SATURDAY EVENING REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S EVENTS HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE

COURSE OF THE EUROPEAN WAR

The Most Important Battle So Far and What it Means to the General Situation.

During six days a titanic struggle, upon which the final outcome of the war may rest, has been in progress along a 120-mile battle line in northern France. To comprehend the situation as a whole it is necessary to eliminate single engagements, the ebb and flow of victories and defeats, and regard the battle of the Aisne as a whole.

This battle is, indeed, the most important thus far fought in the war. Upon the outcome shall rest the fate of German arms in France. In one short week the world has seen the mightiest army ever gathered virtually routed, driven from the very gates of Paris and forced to take the defensive at a time when victory seemed certain. For more than six weeks, not counting the temporary check at Liege, the Germans swept everything before them. The seventh week saw a turn in the tide, when the allied army administered a crushing defeat to the Germans along the Marne, September 6, now the high-water mark of the invasion. From that date the French and British have been victorious.

At the beginning of the present week, the eighth of the war, the allies were found pushing the Germans far from Paris, routing the German right wing, renewing the campaign in Alsace and driving the German army away from its positions near Verdun. The Aisne was crossed by the allies, the Germans were dislodged from the hills on the north of the river and forced to take intermediate positions between the Oise and the Meuse, covering a territory roughly 100 miles long and the extent of Belgium at its narrowest. Upon this battlefield the armies are now engaged. Again having the advantage, the Germans have repeatedly pounced upon forces against the allies' left, apparently to no avail. The battle is one of strategy, of long-range fighting of many people, of long-range fighting of many people, waiting for positions. The outcome will probably not be known for several days.

Disinterested military experts the world over are of the opinion that the allies are in a favorable position for the final invaders into the Valley of the Meuse and eventually out of France, and the present battle become a victory for Germany, the situation would be virtually the same as existed three weeks ago. Another allied retreat would lead to the fortifications at Paris. The British and French have proved themselves masters in the art of retreating, while the panic which followed the flanking movement of the British demonstrated that the Germans failed in anticipating a withdrawal. The losses of the allies in their retirement from Belgium were almost minimal as compared to those sustained by the Germans while the continual harassment of the armies of von Kluck, von Buelow and von Hausen, the incessant fire of the French artillery, upon the fatigued soldiers and the awful fighting of the British and Indian troops, made frightful carnage in the German ranks upon their retreat to the present position.

Should the tide of battle turn to the allies, a complete defeat for Germany is virtually assured. The Kaiser realizes that victory is never attained for those on the defensive. France and Russia must be brought to terms before King and can be reckoned with. With the French campaign a failure, with Russian victorious in Galicia, with Great Britain master of the seas and in a position to force the French lines for at least a year, the position of Germany would be untenable. Thus the crisis in the war has been reached.

Whatever may be the contents of the dispatches passing between Washington and the American Ambassador at Berlin sufficient official information has been made public to warrant the belief that Germany would welcome the good offices of this country in bringing about peace. The moral effect of the communications made public at Washington has its reflections in London and Paris.

This week has also seen vast strides made by the Russians in Galicia. While Berlin rejoices over the success of the campaign of invasion in Eastern Prussia, the defeat of the Austrians, the concentration of Russian troops against German Silesia and the panic at Vienna can be received alone as indications that the Czar's forces are attempting the German invasion from Poland rather than from Prussia. This week has brought the troops of Russia to the very door of Germany. Cracow alone bars the way to enter the Kaiser's domain on a line to Berlin which is far easier to take than along the strongly fortified southern route.

Servia, however, has lost ground during the last six days. Its German foe, Semlin, from which the Austrians bombarded Belgrade, later taken by the Serbs, has been evacuated. Against Bosnia the Serbians are now marching with the Montenegrin troops. For four days they have been victorious.

In the Far East the theatre of war presents a drama of remarkable heroism—a mere handful of men entrenched in defending the city of Tsingtau, in the German Province of Kiao-Chau, by the Japanese fleet and land forces at bay. The developments of the week have been of little importance, so far as can be ascertained.

The most important diplomatic feature of the week has been the failure of Germany to induce Italy to remain in the Triple Alliance. Italy has mobilized her army, the reserve force has been called to join the colors on September 20 and the participation of the country in the war with the Triple Entente demanded by popular sentiment, will probably take place during the present month.

