

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

THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON

Political Talk in the National Capital—Domestic Problems and Foreign Affairs

War talk and the Southern cotton situation were forced into the background this week, and the officials in Washington gave more consideration to politics. Unbiased forecasts give the control of the House of Representatives in the next Congress to the Democrats by a majority of 80 to 60 members. Republican leaders appeared confident of victory, however, and offered figures to show that the Democratic majority in the House would be overturned on next Tuesday. Colonel George Harvey, after conferring with President Wilson on Wednesday, predicted that the Democrats will win the next House by a majority of from 10 to 100 members. Republican Senators, he said, will be replaced by Democrats in Kansas, Ohio, Illinois and New York. President Wilson continued his "letter writing campaign" until Thursday. While he endorsed Senatorial, gubernatorial and Congressional candidates in a score of States, Roger C. Sullivan, the Democratic Senatorial nominee in Illinois, was not included in this list. Statements filed with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the provisions of the campaign publicity law showed small expenditures by Senatorial and Congressional candidates of the three political

ON MATTERS OF BUSINESS

Nation-wide Optimism Shown in Editorial Comment on Present Conditions and Opportunities

The swing toward business prosperity, which was noted throughout the country last week, and which made the editorial pages of the newspapers such cheerful reading, is even more marked this week. Few are the discordant notes which commonly occur in political discussions. Without partisan bias the papers of the United States confirm prosperity not as a political asset, but as a fact. The cotton situation in the South seems to have settled to a certain extent, and supporters of the present Administration are warm in their approval of the resolute stand made against the cotton amendment to the war tax bill. Even the President's remarks about business depression, and its connection with "nerves" has brought but little sarcastic comment, insignificant in comparison with that brought forth by his "psychological depression" of some time ago. The prospects for foreign trade, now including cotton by reason of Great Britain's decision that cotton would not be considered contraband, seem very bright to the editorial writers, and the increase in shipping tonnage under the American flag is taken as a promise of a strong merchant marine. A further significant feature of the week, much commented upon, is the suggestion made by Sir George Paish, that probably Great Britain would be willing to take part of \$500,000,000 in cotton, instead of in gold in payment of the country's debt to her.

ON MATTERS OF BUSINESS

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Does Mr. Wilson suppose that business men, manufacturers, farmers and laborers have only to wish good times, when, upon the stroke of a pen, it is not just possible that, in addition to a lack of confidence there are certain fundamental reasons to be found in the Democratic policy that explain the sudden transition from prosperity under Taft to stagnation under Wilson? If these fundamental reasons do not exist it would be much easier to direct the state mind that the President holds responsible for existing conditions.—Springfield Union.

POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Significant Incidents and Developments of the Final Week of State Campaign

The most dramatic political event of the week was the withdrawal of the State to defeat Mr. Penrose and in support of the candidacy of Gifford Pinchot and Vance C. McCormick. The former President, in a series of meetings attended by huge crowds, attacked Senator Penrose and described his record as the vilest stain upon the political and moral conscience of Pennsylvania. He repeatedly called upon the voters of the State to defeat Mr. Penrose and in support of the candidacy of Gifford Pinchot and Vance C. McCormick. The former President, in a series of meetings attended by huge crowds, attacked Senator Penrose and described his record as the vilest stain upon the political and moral conscience of Pennsylvania. He repeatedly called upon the voters of the State to defeat Mr. Penrose and in support of the candidacy of Gifford Pinchot and Vance C. McCormick.

POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA

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Unreasoning conservatism is having its usual baneful effects on business in the State. When New York City and New England begin to show optimism the rest of the country may well cheer up a bit. We have the stuff to sell and are finding the market for it.—Indianapolis News.

POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA

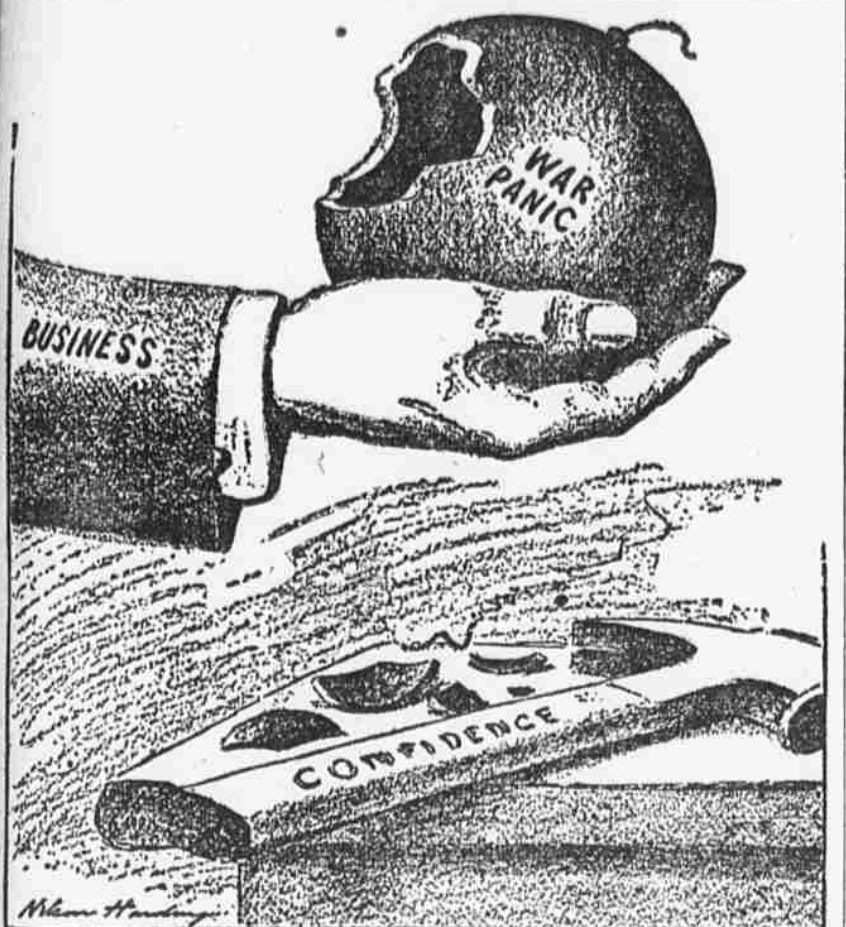
Significant Incidents and Developments of the Final Week of State Campaign

The royal opportunities are ours, but we must build the roads to them. We shall have a merchant marine when we meet the logic of the situation, even if that logic leads to ship subsidies. We shall not have South American trade until we have accepted the facts as they exist, until we have settled the primary problems of banking and exchange and realized that the nation that buys the products of another nation will, in the long run, sell its own products in exchange for that same nation.—Albany Knickerbocker Press.

COURSE OF THE EUROPEAN WAR

Battles on Land and Sea Considered in Relation to Their Effect on General Situation

Turkey's plunge into the war of the nations on Thursday, unheralded by official declaration, was taken by a bombardment of Russian towns on the Black Sea, the sinking of a Russian submarine and two vessels in Odessa harbor and the shelling of the city of Odessa. It is expected that Greece and Rumania will become involved, and the Allies regard it as now impossible for Italy to maintain its neutrality. It is believed that Turkey will lend considerable aid to the Kaiser's cause. Spectacular raids at sea by the German cruiser Emden this week shared the spotlight with the war operations in France, Belgium and Russia. The desperate strokes of the German forces in an effort to pierce the Allies' line on the river Yser between Nieupoort and Dixmude, their repulse by the fierce counter attacks of the Allies; the German rout in Poland and the Austrian reverses along the Rver San were important military events. The cruiser Emden, eluding the pursuing fleets of nations, added the 30th victim to its list of prizes on Thursday. The decision to hold Russia out of the harbor of Penang, on the Malay Peninsula, and sink a Russian cruiser and a French torpedo boat destroyer, Great Britain and France have seen fit to warship to scour the waters of the Indian Ocean for the Emden, but the daring ship thus far has evaded them. On Wednesday the Emden sank the Japanese battleship Matsuyama. In land warfare it appears that the Germans have had a disastrous week. Their losses have been terrific. True, the gains of the Allies have been costly, but the German dash to the North Sea coast and the English Channel have been effectively checked. This is the second failure of the Kaiser's strategy in France. Retreats of Paris were averted by heavy artillery, his forces made desperate assaults on the line of Belgian, British and French troops between Nieupoort and Dixmude on the Yser in an effort to sweep down the coast of the North Sea, but were thrown back each time. Nieupoort and Dixmude were virtually destroyed by shell fire and desperate street fighting. In the battles the German losses were put at 75,000, while the Belgian army alone lost 10,000. The Germans continued efforts to reduce the fortress of Verdun in eastern France, and in the Woerth region the French drove the invaders back into Loraine. The Allies also reported some gains in the center in the Craonne district. The sweep of the Austro-German invading armies back toward their bases has been the significant development in Poland. Advantages gained in a fortnight's advance from Silesia and Galicia, which brought the invaders within a few miles of Warsaw and Ivanograd, the objectives of attack at the upper and lower ends of the battle front, was lost in a four day battle, during which the Czar's forces pushed the enemy steadily from the Vistula. While the German frontal attacks were being repulsed, the Russians checked a flanking movement of a fresh German



