer to learn that the waste is not so great as it appears to be and that posterity will have something to show for the money that is now being so prodigally spent by us.

We are not, however, ready to accept the theory advanced by some who contend that we have overstated the case against the present system, that beneath the wearing surface the highways built now endure long enough to justify the half century that is to be consumed in paying for them, and that the roads only require an occasional top dressing to replace the material worn away by traffic. Neither technical education nor exhaustive investigation is needed to show that in many cases the whole road wears out from top to bottom and has to be refabricated. This is an entirely different thing from simple resurfacing.

That the grading is permanent and some of the auxiliary work more lasting than the highways may be true, though with the art of road building in its present chaotic state it will take a bold layman or engineer to say that such are the facts. But if the case for these items of the undertaking be made out, it remains undisputed that a vast sum of money is spent annually for those portions of the improvement that soon wear out and that this money is raised by the sale of bonds for the retirement of which the prosperity of people as yet unborn is mortgaged.

In his contention that our State highways are enormously expensive, short lived and unsatisfactory Governor GLYNN is right. They should be built to meet to-day's traffic, and that of to-morrow if it can be foreseen; they should be paid for by the generation that gets the benefit of them; and the fact that it is necessary to recite these self-evident truths shows how far astray the State has gone in its present policy.

When the parcel post "farm to table" services drive all the green grocers out of business will a paternal administration give them and their employees jobs in the postal service?

Conditions in the fatherland promise to arouse the patriotism of our German citizens to a degree that will make the present season at the Irving Place Theatre one of the most prosperous it has ever known, although the company still lacks some of its most important members. There should be some such feeling of patriotism to fill the Century Theatre, where opera is being sung in the English language for the benefit of the people. Although the war might have been expected to prevent the performances at the Metropolitan Opera House there now seems no likelihood that New York will be deprived of this feature of its winter season. But the really native opera is that sung in English, and the thought that New York might have been compelled to depend for its supply of such music upon the American and other singers at the Century Theatre ought to fill its seats.

If CARRANZA wishes to become a candidate, that is the right of every Mexican citizen, but he cannot use the Government to be elected. Let him select a civilian President and then run. I will oppose with all my power any efforts to bring about a return of the old Diaz succession in office.—*General* VILLA.

The issue is made clear. Governor CARRANZA can serve as provisional President only by agreeing not to be a candidate at the polls, thus respecting the Constitution. But General VILLA is determined that CARRANZA shall make way for a civilian during the interregnum. As the First Chief seems equally determined to test his popularity in the national election he cannot object to General VILLA'S terms, although the spirit of them may be resented.

The story of the King of the Belgians countering on the Kaiser with a threat to shoot the Duke of MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN "with his own hand" if the Germans should burn Brussels is altogether too good to die. No doubt it will hold its place in near history for ages along with HANNIBAL'S vinegar cruet, OMAR'S destruction of the Alexandrian Library and the horrors of the Bastile. There is a touch of melodrama and a hint of poetic justice in the alleged incident which give just the right color for a popular legend.

Marriage is a great institution if you get the right wife.—*Vice-President* MARSHALL.

A greater institution still if the woman can hold a similar opinion about her husband.

Mr. LAWSON PURDY'S criticism of the waste in New York's periodical shifting of its business—and residential—habitat from one section of Manhattan Island to another is well grounded. There is hardly a parallel to it anywhere in the world. Other cities usually wait for their hovels to become decrepit before replacing them with palaces; but New York has thus far thought nothing of razing the monuments of yesterday to erect in their stead the topless towers of to-morrow, regardless of the wealth that it annihilates in the dream of the new millions that it embodies in steel and stone. There is one reassurance in the process as it goes on. It must in the very nature of things be attaining a finality. There is a limit to the millions that even New York can afford to reduce to builders' junk. The cost of the new Manhattan, now a-building, is a fair guarantee that it will be allowed to stand at least for a couple of generations.

Returning from his Western trip Colonel ROOSEVELT says that he never felt better in his life. Everybody will be glad to hear that, and the proof that the Colonel means it is that he is about to lead the forlorn hope in New York State to elect the Hon. FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT Governor.

