

The Washington Times

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to fear from invasion; no chance to lose territory that a conqueror could hold. Napoleon found that he could defeat Russian soldiers on both Russian and alien soil; but he could no more make effective an invasion of Russia than he could march an army from Calais to Dover.

Russia, then, might be defeated, but could not be crushed. On the other hand Germany's civilization is of the highly organized kind, the artificial sort, that represents the complex of high industrial and financial organism. Panic in Russia would be vastly less acute than in Germany.

Austria is financially in a prostration comparable to the military collapse of Russia after the war in Manchuria. She is in no condition to undertake such an enterprise as that she has assumed.

Italy has poor stomach for tailing up the procession of her two allies. For Austria to win means that Italy must have a more powerful rival than ever in the Adriatic. For the Triple Alliance to lose means an effort by France to take away some of the northern provinces of Italy.

Almost every minor power on the Continent would be arrayed on the side of the Triple Entente; Portugal, Spain, Greece, Holland, and Belgium almost surely would give their sympathy, and some of them their substantial aid to the entente. They have everything to fear from further aggrandizement of Germany. The Triple Entente stands for the status quo.

The money power is all on the side of the entente. The preponderance of men, guns, ships, and gold lies that way.

It looks, then, as if Germany and Austria might in a great conflict be isolated, as Napoleon was, with Europe well-nigh united against them. Will the Kaiser be less circumspect, less disposed to weigh all these things, than he was at the time of Agadir? It is inconceivable. He knows how to lay down his cards and pocket his loss. He did it at Algeiras.

The hope of peace is that he will do it again. If he does not, there is better than even chance that deputies from Alsace and Lorraine will be sitting in the French chamber eighteen months hence.

THE EVENING NEWS-PAPER.

Once more the war news from Europe is demonstrating to what extent the evening newspaper is superior to its morning contemporary as a medium for the earliest dissemination of the news. Europe is ahead of us in point of time; the day is well advanced there when its real activities begin here. Consequently, with the practically instantaneous modern methods of transmitting news, the news of the day in Europe, or any other part of the foreign world, can be and is given to the American public in the evening papers.

During the war in the Far East between Russia and Japan, and later during the Balkan conflicts, the same preponderance of chances in favor of the evening paper was constantly impressed. It may be said that the evening paper, which once was at a distinct disadvantage in gathering the news of the outside world, is today the medium, par excellence, for that service.

Thus the evening newspaper in times when the utmost public interest attaches to news from the greatest distances, is curiously enough in position to provide the community with it earliest. It has been realized for many years that in the domestic field the evening paper is far superior, because it gives to its readers the complete news of the day's affairs, during the day. It has instant and very concrete value to the man who is concerned about the day's business developments before the day is ended. It is published at hours which insure that it will go into the home, and thus carry its burden of news—shopping news from the advertisers as well as general information—to the family at the time when the whole family has most time to read it.

That the evening papers are the ones that nowadays do the business, have the circulation, and show the growth, is easily enough understood when their advantages are analyzed.

KEEPING OUR HEADS COOL.

If the whole American community could unite in an effective agreement to keep its head cool, there would be unfolded a vast range of opportunity for national advance through the misfortune that hangs over Europe. Shipping of a dozen nations will be seeking the protection of our flag. The commissaries of every power will be begging for the privilege of paying two or three prices for our foodstuffs, our shoes, our clothing, munitions, and a thousand other things.

If people get panicky, and undertake to hoard cash at the very time when every available dollar ought to be at work; if Europe is permitted to drain away our gold as well as our products of farm and mine and factory; if we hold back, for want of ready cash, from the inviting fields of foreign trade that will be holding out their opportunities to us and to our neutral flag, then we will be merely sufferers along with Europe.

This is a time for everybody to keep nerves steady, and to have a sharp eye for the main chance. The National Administration has taken a fine lead in the right direction, by announcing that an issue of \$500,000,000 of emergency currency is ready for issuance whenever there may be occasion for its use. The Senate passed a measure modifying the law which provides for this currency, so as to make the cash more easily accessible to banks that may need it. Everything indicated that the personnel of the Federal reserve board would be completed without further delay and the new system set at work for the common good.

