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The Men From Dixie To the strains of "Dixie," to "Maryland, My Maryland," to all the old, old tunes, the veterans of the Confederacy marched today in grand review.

Their souls swelled with pride of conquest, the conquest of love. Their steps quickened to heart beats of gratitude, gratitude that in losing they had won, for the country was one country, and that one theirs.

There was not one of the gray-coated men but would have in the sixties willingly given his life if his cause might have been triumphant; if the forces of Dixie might have marched victorious up the Avenue. But now, fifty years afterward, loving his cause as much as ever, no less devoted to the Stars and Bars than in the days gone by, he rejoiced that after all the country was not broken, that he was a citizen of united states and a part of a united people.

The Capital has never welcomed a parade so tumultuously. One continuous cheer rang from the Peace Monument to the White House. The rebel yell resounded from the throats of spectators thrilled by the wonderful showing of the veterans. Great roars of applause greeted every well-known officer, many of whom rode bareheaded so continuous was the demonstration.

Never before, never again in all probability will the veterans of the Confederacy march in the Capital, but certainly every one of them will remember the wonderful reception that was given them and everyone who saw them as they marched past will cherish a new sensation of supreme emotion and re-established or renewed affections.

Old men in Gray would be a noble show. Hall, and farewell.

The Bond-Owning Habit The French people are the most saving in the world. The old woollen stockings, hidden in a far corner of the bureau drawer, has become famous in European finance. It has gained its fame through periodic emergence and reexamination for the purchase of government bonds. Not merely France herself, but Russia, Turkey, sundry Balkan governments, various states, provinces and cities all over the world have profited. The French have become a bond-buying, bond-owning people and the periodic profits have reacted on the natural disposition to save, greatly intensifying it.

This is one of the great reasons of France's financial soundness and economic strength. After the war no country will rebound more rapidly into normal life and economic progress. Temperament, character, will have something to do with the revival, but thrift and the individual nest egg, which will often be larger at the end than at the beginning of the struggle, will have much to do in rebuilding prosperity.

Now, here we have an opportunity to take a valuable lesson from a friend. Why should not the United States become a bond-owning nation—not the banks or the millionaires or even the comfortable, but the plain people? The great \$2,000,000,000 Government loan gives an opening to all. The bonds can be bought from \$10 up. If by the people, the poor people, will only get the taste and the habit of investment, the war may prove a blessing in disguise even from the point of view of wealth, and its end may find a more evenly distributed welfare than the country has ever known before.

Withholding Kultur The vote of the German impresarios not to engage for five years any German singer who accepts an American engagement is not a strafe. In fact it has no bearing on the war. Count von Seebach, director of the Dresden Court Theater, who made the motion at the general meeting of the German Stage Society in Berlin, explained that the measure was one of self-defense and self-preservation. He found it intolerable that artists upon having received their training in Germany should go to America for a term of years, where they merely increased their concert.

To lovers of opera this ban may mean great deprivation. They will do well to make the best of it, however, hoping that any benefit which may arise from the action will be reciprocal as between the two countries. It would have taken a bold American to impute conceit to the artists of Germany, but since the impenitence is brought by the German

masters of singing themselves the modest course is to let it stand. If the singers do not come here to cultivate their conceit, the fault cannot be found that they display it here. That's what makes Political Economy such a perfectly fascinating subject to take up—and we've been taking it up lately, our Little Group of Serious Thinkers, you know—the thought that every form of government is an Expression of something. We thought we would have to take it up in connection with our study of world politics. We've been giving considerable thought to the condition of the world—it would be unparitotic if it didn't, don't you think? We have to show that we are prepared. Some of my little group used to be pacifists. But pacifism is going out. Spy hunting is coming in.

