

FRANCE IS UNITED FOR PURSUING WAR

Germany Is the Only Country Where Peace Talk Is Heard.

ALLIES WELDED TOGETHER

Determined to Continue Until Prussianism Has Been Forever Crushed.

BY GEORGES DUFRESNE.

PARIS, August 7.—How well I remember this day a year ago, when the preparedness of Germany for war down to the smallest detail began to dawn upon us while we tried to make ourselves familiar with the thought that it was only a question of time when our government would have to leave Paris to its fate and when we should have to face a long siege! We were not downhearted then, but, on the other side, were by no means so sure of final victory as we are to-day, when France is unanimous in her desire to continue the war until the enemy has been crushed, and this unanimity is shared by all our allies.

BELGIAN ARMY IN KHAKI

Change From Dark-Colored and Conspicuous Uniform.

DUNKIRK, FRANCE, August 7.—The Belgian army is now clothed in khaki instead of the dark-colored and conspicuous uniform of the earlier months of the war. It has been a popular change, since the khaki of the British soldier has been much admired by the Belgians as both smarter in a military sense and more businesslike than their own dark blue and green.

WATER POWER IN PANAMA

Government Considering Plans for Extensive Development.

PANAMA, August 7.—Plans are being considered by the government of the republic of Panama for the development of a number of waterfalls in the interior for the manufacture of electric light and power. It is proposed to invite foreign capital to undertake the lighting of several of the important interior towns in the vicinity of which ample water power exists.

PIECES ARE FORBIDDEN TO SWISS HANDS

It has been announced that the Swiss military bands will no longer be able to play the "Sambre et Meuse," the "Marche Lorraine" and the "Trompeter von Saekingen." It is not the first time since the war began that the "Sambre et Meuse" has been forbidden in Switzerland. But in this matter the censorship can be accommodated in times of peace, and the march was played and much applauded.

SUFFER FOR WANT OF NEWS

Foreigners in Mexico City Cut Off From World Centers.

[Correspondence of Associated Press.] MEXICO CITY, July 29.—Eight months of accumulated mail has just been distributed to foreigners and others. Beside this mail, a batch of some 1,500 telegrams will also reach their owners. These letters have been piling up in Vera Cruz for the past month, since it was necessary for the military to use the cable and telegraphic lines to the prejudice of the general public while the siege of the capital was being carried on. It is not the want of food of a material kind that the foreigner feels so keenly here, but the want of that intellectual nourishment which comes from the news centers of the world in the shape of press dispatches and in the editorial comment and magazine articles on the same.

NEW STUDY COURSE FOR BOYS

Dr. Heeren Points to Changes Which He Thinks War Will Cause.

BERLIN, August 7.—The director of one of the largest boys' high schools in Germany, Dr. Heeren, writes from the trenches before Rheims that he believes the war will cause a complete change in the course of studies for boys in schools of the grammar and high-school classes. "Physical training will have a larger part in education," Dr. Heeren believes. "School gymnastics of the acrobatic variety will be abolished, and long cross-country runs will be practiced, in order to develop the lungs and heart, which this war has shown are the weak points of our young manhood."

BURDEN OF MUNITION FACTORIES UNDERESTIMATED

How greatly the French military authorities, like the English, underestimated the magnitude imposed upon the munition factories of the country is revealed by La Matin, one of whose correspondents writes from Le Creusot: "Creusot, in popular imagination, is France's great civil arsenal. It does not begin to compare with Essen, in Prussia, but it is the center of an immense factory organization founded by the Schneiders in various places. In time of peace it employed 23,000 workers. At Le Creusot alone there were 13,000 when the war broke out, but on August 15 half of these had

SKULL IS 25,000 YEARS OLD

Found Over an Gift to University of Sydney.

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, August 7.—The first truly fossil skull discovered in Australia was recently handed over as a gift to the University of Sydney by Joynton Smith, of the State Legislative Council. This is the skull which caused such a sensation at the Congress of the British Association of Science last September. It is believed to be 25,000 years old. Since the British association's convention the petrifaction inside and outside the skull has been removed by Professors David and Smith, of the university.

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USES SOCIALISTS AS PEACE DECOYS

Kaiser Said to Be Back of Agitation to Bring War to End.

MOMENT NOW FAVORABLE

Never Again May Central Empires Be So Powerful as at Present.

BY PHILIP EVERETT.

LONDON, August 7.—Ever since the Vorwarts, principal organ of the German Socialist party, was confiscated for prematurely announcing the fact that the German people desire peace, followed by the Kaiser's statement that there would be no winter campaign, the opinion has been gaining ground in diplomatic circles here that Germany, after using Austria as a decoy to start the war, is now using the Socialists to bring about an agitation for peace before the allies shall have reached their full strength.

WAR INTERFERES WITH LUTHERAN CELEBRATION

On October 31, 1917, it will be 400 years since the Kaiser's special friend, Martin Luther, nailed his ninety-five Latin theses on the doors of the Castle Church at Wittenberg, and before he surrendered to the German military

STATE HAS REAL CAUSES FOR DISSATISFACTION

Its Record Is Magnificent, but Much Has Been Left Undone.

Fairfax Harrison Tells Where Virginia Has Fallen Short in Agriculture, Manufacturing and Road-making.