Such incidents as the closing of the exchanges in order to prevent danger of panic, and the action of certain powerful interests in protecting the Chicago grain market, indicate how effectively sense and patriotism can work together in such a time as this. If such counsel and methods shall prevail among the masses as well as among the financial and political leaders, the war will be no unmixed calamity to America.

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THE WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

The most casual reader of the news of yesterday and of its reproduction this morning, could not but be impressed that the omnipresent censor was doing most of the work. The things that did not come over the wires but that could in a general way be imagined, were vastly more important than those that passed the official vise.

Nowadays, the bit of highly important official information that two men know, is liable to be the whole world's property within an hour. Our Japanese friends fully realized, ahead of all the rest of us, the importance of learning all they could about what the enemy was doing, and keeping the enemy from learning anything about what they were doing. Their successes in Manchuria were attributable in no small measure to the success of their marvelous system of espionage and suppression, and to their skill in keeping the war correspondent isolated from the news.

Plainly enough, the war correspondent is going to have a bad time of it in Europe, if the general war shall come. The iron hand of military domination has already been shut on the avenues of communication. Telegraph and telephone communication indeed was well-nigh suspended throughout the Continent yesterday. Berlin was reported to have received no mail from London during the day.

A highly important bit of news came through Saloniki, which suggests how the back door to the war zone may presently be the front door of outlook on the world. It is altogether probable that the news from the war will come in the form of carefully edited and diplomatic bulletins from the official press agents of the contending powers; and the press agent has small consideration for the war correspondent's literary quality.

Doubtless it is the right way to make war short, sharp, and decisive. Moreover, because it eliminates largely the spectacular quality, the appeal to imagination, it may have the effect of helping curb the savagery of war spirit all over the world.

A FIREMAN'S SENTENCE.

A Jersey City fireman pleaded guilty to being drunk while on duty at his engine house. The board of commissioners decided that instead of dismissing him from the force or fining him, he would best be punished by being kept on duty for a year, going home only for his meals.

The best that can be said about such a sentence is that the man will not lose his job, and his family, a wife and three children, will not be distressed in a money way. To keep a man from his family, except during the brief time allowed for meals, for a whole year is a great hardship, assuming that the average bond of affection exists in the family.

There was—and perhaps still is—a better custom in the New York police department. When a man of family was found guilty of an offense which did not warrant his dismissal he was penalized with extra tours of duty. At the end of his regular day for a certain period he was obliged to patrol or perform some other active duty for several hours.

This was a good, honest punishment. It lasted only a few weeks. It was a penalty to be remembered when temptation came again. It did the man no harm physically, it jacked up his ideas of discipline and it added a little bit of percentage to

the efficiency of the force in general. When the patrolman finished his extra tour he was more likely to hurry home to his carpet slippers than to stroll the primrose path of dalliance. The punishment was not degrading and it did not cost the man's family anything.

The Jersey City way may be better than dismissal, but it is far from satisfactory.

M'REYNOLDS AND GREGORY.

There is strong consensus of political opinion that Attorney General McReynolds will be named by President Wilson for the vacant place on the Supreme bench. Mr. McReynolds' age—he is yet a young man—his long service for the Government, dealing with the very set of questions now most persistently pressing for elucidation at the hands of the highest court, his well-known views as to public policy toward these questions—all these things indicate him as a very natural choice, if the President is willing to make any change in his Cabinet.

In the event of this appointment, there would be a highly important place to be filled in the Cabinet; that of chief law officer of the Government. For that place Thomas W. Gregory, of Texas, is prominently named and urged. It is a most national development, for Mr. Gregory has much the same peculiar claims on the Cabinet post that Mr. McReynolds has on the judicial ermine. He was employed by the State of Texas in some of its highly important anti-trust litigations, and accomplished results that were useful to State and country alike. He knows the law and the procedure under it.

Mr. McReynolds called him as special counsel of the Government in charge of New Haven matters, and it was he who drew the bill lately filed demanding dissolution of that system. He has commanded the confidence and support of all classes of men familiar with his high qualifications as a lawyer, his opinions on economic questions, and his quality as a man.