A good many of us are hunting spies, now. Hunting spies is fascinating after you get into it. You suspect people, and talk them over, and the first thing you know the most remarkable number of circumstances point toward their actually being spies! One girl I knew was going to do her bit by planting a vegetable garden, but she didn't know how. And none of the servants would do it—they said they weren't hired for that sort of thing. So she engaged a man who said he was a gardener, and he spaded up part of the lawn and planted and planted rows and rows of vegetables. Or, at least, he pretended to be planting things. But nothing ever came up! And now she is positive he was a German spy! No doubt thousands and thousands of German agents have gone around this country that way. Fothergill Finch says, representing themselves to be gardeners, and deliberately planting things that would never come up!

Noting Seaward. Bird-winged almost, we skim and spurn With swift resilient soles the tarry road. We lunge and leap and lo, we burn Into the wind's heart, bitter as a good. The sun-slash highway halves the sea. And purling, we pry out hidden ways. Another hill to lure our hopes; Another windshare that plows through the haze. Edged with sharp wet hints of sea afar; Their shafts come charging at us, line on line. While you and I, Love, in the car Are scattering piers to blot out the brine! —PIERRE LOVING.

ONE GLAD OLD MAID. Sir: I really rather admire Man, except under one condition, when he is chasing his Jerry. At best, a derby occupies a perilous position between the sublime and the ridiculous, and many a man whom I have admired bareheaded, on donning this accessory has suddenly assumed feet of clay. But when he is pursuing the sulphur-anointed steeds of the Apocalypse— For I am that most obvious and implacable of Gods, Change. —BENJAMIN DE CASSERES.

Will E. Ready has enlisted in St. Louis. Nursery Rhyme. THE WISE BEAR. To play the wicket is not so hard, Provided one is clever. Should you or I (the present bard) Attempt it, No, sir! Never! But one I know, a splendid sort Of chap, makes Brokers humble. Of whisky stocks he sells 'way short, And swears off. Then they tumble. —T. L. H.

Dig \$100 from the old sock and buy some of that Liberty loan. The bonds are worth more in cash than the cash you pay for them! And in addition you are helping to drive tyranny from its last stronghold in the world. DON MARQUIS.

CAUSE FOR HILARITY. "Jim Simpson was sitting at a table near me the other day with another man, who was telling the most tiresome stories, and Jim nearly laughed himself into convulsions. "No wonder. The man was his rich uncle." —Baltimore American.

Don Marquis' Column

The thoughts of Hermon. I've always said there was a genuine Art Impulse in America, if it could only find Expression. And now it is finding Expression more and more, don't you think? Expression! Expression! What is so wonderful as Expression? Everything, you know, is the Expression of something else. That's what makes Political Economy such a perfectly fascinating subject to take up—and we've been taking it up lately, our Little Group of Serious Thinkers, you know—the thought that every form of government is an Expression of something. We thought we would have to take it up in connection with our study of world politics. We've been giving considerable thought to the condition of the world—it would be unparitotic if it didn't, don't you think? We have to show that we are prepared. Some of my little group used to be pacifists. But pacifism is going out. Spy hunting is coming in.

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THINKS SLACKERS TRAITORS

Writer Would Have U. S. Offer Reward for Their Apprehension. To the Editor of THE TIMES: The men who evaded registration under the selective draft act should be treated as deserters or enemies of the United States. Treating them as deserters the same reward should be paid for their apprehension that is now paid for information leading to the apprehension of deserters from the army or navy. It might be well to authorize the President to issue his proclamation to allow them thirty days in which to surrender and ask registration and in that case escape the drastic action that should be meted out to cowards and traitors. Those who are enemies should be taught that the penalty of treason is death. Those who are mere cowards should receive their just deserts.

Some may have acted through misunderstanding or misapprehension, but whatever their motive they have committed a wrong against their country and an injustice against every man who registers, increasing his burdens, and the chance for the good of the country may be called that, by their failure to do their duty. The country has started right in its preparation for defense. It should be no standard of the lines which draw alike on the rich and poor, the men who work and the men who think, the pampered sons of millionaires and the struggling African slavery will fall on rich and poor alike.

