The Sun.

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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.

Good for Martin Glynn!

When MARTIN H. GLYNN, as a candidate for Governor, was besought to commit himself in advance to a piece of proposed legislation and was informed that his rivals in the campaign had already pledged themselves on the subject, he made this reply:

"I have not committed myself. I have declined to make a campaign pledge to sign a bill providing for a referendum.

"I shall keep open minded until I am called to act officially.

"But I will not surrender my executive prerogatives by making a campaign pledge of this character."

Is not this the proper and dignified attitude for a man in public life to assume?

Is it not more conducive to confidence in his rectitude and independence than a quick promise, extorted by fear of losses at the polls?

We Consult a Psychologist.

In no unneutral spirit but with the certainty of directing its inquiry to a sure source of knowledge THE SUN ventures to ask that accomplished psychologist Professor HUGO MÜNSTERBERG what is the psychology and causing cause of a part of the heroic attack made by the two Doves on Paris Sunday. The death of four persons and the wounding of twenty shows the high military value of the bombardment, and is a worthy additional record of warfare at once effective and humane, begun so brilliantly by the Zeppelins at Antwerp. It is the well intended if for the moment unsuccessful assault on the Cathedral of Notre Dame that inspires our special wonder and makes us knock humbly but hopefully at that Cambridge door.

Why are God's Marchers irresistibly, and we cannot doubt it, righteously, wroth against cathedrals? Is it because cathedral towers are regarded as primarily military defences? Is it because triumphant Germany, flowering into a Periclean age after the war, expects to supplant the rude memorials of the middle age with supergrandiose structures and splendors of architecture compared with which even the Bismarck monument is but the halting beginner of new strains to be imposed upon the much enduring earth? Is there some special psychological intoxication, some vertiginous inspiration bred in the Zeppelin-Taube mind, a monomania against cathedrals?

These questions can be answered only by a certificated psychologist, such as Professor MÜNSTERBERG, as able to search the mental processes of the cultured as of the criminal mind.

"Made in the United States."

The one market that is always open to Americans is the home market. No new organization has to be created to take advantage of it. No special credit arrangements, no financial help, no new means of transportation need be established. All producers have to do is ascertain the demand, come forward with the supply and let the buying public know they are ready.

It is not difficult to study the demand. Lists and statistics of imports will quickly show the commodities for which the country has been relying upon importation and which are now coming in insufficiently. There must be comparatively few manufactured articles which cannot be imitated in American factories and workshops. Most likely substantial improvement can be made over some things which we have been taking from abroad. The matter is just one of enterprise, of painstaking. There are plenty of capable workers available for any experiment only too glad to get employment and sure to do their best to make it permanent.

As for bringing the domestic products to the attention of buyers, the proposal to hold expositions of home wares side by side with the foreign goods seems to be excellent if our skill is equal to producing as high a quality at prices which are not prohibitive. Such displays would be attractive to the public and educational in their effects. The suggestion of Mr. JOSEPH HARTIGAN of the Municipal Bureau of Weights and Measures that such an exhibition be held in the near future as a feature of New York's Tercentenary commerce celebration is timely and in keeping with the occasion.

The criticism may be made that the home market movement does not relieve the predicament of the importers, who are among the greatest sufferers by the war. In the direct sense this is true; but the contraction of foreign trade is a condition largely beyond the control of this country and its people. Revival must wait on events. In the meantime it is the part of wisdom for the business community at large to adapt itself to circumstances by any possible twists and turns.

It is only by making good in one direction what is lost in another that stagnation of trade and stringency of gains can be ended and the country as a whole restored to an independent plane of prosperity. It seems almost fatuous to magnify the opportunities of the moment in South America and Asia, real though they certainly are, and at the same time to fail to make the most of the chances right at hand.

Joe Walker's Sudden Conversion.

Under stress of circumstances the Hon. JOSEPH WALKER, Progressive candidate for Governor in Massachusetts, is become a true blue prohibitionist. He has been in the habit of consuming alcoholic beverages in moderation, but now he must forswear them forever. His conversion has been rather sudden; it is one of the humors of the campaign. Last week Mr. WALKER, who prides himself upon his political strategy, set out to capture the prohibition organization and obtain its indorsement for his candidacy. Under his manipulation the Progressives came out for prohibition, and the State committee of the cold water party was then solicited to take Professor EVANS from the head of the ticket and put the resourceful WALKER in his place. Professor EVANS vigorously objected, pointing out that there might be no Progressive party in Massachusetts next year. "I may die or be thrown off the ticket," said the valiant EVANS, "but I won't resign." He had his way.