In short, an unbiased solution of the events of the past week would indicate that Germany is in a perilous position, that she must administer a quick defeat to the allies or be [illegible] and that, encompassed by foes, supported by Austria, she faces the crisis of her life. The mighty army has proved to be fallible, the spirits of the allies have been raised and the Kaiser, instead of riding to victory in Paris, finds his own throne in danger.

HOME RULE AND THE WAR

In England the [illegible] week has illustrated the [illegible] bility of the Constitution. The leaders of the parties in Parliament talked of making an agreement whereby the present Government should be [illegible] the end of the war.

There was not such harmony [illegible] when on Tuesday Premier Asquith asked for suspending the operation of the Home Rule bill for one year [illegible] the House of Commons. Bonar Law, leader of the Unionists, made a speech in which he charged the Government with breach of faith in taking advantage of the loyal desire of Unionists not to create trouble in the present national crisis, and at its conclusion led the members of his party out of the chamber. The Suspension bill in connection with the Home Rule bill passed the House of Commons that evening, and the House of Lords agreed to the Suspension bill on Wednesday. The Home Rule bill was signed by King George yesterday.

John Redmond, the Irish leader, issued a manifesto Wednesday evening in which he called on all Irishmen to bear their share in the war in which the empire is engaged. "The democracy of Great Britain have kept faith with Ireland and it is now the duty of honor for Ireland to keep faith with them," he said.

The Women's Tax Resistance League, composed mainly of suffragettes, whose [illegible] Wednesday. The members are expected to pay taxes this year on account of the war.

COURTING AMERICA'S FAVOR

The favor of the United States, its Government and its people continues to be courted by the warring nations of Europe.

On Wednesday formal notice was given to the world by President Wilson that the United States at this time cannot pass judgment upon or take any part in controversies between the warring European nations over alleged violations of the rules of civilized warfare and humanity. He said that settlement of these questions would have to wait until the end of the war which he prayed might be very soon. The President announced that he had invited the American Government first in an address to the countries in which to join King Albert of Belgium to protest against alleged atrocities committed by the German army. Later in the day he sent a cablegram containing similar expressions to Emperor William, replying to the latter's recent protest that the allies were using dum-dum bullets.

A resume of the findings of the Belgian commission of inquiry submitted by the King of the Belgians to investigate the alleged atrocities committed by German troops was made public by the Belgian Legation at Washington Wednesday after the report had been presented to President Wilson.

SECOND-THOUGHT TREATIES

Tuesday was the occasion of a most impressive ceremony in behalf of peace. Treaties between the United States and four other nations, Great Britain, France, Spain and China, were signed simultaneously at the State Department by Secretary Bryan and representatives of the foreign countries named. They have [illegible] the plan for joint investigation [illegible] in the fact that they provide that [illegible] which cannot be settled by diplomacy shall be referred to a permanent commission for investigation and report. [illegible] shall institute from the time of the exchange of notes [illegible] the attribution of a year.

The chief officers of ambassadors and envoys [illegible] witnessed the signing of the treaties were given a luncheon at the Pan-American Union at which Secretary Bryan [illegible] the following toast in the [illegible] arrangement:

	Neutrality song
France	"Marseillaise" [illegible] radiches
	Alaskan respect
	English marching chorus
Russia	Russian national hymn
Italy	Italian [illegible]
Japan	Japanese [illegible]
China	Chinese tea

[illegible] the Secretary had [illegible] Diplomacy is the art of [illegible] At the end of the menu card was written, "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and on the back of the title was "Nothing is final between friends." The last quotation was the answer which Secretary Bryan gave to Viscount Chinda, the Japanese ambassador, last year when the latter inquired if a certain notice in the Japan and controversy was the last word.

[illegible] second-thought treaties [illegible] Secretary Bryan also has [illegible] made with Central and South American and Far Eastern nations, Germany, Russia, Japan, Turkey and three others indicated their willingness to the principle involved in the treaties and the American Department of State expects soon to negotiate treaties to similar conditions.

