

The Times-Dispatch

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THE TIMES-DISPATCH and Breakfast are served together with untiring regularity in the Best Homes of Richmond. Is your morning program complete?

King's Row, New York.

THE London Financial News speculates interestingly upon what may happen to the Kaiser if Germany loses. Remembering that the Kaiser's position is not so secure as it is generally supposed to be, the prediction that he will be assassinated or die by his own hand is not so far from the mark.

There are those who predict universal republican government as a result of the war. While it is all monarchs should fall, it should not mean a return to a comfortable life in a nice town, why not a King's Row on Fifth Avenue? It would add a delicious tang to society existence, and would be a corking stunt for the rubberneck wagon and the Fifth Avenue Billboard Bus.

But perhaps New York will be too exciting for Europe's fugitive monarchs. Well, then, suppose they wish a quiet, homelike, Southern, warmly hospitable town to live in, why not, we almost blush with modesty, why not lovely Richmond?

Charity and Alms

IN Los Angeles the authorities have barred the British Salvation Army from soliciting funds because one-third of all such collections go to the support of British colonial charities. Los Angeles requires that all charity funds collected there shall be spent on the ground. Without prejudice, this appears to be a most wise provision.

Some of these days a profound student of charity will work out a plan by which all money collected by any agency whatever will go into a fund managed by a central authority to be distributed where the need appears, without regard for any separate claims of the workers. Charity ought to go through one channel, if possible. There are too many different sorts of agencies and individuals collecting money, and there is far too little interested supervision. The plan of indiscriminate mistaking is full of opportunity for downright rascality, and, in some cases, it is a notorious fact that as much as 50 per cent of all collections go into fat salaries for professional philanthropists.

Charity is good, always good. But alms-giving, money collecting, handling the funds, cannot be surrounded by too many protective measures.

Popular Histories Are Warped Mirrors

THERE will probably be disappointment of the general expectation that the end of the present European conflict will see a changed world. An altered map is inevitable, but in fundamentals, the world will remain as unaltered as it is human nature, which we see in evidence as in the time of Xerxes.

Already there are indications of how episodes in the war will be treated by national historians, particularly those of the school children. The defense and capture of Liege in the annals we have especially in mind. Thousands of good Americans, neutrals though we all are, experience a thrill as we think of the valiant resistance that Belgium offered to gigantic Germany. The little fort, low-flying big ship and came almighty near overthrowing him, say we, taking our view of things through French and British eyes.

And now come the Germans, with the solemn affirmation that the taking of Liege was the most glorious and heroic feat in the annals of Prussian arms. With a mere fragment of an army, say the Germans, our troops captured a strongly fortified position, reckless of losses, unmindful of impossibilities, the incomparable spirit of the German soldier overcame all obstacles.

The American Mobilization

THE great army of school children of the United States is being rapidly mobilized. The order and rapidity with which it is done cannot be matched even by the marvelous German army machine. All over the United States nearly a million and a half school children were in their places on the first day, ready for the work of learning to construct their lives and the industries and professions of their country. Creation and destruction, in the purpose of their mobilization.

In Richmond the school army is larger than in any previous year. The number of children enrolled in the public schools shows a creditable increase over the number in school last year at this time. Nearly every school building houses more pupils than ever before, and more are to come. It speaks well for the future of Richmond.

so little done." is the way the great soul regards every uncompleted task, and while not a little, but a great deal, has been done, much remains before the Richmond public schools can be made to reach the desired point of efficiency and service. It must be done gradually. Little by little the structure must be reared by those entrusted with the task, but right now there is one thing the whole people of Richmond can do. On the ballots prepared for the November election will be the words "For Compulsory Education" and "Against Compulsory Education." By scratching "Against Compulsory Education," the Richmond voter can give many hundreds more Richmond youths an opportunity. He can take from the streets some child and place him where he will have a chance. The regular school army has joined the colors. It is time to send out the conscripts, who are not all shirking, but do not know how to report or are not allowed by unnatural parents to report. Vote in November to send after them.