The President, of course, will make his Cabinet selection, if there is to be a Cabinet change, with a view to peculiarly personal considerations. It is unlikely that he will be offered much advice about it; certainly he will not be people of good taste. Naming a Cabinet is the especially individual affair of the President. That the name of Mr. Gregory is discussed among politicians as especially available is merely evidence of the widespread feeling concerning him and his services.

MOURNING WEAR.

Most of us have observed and many of us have approved the gradual abandonment in the last few years of the more spectacular forms of mourning. The insignia of woe have become less conspicuous, less insistent on public notice and public condolence, and thereby, perhaps, more expressive of their wearers' sorrow, as certainly they have reached a better accord with good taste and honest sentiment.

Comes now from London word that all mourning is going out of fashion. The Times ventures the prediction that within twenty years the wealthier classes will have abandoned the practice altogether. In its view it will then "seem all but indecent to go about the world demanding sympathy from strangers," and it continues: "If we believe that those who have left us have still the power to observe our doings we must believe that it is our hearts, not our clothes, that they will read."

Undoubtedly both of these statements are true, and yet they do not justify the Thunderer in its sweeping declaration that all mourning is to go out of fashion. It will not, in all human probability, and it ought not, in all human propriety. In at times of sorrow to omit color from our garb fits our mood; it is not an appeal for sympathy, but an armor against intrusion. Certainly it is possible, because many sensible and right-thinking persons attain it, to find a middle ground between equally bizarre display of our emotions and equally bizarre repression.

Colorado Woman Leads A Political Convention

DENVER, Aug. 1.—A new chairman of the Democratic State central committee probably will be elected at the called meeting of that body which opened today at a local hotel today. Mrs. George Lee, the first woman State chairwoman of a big political party in the history of the United States, succeeded temporarily to that position from the vice chairmanship last spring when Chairman George T. Bradley resigned. With a new campaign coming on a new chairman must be elected. Many predicted that Mrs. Lee will be chosen to succeed herself.

Monument Will Be Open To Visitors Tomorrow

For the first time since its erection the Washington Monument will be open to Sunday to visitors at 12:30 o'clock tomorrow. The elevator will be in operation until 4:30 o'clock. The Sunday crowd will contain an additional 50,000 people, as the monument is open to the public during the request of Col. W. W. Harris, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds.

Art Club Campaigns For More Beautiful Washington

Members Declare the Capital Abounds in Objects of Study Despite Some Grotesque Specimens.

Here is an art club that believes in beginning the study of art at home. Moreover its members declare that Washington abounds in art objects.

The Columbia Heights Art Club not only has studied art, but it has been a persistent and effective factor in the campaign for a more beautiful Washington. In various ways it has stood for the artistic development of the community.

Neither is the club's definition of "art" limited to paintings and statuary. Its study of art has included literature, music, and architecture.

By J. R. HILDEBRAND.

There is no other city in the union where the study of art can be carried on with such signal success as in Washington. The club has inspected many of the private art collections of the city, and has made frequent visits to the Corcoran Art Gallery to study the paintings and statuary there. Its study of the beginnings of art among the American Indians took its members to the National Museum collections. Before it many local artists and critics have appeared for lectures. The late Mr. McReynolds, Mr. Messer, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Smith, and other well-known men and women of artistic attainment have spoken on various phases of art subjects as they were taken up during the club courses.

The topics taken up by the club since its inception in 1896 have covered a wide range, but thoroughness has marked the consideration of each subject. The club launched forth upon the study of Greece during its first year. The plan of study maintained since that time, has been to take up one historical and one artistic course of inquiry each year.

In many cases the word "art" is construed to cover the literature, the architecture, and the drama of a nation. The study of literature especially was necessary in the consideration of countries like Scotland and Ireland where the music, the early poetry, the illuminated books, the cathedrals and the drama, were the chief vehicles of artistic expression.

Years ago the study of Spain followed that of Greece. French history and French art took two years. Two



MRS. JOHN H. STOKES. MRS. JOHN D. CROISSANT.

It took a part in the campaign to enlarge and beautify the water front of the city. It has fought for increased park facilities. The first president of the club, Mrs. Martha Croissant, was a member of the committee for the removal of the tariff on art works.

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should grow hopeless and even, at times, desperate. Physical and moral conditions are sadly in need of reformation, but the first step has been taken and there is no reason to feel that it has been in vain.