War's horror not even paralleled in the Colonial wars, the Revolutionary war or in the Middle West may be brought to the very doors of New England, and even Washington people, is being seen in the Government now in its every effort to help our allies defeat the common foe, to interrupt its efforts and bring about a condition where we may be called to fight a war against the German and African slavery will fall on rich and poor alike.

Section 41 of the Criminal Code of the United States provides severe penalties for an "attacker or assister to entice or procure any soldier in the military service or any seaman or other person in the naval service of the United States, or who has been recruited for such service, to desert therefrom, or shall aid any such soldier, seaman, or other person in deserting or in attempting to desert from such service; whoever shall harbor, conceal, protect, or assist any such soldier, seaman, or other person who may have deserted from such service, knowing him to have so deserted, or who shall endeavor to give up or deliver such soldier, seaman, or other person on the demand of any officer authorized to receive him shall be imprisoned not more than three years and fined not more than \$2,000."

Friends of those to be drafted should know that they will be treated on dangerous ground if they seek to prevent them from performing their part. C. A. LOUNSBERRY.

Wants Washington Darkened at Night in Anticipation of Air Raids. To the Editor of THE TIMES: The illumination of Washington at night should be dispensed with, for the possibility of an air raid here is not remote. The Germans could easily bring aircraft to this side of the Atlantic. They already have demonstrated their ability to start a mission through the English blockade. It is not at all unlikely that raiders will slip through again; that they will be able to drop bombs on Washington soon will experience only too true. In the meantime, they have menaced the coast of England.

Some English writers have warned that Germany will raid Washington, England from the air. Washington is so conspicuous and so brightly lighted at night that it rivals in attraction the Great White Way of New York and it would be certain prey for German raiders. The military authorities should order the city darkened at a set hour each evening. The real cause of the present measure, a "safety first" plan which would hit "night hawks" hard, but we expect that these people would be willing to suffer the inconvenience, and that they would be glad to see the city darkened at night to aid in vanquishing the enemy than those who subscribe for Liberty bonds or give assistance to the Red Cross.

The reason we have not been attacked from the air thus far is that Germany desires us to appear as the aggressor in this war, but as soon as they are ready to start they are molishing the Kaiser's lines we may anticipate air raids along the Atlantic coast. J. A. MOSKOR.

Wants Opening as Meat Cutter During Present Conflict. To the Editor of THE TIMES: Kindly answer through the columns of your paper the following: I am a man of thirty-nine years, white, learned the butcher's trade when young; worked in Armour & Co.'s wholesale meat house in Washington for ten years, and worked at the retail meat business up until three years ago. Kindly state if there is any opening during the present conflict for a meat cutter, and where. Apply to 916 C street northwest. —S. W. L.

A CHARACTER. General Manager Hedell, of the New York Railway Company, said to a reporter, apropos of an averted strike: "A strike averted is a blessing received, for strikes always mean trouble. 'Yes, strikes have a bad character, a recognized bad character. They're like Jones. Jones, one pay night, didn't come home. His wife waited till 11 o'clock and then went to the police station. 'What's gone?' she said, 'is John here?' 'No, Mrs. Jones,' said the sergeant, nodding pleasantly toward a chair. 'But might not be expecting him every minute.'" —New York Times.

LIBERALLY REWARDED. "Have you ever noticed Dubwate restaurant dinner in a fashionable restaurant?" "No, how does he go about it?" "Pointing at the bill of fare he says: 'Some of this, and some of this and some of this' till he reaches the bottom of the card." "And the remarkable thing about it is that he always gets a meal that would delight an epicure." "That might not be so remarkable if you know how much he tips the waiter." —Exchange.

