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THE SITUATION IN NICARAGUA.

It is very apparent that the situation in Nicaragua is taking a turn which may involve decided embarrassment to the United States in view of the vigorous policy which the State Department has adopted in its relations with the Zelaya government.

Today's news from Nicaragua reads not unlike a report from Manchuria during the late war there. The effective secrecy, silence, and celerity with which the Zelayan forces have maneuvered their enemy into a position of desperate disadvantage recall the operations of Oyama and Kuroki.

For the United States to do that which will be such an interference as must overreach all the precedents in our relations with the Latin-American countries. It is not easy to see how, if this step be taken, it will be possible for the Washington Government to shirk the general responsibility for the new government that must be set up.

NEW DEMOCRATIC LEADER IN THE SENATE.

In the selection of Hernando DeSoto Money as leader of the Democratic forces in the Senate, the minority party has paid a well-deserved tribute to a man of the highest character, the most excellent abilities, and the truest Democracy.

Senator Money is seventy years old, a native of Mississippi, and a Confederate veteran. He has been in Congress most of the time since the Civil war, and earned a high place in the lower house before he was promoted to the Senate.

would play a larger part in our public affairs, if more men of the Money type were sent up from the Southern States. It is a good sign for the party that he has been put forward as leader during the remainder of his term of service.

MR. MACVEAGH RAPS A CERTAIN CLASS OF TRAVELERS.

Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, who is getting into the limelight a great deal just now on account of his speeches, in his address at New York before the Pennsylvania Society, struck hard at a practice indulged in by a certain class of travelers.

Mr. MacVeagh told his hearers that the department was trying to cut out a "fostering corruption," and that the customs service at New York was a blot upon the Federal Government and upon New York city.

What Secretary MacVeagh says of the New York customs service doubtless has application to some other ports. It is impossible to believe that in view of the conditions found at New York the customs service elsewhere is in all respects what it ought to be.

In his annual report, Mr. MacVeagh struck at the politicians whose influence is hurtful to the customs service. His remarks on this subject were warranted, and in what he says about the constant tendency of a certain class of the rich and well-to-do to evade the law he has also made a correct shot.

The lapse of time between the Sunday and the Monday morning issues is a good deal more, with most newspapers, than between any two consecutive weekday issues, as the Sunday morning paper, owing to its great size, usually goes to press considerably earlier than on weekdays.

FEDERAL AID TO DOMESTIC SCIENCE TEACHING.

Senator Smoot of Utah is anxious to have domestic science or home economics taught in the agricultural colleges of the country where women are received.

He favors the idea of having \$10,000 given annually by the Federal Government to support a chair of domestic science in each of the forty-nine agricultural colleges. This would be a total of \$490,000 a year.

The idea of Federal aid to the teaching of domestic science is not new. It is contained, for instance, in the bill of Representative Davis of Minnesota, which provides for Federal aid to high schools which teach agriculture and home economics, and to high schools which teach manual training and home economics.

Of course, there will be those who will take lightly this idea of Uncle Sam stepping in and taking by the hand in paternal fashion the fair daughters of the republic and showing them how to make bread and cake, how to cook a steak, to roast meat, to set the table, and to construct those things such as mother used to make.

The arts of the kitchen in too many cases are coming to be despised by the girls and young women of the country. Knowledge in that line ought to be disseminated. It should not pause with the arts that pertain to the cuisine. It should extend to all those matters that have relation to the economy of the home.

It would be interesting to know to what extent the divorce figures of the country are swelled by lack of understanding of those things that pertain to domestic science. The idea of the Government taking a hand in this situation should be encouraged.

Bellamy Storer denies that he is writing a novel around the "My Dear Maria" incident. Bellamy has a lively apprehension of the fact that in these days of quick transportation Africa is only a little way from home.

THE SUNDAY EVENING NEWSPAPER

Its First Anniversary. A New Path Blazed Through the Untrod Forest. An Experiment That Has Made Good.

A WORD FROM MR. MUNSEY TO THE READERS OF THE WASHINGTON TIMES

WE ARE celebrating today the first anniversary of the Sunday evening issue of The Washington Times. Twelve months of continuous publication for a newspaper venture that was slated for early death is a very long time.

Journalism is a heart-breaking undertaking when it goes wrong. With no response to one's efforts, no co-operation on the part of readers or advertisers, a newspaper burns up money at a frightful rate, and doesn't so much as leave a heap of ashes to show for the expenditure.

We were familiar with these facts when we decided to bring out a Sunday evening issue of The Washington Times. We knew what it meant in the way of thought and work and eternal vigilance, and we knew, too, what it meant in the way of money.

I doubt if in the whole history of journalism a record can be found to match this Washington venture. It is unique, extraordinary. Such an outcome in the face of an unbroken wall of pessimism is naturally gratifying both as a financial undertaking and as an indorsement of our conception and the accuracy of our reasoning.

Blazing a new path through the untrod forest is always hazardous. Few newspaper ventures looked quite so hazardous to newspaper men as this Sunday evening experiment. IT WAS AN EXPERIMENT WITH THEM; A CERTAINTY WITH US.

To make a newspaper meant that we must have news—the news of the world, foreign news, American news, and local news. To get this involved the organization of our own special Sunday news service.

Then, too, we were told that there was no news on Sunday—that nothing much ever happens on that day, and, to sustain the assertion, the Monday morning newspapers were offered as evidence. But this was not convincing evidence to us.

Things are moving so fast in these days, and people are moving so fast, that we must have a newspaper twice a day, or oftener, to keep up with the procession. If up-to-the-minute information is necessary or desirable six days of the week, it is equally desirable on Sunday, when we have more time to read.