The home loving thief who only wandered from his own fireside to plunder women he met at teas and dances is nothing but a new variant of an old type. Even so, he should prove a godsend to our jaded fictioneers, who are hard put to it to keep up the supply of ten and fifteen cent heroes. His devoted wife, who betrays his guilty secret but forgets his little aberrations in the fact that he has a police bullet somewhere in his anatomy, will be a valuable lay figure also for feminine romanticists of the "beauty and the beast" school. The sad part of it all is that no matter what fancy curves they may impart to the theme the story builders will never be able to invent anything half so strange and compelling of interest as the simple facts in the case as recorded with simple veracity by the newspaper reporters. When it comes to the strange contradictions of human nature fiction has no earthly chance against truth.

Mr. J. G. WHITE of this town has founded three scholarships in the Spanish language at the Pennsylvania State College "as a stimulus to the students to fit themselves for handling Latin American trade." Not merely a stimulus but an indispensable preparation. It is to be hoped that Mr. WHITE'S example will be "catching." American schools and colleges are as a rule notoriously deficient and impractical in the teaching of modern languages. They give instruction in Spanish as if it were Sanscrit or Greek. It may be beautifully "idealistic" and appropriate to "culture" to teach young men painfully to spell out the "Cid" and a play or two of LOPE DE VEGA and CALDERON, but how can the "classic" Castilian ever be appreciated by him who knows not the strong, resonant, living, every day speech? Why don't the lords of gown and mortarboard condescend to the present and make their students speak Spanish instead of reading a little of it difficultly and vainly? The young Brazilians and Chileans often wonder politely what languages American collegians acquire or think they acquire. Imagine the ease with which a Spaniard whose English was derived from CHAUCER, SHAKESPEARE and BEN JONSON would order tripe and onions or liver and bacon in New York.

When will the colleges cease to snore among the "humanities" and inanities, cease to regard all languages as dead (for even English they follow from the skeleton), and teach to the ear the noblest as well as the most useful of "humanities," the quick speech of street and market, the organ of millions of human beings, warm with their needs and passions, and not chilled and choked by ancient glosses and pedantries?

Our compliments to Senor BLANCO; and may he find a thousand imitators!

A Prayer.

Lord God, Thy children everywhere
Call on Thy name this day in prayer.
Oh, let mankind once more behold
Thy power as in days of old.
Bid Thou earth's bitter strife to cease.
Give to the warring nations peace.
Grant men the power to forget
That they in hate and anger met,
And faith to build, yea, faith to see,
A nation's nobler destiny.
Make strong the woman heart and true
To do the work she has to do,
And grant her unborn children may
Be heralds of a fairer day,
A day when man shall fight no more,
When peace shall reign from shore to shore,
When man once more in man shall see
His brother, not his enemy,
And brother by his brother stand
In every clime, in every land.
Heal Thou the wounds that war has left,
And comfort every heart bereft,
And help us so to live that we
May win at last to heav'n and Thee.
Oh, let the angels' song again
Fling o'er the earth its golden strain,
And grant Thy children now, as then,
Peace on the earth, good will to men.
For His dear sake, whose name we bear,
Lord God, hear Thou Thy children's prayer. Amen.

WAS THE BRITISH FLEET MOBILIZED?

The Question of Fact Between Dr. Dernburg and Mr. A. Maurice Low.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Dr. Bernhard Dernburg's letter in THE SUN of to-day betrays evidences of irritation. Perhaps in view of events that is excusable, but let those of us who are trying to enlighten the public retain our philosophic calm even in the face of disappointment.

Dr. Dernburg meets my facts with assertions. It is what the defenders of Germany have done from the beginning. They make unsubstantiated assertions, relying on the supposed ignorance of Americans, or trying to impose by an appearance of truth. Dr. Dernburg asks if I do not "know that the British fleet had been mobilized ever since the first days of July." I do not know it, nor does Dr. Dernburg. The statement rests on no foundation. In July a great naval review in honor of the King was held. It was not a mobilization as Dr. Dernburg uses the word and in the sense he intends to convey. It was announced throughout the world that this review was going to be held. It was no more a mobilization of the British navy, again using that word in its proper military meaning and not resorting to any quibble, than was President Taft's review in New York harbor of the North Atlantic fleet a mobilization.