Reinforcements to Decide

THE four days of success which has accompanied the arms of the allies, while reassuring to those who believe that peace will result only from the defeat of Germany, does not necessarily preclude the continued retreat of the German armies from France. It gives rise to the hope or fear that a decisive result is imminent, but it does not assure it by any means.

The Germans, apparently, are seeking to cut their way through the French centre, with the purpose of dividing the army of the allies, and surrounding the right wing stretching south from Verdun, and it is possible that the retreat of the German right wing has been ordered for the purpose of strengthening the centre by a realignment of forces. Should the invaders succeed in this attempt and in the further attempt to break through the centre, the position of a portion of the French army would be precarious, and the strength of the centre and left wing would be materially lessened. The strength of the French centre and the meretricious advance of the British has so far prevented the accomplishment of this design, and, if held, may result in the rapid retirement of the whole German line. On the other hand, a night may see a reversal of the tide, with a resultant advance of the invaders toward Paris and the weakened army of defense.

The result hinges probably on the early arrival and the number of reinforcements. Both armies are terribly exhausted by the strain of almost continuous fighting and marching, and the army which can bring to the front the largest number of fresh troops in the shortest space of time will have a tremendous advantage.

The possibilities in this direction favor the allies. Just as the reserve strength of the allied nations is greater than that of Germany, so the reserve strength of the armies now in contact is in favor of the allies. Furthermore, a German victory in the battle now waging means merely a prolongation of the war. A decisive victory on the part of the allies, with Russia, meanwhile, hammering insistently at the back door, means the beginning of the end.

How Will the Ninth Answer?

JUST as foreign nations are beginning to realize the value of the Wilson ideal of international dealings, and are beginning to indorse them, as the London Daily News recently did, the people of the United States are called upon to express their opinion. At the polls in November they will let the world know just what they think of the foreign policies of President Wilson, recently decided by a certain element at home, and we are told, by these same elements, by all abroad. In the Ninth Congressional District of Virginia, especially, the voters are called upon to pass judgment upon those policies, for Bascom Slomp, the Republican nominee, has proclaimed that "the mistake of Wilson" is the issue, and in the Republican platform is found this plank:

The foreign policy of the State Department directed by the President and his Secretary of State, has been so weak, so vacillating and so un-American as to excite ridicule from the diplomats of the world.

The diplomats of the world may have ridiculed that foreign policy in the past, but they are too busy just now suffering from their own monumental diplomatic blunders to engage in ridicule of anybody. What about the people in the United States? What about the voters of the Ninth Congressional District? Are they so disappointed that what has befallen Europe has not befallen the United States, that they will indorse that plank and repudiate the man who is so largely responsible for peace on this hemisphere? They will answer these questions at the polls next November.

Back to the Market Basket

AS a municipal attack upon the high cost of food, New York has opened four public markets to bring producer and consumer together, without the intervention of the much-abused and little-understood middleman. These markets are to be "free," in that the sellers are not to pay for space. The purchasers must carry away with them what they buy, so that the market basket of other days will now become a more or less familiar sight on the streets of the metropolis.

Those who are not enthusiastic about the efficiency of markets as a reducer of the cost of necessities have more than a little reason for their viewpoint. In cities of any size markets are patronized practically altogether by those that live in the immediate neighborhood. Their beneficial influence, therefore, is restricted. They have been found to appeal principally to the very poor, leaving unbenefited the much larger class immediately above them, the cargo of whose pennies must be closely watched.

The need of carrying home the purchases will also keep away many housewives whose pride will not permit them to carry a basket through the streets, although their small means urge them to buy supplies at the lowest prices. It is easy enough to call this false pride, but it is not false to those who feel it. Many a self-respecting woman, who is glad to scrub her own floors, is not willing that her neighbors should learn that her necessities drive her to do her own trucking.

Christabel Pankhurst says the militants are willing to serve the nation in any way deemed most advisable. Might try shutting up. According to Russian reports, the Progressives have nothing on the Austrians when it comes to being routed. Now that college is about to open, we may expect to learn just how this cruel war can be terminated.