When JOE WALKER was manœuvring to capture the Prohibition party an influential independent paper suggested that he would be more useful to the cause if he were to spurn alcoholic drinks "consistently, heroically and perpetually." JOE WALKER would not take a dare. Straightway he sat down and penned a letter in which he said:

"I am enlisted in this crusade and intend to fight the fight until nationwide prohibition is an accomplished fact. I am not willing to weaken my influence in this matter, and therefore from now on I spurn alcoholic drinks, in whatever form, consistently * * * and perpetually."

The asterisks mean that the writer left out the word "heroically." He could not wear the adverb, for "my use of alcohol," he said, "has always been so slight that I shall never miss it." A day or two before he had stated the proposition that "a man can sincerely believe in national prohibition and 'take something' at his meals." So the Progressive candidate burns his alcohol behind him, and must imbibe aqua pura or "soft drinks" at his meals to the end of the chapter.

The agony of it is that Professor EVANS believes that Mr. WALKER's conversion is political, judging from a cynical assertion that Colonel ROOSEVELT, who is now hot for prohibition, resisted a proposal to put a prohibition plank in the Progressive national platform at Chicago two years ago. If the Hon. JOSEPH WALKER is not to be a hero to the Prohibitionists how can he expect to win their votes? The first condition of their support is that a man shall not be a political suspect. Accordingly Professor EVANS thinks that Brother WALKER should be put on the probation list to qualify for good and regular standing. Doubtless the Hon. CHARLES SUMNER BIRD, who did not approve of the ex-Speaker's cold water tactics, is laughing in his sleeve.

Grosscup's Disobedience.

At Mr. WILSON'S request the Democrats of New Jersey refrained from adopting resolutions declaring him their candidate for President in 1916. Mr. WILSON thought that the action would be in poor taste at a time when conditions growing out of the European war enjoined a truce in the United States in the political war between friends of the Administration and the Republican opposition. Realizing that the people without distinction of party were supporting him in his attitude of strict neutrality the President intimated that he did not want to take advantage of the situation. He therefore essayed to restrain his ardent followers in New Jersey.

Chairman GROSSCUP of the Democratic State committee seems to have no scruples about disregarding the spirit of Mr. WILSON'S instructions. At Trenton last week Chairman GROSSCUP leased headquarters for twenty-five months, and made the following statement, which the faithful received with enthusiasm:

"The fight is on for the reelection of the President, and the Democratic voters of the State should keep this fact before them as they think over the men and issues involved in the present campaign. New Jersey gave WILSON to the nation and it is right and proper that it should be the first State to take up the fight for his reelection."

Perhaps this sort of thing does not have the potency of printed resolutions, but the design is plain enough. The word goes forth that the Democrats are to rally round President WILSON for a second term. He ought to be decently shocked about Chairman GROSSCUP'S contumacy and rebuke him.

The Nuisance at Naco.

The situation at Naco, where partisans of Governor CARRANZA and General VILLA are engaged in desultory fighting, illustrates the difficulty of calling any one to account in Mexico at this time for excesses of any kind. The border line runs through the main street of Naco, which is an insignificant place on a branch line of the Southern Pacific Railroad with a terminus at the mining town of Cananea, a few miles south in Mexico. It is impossible for Governor MAYTORENA'S Yaqui Indians and General BENJAMIN HILL'S irregulars to shoot at each other, as by fits and starts they are doing about Naco, without firing into the American part of the town. When field pieces as well as magazine rifles are used the result is the same. Bullets and shells have already fallen in considerable numbers on the American side, and Saturday Lieutenant DRAKE of the Ninth Cavalry ordered his men to open fire on the Mexicans to teach them a lesson.

If Naco were on the Texas border instead of in the sparsely peopled Sonora-Arizona desert there would soon be a troublesome international question. It is useless to protest to either Governor CARRANZA or General VILLA about the excesses of their respective followers, who are beyond control. The fact is no responsible government exists in Mexico to-day. Why MAYTORENA and HILL should select Naco for a fighting ground is puzzling unless one understands that Naco is the key to Cananea. There are wheels within wheels in this Mexican business.

As relief cannot be had from either CARRANZA or VILLA, it will become the duty of the War Department to stop the firing across the border, should it continue, by compelling the Mexicans of both factions to do their fighting at a safe distance from the border. The means can be left to the American commander. No theory of international law applies in this anomalous case.

A Miserable Profession.

JACK COAKLEY of Jackson street, Manhattan, saved ten lives last year. He has saved 150 since he went into the business.