If Dr. Dernburg will submit to THE SUN such evidence as will satisfy it that Dr. Dernburg's assertion is correct, that the British fleet had been mobilized ever since the first days of July, I shall be happy to send Dr. Dernburg my check for $100, to be forwarded by him to the German Red Cross or the German Literary Defence Committee, as he may elect.

When the issue of fact between Dr. Dernburg and myself has been disposed of by the verdict of an impartial judge I shall be glad to take up for further consideration Dr. Dernburg's other assertions. A. MAURICE LOW.

WASHINGTON, October 2.

THE STENOGRAPHER'S SIDE.

Employers Who Pay Adequately Get the Best Results.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Evidently "H. S. B." cares to hear only the views of "other employers." Therefore, since I am only a stenographer (although not of the type he mentions), I do not intend entering into any controversy on the subject. However, I cannot resist a few remarks.

I do not know what "H. S. B." pays his stenographers, but have my suspicions; otherwise he would not have a different one every month. I wonder why he and hundreds of other employers expect intelligent and efficient service from cheap help. The stenographic profession is exactly like any other: if you pay the price you get the results. I have been in business twelve years, and during that time I have only occupied two positions, having left the first one on account of liquidation of the business. This record, I know, is no exception among the high class stenographers.

"H. S. B." would find it well worth his while, not only as far as the efficiency of the work is concerned but also for his own peace of mind, to pay well and get the kind of a stenographer who is not a disgrace to the profession.

NEW YORK, October 2. E. B.

The Old Fashioned Stenographer.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* With great amusement I read "H. S. B.'s" letter in Wednesday's issue of THE SUN. According to his own statement he has a new stenographer every month; that in itself seems to be evidence enough that he is too fond of Presto! Surely he ought to give his stenographer a longer length of time to become familiar with the office details.

Many times when a new stenographer comes into an office she has the hard task of cleaning up a lot of unfamiliar correspondence which has been accumulating for a few weeks while her employer was making up his mind regarding the accomplishments and qualifications necessary for the new stenographer to possess.

Not only does she have to do stenography and typewriting, but many times has to work on the books, answer the phone, &c., so that by the time she gets down to the filing she is so rushed and so many demands are made on her attention she is very apt to make the mistake of putting Smith before Smart. Women are human, they make mistakes; men are the superhuman beings who never make mistakes! Perhaps the women stenographers do at times consider letters in the files as "mere scraps of paper." We have learned of some men who also consider them scraps of paper.

After all, did not "H. S. B." get what he asked and paid for, possibly a $6 a week stenographer? Did he really request the services of an old fashioned grammar school stenographer, or did he ask for the latest high school faddist? I think he was willing to accept the services of the high school faddist as long as she was young, pretty and obtained very cheap.

If "H. S. B." would call on any of the typewriter employment bureaus I am sure he could find many well educated, experienced women stenographers, about twenty-five years old, who have the good old fashioned education and who could handle with efficiency his latest "improved" and "approved" file system, provided he could pay them a living wage. If he must have youth around him he must put up with inexperience, and if he wants experienced stenographers he must pay at least a fairly good salary, and I feel sure that the salary he pays is the stumbling block in his way of obtaining a good stenographer. ANOTHER NELLIE.

NEW YORK, October 2.

Grateful for Mr. Marks's Free Markets.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Allow me to thank THE SUN for the admirable manner in which it is giving the free city markets support, and also the sponsor and agitator of the plan, Borough President Marcus Marks. I do not know of any one better qualified to speak or formulate plans for more markets than Mr. Marks, who I know is something of a gardener, farmer, and sincere in his efforts to realize the scheme of bringing the green vegetables right to this city from the farms of New Jersey and Long Island.

Certainly everybody will not agree with the plan. Opposition encumbers many clever schemes, but it is only a matter of showing certain people that the public demands the free markets, and Mr. Prendergast and others will come up.

If Mr. Mitchel wants to show the public real economy I know of no better method than to give the people the opportunity of buying fine fresh foodstuffs at a nominal price in convenient places.

I want to tell about the Fort Lee market. It has been going now for several weeks, and since the beginning I have been doing all my buying there. I have figured out everything and find that I have been filling the larder with better vegetables, fruits, &c., and saving on an average $6.50 a week. In one month that amounts to $26, and by adding something to that I have the rent money.

