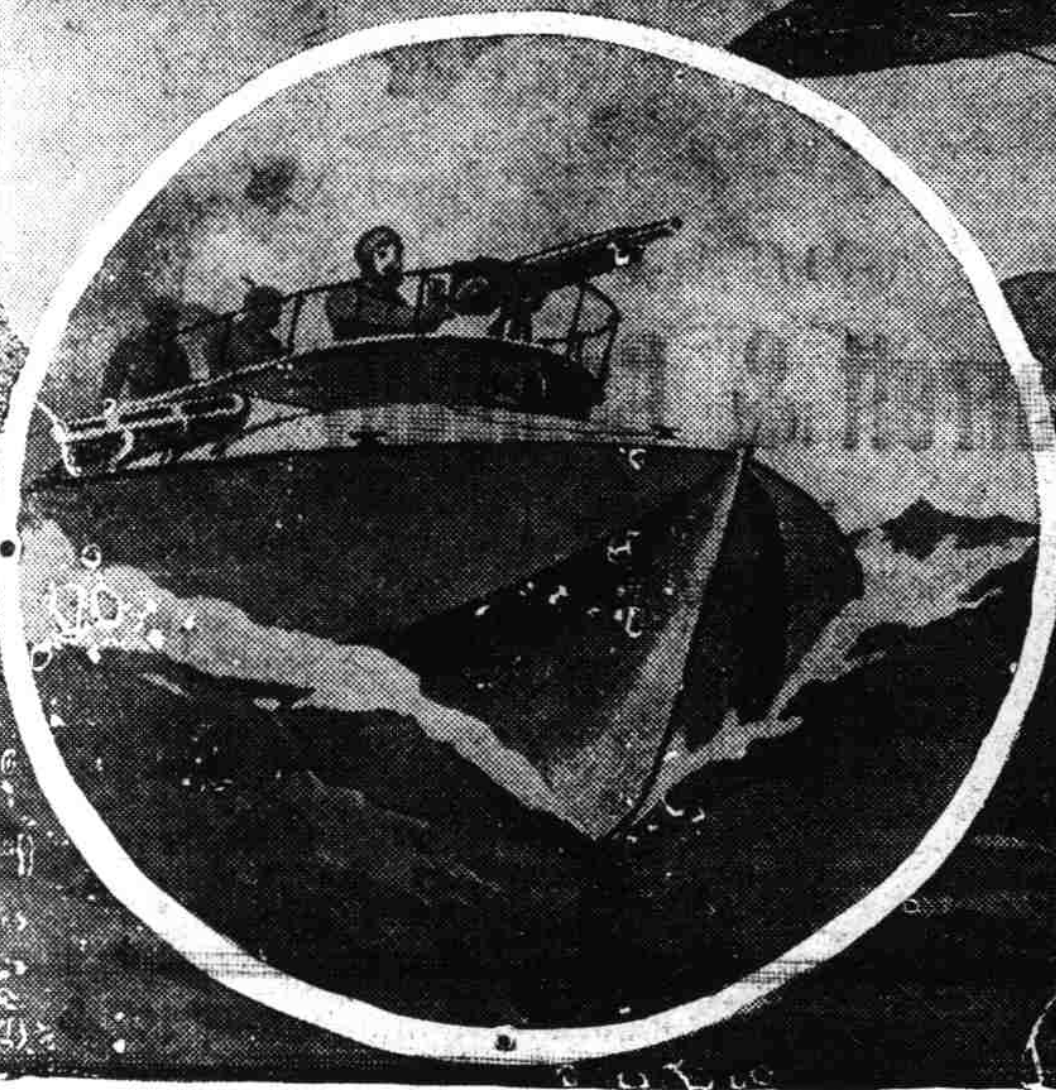
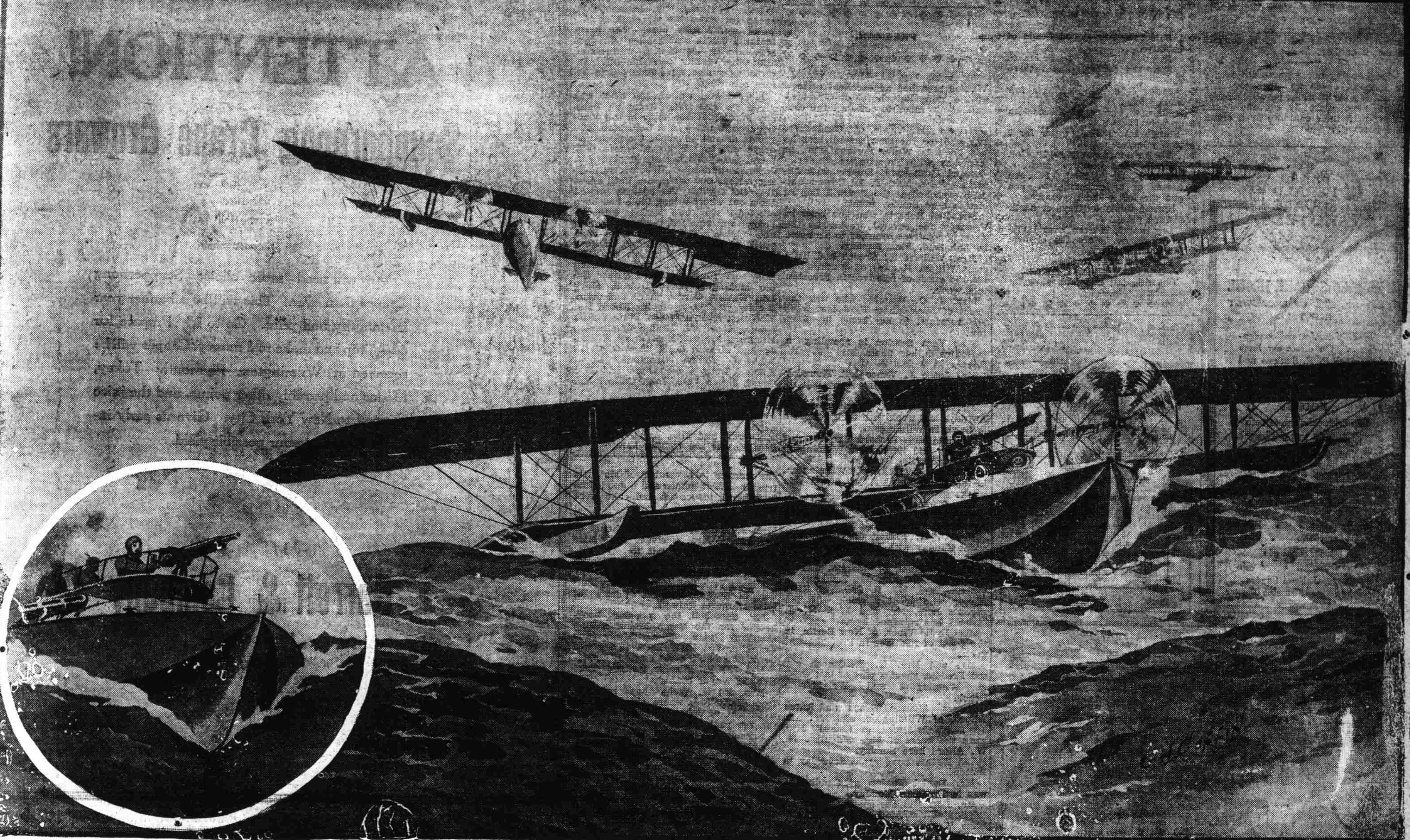