JACK COAKLEY, saver of 150 lives, passes his days in a shanty. He is a reactionary. He fights, and most unsuccessfully, against the tendencies of his age. A fair saver but no killer.

If JACK COAKLEY were over the other side and cast in the right caste and sufficiently active in putting folks out of the world decorations would rain on him. He would be greatly honored. Doubtless he gets a cheap medal once in a while in his present inglorious profession; but there is no real merit or fame to be acquired save by manslaughter and destruction. Be violent and dangerous, and people will respect you, just as the lady in Mr. KIPLING'S poem was won by the mean spirited chap whom Love made a head hunter:

"Then a pile of skulls he laid,
Thirty thousands heaped on high,
All to please a Kaffir maid,
Where the Oxus rippled by;
Grimly said ATULLA Khan,
'Love has made this thing a man.'"

If JACK COAKLEY had killed 150 men he would be a hero worth knowing. But to peg away year after year saving life, what a tame, inglorious, despicable career! And positively bad for the morals.

A Boston boy of six is a wizard at figures.—*Pittsburg Despatch.*

Baseball scores are the only form of mathematics that counts in the site of that new Zerah Colburn. "All vehicular travel," the Johnsonian Boston *Globe* says, "is suspended"; probably all business is suspended until the greatest event in history is settled.

A large number of American citizens who might be living—or otherwise—in European countries had this continent not been discovered realize now for the first time their immense obligation to the late C. COLUMBUS.

The New Jersey mosquito exterminating committee has been busy for two years.—*Springfield Republican.*

And the "Jersey canary" has been several million diameters busier.

The success of the campaign against the loan sharks, as reported by Deputy Assistant District Attorney HEILBORN, is highly gratifying. For the most part they have been forced out of business. Those still at work are hard put to it to evade the law against usurious charges. They are not only pursued under the criminal law, but their victims are helped in civil proceedings to escape from illegal exactions. Further legislation is sought to prevent them from preying on the needy through the mails and to meet sundry tricks and devices invented to get around the existing statutes. The traffic, like all highly profitable frauds, dies hard, but it looks as if complete suppression of it was now in sight.

According to Gunner WISEMAN of the British Royal Field Artillery, who tells the story in a letter written home, a German officer not only saved his life when he refused to surrender on the field but bound up his wounds and gave him a drink of brandy. Another German amenity!

A Harvard football team without the services of Captain CHARLES E. BRICKLEY may not look formidable to Coach HINKEY at New Haven. Nevertheless, Yale's relief because a surgical operation has eliminated BRICKLEY will be mingled with honest condolences. The versatile Harvard captain has always been esteemed for his good qualities as well as feared for his prowess.

The Kentucky warden who wants to provide flowers and music for convicts is carrying a good thing too far.—*Washington Herald.*

Why? Aren't many of "our best minds" and social surveyors working overtime to make jail attractive? The more attractive it becomes the less will be the unfortunate prejudice against it.

When a Cuban court does its duty it seems to be the fashion for some disgruntled politician to threaten a revolution. It is hardly necessary to take the latest instance very seriously. Ex-Speaker FERRARA of the House of Representatives vapors about a return to the conditions of 1906 because his faction was not placed in control of the Liberal party. But President MENOCAL has the situation pretty well in hand, the country is too busy making money to bother with politics, and the rejected Machadistas are much more likely to take to the woods than the hills under existing circumstances.

The World Series.

They can but use their legs,
It seems a tame affair;
There is no submarine,
They cannot fly in air.

THE COOLEST HEADED MAN IN BERLIN.

Unconventional and Interesting Portrait of Ambassador James W. Gerard.

From the Columbia Alumni News.

As I write I recall a horde of struggling, pushing, nervous, impatient human animals, male, female, old, young, British, American, frantically tossing about Wilhelmplatz, Berlin, dominated by one fixed idea, but their heads empty of every other. They all want to tell their sorrows to the coolest headed man in the topsy-turvy capital, James Watson Gerard, '89, American Ambassador to Germany.

Some want to know how long the war will last. Others want to know how they will get to America on 46 cents. One has a wife in France, a sick sister in Russia, a nurse and two infants in Austria, a letter of credit on the London County and Midland, and will Mr. Gerard please straighten him out. And Mr. Gerard does.

He was the man of the moment in Berlin for the English speaking people at least. British subjects were turned over to his care by Sir Edward Goschen. American citizens weren't turned over to anybody. They just came.