The markets are a wonderful thing, and I hope you will support every one who says nice things about them.

Mrs. R. W. SYKS.

NEW YORK, October 2.

Let X Equal the Hyphen, &c.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I am just a plain American, with no ancestor on either side for more than two hundred years who was not born within the territory of the thirteen original States.

But that ancestry was Swiss, Dutch, Irish, Polish and English, and I am anxious to learn from hyphenated Americans how to use the overworked dash in my own case.

LITTLE FERRY, N. J., October 3. HYBRID.

Revelation.

So quiet go the years, amid life's rush,
We give them little heed nor value high;
Only, at last, in some dim twilight's hush,
We know how much we missed when they passed by!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH.

THE CÆSAR-MANIA.

Essay on Caligula by Professor Quidde of Munich, Written After the Dismissal of Bismarck by the Emperor William II.

From the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung of May 31, 1891.

Caius Cæsar, known by his military nickname Caligula, "Boots," was very young when he came unexpectedly into power. * * * The hope of a generation had gone into the grave with Germanicus. * * *

The young Emperor was to his people an unknown quantity. Reports of him had been both favorable and unfavorable; * * * they feared his heedlessness of counsel, the temptation to misuse of power so great, the working out of his immature personality.

They feared especially that the young Emperor might be controlled by the all powerful Prætorian Guard. But it was the other way round. The leading statesman seems quickly to have fallen into disfavor; the Emperor himself took the helm. An era of reform seemed to have begun, the way to liberal thought to have been laid open.

The shoving aside of the Minister and Prætorian General Macro, by whom Caligula had been elevated to the throne, seemed to promise fundamental reform in the government. Political life was to have new freedom, social life to be beneficently remodelled.

But this auspicious beginning was quickly clouded by the Emperor's growing lust for power, and especially the hot desire for a shining place in world history, to hand down to posterity a great name. The chief characteristic of his rule was a restless, nervous haste, rushing from one interest to another, impulsive and impatient of restraint, and obstinately set upon doing everything itself. * * *

The repression of the Minister with whom Caligula replaced the statesman he had removed was not due to personal antipathy, but was the expression of the Emperor's individual character; he could tolerate no possible rival, he would be his own Minister. * * * And then, the imperial mania, the kaiser-madness. * * *

This is the product of moral degeneration in rulers, the sense of seemingly limitless power wiping out the boundary lines of decent moderation, the theoretical grounding of power in a divine right, an impious perversion. Homage paid by all about nourishes the delusion of a status superior to all mankind. * * * Not merely court circles, but at last the mass of the people become corrupted by this insidious delusion, lese majesty flourishes in the law books—and it is a wonder if an absolute monarch preserves soundness of sense.

The picture of kaiser madness that Caligula affords is perfectly typical. His first manifestation of true insanity came after a severe illness, * * * but this illness was only the apparent cause, the real cause lay deeper. * * * He was erratic and extravagant, spending great sums on festivals, banquets and gifts, clothing, luxurious furnishings for palace and villa, royal yachts and senseless building projects, bridges, aqueducts, canals. And along with this passion for building went an equal passion for tearing down. What he built had the stamp of the bizarre; the more impossible it was, the uglier its "effect," the better it pleased him. * * *

Now, a military mania; he will lead his army over the Rhine—fantastic manœuvres, sham battles, soldiers dressed up as Germans paraded as captives. Again, a fantastic resolve to rule the seas. * * * In the manœuvres and sham battles with triumphant processions there is a touch of the comic quite in keeping with the pathology of the Cæsar-mania. * * *

He would shine in public speaking; and had a certain talent. He delighted in the coryphees of literature, and had the classic authors excluded from the libraries. * * *

As such rulers delight in making every one feel and fear their power, nothing displeases them so much as to discover that it has limits. * * * Caligula rewarded with hate those who gained power or who rendered him distinguished service. * * * He humbled the great by exalting their inferiors in the civil service and the army. Jurisprudence and the jurists he discredited. * * *

Over the masses of the people Caligula believed himself to be enthroned in such majesty as is God's. It is the custom of such princes to believe in their own right, to think they have a special mission, to believe they stand in a special relation toward God—and to claim for themselves such reverence as appertains to the Deity. * * * It was not for expediency that Caligula claimed divinity, but the simple, unmasked insanity of empire.