WAR TAXES AND PORK

Some time Congress during the week had to do battle with the proposed war tax and the senate filibuster against the rivers and harbors bill. The war tax measure which was passed upon by the majority of the Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee of the House last week was [illegible] amendments until the [illegible] President Wilson who was then at his summer home in Cornish, N. H. Much opposition on the part of the Democrats of House and Senate as well as of the Republicans had arisen over the proposition for a 2 per cent [illegible] of House [illegible] the freight tax [illegible] and accepted terms which had been agreed upon by Speaker Clark, Majority Leader Kitchin, Chairman Hull of the Ways and Means Committee, Senator Simmons, chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, and President Wilson. The Democrats fell the loss of revenue the tax would cause in several ways, chiefly by taxing the rich and in a way that would not hamper business. The new bill as finally passed by the House and Senate imposes a special tax along the lines of the Spanish-American war tax on bonds, certificates, shares of stock, bills of sale, drafts, checks, mortgages, telegrams and the like. The total estimated revenue from these sources would be $100,000,000.

With party differences smoothed over, Administration leaders yesterday were determined to push the bill to a final conclusion in the House. On the Senate side, however, the bill is expected to be delayed because of the opposition from the Republicans. They plan to attack the measure on the ground that Democratic revision of the tariff is responsible for the large falling off of the revenues.

The pending rivers and harbors bill, which is a large part of the fire of the Republicans, and they also will battle against expenditures this year in the erection of public buildings. It will be shown also that a carving of $20,000,000 could be made in the anticipated appropriations should the State Department abandon its plan to pay Colombia $25,000,000 as a balm to her wounded pride for the loss of Panama and $3,000,000 to Nicaragua. Great route and other naval privileges in those waters.

A "conference" of all House Republicans was called for last evening to form a united front in opposing what they call a "war tax in time of peace."

When the rivers and harbors bill came up in the Senate Thursday the filibuster was continued. Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, made his fourth day's speech against the measure, and the Democrats attempted to compel him to continue his remarks without further interruption from his colleagues, who were thus allowing him to rest. They resurrected a precedent established by ex-Vice President Morton during a Democratic filibuster against the "Force" bill. On Friday the question pending was whether the Senate should [illegible] that a quorum cannot [illegible] another while [illegible] a speech, except by unanimous consent.

A serious attempt to bring to an end the Republican filibuster by means of a compromise was begun yesterday. A lump sum appropriation amounting to $[illegible] to be expended largely at the discretion of the Secretary of War in constructing and making river and harbor improvements, was the suggestion.

UNCLE SAM AND MEXICO

The subject of American occupation of Vera Cruz has had, in the last few weeks, considerable prominence in the editorial columns of the press, and the events of this week seem to have answered the questions most frequently asked. On Tuesday it was announced in Washington that the troops would be soon withdrawn and the city and port restored to the Mexican Government. The decision was cabled immediately to Consul John R. Silliman, at Mexico City, who delivered the message to General Carranza. The people were celebrating Mexico's Independence Day, and the news was received by them with enthusiastic demonstrations. Rafael Cuevas y Garcia, the official orator of the day, referred to the United States and President Wilson in terms of the highest praise. "I invite you," he said, "to give vivas for Professor Woodrow Wilson, President of North America." The invitation was quickly and loudly accepted. Garcia made slighting references to European influence in Mexico.

On the next day Sir Lionel Carden, formerly British Minister to Mexico and recently appointed Minister to Brazil, was quoted as saying that "it is a disgrace shame that the United States has seen fit to abandon the decent people of Mexico when they most need help." His alleged statement was a very severe criticism of President Wilson's action, he had previously, while in Mexico City, criticized the Mexican policy of the United States in the strongest language; yet it was through President Wilson's influence that later he was not handed his passports by General Carranza, who believed that the Englishman was largely responsible for Huerta's dogged resistance to diplomatic pressure. The British Ambassador at Washington, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, expressed to Secretary Bryan the keenest regret for the latest Carden incident, and characterized the statements attributed to the former Minister to Mexico as "unauthoritative." Spring-Rice has made a report on the matter to the London Foreign Office. The American Government, it was said Thursday, has decided to ignore the alleged indiscretion. Several newspapers declare that if Great Britain wishes to satisfy our people it should put Sir Lionel out of the business of specialized diplomacy, and they assert that he did not represent the British Government in Mexico, but Lord Cowdray and the Pearson oil interests.