ITEMS CONCERNING THE BIG WAR WHICH ARE OF INTEREST



Edward Hungerford, an expert on aeronautics, has a novel idea for a new hydroplane of flying boat. In this boat the wings are detachable. If the boat comes down in a rough sea a few knocks will loosen the wings, and the boat, which contains the engine, which is also connected with a propeller of brass, is thus converted into a swift motor boat, well capable of standing rough weather and making port safely.

Germany and Germany

By CHARLES GRAY SHAW,
Professor of Philosophy, New York University.

It is only within recent years that the flamboyant cry, "Deutschland Ueber Alles!" has conveyed any definite meaning. Nations are as much given to resounding mottoes as college boys to yells and dealers to high sounding advertisements. Germany had a right to be above all things German, but the wings of the heraldic bird of Prussia are not supposed to extend their ornithological sway to seas and steppes. There should be no doubt now that Germany sought to Prussianize and Potsdam a much wider area than "The Watch on the Rhine" seemed to betoken. For this reason it has become expedient to keep watch on both sides of the historic river. Sailing down this romantic stream, the Teutonic mind has begun to feel the mad spirit of the Lorelei, and while we do not wonder at the danger which threatens the skipper in his thoughtless barque, we fear lest the wreck of the imperial skiff may do some damage to other craft along the shore.