In his youth he associated with augurs and priests, he loved to masquerade in the form of a god. * * * Minds sick with such fancies lose the faculty of distinguished reality from make believe; assuming a personality other than their actual own, they come to believe in their identity with it. They fool themselves, and expect others to adopt the illusion. * * *

The kaiser-mania is not complete until bloodthirst joins with the illusion of divinity. * * *

Caligula terrified Rome, and Rome had not manhood enough to shake off the yoke of the sick mind. The Senate dared not depose him or institute a regency. * * *

Looking back at these things from a safe distance of more than 1,800 years we can say that, even though "material culture" and the luxury of the upper classes have reached a pitch like that which they attained in Rome under its mad Emperor, anything like the Roman tragedy is under present conditions so completely impossible that the whole matter seems an incredible fabrication, an overdone satire of the Roman writers.

It is proper to explain why THE SUN credits to Mr. Herman Ridder's *Staats-Zeitung* the foregoing extracts from Professor Ludwig Quidde's once famous "Study of Roman Cæsar-Madness." It happens that the only German text just now accessible is that which is contained in the many columns which the *Staats-Zeitung* devoted to the exhibition of this scalding satire. Our translation is made directly from the *Staats-Zeitung*. We are far from believing, however, that Professor Quidde's view represents Brother Riddar's present convictions on the subject.

"Halcyon and Vociferous."

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I believe "Old Timer" to be more ingenious than accurate in his attempt this morning to deprive Senator Conkling of the invention of the term "halcyon and vociferous."

If I am not sadly in error, the phrase was used by Mr. Conkling in argument of the canal fund case of People vs. Denison (84 N. Y. 272) at the Court of Appeals February Term 1881. Mr. Conkling appeared for the People and argued successfully against the powerful William C. Ruger, afterward Chief Judge. Awaiting a case of my own I sat by during the entire argument.

Two phrases of Mr. Conkling lie in my mind, one "the days of halcyon and vociferous reform," the other "since the son of Mary walked beneath the bending palms of Palestine."

These, I think, were reported at the time in the daily press.

FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON.

STERLINGTON, October 2.

In Justice to Publius Vergilius Maro.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your correspondent from Wilkesbarre seems to imply that the line "Tu ne cede malis sed contra audentior ito" is Horatian. Surely Vergil, "wielder of the statelliest measures ever moulded by the lips of man," ought to have credit for his own.

Why is the Mantuan bard so neglected now by literary men?

Are there three lines in Latin which surpass these?

"Sunt lacrimæ rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt."
"Una salus victis nullam sperare salutem."
"Et trepidæ matres pressere ad pectora natos."

BROOKLYN, October 2. AMICUS SOLIS.

ENGINEERS APPLAUD GLYNN'S ROAD FIGHT

Some Disagree With Governor as to Brick Being Best Paving Material.

ONE SEES SPEED PROBLEM

The consensus of engineers as gathered by THE SUN gives genuine approval of Gov. Glynn's indictment of present road building in this newspaper on September 21. Men who know about highway construction say, without exception, that the Governor's charges of unsound financing, lack of plan and mistaken construction are well founded.

As to the question of vitrified brick roads, which Gov. Glynn is convinced would be the best investment for the State, there is a wide divergence of opinion. Such authorities as Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of New York city's Board of Estimate; Clifford Richardson, Prof. A. H. Blanchard of Columbia, Col. E. A. Stevens, Commissioner of Highways for the State of New Jersey; A. N. Johnson, ex-Highway Commissioner of Illinois; engineers in the employ of Greater New York and others have been questioned, and from the replies already received it seems that a majority of the experts could not agree upon any type of road as "best."

"No type of road is the 'best,'" said Clifford Richardson. "Every one assents to the fact that macadam is useless where there is motor traffic of any volume, whether roads of vitrified brick or concrete with a bituminous surface or wood blocks or any other construction are 'best' depends upon many factors.

Points to Cost of Brick.