The lapse of time between the Sunday and the Monday morning issues is a good deal more, with most newspapers, than between any two consecutive weekday issues, as the Sunday morning paper, owing to its great size, usually goes to press considerably earlier than on weekdays.

These are facts that mean something in Sunday evening journalism—facts that show a real reason for the Sunday evening issue. But there are other facts, and they are important ones. Here are some of them:

The Sunday evening issue comes at a time when people are in a more receptive mood for newspaper-reading than at any other hour of the week. It is a home evening; when nothing is going on outside. All shops are closed, all theaters and other places of amusement are closed.

I say without hesitation that the Sunday evening newspaper, which is a NEWSPAPER, and is small enough to be read, is beyond all question the logical advertising medium—the one best bargain of the week to the advertiser. I am certain I am right in this analysis. The conclusion cannot be wrong.

We are getting to be an athletic people—a fresh-air-loving people. We are no longer willing to give up our day to the horrible task of reading an enormous Sunday morning newspaper—a journalistic monstrosity.

This anniversary occasion records so signal a victory in journalism that I should not be justified in letting it pass unnoticed. I should not be frank with you if I did so.

So I am telling you of the progress of Sunday evening journalism, and particularly of the progress of this Sunday evening issue of The Washington Times. It was here that Sunday evening journalism was initiated. But immediately on the publication of our first issue, I announced similar issues for our Baltimore and Philadelphia papers.

It may interest you to know that these two other papers have also made a remarkable record. The Baltimore News is now firmly established. It has made a big place for itself with the citizens of Baltimore, and is carrying a splendid line and large volume of advertising.

But the Philadelphia Sunday issue has far outstripped its two companions in point of circulation, though it has not the backing of an old-established paper, such as The Washington Times and The Baltimore News. The week-day issues of the Philadelphia paper were launched only a few months before the beginning of this Sunday venture.

A year ago the Sunday evening newspaper was a theory; today it is vitalized into fact. An ounce of experience is worth a ton of theory. A year ago we had nothing on which to bank but theory. Now we have the actual experience, which has squared itself with unerring accuracy to our theory—the analysis of the conception.

This venture could not have succeeded if it had not been right, and if there had not been a place ready and waiting for it. Achievements like this cannot be forced. They are the answer to the call.

While experience is the dependable thing, we must have fancy and hope as well, or we make little progress. "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen," said the ablest of the apostles.

Conservatism and skepticism play their part in the world, but they don't blaze new paths or pull off victories. The mistakes of progress are much more worth while than the inertia of the pure thing.

FRANK A. MUNSEY.

DEGREE OF SUCCESS OF SUNDAY TIMES Fills Long Felt Want in the Field of Newspapers.

(Continued from First Page.)

story. And when it was told it was set forth with such exactness and circumstantiality, such a freedom from bias and intemperance, that Congress published it as a public document. Collector Loeb and Special Attorney Denison both found occasion to recall that article in view of the favor which these same sugar trusts have occasioned since.

Turkey took her station abreast of the foremost mental powers of the spring. Her people, by a revolution as important to them and fraught with almost as great a significance to the world as the American Revolution of 1776, took possession of the Sublime Porte. It was on a Sunday that this campaign reached its culmination.

From Mr. Hill, who had given out only three real interviews in a long and exceptionally busy life and none within the past fifteen years, he obtained and published a talk which covered two pages. And from his positive declaration at the outset that nation-wide railroad monopoly was a practical impossibility to his criticism of our American public school system at the close, it was an interview of the highest interest, importance and form with the few greatest achievements of American interviewers.

In politics the achievements of this edition of The Times have been consistently noteworthy. It was the means of informing the nation of the certain California over the rejection of Japanese students from the public schools, of President Taft's upholding of Secretary Ballinger; of important developments in the tariff fight; of the new President's purpose to win the South; of the appointment of E. Dana Duran to succeed S. N. D. North at the head of the Census Bureau.

In general news this Sunday evening edition gave the names of the victims of the only large disaster which has attended the American digging of the Panama Canal, recounted the burning of historic Seton Hall College, Newark, and announced the finding of the yacht of John Jacob Astor, Ambassador-Griseom's appeal for aid for the sufferers at Messina was first published in this edition, as was the news of the death of W. L. Garrison, the diplomatic agent of this Government, and the impressive accounts of the funerals of Edward Everett Hale and Edwin H. Hartman.

District News.

The District of Columbia has provided as much news for the Sunday issue as for any other. The very first issue contained two announcements of large importance to Washington—the President's determination to have the Commissioner of Labor investigate the office of the District Building Inspector and the finding of the special school house commission that the local school buildings did not expose the children to a avoidable danger from fire.

One feature of the Munsey Sunday evening editions has been an extremely successful continuation of that tendency. The subject uppermost in the public mind has been selected each week. A special correspondent has been assigned to cover it on the ground to get to the bottom, and above all to tell the story so that its human side shall obtain the attention it merits. The result has been a new kind of newspaper work.

Close Studies.

From the kidnapping of little Billy Whittia to today's study of the murder of Mrs. O'Connell, there have appeared in series what might be termed newspaper photographs of the most thrilling incidents of the year. These thoughtful studies of the greatest questions. Whether it was the career of unfortunate Bob Eastman and its untimely ending at Woodville, Mo., or an investigation like that into the sugar trusts, or an interview with a national figure like Mr. Hill, it has invariably been largely news. That kind of an investigation could hardly fail to produce information not previously printed. And it has had an interest for the reader not surpassed by that of the leading articles in the successful magazines.