We must settle with our Germanic lost, but the account demands payment in something more than war coin. We must subject the German to an analysis which his own and rather pedantic psychology has provoked within our curious minds. Germany must come into the laboratory and have its mental measurements taken and recorded. The most apparent psychology of the mind Teutonic is to the effect that there are two Germanys—German people and German politics. This distinction was made by President Wilson, who had had to solve more than one psychological problem before he put his name to his war proclamation. There are indeed two Germanys in the sense that there is a dual number in the case of England and France, Russia and Italy, to say nothing of our western republics. But the German people have been so unable to see this obvious distinction that there is little hope of the people rising against the Crown. A German revolution, a German magna charta, a German Unabhängigkeitserklärung, or declaration of independence, are things to be dreamed of by other than German people. Mr. Ackerman has ventured this hope faintly and interrogatively in his war labelled volume, "Germany the Next Republic?" Others have tried to feel that the long suffering German worm would turn; but it seems as though Germany were likely to prove the exception to political rules and thus continue to hug its chains and return to the stone of its smiting.

There is a dual Germany, however, in the sense of that old Lutheran, Kantian, Goethean affair, whose memory is bound to remain precious in the minds of all who have the ability and willingness to make distinctions. That old Germany, spiritual, speculative and romantic, played Brunhilde to Bismarck's Siegfried when it gave up its Valkyrie horse in exchange for the ring of new Germany, with its militant commercialism, only to have the new Siegfried fall into a fatal condition of obsolescence. In the midst of political insignificance Germany brought forth wonders of philosophy and music. Those whose praise does not fear exaggeration when exaggeration seems appropriate did not hesitate to refer to the culture (Bildung, but not Kultur) of modern Germany as a thing not wholly unlike that Hellenic humanism which, except for sporadic revival in old Florentine days, had suffered the descent into "innocuous desuetude." That was the old Germany, a spirit which gave Germany its soul and made it a sort of cherub, a winged head without a body. Appreciating this condition of things, Eucken, who has been so sadly demoralized by the Prussian chaos, sought to add significance to the Schiller commemoration of 1903 by pointing out that then, in 1803, Germany enjoyed an inner but not an outer unity, while now, in 1903, the outer arrangement of things had caused the inner spirit of order to take to itself appropriate wings.

Such a psychological distinction must one make in analyzing the mind that is German. Its fine spirituality, or Geisigkeit, could not lie down in lamelike safety by the side of the Prussian lion. The old Germany is dead, although one may greatly exaggerate the depth of its demise. Soon after the peace of 1871 Nietzsche accused the Germans of turning their victory into defeat. Since the end of the Franco-German War Europe, which has been called upon to witness many a political paradox, has seen victorious Germany strive for its own undoing while defeated France succeeded in the swift payment of its war debt, as also in the creation of a new spirit in philosophy and poetry. France, not Germany, has produced the culture about which so much has been said where not so much has been thought.

What's to become of the country which has despised peace and adored war? One does not like to play Saul among the prophets, yet one can hardly help speculating upon the future of such an enigmatical land. Knowing the

AEROPLANE OUTPUT TRIPLED IN ENGLAND

Minister of Munitions Says Rate of Manufacture Constantly Is Accelerated.

London, Saturday. Dr. Addison, M. P., Minister of Munitions, stated that the development of the aircraft industry was one of the biggest tasks the Ministry had to face. Since January last, when the Ministry became responsible to the Flying Services in matters of supply, the programme had been steadily and largely increased. It was still expanding, and no limit could be set to it till we had a sufficiency of aeroplanes and seaplanes both for attack and for defence.

"The single fact," said Dr. Addison, "that no fewer than 1,000 factories are engaged in some process or other connected with the construction and equipment of the flying machine proves the magnitude of the work we have in hand. As for output, it is increasing by leaps and bounds. If, for the purposes of comparison, you put the number of aeroplanes produced in May, 1916, at 100, then in May of this year the number rose to rather more than 300. Even this rate of increase is being accelerated. The output in December will be twice what it was in April, and the December total will be far surpassed in succeeding months.

"The number of aeroplane engines turned out monthly has been more than doubled this year already, and this total will be doubled again before the close of the year. What these figures involve in organization will perhaps be appreciated when it is stated that a single cylinder of the rotary engine involves forty-eight different operations in its manufacture. As for spare parts, an enormous number has to be manufactured, as owing to the fragility of the machine its parts require frequent renewal, and 'spares' must be ready to hand whenever and wherever wanted.