The news of our decision to withdraw from Vera Cruz was received with great favor in South American countries, according to dispatches.

On Thursday Secretary of War Garrison ordered transports south to bring the American troops back to the United States. President Wilson had expected to remove the troops before October 1, but General Funston suggested that October 20 would be a more suitable date on account of the large number of refugees in Vera Cruz. In some quarters it is asserted that there is yet no adequate assurance of protection of legitimate European interests in Mexico, and that we should not be in a hurry to leave.

The so-called seizure of the National Railways system by the Constitutionalists took place early in the week. That there had been a confiscation was denied later with the statement that new officials had been substituted for the Clentificos in charge. The Mexican Government owns about 57 per cent. of the controlling interest in the National Railways, a corporation chartered by the Mexican Congress. With its majority interest the Government has the right to remove the directors and officials of the company and to dictate its policy.

The information that General Carranza would not assume office as Provisional President of Mexico came simultaneously with the announcement of the early evacuation of Vera Cruz. It is his understood purpose to turn over the executive power in Mexico to the Provisional President to be named at the Constitutionalist Convention of military leaders to be held on October 1. This Carranza is doing so that he may be a candidate at the subsequent election.

Early in October, it was said Thursday, the American Government will informally asked to extend recognition to the new Government then in executive control in Mexico.

TOWARD PEACE IN COLORADO

The end of one war, fortunately seems to be in sight. That is the labor war in Colorado. On Tuesday President Wilson received a letter from the officers of the United Mine Workers of America, accepting the President's plan for an adjustment of the differences between the mine owners and the workers, such acceptance being subject to the approval of the miners themselves. A convention of the miners was held the following day at Trinidad and the letter of the officials was formally ratified.

The President submitted his plan to the parties concerned on September 8. The basis of agreement offered by the President includes the establishment of a three-year truce, subject to the enforcement of the mining and labor laws of Colorado; the return to work of miners who have not been convicted of law violations, the prohibition of intimidation of non-union men, the publication of the current scale of wages and rules and the appointment of a Grievance Committee by the employes. The agreement provides that in cases where the officers of the company or the Grievance Committee cannot settle differences, a commission of three men named by the President shall step in and act as the final referee of all disputes.

That the request of representatives of the Colorado coal operators for a conference with President Wilson next Wednesday had been granted was made known yesterday.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Optimism of the most unmistakable kind was this week injected into the financial situation of the world. The European war, of course, naturally continues more or less of a disturber of the general business equilibrium of this country and the world at large, yet the dark clouds of financial and commercial depression are slowly but surely being pushed aside, and there has come in their stead a brightening on the horizon which forecasts an early return to normality everywhere.

Among the more important events of the week were the floating of a $100,000,000 loan of the city of New York with which to pay off the city's obligations maturing abroad; the shipment of $5,000,000 in gold by J. P. Morgan & Co. to Ottawa to help to the same purpose; a fall in foreign exchange rates being the first general decline since the unprecedented high rates which have been prevalent since the outbreak of hostilities in Europe; the application of the Eastern railroads to the Interstate Commerce Commission to reopen the 5 per cent. freight rate case, and the agreement to a conference between the Governors of nine Southern cotton States in Washington on next Monday to discuss a plan to take this year's cotton crop off the market and thus save it from low price destruction.

The plan for the buying up of all Southern cotton is that the nine States involved shall issue $250,000,000 5 per cent. bonds and buy and store 5,000,000 bales of cotton, the purchase price to be 10 cents a pound. The plan also includes the cutting down of next year's cotton acreage 50 per cent. By another plan, introduced in the "buy-a-bale-of-cotton" movement, a large quantity of cotton has already been disposed of at 10 cents a pound.

The reports of the foreign trade of the United States for the month of August, made public during the week, compared unfavorably with the same month of the previous year, but this is to be expected in view of the European war. The merchandise trade decreased in imports, and fell off very heavily in imports, with the result of an excess of imports of $19,[illegible], comparing with an excess of merchandise exports in the same month of the previous year of $[illegible]. The value of exports was less than in any other month for five years. The export of gold during the month was $18,125,617 as against $[illegible] in August, 1913.