WAYSIDE CHATS WITH OLD VIRGINIA EDITORS

"Free the world of military fanatics and there will be no more wars," says the Houston Record-Advertiser, accompanying each communication, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write on one side of the paper, and enclose stamps if manuscript is to be returned. Paraphrase letters concerning the European war will not be published.

Adding to the Collection. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—May I add to your collection of street car imitations the man who sprays all over the seat of a car, not for a few passengers who are compelled, much against his will, to sit beside him? A MAN PASSENGER. Richmond, September 19, 1914.

Muskers. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—This is a free country and a peaceful citizen is supposed to be able to move where he will. He cannot pass by certain corners of Richmond unless he is willing to be stared out of countenance by some insulting loafer with a cigarette hanging from his lips. MISS M. B. Richmond, September 19, 1914.

Not at All. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Would it be a violation of neutrality for the government to compel the enlistment of the men who wear red feathers in their hats? Richmond, September 19, 1914.

Current Editorial Comment. It has been quite generally held that this new term of alliance presaged a long war. It is our hope that the great principles upon which the allies are struggling will be attained, that militarism is fighting its last fight, that the sacredness of treaties, the inviolability of neutral territory, the right of right to have its way against brute force, be all honored. But there is no hope that these things can be attained without the terrible sacrifice that a process of annihilation of any empire, Germany or another, would entail.—Baltimore News.

Except the Oceanic, Pacific and Minneapolis, requisitioned for the British government for war purposes, all the passenger steamers of the International Mercantile Marine Company are again in regular service. Since August 1 more than 25,000 passengers have been brought to the United States. Fifteen steamers will leave New York this month for Mediterranean ports, and this does not include the White Star Company's Celtic, which will make the second trip to the Mediterranean on September 22. A Russian steamer left New York last Monday, and the Scandinavians are in pretty much as usual.—Philadelphia Record.

Those who predict a ruined Europe after the war must remember that this depends partly upon whether or not the present struggle settles the armament question. Europe now spends over \$10,000,000,000 per annum on the war business. If part of all this can be saved it will go far in the work of restoration. Furthermore, war is a tremendous builder of energy, as France proved after 1870 and as we proved after the Civil War. Railroads and industries will go forward even faster when freed of some of the burden of the military finances. Our civilization is not to be overturned.—Columbus.

Whenever the Cabinet discusses the tariff, as he did yesterday in Louisiana, he flings a subject which less wise and daring statesmen not infrequently raise. The Republicans are hopelessly wrong, the Democrats are viciously ignorant, only the Colonel knows. This much he confides in, that his own self-depreciation which so well becomes him.

There have been three distinct periods in the Colonel's progress toward his present assurance as to the tariff problem. The first of them covers the days when he was proud to enroll his name in the cabinet. The second is the period in which a commission engages his ardent devotion.

The second period, alas! The second period was one of the most painful and perplexing, if doubt and perplexity ever have assailed the Colonel, and it is the lasting misfortune of his countrymen that this interval included the seven years five months and eighteen days of the Civil War, during which he did nothing to settle the controversy. How happy the nation might be if the days of the Colonel's ascendancy had only coincided with the days of his ascendancy on this vexatious question.—New York Sun.

As for the Democratic party, at the very moment when it is anxiously making the extraordinary concessions to labor contained in the Clayton bill, the Colonel declares that "it has done nothing whatever for labor. Coming to the tariff and trusts, the party has shown by its action in regard thereto that it is not fit to run the government," showing "not the faintest symptom of a real understanding of the needs of the people." All of which ranting and raving, the better to show those who feel that the Colonel's usual political talent has quite gone glimmering these last few months. The swing around the circle he is taking ought to show even a man of Colonel Roosevelt's power of self-deception how apart he is from the popular sentiments of the day.—New York Post.