At 8:30 morning after morning the conclave assembled to do battle with the German porter. "No! No!" he would exclaim, repulsing the assault with Horatius-like valor until the embassy was officially open an hour later. Not that Mr. Gerard wasn't at work before that. He was answering hundreds of telegrams from consuls, people stranded in small towns, British subjects who feared abuse, or telephoning to Munich to extricate from a German jail some college youth who had witlessly taken a picture of Frederick the Great on horseback, thereby endangering the entire retinue of imperial military secrets.

Well, having shaken down the Auswaertiges Amt about the guiltless prisoner, Mr. Gerard decides to let loose the cataract. Hans, the porter, gets the signal to cease combat, and the ten hour torrent flows by.

"I must see the Ambassador. No, no one else will do. I must see the Ambassador. It's very important. I'm an American citizen and I guess I see Jimmy Gerard if I want to. I know him."

The lady has a voice like a buzz saw and a general between Chicago and the Mississippi expression which gets her past outposts into the sanctum where Mr. Gerard, in low tones, is discussing official matters with a handsome, gray bearded, uniform resplendent Prussian.

"Oh, Mr. Gerard, do you remember me? I shook hands with you once after a speech you made about seven years ago. Of course there was an awful crowd, but I want to ask your advice about Betty. Do you think it will be safe to leave her in Berlin? Will there be enough to eat? Supposing the Russians come?"

The German General scowls a bit over the interruption, or the query about the Russians, or both, while the Ambassador with his unfailing kindness:

"I presume Betty is your daughter, madame."

"Oh, no, no, no. Betty is my dear little dog. I'm so worried. She's just the cunningest creature. Do you think the Russians will really come?"

Mr. Gerard manages simultaneously to give help on the canine question, settle affairs with the General, then dismiss both in complete satisfaction while a dozen others press forward for interviews. All day they come, rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief. Each goes out wiser than he came in. Through it all, the frequent absurdity, the constant repetition, the nervous excitement, the occasional heart wrenching pathos, that energetic man in the brown suit and the brown mustache never loses his head or his temper. And he is working seventeen hours per diem in defiance of the well known diplomatic union.

Indeed, there is no reason why Gerard should be worried by a war of words or guns. At Columbia, before he was graduated in 1889, he battled in Philo and on the Debating Team. Ten years later he acted as aide-de-camp to General Butt in the Spanish-American broil, attaining the rank of Major. Besides, imperturbability may very properly be the reward of service at the bar and on the New York Supreme Court bench over a period of twenty years, though Gerard is but 47.

When the Berliners understand that der amerikanische Botschafter may leave them soon to become Democratic Senator for New York—his recent direct nomination by a huge vote convinces his campaign managers that there will be no doubt of this—they will regret two things. They will regret the loss of a man who has proved himself a tactful executive in a trying situation. They will regret the departure of Mrs. Mary Daly Gerard, married to the Ambassador in 1901, whose sympathy and tireless aid will be remembered by American and British refugees even longer than her graceful hospitality will be borne in mind by German and diplomatic society. LEON FRASER.

THE PRIMACY OF MAINE.

More Intelligent and More Gullible Than Any Other State.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The good old State of Maine bleeds almost as readily and profusely as Kansas. As compared with neighboring States an undue proportion of her citizens evinces an indecent haste to become the dupe of every species of political charlatanism in vogue. Those of us who have had opportunity, with deep affection in our troubled hearts, to observe closely the sweep of popular delusions through her communities have been distressed from time to time by a haunting fear lest political common sense in Maine is distinguished by its rarity.

An investigation of this matter by the statistical method of research perhaps may advance in some small measure the psychology of uplift. If we make comparison between Maine and the remainder of New England as a whole we find that at their original introduction to the East the pronounced political aberrations of the past generation gained these percentages of dupes among the voters:

	Maine. Per cent.	N. E. elsewhere. Per cent.
Greenbackism, 1880	3.66	1.26
Populism, 1892	1.76	.64
Free silver, 1896	29.50	28.35

It thus appears that the male inhabitants of Maine are about 1 per cent. more readily gullible with respect of political nostrums than those of neighboring States. This seems rather a bad showing for the Maine intelligence; but before acknowledging our fears to be justified let us examine further. In 1896 populism engulfed the Democratic party and so must be traced further in Bryanism. Making a comparison similar to that given above for the period just preceding the disappearance of these cults as national issues we have:

	Maine. Per cent.	N. E. elsewhere. Per cent.
Greenbackism, 1884	3.08	4.30
Bryanism, 1908	38.25	34.15

So it appears that the figures are reversed at the termination of these aberrant movements. The results are rather strikingly consistent; and we may infer from them that Maine does not lack intelligence in matters of political judgment, for her average of perspicacity in the end is identical with that of New England as a whole. The substance of the matter is that the people of Maine are approximately 1 per cent. the quicker to respond to political campaigns of education, either for the better or the worse.

