

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

THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON

Happenings in the National Capital of Legislative, Political and Diplomatic Interest.

The Mexican situation assumed a radically new phase this week by reason of the "convention of generals" at which the adherents of Villa and Carranza thrashed out their differences in debate instead of resorting to the sword. The following definite facts have appeared: General Carranza has resigned, and his successor as Provisional President will be named on October 23. Villa has won his point that the representatives of Zapata be admitted to the conference and the inclusion of them to attend the convention has been renewed. According to the present outlook, the threatened bloodshed between the various Mexican factions has been averted, and the Administration is now optimistic over the prospect of a peaceful settlement. It is generally believed in Washington that the elimination of Carranza from the situation will strengthen the Constitutional party greatly, since he has never been regarded as a strong man. It is probable that Carranza's resignation as Provisional President will be promptly followed by the announcement of his candidacy for the presidency at the coming election, but it is not believed he has any real chance of being elected. President Wilson signed the Clayton anti-trust measure Thursday, thus placing upon the statute books the omnibus bill which carries practically the whole of the comprehensive program of trust legislation to which the Democratic party had pledged itself. The President addressed a letter to Governor Martin H. Glynn, of New York, inquiring the Governor's administration, and expressing the hope that it would be re-elected. This action places the Administration squarely behind the organization elements in New York State which had been opposed by the independent Democracy, headed by Mayor Mitchell, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, Dudley Field Malone and others. It was also announced that the President will, in the near future, address a letter to Representative Underwood reviewing the achievements of the Senate in the past year, and calling upon the nation to give it its vote of approval. The Jones bill granting a larger measure of local self-government to the Philippine Islands passed the House of Representatives on a strictly party vote. The Alaska coal land leasing bill, the passage of which was deemed imperative

ing held in Washington yesterday, decided to issue a call for the payment of the first installment of member banks to the central stock of the 12 regional reserve banks, payable on November 1. This first payment will be one-sixth of the subscription of the banks. It is expected that the banks will be in actual operation by November 15. The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia opened temporary offices in the Lafayette Building yesterday.

The Department of Commerce issued preliminary figures showing that the balance of trade is again growing in our favor. Exports exceeded imports by \$2,842,331 in September, as against an excess of imports in August amounting to \$1,903,986. For the nine months to September 30 the excess of exports over imports was \$7,972,204, compared with \$48,007,987 in 1913. The imports in September were \$139,204,267, compared with \$171,084,843 last year; nine months' imports \$1,490,565,630, compared with \$1,537,635,971 in 1913. September exports \$156,158,700, against \$153,030,880 in the same month of last year; nine months' exports \$1,467,038,446, against \$1,735,622,158 in 1913.

VARIOUS TOPICS

The Jones Philippine bill, which has been under consideration in the House of Representatives for some time, has attracted little attention in the newspapers. Few people know what Mr. Jones and his friends propose doing in the Philippines, and they have doubted so often on their own tracks that they hardly know themselves what they are trying to do. But one thing is clear, and that is that they are bent upon upsetting the established order under which the people of the islands have made such encouraging social and economic progress. One of the leading features of the bill is the substitution of an elected Senate for the appointive Philippine commission as the upper branch of the insular Legislature. But what would be the practical advantage of such a change? The elective lower house has made a great deal of trouble recently for the Governor General by careless and factious legislation, and the commission has had to undo the lower body's many blunders of commission and omission. Why destroy the value of the present Senate by a change in government by making both branches elective and both considerably more irresponsible than at present?—New York Tribune.

The Philippine bill looked to pass the House at Washington today extends to the natives of the islands an increasing share in their government and a Democratic pledge of independence "as soon as a stable government can be established." This event is accompanied



AN ATTACK ON UNCLE SAM—From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

FORECASTS OF FALL ELECTIONS

Political Issues and Prospects in the Nation as Viewed From Many Different Angles.