"A growing number of workers are employed in the aeroplane factories, the increase in the last five months being twenty-five per cent on the previous total. Along with this the replacement of skilled workers by women has gone on, the dilution percentage having risen from nineteen per cent to thirty-seven per cent. To meet the demand for labor special schools have been started all over the country, where a training of about two months qualifies a pupil to carry out some simple process in aeroplane manufacture."

To Compel Growing of Food Products

Special Dispatch. London, Saturday.

In a memorandum which he has just circulated to agricultural executive committees the president of the Board of Agriculture reminds these bodies that they have been granted powers to enter upon and to cultivate land which is not being properly utilized for food production, and that in certain cases it may become necessary to use them.

"Compulsion," says Mr. Prothero, "is no less distasteful to the Board than it is to farmers, yet it may in certain circumstances become a necessity. It has, of course, its limits. Unless the committee is prepared to cultivate the land itself it must consider the tenant's experience of arable farming, his command of the necessary implements and other similar points. In all cases the exercise of compulsory powers should always be the last resort, but in some it also remains the final resort.

"For instance, a piece of land is selected by competent advisers as suitable for corn, and less productive of animal or human food as grass than it would be under the plough. If the Executive Committee, after due consideration of all the circumstances, deems that the selected land must, in the interest of the nation, be ploughed up, and if negotiation, argument, conference and persuasion have been tried unsuccessfully with both owners and occupiers, then all other means having failed, the committee must proceed to compulsion, and will be supported by the Board.

"The ploughing up of pasture may entail a sacrifice. But the nation needs the food. It cannot farm the land itself. It cannot make agriculture a controlled establishment. It is obliged, from the circumstances of the case, to have food production in the hands of those who own, occupy and till the soil. Just for that very reason it has the strongest claim on agriculturists to do their duty to the utmost."

Messrs. Hutchinson will publish shortly an entirely new biography of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K. C. B., by Mr. Noel Williams. To vindicate the memory of the great seaman, now recognized by all naval authorities to have been the victim of the most gross injustice, is one of the chief objects of the work. For this purpose, a mass of valuable material, including the whole of Sir Charles Napier's correspondence with the Admiralty during the Baltic expedition of 1854, has been placed at the author's disposal.

WAR TOWNS SCRAPPED TO SAVE TONNAGE

Projected Munitions Plant in England Abandoned Owing to Expected American Supplies.

London, Saturday. Explaining the decision to discontinue work on the big explosive factory at Hensbury, near Bristol, which was officially announced in the Daily Mail, Mr. Worthington Evans said in the House of Commons that it was regarded as not being absolutely necessary now that supplies from the United States were assured. When the decision to erect the factory was taken in October last the object was to secure a home supply of a certain powder for which we were dependent on overseas supplies. There would be a saving of tonnage in importing the finished product rather than in importing the raw materials and carrying on the manufacture here. All young men not required elsewhere who are liable to military service will receive training in the mills.

Half a dozen large contractors were engaged on the scheme. The government was to build 600 houses for work people and a company had been started for the construction of a garden city. Machine and work shops are to be found scattered about what, until a few months ago, was well-tended pasture lands, from which the farmers were hurriedly turned. Hedges had been grubbed up by the milk and cross felled by the hundred, though dozens of fields remain untouched.

The collapse of the scheme was entirely unexpected by the workers. A party of mechanics transferred by one of the contractors from the north of Scotland had travelled all night, only to find they would be used, if at all, in pulling down instead of building up.

However complete the work of demolition, it will be impossible to remove the traces of what has been done. No attempt has been made, for instance, to tear up the roads—they have been simply covered up with excavated soil. The rails and sleepers are being removed from the railway cuttings, embankments and foundations will remain to show where the army of workers have been.

FAMOUS COLLECTOR OF POSTAGE STAMPS

Special Dispatch. London, Saturday. (From the London Daily Telegraph.) The death is reported from Lausanne of the collector of the world's greatest stamp collection, Philippe la Rénouillère von Ferrary. He was the son of the late Duchess de Galliera, who is well remembered in London, and from whom her son inherited an enthusiasm for collecting stamps. From his boyhood in the sixties Ferrary, encouraged by his mother, collected stamps, and had expended more than £250,000 (£1,250,000) on it.

Ferrary amalgamated several important collections with his own. So far back as 1882 he bought for the then record price of £2,000 (£40,000) the general collection formed by the late Judge Philbrick, a collection which to-day would be worth as much as £250,000 (£2,500,000).

Would Remove Lafayette's Ashes to the Invalides

Special Dispatch. Paris, Saturday.