Maine errs, therefore, through excess of zeal for reform. Moral initiative seems to be rather more highly developed among her people than among their sinful neighbors, rendering them easier of delusion by specious promises. The trouble with Maine is simply too much conscience.

Having vindicated the intelligence and demonstrated the virtue of a goodly people I leave to others the application of this psychological key to the riddle of political imbecility in other parts of our bosh ridden country. FRED METCALF.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., October 12.

THE CRISIS IN RUMANIA.

The Dead King, His Successor and the Crown Prince Carol.

The death of King Charles I. of Rumania was certainly a natural one. The suspicion that maybe the atmosphere created in Rumania by recent events and the King's opposition to the will of the people with regard to going to war has armed a murderer's hand is unfounded. We easily confound the Balkan peoples. In Rumania there has never occurred the assassination of a ruler or of a member of the Government.

The last prince of Rumania (Moldavia and Wallachia) Alexander I., Cuza, who was of Rumanian blood, had a strong opposition against him, stronger than a King of Servia has to face. Instead of using bombs and revolvers, however, the Rumanian opposition seized control of the army, surrounded Cuza's palace at dawn and forced him to sign articles providing for his own abdication.

Cuza was the last ruler of native stock. The political parties decided to put an end to the continual internal struggles for the throne. As each Wallachian and Moldavian prince desired to hold the sceptre of the combined principalities it was decided to ask the European Powers to give Rumania a foreign prince as ruler. And the offering of Europe, that is, of the Bismarckian Europe, was Prince Karl von Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. He was 27 years of age when he ascended the throne of these two principalities, taking the name of Prince Carol I.

At that time the situation which confronted the young ruler was the same as that which faced the Prince of Wied, recently appointed to the throne of Albania. The two principalities were uncivilized and centuries behind the times. Politically they were dependencies of Turkey, to which they had to pay an annual tribute. After the Russo-Rumano-Turkish war of 1877-78, in which Prince Carol was in general command of the army which attacked Plevna, Rumania gained its independence and Prince Carol won the steel crown of king. This fact alone must render the Rumanian people grateful to the late King Carol. But this was not all that he accomplished. His long rule of almost half a century marks a great progress in the realm. From the barbarous provinces, slumbering in a mediæval atmosphere, he made a new civilized country, the "Belgium of the Orient," as they call it there. The climax of his political activities was the diplomatic success of the last Balkan war, when Rumania gained the first place among the Balkan States.

The gravest charge of his opponents against the late King was that when Bulgaria offered him the throne of their country for the purpose of establishing a Rumano-Bulgarian Dual State for the sake of the peace of the Balkans he refused it, hearkening to the counsels of his friends in Berlin and Vienna. This act led to a state of eternal enmity between the two countries, instead of sealing the union of these two States which should have stood as the two guardians of civilization in the Balkans.

His critics had a bone to pick with the late King also because of his strong sympathy for Germany. They accused him of too businesslike a manner of dealing with international events. He was one of the richest kings in Europe, and in all Rumanian commercial and industrial enterprises he was a large stockholder. But his capital and his profits were always sent to Germany. His personal interests influenced him in favor of Germany and he always confounded his personal affairs with the affairs of his State. His hesitating policy in the most recent events is the fruit of this attitude. That is why he was considered as a traitor to the country. His death must be regarded as a great relief for the aspirations of his opponents.

The Crown Prince, who naturally succeeds to the throne of Rumania, is Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern, a nephew of Carol I. and son of Prince Anton of Hohenzollern, the late King's brother. King Carol and Queen Elizabeth had only one daughter, Maria, who died when she was eight years old. Being without an heir the King adopted Prince Ferdinand as his son and declared him the successor to his throne.

From the beginning Prince Ferdinand had a strong sentiment against him. Upon his arrival the papers represented him as a donkey, coming to the ready feast of golden straw. He had already his German education, his German feelings, and was absolutely ignorant of the language and aspirations of the nation. Time did not improve him. A great domestic scandal is attached to him. Among the Queen's maids of honor he noticed the Princess Helene Vacaresco, of Rumanian blood, a beautiful young woman who wrote poetry, a fit maid of honor to Carmen Sylva. The Rumanian Constitution with the granting of royal prerogatives abolished all native titles of Rumanian nobility. Prince Ferdinand wanted to marry this young Rumanian noblewoman. European diplomacy and King Carol were against this. But Queen Elizabeth, Carmen Sylva, assisted them in their love. Prince Ferdinand renounced his love for the sake of the throne. He followed the King's practical counsels, but Carmen Sylva deserted her husband's palace and wandered with Helene Vacaresco to foreign countries.