HE FINDS AMERICANS KINDLY TOWARD ALLIES

John M. Dent, the famous publisher of educational and classical works, has just returned to England. On his trip in America he visited some fourteen or fifteen of the leading State and other universities

FUGITIVES TELL STORY OF TERRORS IN BELGIUM

LONDON, August 7.—Tilbury, the great landing stage of the Thames, below London, was the scene of the arrival of a large party of English women and children from the terrors of Belgium under German rule.

GARY DISTRIBUTES KISSES

Recruiting by cajolery has almost reached fever heat. The latest exposition was given at Camberwell last night, when the accomplished danseuse, Gaby Deslys, distributed free kisses at a Camberwell meeting to every recruit

INCREASED FARM VALUES THROUGHOUT VIRGINIA

The United States Census Bureau tells us that the value of all farm property in Virginia increased from \$247,476,536 in 1880, to \$625,065,383 in 1910.

IS FATAL TO USERS

The well-known Russian paper, Novoye Vremya, quotes the following

TO ADVANCE OR NOT TO ADVANCE



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DOES WORLD FACE SERIES OF WARS?

German Professor Takes Very Gloomy View of Events to Follow Present Conflict.

SEES ENDLESS QUARRELS

Fangs of Nations So Mixed Up as to Make Separation Difficult.

BY FREDERICK WERNER.

BERLIN, August 7.—In a very interesting article in Die Menschheit (humanity), Professor R. Brods discusses the question, "Are We on the Threshold of a Series of World Wars?"

"The vivid lessons to be learned from the contemplation of this frightful struggle," he says, "all the refinement in war methods, which have forever laid to rest the legends of the ages of chivalry, all the terrible sacrifices of life and treasure which will be directly engraven in the personal recollections of every family in Europe—all this will assuredly bring to maturity those moral impulses which are entirely opposed to a return of similar wars. But, on the other hand, it must not be forgotten that other likewise very weighty factors operate to produce a whole series of other wars following on the present war, and that it would be foolish to pass over this frightful possibility—a possibility, so menacing to the existence of humanity—without doing the utmost in the way of a systematic resistance to such a contingency."

HISTORICAL ANALOGIES OF OTHER FAMOUS WARS

"In the first place, the historical analogies of the Thirty Years, the Silesian and the Napoleonic Wars (and lastly that of the Tripoitan War, which inaugurated the Balkan wars and with them the present epoch of war)—which, collectively, almost exhibit an inductive law—evidence the possibility, nay, even the probability, of peculiarly great war crises, each developing out of the other, which can hardly ever lead to any final solution of the basic problems involved in them, and which must create unrest, disturb the balance of power and draw out the periods of tension, which are certain only too easily to eventuate in fresh wars.

"Then, too, there is a whole series of quite concrete impulses peculiar to the present crisis which all tend in the same direction.

"The object lessons of the war which according to strict logic, ought to exhibit a regulated impetus towards a further effect of the same phenomenon, appear at the same time—by reason of that deficient intelligence of the masses which, never before so much in evidence, has desperately refuted all our opinions of the intellectual pinnacle to which the world of culture has attained—rather to operate in the opposite direction. The entry of Italy into the conflict is a striking proof of that fact. Whoever follows with a calm and critical eye the parallelism of forces in Italian policy, the varying ratio of power in the interventionists and the neutralists, must recognize that the sober policy of the Sacro Egoismo, as the Germans proclaimed it, or, to put it into ordinary language, the wish to derive the greatest possible advantage from the troubles of one's neighbors, would not of itself have led to war. Giolitti, the shrewdest of Italian statesmen, grasped at the beginning of May the fact that Austria had already conceded so much, and that, at the last moment she would, in order to preserve peace, certainly concede some considerable part of the residue of Italian demands which, in essence, would remain unfulfilled. Seeing that Austria was willing to relinquish the Trentino and Gradiska, and had even palpably given up Gorz and a few Dalmatian islands, there remained really nothing but the question of the degree of autonomy of Trieste.

"According to all the dictates of prudence, they would never have rushed to terms merely for the sake of some constitutional detail relative to a district the population of which, in fact, had fallen on the battle fields in the Italo-Austrian War.

WAR FORCED ON COUNTRY BY POPULAR CLAMOR

"The war, therefore, had not its origin in any such calculations, but, as is well known, was forced on the country by the popular demonstrations against Giolitti. These, however, were referable less to the special interest of the masses in the details of the Constitution of Trieste than to the universal war fever. The embittered temper, owing to the violation of Belgian neutrality, and the German method of waging war, regardless of which factors were daily brought home to the understanding of the masses by the French press and the Italian press, which came under the influence of the French—doubtless contributed to this temper and to the thought that in a certain measure the German guilt of the month of August was now making a belated atonement, may for some people present a "solace" in face of the new disaster. But that standing itself, was not the whole matter. The Italian masses intoxicated themselves on war news; the youth of Italy wanted to play its part in the great adventure. It is true that they foamed in a frenzy of vengeance on account of our use of poisoned gases and the sinking of the Lusitania.

"But they never grasped the fact that these events follow the natural line of development of war and of its intricate details, and that the greatest possible ruin among the enemy. That the conflict might bring similar misfortune on their own land was a thing to which they gave but little consideration, and, in so far as it might happen, they were prepared to 'revenge' themselves in frightful manner. They—and in just the same way the masses