Taking the country as a whole, what are the chances of the Progressives in the senatorial contests this fall? In 21 of the 32 States holding elections, they have, according to the latest tabulation, candidates, while seven of the remaining 11 are Southern States in which not even the Republicans have thought it worth while to name men. The outlook cannot be called bright in any quarter. Although the Pennsylvania Progressives are maintaining that a vote for Palmer is a vote for Penrose, and those of Illinois that a vote for Sherman is a vote for Sullivan, the Independents in these States will be well advised to vote for the old party opponents of the two bosses. They inevitably have the best chance of winning. In California, Francis J. Heney has a strong following, but he can scarcely do more than to split the old Republican vote as to elect the Democratic nominee, ex-Mayor Phelan, of San Francisco. In a dozen other States, as Colorado, Iowa, Indiana and Connecticut, the Progressive candidates look upon merely as a stepping-stone to the Democratic hopes of success, or as absolutely guaranteeing it. In Utah, the Democratic-Progressive fusion candidate, J. H. Moore, is a Democrat. Progressives are undoubtedly proud of the fact that in so many States they have been able to bring their party into the field, but it is altogether improbable that the Democratic party will be altered by the choice of Progressive Senators.—New York Evening Post.

If Roger Sullivan succeeds in being elected United States Senator from Illinois, it will be a success achieved in the face of a resolute rebellion in his own party against the better indicators of a great majority of progressive Democrats the country over. Seldom has a regular party candidate faced so strong a hostile demonstration among his own partisans.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The argument has been advanced that the best interests of the country demand the re-election of a Congress in which there is sympathy with President Wilson more than it demands the election of a Congress avowedly hostile to the public welfare. To this the Hartford Courant replies: "Instead of being sound and disinterested public advice to say that the next Congress should be elected, saying no office, voters should be asked to consider whether it is good for the country or not, is nothing more than a personal plea. It does not rise even to the dignity of a straightforward partisan plea."

There need be no doubt about what has overthrown the old one-party plan in the Democratic platform. It is not a platform, but a demand for a change in the government, and the Woodrow Wilson candidacy for 1916 is responsible for its timely ending.—New York Evening Mail.

"By comparison Mr. Cleveland looks like a hopeless amateur." The Washington Star tosses this remark off airily, as a sort of incident to a discussion of Mr. Wilson's command of the political situation. It may be that, in a matter so universally conceded as not to be worth elaborating.

The honorable aspiration to be chosen Governor of Massachusetts lies between two men, and no more. It lies between David I. Walsh, who holds that office now and who is named again by the Democratic party, and Samuel W. McCall, the Republican nominee. . . . The only man whose candidacy seriously affects the two who alone really contest for the leadership is Mr. Worcester. . . . This is the case with the Republican voters of Massachusetts and with those progressives who cannot stomach this issue.—Boston Herald.

Pennsylvania Politics

In a statement issued by Rolland S. Morris, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, it was pointed out that the minds of Progressive workers by giving detailed proof that the anti-Penrose registration in Philadelphia has reached the highest stage in the history of the movement for clean politics in Pennsylvania. Mr. Morris pointed out that 39,660 voters have registered against Penrose, whereas in Philadelphia there has never been an indicated strength in the primary or on the books of more than 20,000. Mr. Morris also pointed out that the increase in registration over 1913 was in the independent stronghold of the city.

ON MATTERS OF BUSINESS

Editorial Comment, Critical and Suggestive, on Various Phases of the Pocketbook Question.

It is about time political parties stopped hounding the people. They all pass resolutions favoring economy and retrenchment, and yet they keep on increasing the appropriations. We don't think that politics has much to do with it. For all kinds of politics do the same thing. It is a distorted human nature that does the delimiting. It is so easy to spend somebody else's money. One can always find reasons for it. There are some legislators who would vote to spend \$100,000 to extract submersible from cucumbers if some garrulous fellow would set up the cigars. They are dead easy, and such means should never be trusted with the people's money. We believe it would be a good rule in electing a member of the Legislature, State or national, and City Council, too, to select the most stubborn man.—Ohio State Journal.