Helene Vacaresco is now one of the best French writers. The French Academy has recently given her a prize for a volume entitled "Leurs et Flammes." Prince Ferdinand married Maria of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and has had six children by her. The oldest son is Prince Carol.

Popular feeling in Rumania is almost unanimously against Ferdinand, not only because during the whole of his life he has shown an absence of personality and strength of character, but also because he is supposed to be too thoroughly imbued with his uncle's ideas.

Nevertheless, he is the new King of Rumania. It is not likely that this change will alter the attitude already established by the late King Carol. However, the opposition may be stronger than the will of the new ruler and may be able to force him to do what they want. He is a weak character, the degenerate nephew of his uncle, and lacks the strength of will to impose his policy upon the country. The Premier, Ioan C. Bratianu, will have an easier task to persuade him to heed the demands of the country than he had with the late King. It is altogether likely, therefore, that in a very short time Rumania will take action in the European war. At all events, the hope of the country is centred on the new Crown Prince, Carol II.

Slender, delicate, lithe as a maiden, with blue eyes and blond hair, with supple movements and gentle manners, Carol II. is a very young man, almost a child. Two and twenty years old, with an unfinished education, inexperienced and naive, this delicate prince may be called upon to follow his father, the present King, to the throne, at this time of unrest, when great decisions must be taken. The nation's will may place all its perils and hopes on his shoulders. Carol II. was born in Rumania, in the palace of Cotroceni, at Bucharest. He was baptized by the Greek Orthodox Church, the State church of Rumania. His godfather is the Czar of Russia, whose daughter Olga the young prince is almost engaged to marry.

His education is absolutely Rumanian. He speaks the language with a pure accent, and is thus the only member of the royal family who is able to express himself in the tongue of the Rumanian Woewodes.

Carol II. enjoys great popularity in the country. He is loved and spoiled by all classes of the population. He knows the Rumanian peasant, feels great sympathy for his sufferings and often, in his passages through their villages in his automobile, he is loudly acclaimed as their savior. In Bucharest he walks freely on the streets, like any other individual, without detectives. There he feels at home. He is on friendly terms with the Rumanian students, being himself a student at the University of Bucharest. When he attends the lectures he comes in like any other student, takes his modest place among them and treats them entirely as his equals.

It must be remembered that the students have a great influence in Rumania, that their demonstrations are the variations in the barometer of the internal and international political atmosphere of Bucharest. In view of the recent demonstration of the students in sympathy with France, it is certain that the royal student has joined them in his heart in their manifestations.

Now the old King lies dead in the royal palace. With his brilliant coffin will be buried a great hindrance to Rumanian aspirations. It may be that the new King, Ferdinand, will oppose his will to the will of the people. In that case a revolt is almost sure to take place and he will be forced to sign his own abdication in favor of his son. Carol II. will not be opposed to the aspirations of the nation. LEON FERARU.

THE CITY COLLEGE.

Free and Fee Education, the State Should Provide It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The College of the City of New York is builded upon a rock, the mighty rock of public opinion. Against that foundation the corroding forces of evil work in vain. Ever since the memorable day, June 9, 1847, when the people, in mighty, concordant tones, expressed approval, even until now has that institution been the target of reckless rangers.

I notice that one "real estate board" is laying about in wonderful fashion. Hunter College and "Old Ironsides," C. C. N. Y., have been hit. Who are the members of this board? I venture to say that there is not one City College alumnus among them. And I presume that they do not send their children to "these free institutions." Blind, childish men! So, if the college costs too much, abolish it, or, in other words, if food costs too much money, don't eat! Simple operation. Not economy, but abolition.

The board calls attention to the higher cost per student as compared with some of the "fee" colleges. It is surprising that these gentlemen, business men, did not, among other things, take the pains to ascertain whether or not the "fee" colleges supply text books without charge. There are other points which the clever gentlemen could not be expected to see.

Now comes a counter proposal, not as a direct statement, but as a suggestion: If any educator, reformer or philosopher will advance a reasonable and just argument as to why education, like air and water, should not be free to all, and further, should not be supplied by the State at its own expense, yea, to the degree of doctor of philosophy, to those, of course, who show themselves capable, I shall confess my errors and be a convert to right thinking.

Beware, ye who tremble in fear at the occurrence of events of great benefit to all the people. For, as surely as you had thrust upon you a "Free Academy," you will yet have a University of the City of New York, and the Lord be merciful to the "fee" universities in opposition to it!