Brusiloff, Head of Armies, Shapes Destiny of Russia

Brilliant Strategist, Who Led Fight Last Year, Is Idol of Both Soldier and Peasant.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Today's cable from Petrograd announces the appointment of Gen. Alexis A. Brusiloff to be commander-in-chief of all the Russian armies. He succeeds General Alexei K. Evert, who was appointed chief of staff—the Chief was commander-in-chief—on the dismissal of the Grand Duke Nicholas in 1915. The appointment of Brusiloff is a victory for law, order, and the completion of the war by victory over the central powers as far as Russia's part in that victory is concerned. Brusiloff is not only the Russian soldier's idol, he is an idol of the Russian masses. His face has been steel against Germany for many years, he never has had anything but anger and contempt for the prior order, for clear vision and sagacity; hence the ease with which he has adapted himself to the necessities of modern warfare. Ask those who come up to him and they will answer unaniously, "He is a great chief."

Alexei A. Brusiloff was born at Kutais, beyond the Caucasus mountains, is intensely religious, and if he were not so good a Russian he represents a type that is very French. dressing troops, quick to recognize the efforts of those heroes of every hour and minute, the officers of the lower grades, Brusiloff has an absolute ascendancy over the higher-grade officers, exercising over them a sort of dictatorship that is tempered only by the affection he inspires. If there is at times in his character a tendency toward what one might call a tyrannical will, so that any contradiction frets and irritates him, a complete change over is soon wrought in him by the swift working of reason, and he will recognize the value of disinterested advice or the opportuneness of an objection. This is so much the case that in the long run those he likes best are just those who have the courage to say boldly to his face what they think. In short, Brusiloff stands for an intelligence of a powerful and superior order, for clear vision and sagacity; hence the ease with which he has adapted himself to the necessities of modern warfare. Ask those who come up to him and they will answer unaniously, "He is a great chief."

Brusiloff and the Revolution. Speaking at Odessa—after the revolution—the soldiers said: "We of the army, we of the revolution, we of the newly formed government, fully realizing the imperative necessity of supporting its steadfastly, and we are prepared to sacrifice our lives if that will afford it a chance of fulfilling its purpose to the end." When delegates began to interfere with the working and intentions of Brusiloff, he tendered his resignation as commander of the southern armies. He was asked by Kerensky and some other ministers to withdraw it. This he did tentatively. Now, Kerensky has been driven from power, and the Russian army will not remain fighting Austria, and the fate of his country is at stake at this time at the head of a host of fighting men of which he is now the chief.

Appointment Pleases Army. That his appointment to the supreme command will be received by the army with delight is a foregone conclusion. The most brilliant and able of all Russian officers in the world was evidenced to all the world when last year he made his drive from the front of the Pripiet marshes to Roumania. Then he practically put the German army to flight, and in the time being, taking 300,000 prisoners and 400 heavy guns, thousands of machine guns, and causing the enemy a loss of 1,000,000 men. His strategy then, and now, can be understood in his own words: "Neither Germany nor Austria can afford to wait patiently and strike. They must anticipate an impending blow or not strike at all. At the beginning they expended their patience and confidence in an effort to pass to the allies."

Commander of Russia's Power. Such is the man who commands the armies of Russia. Affable and good-natured in private intercourse, he becomes as hard as steel in service matters. This is the general who struck in the spring of 1916 a lightning blow at an army of 500,000 men, and made captive its immense baggage train. The superintendent of the glittering impulse of a great victory; the man who has still a great task before him to fulfill, such is the leader, invested with so high a mission that one must try to depict him as he lives and moves, and certain details that might with you or me appear empty and trivial, become significant when they go to make up the physiognomy of a man who has always been a factor of that strange, dread mystery that men call the future.

Man of General Breeding. In General Brusiloff's whole outward manner, in his fine and delicate courtesy, you perceive the authentic descendant of one of those old Russian families of dvorians or gentry-folk; this, as we do, always more than one point of view the direct continuation of that exquisite French politeness of the eighteenth century which has largely disappeared. Ludovic Naeuau. Some of the anecdotes that General Brusiloff tells when he is in the humor relate to the tutor who taught him French as a perfectist every few minutes in touch with General Brusiloff, in short, without realizing that you are in the presence of a man who is in the full sense of the word a "gentleman."