W. D. Boyce advises American manufacturers "to do business everlastingly on the square." He says South Americans are not used to such treatment, but they will like it once they find it genuine, and it is vitally necessary to establish confidence in our honesty and friendliness. . . . Some of this information is essential to the proper valuation of merchandise for the fixing of the duty. It is valuable, however, to the business man of houses that are able to buy abroad cheaper than others.—New York Evening Mail.

One of the objectionable paragraphs of the tariff bill that survived criticism has lain dormant, but is now salvaged into life by the announced enforcement of an executive order. The Bureau of the Department of Commerce is to be aided with the trade secrets of important and treasury agents are to be permitted and empowered to stir their curiosity with all manner of details as to the bargaining by which American dealers get advantageous prices in foreign markets. . . . Some of this information is essential to the proper valuation of merchandise for the fixing of the duty. It is valuable, however, to the business man of houses that are able to buy abroad cheaper than others.—New York Evening Mail.

The one market that is always open to Americans is the home market. No other organization has to be created to take advantage of it. No special credit arrangements, no financial help, no new forms of transportation need be established. All producers have to do is ascertain the demand, come forward with the supply and let the buying public know they are ready.—New York Sun.

Uncle Sam's unique daily newspaper, the Daily Consular and Trade Reports, was never more abnormally interesting than at the present time. It is a day-by-day guide to opportunity in the field of foreign commerce; and the careful study of its contents ought to be of great assistance to every manufacturer or exporter with thoughts of entering the foreign field.

Probably economic conditions will never be so highly improved that men and women will not find it better to provide for the future as well as for the present and to put away something for a rainy day, just as our forefathers and foremothers have found it necessary to do in past ages. All that parents and friends can do to hold up the arms and encourage the efforts of the young is that the most liberal philanthropy of government itself can do will always be something less than is required to keep an improvident and extravagant person prosperous and content. The rest must



A SHORT LIFE AND A MERRY ONE—From the New York World.

IN PHILADELPHIA

Educational circles were interested in two important announcements; one by Doctor Jacobs, Acting Superintendent of Schools, that 17,000 pupils are on half time; the other that a school for girls similar to Girard College will be founded. The money for this school has been provided in the will of the late Robert N. Carson, who died in 1907. Litigation over the will has just ended.

Mayor Blankenburg made a request to Councils that ordinances be prepared so that there will be no delay in getting results from the \$1,300,000 municipal loan if it is passed by the people. The Mayor's desire for haste is to provide employment for the poor. In advising Councils to get the money, City Solicitor Ryan pointed out that a short cut might result in tying up the loan by court action.

Many Philadelphia women attended the convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs at Pittsburgh. An encouraging report was made by the Board of Revision of Taxes, showing the value of the city's taxable property to have increased \$52,000,000. This will give the city an increased borrowing capacity of \$5,500,000.

Argentina's new \$7,000,000 dreadnought, the Moreno, sailed from the New York Shipbuilding Company's yards at Camden for the trial trip and gun test. The Remedial Loan Company, patterned after the Russell Sage Foundation of New York, opened offices this week and will operate along semi-philanthropic lines.

All pedestrians are interested in the ordinance introduced in Councils providing for the slowing down of autolists to 10 miles of Warsaw, the objective, but

Advantage is an appreciable degree, but the Allies appear to have made brilliant stroke in extending their lines to the Channel, thus cutting off the German attempt to flank their left wing. The fall of Antwerp released a large force of German troops and these forces immediately advanced west and southward toward the coast. Bruges was occupied and the march to Ostend was resumed. This German advance menaced not only the Belgian and French coasts, but England as well, as it was believed the seaports would form valuable bases for an invasion of Britain. Belgian and British troops, united with a French force, captured Ypres and fought their way to the coast, apparently blocking any flanking move. Violent fighting was resumed along the Meuse, and the French invaded Aisne and Lor-

In East Prussia the Russians succeeded in pushing across the frontier and capturing posts near Lyck. They also reported occupation of that city, which was denied in a Berlin statement. The Germans again crossed into Poland and, in several days' severe fighting at Wirballen, in the Suwalki province, forced the Czar's troops to retreat southward. The Russian offensive against Galicia and Cracow has turned into a defense of home territory. A week of movements in Russian armies, veiled in secrecy through strict censorship, brought the Czar's main force into Poland to face the Combined Austro-German invasion of that country. The invading force, consisting of four armies, has moved on a 200-mile battle front, extending from Lodz to Przemysl.