One of the big army of ephebol, mindful of the obligation.

EPHRAIM CROSS, 1913.

NEW YORK, October 12.

LONG ISLAND ROADS.

Another Attack on the Condition of the Highways.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Three months ago, shortly after the killing of former Senator Bailey in an automobile accident caused by bad roads, THE SUN printed a letter from me directing attention to the wretched condition of many of the highways of Long Island and saying that such accidents would be inevitable unless these roads should be put in proper shape.

This communication elicited a prompt response from some wordy and misinformed resident of Patchogue, who denied that the roads were bad, basing his assertion, so it appears from his printed letter, upon hearsay simply. The fact was, and is, that the roads for miles easterly and westerly from Patchogue were at the time, and have been since, so in need of repairs as to be positively dangerous.

If any further evidence of these conditions is necessary, witness the dreadful accident near Blue Point last week, a short distance from Patchogue, where the roads are execrable.

I motor much on Long Island, have interests there and know from personal experience what I am talking about. On the south side of the island the roads for the most part from Eastport to the city line are uncomfortable or dangerous for motor travel. The village of Moriches is about the only one which has anything like a proper highway. There are intervening State roads in course of construction, but considerable time must elapse before they are completed. Even then the relief will be fragmentary.

The perfect solution of the problem will be the building and maintenance of a system of connecting State roads between the city and Montauk. Governor Glynn has manifested such an active interest in the general subject of good roads that the people are confidently looking to him for vast improvements in this relation.

NEW YORK, October 12. MOTORIST.

Germany's Women in War Time.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* As soon as war broke out the English ladies unanimously agreed that they would not wear mourning for their menfolk killed in battle, but, instead, would wear white ribbons on their sleeves.

The French ladies outdid the English in patriotism. They decided to adopt the uniform style of wearing a small tricolor rosette, over black, pinned to their corsage.

The German barbarian women, with their characteristic lack of refinement, gave not a thought as to what war mourning style to adopt, but all agreed to sell their jewelry in order to care for the poor. Jewelry to the value of four million marks was thus obtained, among it being 8,000 wedding rings from the province of Posen alone. Women who were better off decided to omit all luxuries and delicacies from their tables, serving the plainest food, and devoting the money usually spent for luxuries to the care of the needy. What can one expect from barbarians!

As the above facts are all taken from American newspapers, which no one can accuse of being unneutral in favor of the Germans, I suppose they are true.

HARRIET SCHRAMM.

NEW YORK, October 11.

Gambling Houses for the Evicted?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* To find shelter for the dispossessed: There are a certain number of houses closed every year because the owners rent them for gambling and other purposes in defiance of the ordinances of the city and the laws of the State.

Why should the city authorities not turn all such premises over to the Tenement House Department to be made habitable, and then let them at a mere nominal rent to those evicted for causes over which they have no control?

This would necessitate no new commission to put it into effect, would furnish shelter for deserving families and act as a deterrent to those who hold the law abiding element of the community have no rights they are bound to respect.

ALEXANDER LAW,
Secretary Tenants Union.

NEW YORK, October 12.

When King Plague Takes Command.

Ten billion times ten billion germs,
Invaders grim, draw near,
In close formation they approach,
Unheard by human ear.
In partnership of war they swarm,
In legions unrevealed,
To storm a fortress, gain a trench,
Or sweep a battlefield.
No rapid fire halts their steps,
No sabres bar the way,
No flag of truce will keep them back,
No treaty save the day.
They march unchecked, their poisoned breath
Spreads death on every hand;
They fight to bring about the day
When King Plague takes command.

H. S. HASKINS.

REJECTS NEW PLEA OF TEACHER-MOTHER

Supt. Maxwell Refuses Leave to Wife of German Reservist.

WOMAN'S LEAGUE IN FIGHT

Another case of a teacher-mother versus the Board of Education has come up recently in one of the boroughs of New York city. It already has come to the attention of the League for Civic Service of Women, of which Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale is president and Miss Henrietta Rodman vice-president. The league has taken up the case and is sending out a pamphlet, which says: "The Court of Appeals permits the Board of Education to force out of the public schools the women teachers who become mothers. We ask you to come to the defence of your sisters who are struggling to retain the most primitive rights of women—to work and to bear children."

The case is that of a teacher in one of the high schools who was married a little over a year ago. Her husband is a reservist in the German army and is liable at any time to be called into active service. She herself was a graduate of the Teachers College and taught in the Ethical Culture School two years before taking her present position, which she has held for three years without a day's absence. In September she applied for a year's leave of absence to bear a child and returned home to prepare for her baby, which is expected in November.