General Brusiloff, though he can content himself with a Spartan diet in case of necessity, prefers, nevertheless, a table provided with some care; he takes regularly with him a glass of red wine and one of white, never more, never less. He smokes many Russian cigarettes—too many, his close friends say. He has his sanctum or study, where his general staff dine; but to every meal it is his habit to invite some higher officers. On these repeats all "talking shop" is strictly forbidden, all rest is thrown aside, and the only rule is that of soldierly camaraderie. General Brusiloff jokes with eat, and proclaims that he is not a perfectist every few minutes in touch with General Brusiloff, in short, without realizing that you are in the presence of a man who is in the full sense of the word a "gentleman."

Recognized as Great Chief. Kindly, sympathetic toward his soldiers, liberally helping men burdened with large families out of his own pocket, possessing the art of ad-

REAL PENALTY. "I have come here," said the angry man to the superintendent of the street car line, "to get justice; justice, yesterday, as my wife was getting into one of your cars, and conductor stepped on her dress and tore a yard of frilling off the skirt." The superintendent remained cool. "Well, sir," he said, "I don't know that we are to blame for that. What do you expect us to do? Get her a new dress?" "No, sir, I do not intend to let you off so easily as that," the other man replied gruffly. He brandished in his right hand a small piece of silk. "What I propose to have you do," he said, "is to match this silk." —New York Times.

WHAT'S THE USE? "My dear," said Mr. Scadson, "these reckless expenditures of yours must cease." "To what do you refer?" asked Mrs. Scadson. "Well, for instance, that fur coat you are wearing. According to this bill it cost \$800." "Men never do appreciate what women do for them," replied Mrs. Scadson, on the verge of tears. "For a whole week I fought the temptation to buy another. I liked the one I bought \$950, and finally took this one because I wanted to save you money." —Exchange.

WHY A BUTTON? There had been a missionary sermon and collection in a certain church, and a little girl who accompanied her father to the service seemed perplexed and meditative. When she reached home she asked her mother whether the natives of Africa, of whom they had heard, wore any clothes. "No," replied the mother, "they don't." "Then," retorted the observant young lady, "what was the use of the button that father gave to the collection?"

WILL BE LOOKED AFTER. The Young Lady (going on a visit across seas, to nervous aunt—We're all right, auntie. Don't you worry about us. The voyage is soon over. Besides, I expect we shall have dear-royalty to look after us." Auntie—"That's right. Do, dear, I'm sure it's worth it, even if you do have to pay a little extra!—Sketch.

PLENTY OF COVER. "Don't you find it inconvenient sleeping out of doors all the time?" "No, ma'am," responded Optimistic Oscar, tipping his crownless hat. "I always choose a nice flower bed, and I have sheets of rain and blankets of fog and all the discomforts of a home."

Army Orders

First Lieut. Archibald L. Miller, Dental Section, Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report to Walter Reed General Hospital. Lieut. Col. James A. Ryan, First Cavalry, is relieved from further duty with the National Guard of Illinois as inspector-instructor and will report to the commanding general, Central Department, for duty. So much of paragraph 85, special orders, No. 121, May 23, 1917, War Department, as relates to First Lieut. Frederick A. Holmer, Coast Artillery Corps, detached officers' list, is amended so as to assign him to the coast defenses of Long Island Sound instead of the coast defenses of San Francisco.

Major Harley B. Ferguson, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from station and duty at New London, Conn., to take effect at such time as his services at that point can be spared by the chief of engineers, and will then proceed to Boston, Mass. take station at that place, and report to the commanding general, Northeastern Department, for duty as department engineer of that department, relieving First Lieut. L. T. Potter, Corps of Engineers, of that duty. Major James A. Woodruff, Corps of Engineers, for duty to superintend the organization of the 7th Reserve Engineers, in connection with command of that regiment when organized.