Among the annual reports of railroads issued during the week were those of the Reading Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railway and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. The St. Paul earned 6.3 per cent. on $116,555,600 common stock, as compared with 5.62 per cent. on $110,746,200 stock in 1913, while the Reading Company earned 12.17 per cent. on $70,000,000 common stock, against 17.57 in the previous year. The gross and net earnings of all fell below those of last year, while operating expenses generally increased.

The Stars and Stripes were hoisted to the masthead of one of the steamers of the United Fruit Company, and the company plans to place all of its own 25 vessels under American registry, in addition to 37 other vessels which the company controls. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company reported one of the largest realty loans in years, the amount being $1,200,000, while in Philadelphia a loan of $[illegible] on a piece of realty was made by the Girard Trust Company. Philadelphia grain men will apply for a charter for a new export company to engage in exporting wheat and wheat flour.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and the New England Navigation Company filed their joint answer to the Government's suit under the Sherman anti-trust law, denying that the law had been violated. The filing of the answer was largely formal, as the suit, by agreement with the Attorney General, is to be settled out of court by dissolution of the New Haven.

A better feeling in the Philadelphia money market was shown during the week and out-of-town banks made inquiries of their city correspondents for good name commercial paper, thus showing that the better feeling has penetrated to the country institutions and that they have decided to let go of some of their surplus funds. There was no change in rates, however. The rates for call and time money in this city are 6 per cent., the highest legal rate in Pennsylvania, and commercial paper is quoted 7 to 7½ per cent. The rate for commercial paper in New York is 7 and 8 per cent., but paper has been finding a sale in New York as low as 7 per cent.

POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA

The prospect of general fusion against Penrose furnished the main topic of political speculation in the week just ending, which has been marked by events of considerable import. Gubernatorial and senatorial nominees continued their up-State campaigns and made speeches in numerous towns and cities.

Figures obtainable for the second registration day on Tuesday indicate that the Republicans have held their lead in both city and State. The enrollment for the second day in the city is given as 82,078, making a total for both days of approximately 180,000. Of this number the Republicans claim 125,000, the Democrats 12,000, the Washington party 800 and about 35,000 are non-partisan.

In the State the Republicans also hold the lead, but the proportion is not as large as in the city, due probably to the lack of the same effort made here. It is claimed, however, that the Republican State figures are larger than for the first two registration days of 1912.

The acceptance by the Progressive State Committee of the resignation of Dean William Draper Lewis, the Washington party nominee for Governor, and the ratification of Vance C. McCormick, Democratic nominee, as the Progressive gubernatorial candidate, gave added impetus to the fusion movement.

Charges of a "deal" behind the withdrawal of Dean Lewis were made by United States Senator Boies Penrose, who declared that the Dean is to be made Attorney General if McCormick wins. That the withdrawal has not met with universal sanction in the party was indicated by the action of Richard R. Quay, son of the late M. S. Quay, in branding E. A. Van Valkenburg and William Flinn as foes to the Progressive cause. William F. Deakyne, of this city, and other noted Washington party men followed the lead of Quay and indicated the beginning of a stampede from the party. Fred E. Lewis, Progressive Congressman-at-Large and Washington party candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, predicted that there would be general fusion against Penrose.

Gifford Pinchot, the Washington party nominee for United States Senator, in one of his speeches of the week, indicated that he would withdraw if he believed Palmer had a chance to win.

In the Democratic ranks the Federal Administration took its first active step in the State fight, Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson delivering a speech at the meeting of the State Federation of Democratic Clubs at Scranton.

Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, the Republican nominee for Governor, met the offer of support by the North American if he would declare against Penrose by refusing to be a party to any "deal." In so doing he called attention to the platform on which he is making his campaign.

The action of the Anti-Saloon League in indorsing McCormick and Pinchot came as a surprise, as it is said Mr. Palmer had been slated for indorsement. Charges have been made by independent temperance men since that the convention of the league was "padded" to favor McCormick and Pinchot. During the week the Brumbaugh supporters gave out copies of an address in which he aligned himself definitely in favor of local option.

"AS GOES MAINE"

The election held in Maine is significant of three things: the decrease in the Progressive vote, the corresponding increase of the Republican vote and the fact that the State, which is considered a political barometer for the whole country, went Democratic by an increased plurality over that obtained by Mr. Wilson in 1912.