The appeal was indorsed by the principal of her school and sent to Supt. William H. Maxwell, by whom it was refused. At the same time she received a personal letter from her district superintendent urging her to resign at once. To this she replied:

"Let me thank you for your kindness in presenting my case before the board and let me present to you my side of the matter. Of course I realize that I should no longer be in school and that is why I applied for leave of absence. If added responsibilities come upon us as a result of the war I would prefer to meet my share by doing the work in which I have been so long interested. My pupils have been faithful and respectful as usual and have done their work with enthusiasm. My fellow teachers have been kindness itself and I have asked no favors, but have done my work as usual and enjoyed it. Of course I do not desire annoyance or notoriety, but think I should be willing to do my share to make a place for mothers in the public schools of New York."

This refusal to surrender permanently her profession brought the following response from the district superintendent:

"I have received your frank and courteous letter and shall find it necessary to prefer charges against you for neglect of duty and to suspend you under the by-laws. You will understand the reason for my action. The policy of the Board of Education, supported by the courts of the State of New York, will compel me, much as I regret it, to take action against you if you remain away from school."

Rather than lose her position permanently she returns this morning to school, to remain until compelled to leave by the physician's orders. If she remains absent for the "rearing of a child" she is liable to be charged with neglect of duty and barred out forever from the profession for which she is trained. What action the Board of Education will take remains to be seen when she returns to her post this morning.

WORKMEN'S BODY GOES ON TOUR.

Starts Up State This Morning to Hear 575 Cases.

The Workmen's Compensation Commission will start this morning on a four days trip up State, hearing cases in Albany, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo.

In the party will be Chairman Robert E. Dowling, Commissioners Mitchell, Darlington, Mosher and Wainwright, Frank A. Spencer, the commission's secretary, and William R. Forbes, who will be in charge of the calendar arranged in advance.

The commission will sit this afternoon in the Assembly parlor in the Capitol at Albany, where 175 cases will be handled. On Wednesday the hearing will be in the court house in Syracuse, with 150 cases on the calendar. Rochester is the stopping place on Thursday and 100 cases will be heard in the city hall. The trip winds up at Buffalo on Friday, where the commission will sit also in the city hall and adjust 150 claims, making a total of 575 for the four days. The commission returns to New York for a Saturday session.

RYNDAM TO CARRY MAIL TO-DAY.

Lusitania and Celtic Will Sail To-morrow for Liverpool.

The Holland-America steamship Ryndam, sailing to-day for Rotterdam, will take mail, closing at the General Post Office at 6:30 A. M., for Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg and for other countries when specially addressed.

The Lusitania, which sails for Liverpool at 1 o'clock to-morrow morning, will take mail, closing at the General Post Office at 9:30 P. M. on Tuesday, for Europe (except Germany, Austria, Hungary and Luxemburg), Africa, West Asia and the East Indies.

The White Star liner Celtic, sailing to-morrow for Liverpool, will carry mail, closing at the General Post Office at 8:30 A. M., for Europe (except Germany, Austria, Hungary and Luxemburg), Africa, West Asia and the East Indies. The Russian steamship Dwinsk, sailing to-morrow for Archangel, will take mail for Russia, closing at the General Post Office at 10 A. M.

OVERMAN GETS INTO MOVIES.

Vice-President's Critic Posed on Capitol Steps, Not in Senate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Standing on the east steps of the Capitol to-day Senator Overman, chairman of the Committee on Rules, who tried to make trouble for Vice-President Marshall in the Senate Saturday over the fact that moving pictures had been made in the Senate chamber, was himself photographed "for the movies."

It was explained that Mr. Overman had promised to pose long before the Senate episode and that he did not object to Senators performing for motion pictures if they did it outside of the Senate chamber.

The *Congressional Record* containing Saturday's proceedings had nothing about the hot debate on the moving picture incident, which now appears to be closed.

NICARAGUA TREATY GOES OVER.

Laid Aside for This Session Despite Bryan's Plea.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations laid the Nicaragua treaty aside for the session to-day. Secretary Bryan was at the Capitol and pleaded with members to allow the treaty to be reported. He said that Brown Bros., the bankers, were ready to sell the Nicaragua National Railway back to the republic if their retention of the line was held to be an obstacle in the way of the ratification of the treaty.

Senator Smith of Michigan, who has persistently fought the treaty, served notice that he would filibuster against the ratification of it, whereupon the committee practically agreed that it would be useless to try to ratify the pact at this session.