Lighting Darkened Lives. Satterlee House stands today as the connecting link between those in the community who are working for the uplift of humanity, and those people in the alley who need a helping hand, a kind word of encouragement and some light in their darkened lives.

The conference, by the establishment of this center, has directed the attention of the community to the needs of these people, and has shown by the results accomplished that the work is worth while.

With the hearty co-operation of others who are doing similar work, there is no reason that Satterlee House cannot accomplish, in another year, much more than it has already done.

The best that can be said in words of praise is that the people of Glick Alley are more peaceful and more happy.

Who is the ruler of Serbia? King Peter, I, the history of whose life and reign reads more like the blood-stained chronicles of medieval times than like the life story of a modern ruler of a European nation. Even among the rulers of the semi-barbaric nations, clustered together north of the Balkans, Peter I occupied a unique and rather remarkable position, owing to the appalling crimes which led to the re-establishment of the rival Obrenovitch dynasty.

Peter I became ruler of Serbia through the assassination, on June 10, 1903, of King Alexander and Queen Draga, by a military clique. It is not proven that Peter had any part in the murder plot, although he decorated the assassins with the Kara-George Star, and they were allowed to go unpunished.

The Silver Lining Edited by ARTHUR BAER.

Knew that Huerta could add to that more or less of a certainty, but never figured that we'd ever have to hawl out the janitor for more steam in July.

Chance for Georgetown citizens to buy up a few bridges cheap in Serbia.

Seems that Huerta could add to that more or less of a certainty, but never figured that we'd ever have to hawl out the janitor for more steam in July.

Aerogram says match will set off the European keg. Can't be the kind of European kegs we've met.

If your water is a trifle more dilatory than usual, you'll know that he has stepped across the pond for a moment to strike a few telling blows for the mother country.

THE OLDEST INHAB SEZ "If all those fellows go back to fight for th' mother countries, don't see what Tammany is goin' to do fer its election majorities."

So long as the mercury doesn't take it into its head to mobilize around the century mark, we care not what the continental fleets and armies seek to do.

Cumberland correspondent wires that they had now in that burg, but he has to come stronger than that if he wants to crowd a real live battle off the front page. Could have succeeded with that six-legged calf story.

The Harpers Ferry couple who were married while standing on the boundary between West Virginia and Maryland might have done better if they had used the boundary between Europe and America to stand on.

Mexican lighthouse keepers who are starving haven't a thing on father since ma and the kids beat it away to the shore. Light housekeeping is heavy stuff.

Umpire Sheridan will be pleased to learn that a big local brick yard has gone into the hands of a receiver.

Fall to see how lady is going to write a "movie" about a Congressman's wooing. Thought those film things were celluloid.

Activities Of Society

By JEAN ELIOT.

THE Vice President and Mrs. Marshall were the guests in whose honor George W. Stevens entertained yesterday afternoon at a delightfully informal reception in his cottage at White Sulphur Springs.

Mrs. Stevens' guests included the Chief Justice and Mrs. White, Senator and Mrs. O'Gorman and many prominent members of the summer colony, as well as the party who motored from Washington with the Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, Senator and Mrs. Swanson, Miss Gordon, of Virginia, and George de Bienville Keim, of Philadelphia.

Former Gov. William A. McKortle gave a luncheon in honor of the Vice Presidential party earlier in the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. McChord reached White Sulphur Springs today, after spending some time at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Francois Berger Moran, of Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Knox, Jr., of Valley Forge, Pa., are among the recent arrivals at White Sulphur Springs.

Dr. Eusebio A. Morales, minister of the republic of Panama, and Mme. Morales, left yesterday for Panama, owing to the illness of their eldest son.

Mrs. George Peabody Eustis will be hostess at a dinner on Thursday in compliment to Sir Arthur and Lady Herbert, of England, at her Newport home.

Mr. Eustis who was riding a bicycle recently caught his wheel in a trolley track and injured his foot. He will soon be able to walk for several weeks.

Count de San Esteban arrived in Newport yesterday to join his family at the Spanish summer embassy.

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock was hostess at a beautifully appointed luncheon yesterday at her Bar Harbor home in compliment to Miss Helen Walcott, who is spending a portion of the summer with her.

John R. McLean was host at a dinner last evening at