The Republicans gained 31,541 and the Progressives lost 30,461.

Haines, the Republican candidate for Governor, received 57,642, as compared with 26,121 votes cast for Taft in 1912; while Gardiner, the Progressive candidate, received only 17,448, as compared with 47,904 votes cast for Roosevelt in 1912.

Political Campaigns in Other States

The campaign in New York State has reached the mildly excited stage, due principally to the indorsement by Mayor Mitchel of John A. Hennessy's candidacy for Governor on the independent ticket, on which Franklin D. Roosevelt is running for United States Senator.

Progressives were greatly exercised over the possibility of William Sulzer's obtaining the nomination for Governor on their ticket, and many are reported as having threatened to bolt in case of the ex-Governor's success.

Newspaper straw votes seem to indicate the success of Glynn and Whitman at the primaries.

Ambassador Gerard has sent word from Berlin that he is willing to run for United States Senator on the Democratic ticket provided that he can remain at his post so long as the situation demands it.

William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, visited President Wilson and discussed the New York situation. It is announced that the President will remain neutral in the fight between Tammany and its antagonists. McCombs is said to favor Glynn and Gerard.

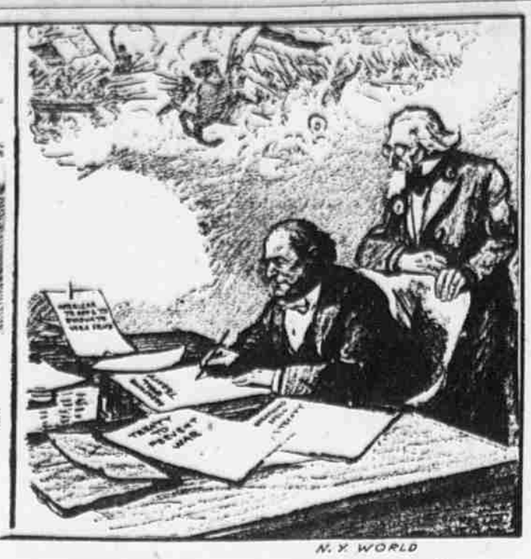
In the Maryland primaries, held last Tuesday, United States Senator John Walter Smith was renominated by the Democrats. The Republicans had no primary contests and their candidates will be certified by the Boards of Election Supervisors.

Democrats of Connecticut met in State convention in Hartford and indorsed the Administration's policies. Governor Baldwin was selected for United States Senator.

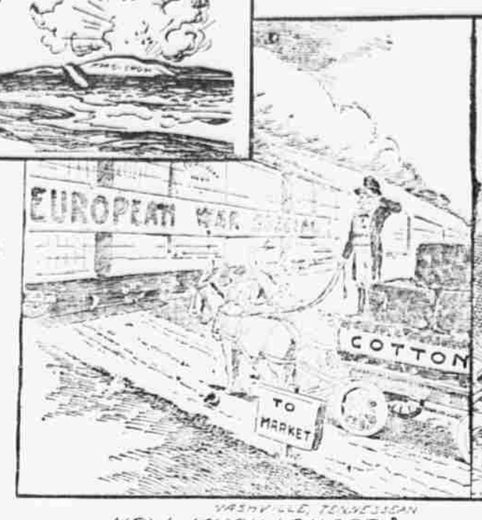
Arkansas went Democratic by the usual majority, Governor Hays being re-elected by 89,000.

THE SUN, NEW YORK
THE RISING SON, OR WESTERN CIVILIZATION

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE
THE GUNMAKERS' PATRIOTISM



N. Y. WORLD
WHICH IS THE BETTER WAY?



NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN
HOW MUCH LONGER?

WASHINGTON EVENING STAR
A WAR VICTIM

STRIKING ASPECTS OF THE NEWS AS BROUGHT INTO RELIEF BY THE CARTOONISTS

IN PHILADELPHIA

A committee of local business men was named to go after the South American trade. Dudley Bartlett, chief of the Foreign Trade Department of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, declared that Canada was a fertile field for American goods.

Dr. William C. Jacobs was mentioned Monday as the successor to Dr. Martin Governor. Mr. Jacobs is now acting Su- G. Brumbaugh should the latter be elected perintendent of Schools.

Monday night the Franklin Institute School of Mechanical Arts started its 51st year.