Georges Berthoulat makes a strange proposal. He wants to remove the ashes of Lafayette from Picpus Cemetery to the Invalides and make the affair a means of a great national demonstration in favor of the friend of Washington.

Mr. Berthoulat is director of the Paris paper La Liberté and the Invalides is the great building near the Champ-de-Mars, where the tomb of Napoleon is built and nothing but the wildest imagination could ever conceive of such a totally impossible thing as to do anything of the kind proposed.

If the Lafayette family were to ask for this the Lafayette family would be allowed, no doubt, to do so. But there is just where Mr. Berthoulat shows his erroneous ideas on the subject. The Lafayette family, who have the say in such a matter, would never dream of such a thing.

No one can take the ashes of the Lafayette buried in the Picpus Cemetery any more than they can go into a private house and say to the owner—"I want to place your clock in another house, where it will please so many people to see it there."

Outside of France there is little conception of what the tomb of Lafayette is and why things are as they are. Your correspondent got the following account from one who was intimately acquainted with the family:—

One Enormous Grave.
In the French Revolution some 1,300 men and women were guillotined, near the Place de la Nation. To be more particular, the guillotins was placed at the Barrière de la Trône, at the entrance of Paris, just outside of the spot now called Place de la Nation. The bodies of the victims were collected in the flower of the French nobility, were thrown into an enormous grave or ditch and left there. Later on, when things became more calm, the relatives of the victims bought up the ground about the big grave, placed a fence about the place, erected a chapel near by, and later established a thoroughly equipped convent surrounded by high walls. This convent of Picpus, being in the rue Picpus, is described by Victor Hugo in "Les Misérables."

When General Lafayette was dying he asked that his remains should be placed as near those victims buried in the big grave as possible. This was done and his tomb is in the corner of the graveyard contiguous to the fenced-in grave of the 1,300 victims of the Revolution.

It Cannot be Changed.
No one would think of changing the simple plot with an ordinary American farm. There is the Plot, and in it are a few stones, which date from no one can say when, and from that time the caretaker of the convent gardens goes into this plot and sweeps the leaves away and clears up a little, and then all is as before. The few tombs in the graveyard adjoining must remain just as they are, according to the desires of the families who obtained concessions from the Picpus Corporation. The Lafayette family own their little corner of the graveyard, and they would never think of removing the grave of La Fayette any more than one would of taking the re-

mains of Washington from Mount Vernon and placing them under the dome of the Capitol at Washington.

Once, and only once, a year will the Corporation of Picpus allow the public to penetrate the grounds of the convent and see the tomb of Lafayette. On the Fourth of July the Sons of the American Revolution, Empire State Society, organize a little ceremony at the tomb of Lafayette, and they have to take all responsibility for good order and decorum. Photographs are not allowed to go there and only American journalists are allowed to represent the Fourth Estate. Cards of admission are exacted and policemen are stationed at the gates of the convent to insure order. In France cemeteries are frequently the place where demonstrations are held and all political parties are more or less subject to this strange idea, of making scenes at the grave of a political hero. This is why the police are always stationed at the doors of the Picpus Convent.

Preparing for Work After War Ends

Special Dispatch. London, Saturday.

Energetic steps are being taken by the government to enable firms to transfer their productive powers from war work to peace work whenever the war ends.

In some cases production of certain kinds of munitions has reached the highest possible requirements, and one or two firms not needed to continue such work are being assisted to resume their pre-war trade.

The Reconstruction Committee's plans for this industrial reconstruction are well advanced, and many sub-committees are at work. A rapidly growing department of the Ministry of Munitions, known as the clearing branch, has been set up to arrange the transition to civil work of firms in the engineering and allied trades.

When peace comes three essentials must be rapidly supplied—work, i. e., contracts and orders for firms able to undertake them; machinery; men.

With regard to work, the Reconstruction Committee is collecting a list of government contracts and public contracts which have been interrupted by the war, and also a list of what may be described as international contracts—orders from foreign governments and firms for various goods.

The demobilization of men is also being arranged. Firms desiring the return of their old employees will be able to get them from the army at once. The further requirements of local industries will be considered by officers of the Ministry of Munitions, the National Service Departments, the employment exchanges and the trade unions concerned. In each district the munition area office will be provided with a list of men in the army from the district and the trades in which they were engaged before the war.

Many firms engaged in these peace contracts will require financial assistance, and this will be provided by the Trade Bank organized by the Board of Trade. Preference will be given in resuming peace work to what may be described as key industries, such as mining and brick-making, which provide the raw material for other industries.