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O Great Beyond! I am restless, I am thirsty for faraway things, My soul goes out in a longing to touch the back of the chair of the dimly remembered O Great Beyond, O the keen call of the flute! I forget, I ever forget, that I have no wings to fly, that I am bound in this spot evermore.

I am eager and wakeful, I am a stranger in a strange land, Thy breath comes to me whispering an impossible hope, Thy voice is known to my heart as its O Far-roseck, O the keen call of thy flute! I forget, I ever forget, that I know not the way, that I have not the winged hour.

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VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

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ON GUARD

ONE OF THE DAY'S BEST CARTOONS.



—From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Does the Present Titanic Struggle Mean the Downfall of Monarchy? Remaking of Europe Series

By HERBERT CAXTON

Chapter IV--BISMARCK--Part 2

The first use to which the army was put was the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein controversy with Denmark. A constitution had been adopted by Denmark which took in Schleswig. Austria was then persuaded by Prussia to make an agreement made in 1852, by which the duchy was to remain independent, although the Danish sovereign was Duke of Schleswig.

An ultimatum was presented to Denmark demanding a withdrawal from Schleswig within forty-eight hours. The demand was refused, and in 1864 war was declared. It did not take the two allies long to defeat the Danes, and the latter renounced claim to the two duchies. Bismarck opposed letting them come in as a new German state, and it was finally decided to let Austria manage Holstein, while Prussia did the same for Schleswig. He did not intend, however, that this should long remain an agreement, but to pick a quarrel with Austria, to begin, and then annex both duchies to Prussia.

When the diet took up the Austrian question of Italian Prussia told it that any state which wanted to fight Prussia must prepare to fight Prussia. When the diet resolved that it was illegal, Prussia left the confederation and declared war on Austria, but the election of members of a committee to represent the people.

Naturally, therefore, we get many intimate glimpses of the royal family on the domestic side as "Tania" who makes sportive jokes with his family and is an excellent and is even occasionally guilty of the more atrocious form of pun. Once at the Emperor's hunting lodge in East Prussia—where the Romanovs now are—Miss Topham asked the Emperor about the "poor" of a laugh, and he asked every other day if the Emperor was getting any softer.

Miss Topham's first impression of the Kaiser, however, was, however, titled through the alchemy of his little daughter's mind. One day she amused herself with the schoolboy trick of making with her mouth the "poor" of a champagne cork and the subsequent jangle of the flowing wine.

"Whoever caught you these unclad, the accompanying—what she asked in the reproving tones appropriate to an instructor of youth.

"S—s—s—s!" It was papa, she answered gleefully, repeating the offending sound with an even more perfect imitation than before. "The can do it, papa, didn't you?" she laughed, with persevering industry.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

THE BRIGHT SIDE

Handle With Care. A brittle thing is speech, so take precaution how you bend it. For any man can make a break. But mighty few can mend it. —Judge.

Safely Over It. "Yes, I have a nice little home in the suburbs." "Raise chickens, do you?" "No, I raised that stage two years ago."—Pittsburgh Post.

Free Talk. First Trooper, Indiana-Yammany discussing a new officer—Swear a bill, don't p. something? Second Trooper—It's a masterpiece, 'e is just opens 'is mouth and lets it say wot 'e likes.—Punch.

With Slight Reserve. "Bilson yonder tells me he trusts his wife implicitly and absolutely but—" "Well, I notice he carries his change and his bookbills loose in the same pocket."—Judge.

Drop It. "Do you love me, Tania, I should just like to see. Why, if yer ever gives me up I'll murder yer!" I can't say more's that, can I?"—Punch.

Legal Love Letters. "Who writes you so many letters, dear?" "A young lawyer." "And does he write nice letters?" "No, I never get 'em. He says I have beautiful eyes and is constantly alluding to what he calls the forehead eyes, oris, or visual organs."—Pittsburgh Post.

Force of Habit. "John, dear, does my petticoat show?" She murmured, when ready to go. As they should long since have been gone. John answered impatiently, "No." Then she blushed a deep pink. "But she had no petticoat on."—Judge.