Tuesday Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, named Alba B. Johnson, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, as a member of a committee of business men to co-operate with existing bodies in seeking trade with South America.

Business men from all parts of the city attended the meeting called by Transit Director A. Merritt Taylor to protest against further delay in getting improved transit facilities for Philadelphia.

Appeals from the South to Philadelphia for financial aid in handling the cotton crop were made Wednesday. On the same day the Philadelphia Rotary Club started the "Made in America" movement, and urged a study of trade conditions in South America.

Councils made possible a start on the sewer work preliminary to the subway on Thursday by appropriating $500,000 from the $11,700,000 loan for this purpose. Drastic cuts were made in other appropriations to secure this and the total of the loan was reduced $400,000. The Art Museum project may be crippled as the result of a $200,000 cut made in the appropriation for it.

Mayor Blankenburg criticised Councilmanic efforts to hinder him, denounced dual office holding and summed up plans for South Philadelphia developments in his annual message to Councils.

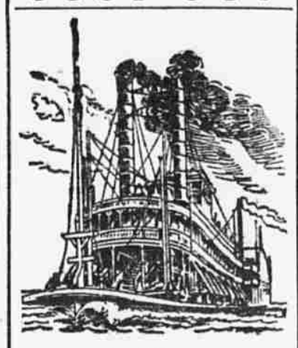
A port boom began with the sailing of two vessels with full cargoes of grain, another with oil and a fourth with coal. The price of citric acid dropped 40 per cent., breaking the "corner" that had been started in it. Orders for large quantities of blankets, saddles and bridles for the armies in Europe were received by local firms.

Study of the plans for the sedimentation basin at the Torresdale filter plant indicated that the cut of $100,000 in the municipal loan appropriation for this work will not cripple the project.

A city-wide war on rats was called for by Doctor Harte, Director of the Health Department.

The liner Ancona sailed with a large number of reservists for the Italian army.

JUST OUT



A New Novel by George W. Cable

Author of "Old Creole Days," "The Cavalier," etc.

GIDEON'S BAND

A TALE OF THE MISSISSIPPI

$1.35 Net, Postage Extra

William Dean Howells,

in speaking of Mr. Cable's earlier work in "Heroines of Fiction," says:

"For a certain blend of romance and reality which does no wrong to either component property, I do not know its like in American fiction, and I feel that this is saying far too little. I might say in all fiction, and not accuse myself of extravagance."

The New York Tribune:

"There are few living American writers who can produce for us more perfectly than Mr. Cable does, in his best moments, the speech, the manners, the whole social atmosphere of a remote time and a peculiar people. A delicious flavor of humor penetrates his stories, and finally portions are handled with rare strength."

The Edinburgh Review:

"Cable possesses the vein of poetry and imaginative feeling that enables him to conjure up a picture so laden with the fragrance of the past as to communicate his meaning palpably to the senses."

Charles F. Richardson,

in "American Literature," says:

"A keen observer and a fearless painter—for fearlessness is needed if one would faithfully depict the life of a sensitive folk—Cable is also a fine artist in his touch and at the same time a wholesome moralist."

Charles Scribner's Sons
Fifth Avenue at 48th St., New York

IT'S ABSOLUTELY CORRECT TO DINE
Before Theater, After Theater,
In Fact, Anytime, at the
Hotel Adelphia
CUISINE SERVICE AND ENVIRONMENT
meet with the ideas of the most fastidious
CHESTNUT STREET AT 13TH

Carpets and Rugs Bornot-Cleaned

are freed from every particle of dust, dirt and germs; grease spots are absolutely removed. Bornot dry-cleaning does not injure goods nor colors. The results are perfect.

If your carpets and rugs are faded, we can dye them for you—and in every case we guarantee satisfaction.

The Bornot-Cleaning Service includes draperies, furniture, upholstery, etc., as well as domestic rugs and carpets and finest grades of Orientals.

A. F. Bornot Bro. Co.

French Scourers and Dyers
13th St. and Fairmount Ave.
Poplar 668. Race 2587.

1535 Chestnut St.
Broad and Tasker Sts.
Washington, D. C.
1224 F St

1714 North Broad St.
12th and Walnut Sts.
Wilmington, Del.
716 Market St.