"Mr. Lewis, the Board of Estimate's engineer, expressed the conviction that there is nothing superior to a brick road perfectly laid, and I might agree with him, but has he counted fully the cost? Brick roads cost to build from $16,000 to $32,000 a mile; they are, as roads go, tremendously expensive. Concrete is less costly, but is it better? There's the Vanderbilt motor parkway on Long Island; that is a concrete road. There are plenty of concrete roads around Detroit. I should hardly agree with Gov. Glynn when he holds that concrete has not been well tested; I rather think it has.

"But if it isn't laid conscientiously it can be as short lived and full of holes as brick paving. And concrete is sometimes too hard and none to smooth. Driving on it is then like driving on sheet steel.

"Wood block is about as costly as brick. Do you know that many of the great highways of the State get a heavier traffic than many city streets? Take such an artery as the main route from Albany to Buffalo. There is every reason for paving that with as much expense and as much care as you expend on Broadway.

"Some of the factors that enter into the calculation of the best kind of road construction at a given place and a given time are building cost, yearly maintenance, life of the road, tons of travel a year per foot of width, and a new and important but unknown factor—motor speed.

Important to Study Speed.

"It is important to know the speed of motor traffic, but how is the road builder going to find it out? He can count the number and kind of vehicles moving on the stretch he wishes to pave, but how is he to get the weight of the loads and the varying speeds? Yet he knows that a ten ton vehicle going at four miles an hour will impose much less strain and wear upon his road than an eight ton motor moving at ten miles an hour.

"He knows that the speed is more vital to him as a road builder than the weight of the loads, but—and here's another snag—he doesn't know just how much more important the speed is. Doubtless there is a mathematical formula for it, but it hasn't been worked out yet.

"Separate problems of grading, cutting, filling, drainage and so forth enter into each mile of road built. Of ten contiguous miles of road no two miles may cost the same to build, and five of the ten, owing to local conditions, may be better bricked and the other five better concreted. You can't make safe generalizations about it."

MISSIONS' COST EXCEEDS GIFTS.

Extension of Episcopal Work Given as Cause of Shortage.

Episcopal Church general missions report the unprecedented deficiency of $254,000. But the report hastens to add that the shortage is covered by reserve funds held for just such an emergency. There was carried over from the previous year a deficiency of $197,000 and the year ended with August added $57,000 more. The sole reason for these deficiencies, growing year by year, it is explained, is growth of work. Appropriations for last year were $290,000 in excess of the previous year.

The receipts last year were $47,000 greater than in the previous year, the contributions coming from churches, Sunday schools and women interested in mission work. The total receipts were $1,360,000. This sum was for both home and foreign work. Fifteen years ago the receipts were under $400,000.

The Standard Oil Company is aiding in the sending of money to mission workers in foreign fields. The novel arrangement is due to conditions caused by the war. Sales of oil accumulate money in distant centres and this money is paid to mission workers on orders from this side.

BRIEF STAY FOR JOE CASSIDY.

Former Boss of Queens and Willett Again Dodge Prison Door.

Joseph Cassidy, former Democratic boss of Queens county, and ex-Congressman William Willett, Jr., whose conviction on charges of participating in the sale of a judiciary nomination was unanimously sustained in a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, have got a brief stay in the execution of their sentences of terms of one year and six months imprisonment and $1,000 fines.

The stay was granted by Justice Stapleton of the Appellate Division, and the argument on the order to show cause why a certificate of reasonable doubt should not be issued pending the final determination of the case before the Court of Appeals will be heard next Tuesday before Presiding Justice Jenks of the Appellate Division. District Attorney Crosby will oppose the granting of the certificate.

Robert M. Moore, counsel for Louis F. Walter, Jr., who was also convicted with Cassidy and Willett, said that he would also make application for a stay for his client.

MADRID POST FOR DEL VAL.

Former Papal Secretary of State May Become Archbishop.

ROME, via Paris, Oct. 3.—The *Idea Nazionale* announces that Cardinal Merry del Val, former Papal Secretary of State, will probably be appointed Archbishop of Madrid with a mission to strengthen the relations between the Vatican and Spain. The present bishopric of Madrid, now under the See of Toledo, will be raised to an archbishopric.

The same paper says that Cardinal Dominic Ferrata, Papal Secretary of State, is now out of danger. His fever has passed.