In the North the advance came within 10 miles of Warsaw, the objective, but

Fort Prosperity

Cotton Grain

Another Siege

Muddled Mexico

Out-going Presidents Keep to the Right

Exit



BOSTON DEFEATS THE ATHLETICS FOR WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP—From the New York Tribune.

NEUTRAL? NOT MUCH

owing to the nature of the situation now existing in Alaska, passed the Senate and is now in conference preliminary to its final passage. The shutting off of Alaska's usual coal supply from British Columbia, this having been diverted to Great Britain, would bring great suffering and privation to Alaska if she were not permitted to mine her own coal. J. Herriot Moran visited Washington this week on business regarding the possible purchase or lease by the Government of the Copper River Railroad in Alaska, which has been owned by Moran since he was anxious to dispose of his road before the Government-owned line in Alaska is built. Secretary of the Interior Lane took the proposal under advisement.

Ecuador and Sweden signed with the United States peace treaties of the type which Mr. Bryan has several times a note was addressed to the belligerent nations of Europe by the Secretary of State containing resolutions which were adopted by the Pan-American conference and which urge an early peace. Democratic leaders in Congress are now freely predicting that the session will not close until a week or two before December.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

The most optimistic news in the world of commerce and finance during the last week was the assertion of Sir George Paish, former editor of the London Standard, who arrived in New York yesterday from London, that with the end of the British moratorium, which expires within three weeks, the London Stock Exchange would reopen and that the opening of the New York Stock Exchange would follow. Sir George said that he could not see any reason for heavy liquidation from abroad. The Toronto Stock Exchange opened for business Thursday on modified rules for trading. Transactions must be made for cash only. The Montreal Stock Exchange will reopen on the same rules. On Wednesday the Boston and New York curb markets opened for business, but because of a misunderstanding of rules the latter closed at noon on Thursday. Brokers are still allowed to conduct business over the counter and by telephone, and they can buy and sell stocks under a share without the transactions having to go through the special committee. The Committee of Five on Unlisted Securities in New York made the same ruling.

Money markets both in this city and New York worked more easily this week. Call loans in New York could be had for 2 per cent, accompanied with 1 per cent last week. Commercial paper rates were also easier. In this city gold name commercial paper changed hands at 5 1/2 per cent, not only for many weeks, but transactions were not large, however. The Federal Reserve Board, at a meet-

ing by cable reports of a demonstration of over 500 Filipinos at Manila in joyous celebration of the first anniversary of Governor General Harrison's administration. What evidence could be more conclusive of disaster than this great native demonstration of confidence in American pledges and growing satisfaction with the Administration and its purposes?—New York World.

There was a case in a Chicago court the other day which involved a family squabble. The complainant lived next door to his mother and on the other side was his mother-in-law, who were always quarreling on the son's account. The son wanted it stopped in some way, and the court, seeing no other way, ordered the son to move to another house, four miles distant, from the two mothers. This, the son proceeded to do, and now there is peace in the neighborhood. There is no kind, but the Judge didn't see how that would settle the matter, so he ordered the son to move away from the proximity of the mothers, and thus insure their peace and his own. It often happens that the best settlement of a case is not done according to law, but according to common sense.—Ohio State Journal.

The Supreme Court of Montana sounds a strong note and one of which this nation may well need in denying the validity of the militia to try and sentence citizens accused of crime. To check riotous soldiers may arrest rioters, but until there is a complete and long standing breakdown of the rioter giving up, they should not be allowed to try offenders. And when such breakdown occurs we may as well throw the constitution upon the bonfire and let the dictator enter.—Grand Rapids Press.