Capt. Beverly C. Dunn, Corps of Engineers, is assigned to active duty and will report to the commanding general, Central Department, at New Orleans, La., and will proceed to this city, take station, and report to Major James A. Woodruff, Corps of Engineers, for duty. Capt. Hanson B. Black, infantry, detached officers' list, now on leave for service and to fill vacancy in the signal corps. He will report to the chief signal officer of the army for duty in his office. First Lieutenant Francis H. Miles, Jr., coast artillery corps, will proceed to Wilmington, Del., and take station at that place in connection with his duties as inspector of powder and explosives.

Capt. Albert N. McClure, cavalry, detached officers' list, is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital. Capt. Benjamin Harrison, temporary duty pertaining to the purchase of public animals for the army, and will proceed at once to Kansas City, Mo., and enter on duty accordingly. The following named officers of the medical officers' reserve corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Washington, D. C., to report to the commanding general, Central Department: Capt. John Campbell, First Lieutenant Clayton C. DuBois, First Lieutenant Paul B. Coble, First Lieutenant Ephraim B. Chenoweth, First Lieutenant William H. Brown, Quartermaster Corps, will proceed to Newport News, Va., to make a report on the organization and equipment of the British remount depot at that place. So much of paragraph 81, Special Orders, No. 121, as relates to First Lieut. George W. Woodnick, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is revoked. First Lieut. Lewis A. Wittstein, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., and report to the commanding general of that armory.

The following named officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Washington, D. C., to report to the commanding general, Central Department: Capt. William H. Rhoads, Howard B. Oursler, LeRoy M. Edwards, and report to the commanding general of that armory. The following named officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Washington, D. C., to report to the commanding general, Central Department: Capt. Aubrey Lippincott (cavalry), Signal Corps; Harry N. Coates (cavalry), General Staff Corps; John Fair (cavalry), Quartermaster Corps; Alfred Haabrouck (Coast Artillery Corps), detached officers' list; Harry A. Hegeman (infantry), Quartermaster Corps; First Lieutenant George H. Nickerson, Coast Artillery Corps; Daniel N. Swan, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps; Henry W. Harms, cavalry.

Capt. Earl J. Aikison, Col. J. Engler will report to the commanding general, Central Department, for duty as examining board in the Canal Zone. First Lieut. Edward W. Galt, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report to the chief of ordnance. First Lieut. Henry C. Cryder, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, will report to the commanding officer, New York Arsenal, Governors Island, N. Y. Capt. Paul W. Jones, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed to Washington and report to the Chief of Ordnance.

First Lieut. Barton V. Hilliard, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, will report to Washington. The following named officers will report to Col. Ira A. Haynes, Coast Artillery Corps, president of the examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion: Capt. Aubrey Lippincott (cavalry), Signal Corps; Harry N. Coates (cavalry), General Staff Corps; John Fair (cavalry), Quartermaster Corps; Alfred Haabrouck (Coast Artillery Corps), detached officers' list; Harry A. Hegeman (infantry), Quartermaster Corps; First Lieutenant George H. Nickerson, Coast Artillery Corps; Daniel N. Swan, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps; Henry W. Harms, cavalry.

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Today's Calendar

WEATHER FORECAST. For the District of Columbia and Maryland—Partly overcast, with probably thunder showers tonight and Friday; continued mild temperature; moderate south and southwest winds. For Virginia—Probably showers and thunder storms tonight and Friday; slightly lower temperature in central portion tonight; moderate southerly winds.

The storm that was central Wednesday morning over Iowa is now central over Wisconsin and slowly losing intensity. During the last twenty-four hours it was attended by general showers in the Middle Atlantic States, Tennessee, the Ohio and upper Mississippi valleys, and the region of the Great Lakes. The weather was fair in practically all other regions. Moderate temperatures for the season prevail generally over the United States.

Indications are that the weather will be overcast with probably showers tonight and Friday throughout the Atlantic and east Gulf States, the upper Ohio valley, and the region of the Great Lakes. The weather was fair in practically all other regions. Moderate temperatures for the season prevail generally over the United States.

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