If this newspaper desired to preach a sermon, it could ask a better text than the performance of a certain baseball club now in the public eye. Here was a club that stayed at the bottom until it had been forgotten by the public and the season was nearly half over. But it never quit fighting. So after a bad start and a lot of failures, it came to the front with a rush, merely by plugging away and never giving up. There are a lot of young fellows and middle-aged fellows, too, who have fallen into the rut and become discouraged, who would do well to consider carefully their own possibilities in the light of what the Boston Braves accomplished this season as failures.—Kansas City Times.

Harvard has to lose the Wiener fortune or the two gifts of Harvard, but it might confer on the Captain Major the degree of D. I. Doctor Impudentia, Doctor of Cheap.—New York Sun.

be done by the individual himself.—Galveston News.

A straight tip on the best way to do business came from Iceland to Chicago last week. The process is extremely simple. It is to go ahead and do it. Iceland wanted a new market for herring. Correspondence first addressed to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce disclosed the fact that there was a market here. Whereupon a deal was closed and the shipment made. Last week it arrived in the city. The value of the Iceland herring. This ship will take back a return cargo of grain, flour and other articles.—Chicago Herald.

The business community trusts the bankers. It gives them its money, it leans on them and goes to them for credit. Correspondence from London tells the bankers are bound to repay in helplessness.—New York Evening World.

In Philadelphia

Educational circles were interested in two important announcements; one by Doctor Jacobs, Acting Superintendent of Schools, that 17,000 pupils are on half time; the other that a school for girls similar to Girard College will be founded. The money for this school has been provided in the will of the late Robert N. Carson, who died in 1907. Litigation over the will has just ended.

Mayor Blankenburg made a request to Councils that ordinances be prepared so that there will be no delay in getting results from the \$1,300,000 municipal loan if it is passed by the people. The Mayor's desire for haste is to provide employment for the poor. In advising Councils to get the money, City Solicitor Ryan pointed out that a short cut might result in tying up the loan by court action.

Many Philadelphia women attended the convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs at Pittsburgh. An encouraging report was made by the Board of Revision of Taxes, showing the value of the city's taxable property to have increased \$52,000,000. This will give the city an increased borrowing capacity of \$5,500,000.

Argentina's new \$7,000,000 dreadnought, the Moreno, sailed from the New York Shipbuilding Company's yards at Camden for the trial trip and gun test. The Remedial Loan Company, patterned after the Russell Sage Foundation of New York, opened offices this week and will operate along semi-philanthropic lines.

All pedestrians are interested in the ordinance introduced in Councils providing for the slowing down of autolists to 10 miles of Warsaw, the objective, but

Advantage is an appreciable degree, but the Allies appear to have made brilliant stroke in extending their lines to the Channel, thus cutting off the German attempt to flank their left wing. The fall of Antwerp released a large force of German troops and these forces immediately advanced west and southward toward the coast. Bruges was occupied and the march to Ostend was resumed. This German advance menaced not only the Belgian and French coasts, but England as well, as it was believed the seaports would form valuable bases for an invasion of Britain. Belgian and British troops, united with a French force, captured Ypres and fought their way to the coast, apparently blocking any flanking move. Violent fighting was resumed along the Meuse, and the French invaded Aisne and Lor-

In East Prussia the Russians succeeded in pushing across the frontier and capturing posts near Lyck. They also reported occupation of that city, which was denied in a Berlin statement. The Germans again crossed into Poland and, in several days' severe fighting at Wirballen, in the Suwalki province, forced the Czar's troops to retreat southward. The Russian offensive against Galicia and Cracow has turned into a defense of home territory. A week of movements in Russian armies, veiled in secrecy through strict censorship, brought the Czar's main force into Poland to face the Combined Austro-German invasion of that country. The invading force, consisting of four armies, has moved on a 200-mile battle front, extending from Lodz to Przemysl.

In the North the advance came within 10 miles of Warsaw, the objective, but

Fort Prosperity

Cotton Grain

Another Siege

Muddled Mexico

Out-going Presidents Keep to the Right

Exit