NOTHING IN IT

POLITICAL PROSPECTS

Canvasses to determine the political complexion of the next Congress were made last week by three New York papers. The results are interesting both in their agreements and in their differences. The Herald figures show that the Democrats will hold control in the House. It says: The canvass to date indicates a Democratic victory. It may not be as deep as a well or as wide as a church door, but the Democratic leaders insist that it will serve their purpose—that it will insure a safe working majority in both House and Senate. The Herald's figures at this stage indicate that the Democratic majority will be somewhere between 15 and 20. Here is a recapitulation of the results thus far of the canvass: Democrats sure ..... 211 Republicans sure ..... 181 Progressive sure ..... 1 Doubtful ..... 60 Necessary to control the House ..... 215 The Herald forecans the result of the coming election in this State as follows: Democrats, 6; Republicans, 2; and doubtful, 5. This would indicate a gain of 3 Republicans and a loss of 6 Democrats. The World says as to this State that the new House delegation will be: Democrats, 9; Republicans, 2; Progressives, 3, and doubtful, 2. This would indicate a gain of 4 Republicans, a loss of 3 Democrats and a loss of 3 Progressives. The Sun says the next delegation will be: Republicans, 2; Democrats, 7, and Progressives, 1. This would indicate a gain of 11 for the Republicans, a loss of 15 for the Democrats, and 5 for the Progressives. The World reports the result of investigations made by its correspondents as follows: "In the Senate there will probably be 54 to 55 Democrats and 41 to 43 Republicans, as against 31 Democrats and 43 Republicans at present. "The House of Representatives in the 64th Congress will contain at least 227 Democrats, 113 Republicans and 11 Progressives, with 13 districts doubtful. The Sun says: "A Democratic Congress by a safe margin in both houses—about 43 majority in the House and at least 13 majority in the Senate."

LAWYERS ON THE LAW

The sessions of the American Bar Association last week were the occasion of speeches by leading Americans in the profession and in political life, which have evoked the most interested discussion. As an infant variety of topics was discussed the editorial comment varies widely, but ex-President Taft's praise of the Administration's handling of the international situation, President Wilson's words on precedents and Elihu Root's warning concerning American overproduction of laws, were particularly suggestive. The respect in which the association is held is reflected in the serious tone of all the editorials. There is much sympathy with this view. The complex processes of the law and the technicalities of the law suggest to the average mind the explanation made to the President by the lawyer he quoted—that precedent guidance and not justice guidance is the object of the law. Senator Root, before the national association, discussed the monetary litigation. The New York Sun, along the same lines, holds that our court procedure is too tedious and complicated and constantly growing more so. Especially to the rules of evidence need revision. The hope of mass mind to exclude irrelevancy often shuts out the truth, "an exceedingly difficult thing to tell."—Atlanta Chronicle.

THE WAR SHARK

There is no more loyal Republican in the country than ex-President Taft, but Mr. Taft is first of all an American, and it was in his capacity as a citizen and a partisan that the ex-President lauded Wilson's handling of the international situation in his speech of yesterday to the American Bar Association. Mr. Taft declared that the whole American people were back of the President in this particular phase of his Administration and that he possessed their confidence.—Brooklyn Citizen.

EDITORIAL BRIEVITIES

Vienna claims to be building fortifications "merely to give work to the unemployed. In view of the disastrous effect of modern artillery, that is a more sensible idea than building fortifications for the purpose of defense.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

EDITORIAL BRIEVITIES

President Wilson's statement that he is not now thinking of calling an extra session of Congress in November, or after March will be received by the country with a sigh of general relief.—Boston Globe.

EDITORIAL BRIEVITIES

An Italian newspaper announces that Italy may have to occupy certain territory for "humanitarian reasons." How did the other warring nations happen to overlook that reason?—Kansas City Star.

EDITORIAL BRIEVITIES

We know that Vanni Marcoux was not killed "shot at the front" as a grand opera star now who "lost her jewels" used to be to a prima donna.—Chicago Post.

EDITORIAL BRIEVITIES

Winston Churchill is being defended, in the Antwerp matter, on the ground that attacks are inspired by dislike for a civilian navy leader. It may be said that it would be possible to find a first lord of the admiralty who would not more like

EDITORIAL BRIEVITIES

What may perhaps throw an illuminating light upon the attitude of the Vares toward Senator Penrose, particularly as a result of the election of Senator Penrose's betrayal of these two political leaders, is the statement made by State Senator Edwin H. Vares in his address before the Republican City Committee on Monday. Senator Vares ignored entirely the name and office of Penrose, and referred to Doctor Brumbaugh, the Republican gubernatorial nominee, as "the head of the ticket."

EDITORIAL BRIEVITIES

The Congress which adjourned Saturday has been in continuous session from April 7, 1913, to October 24, 1914—more than 20 months. The work accomplished by the Democratic majority in that time is remarkable alike for quality and quantity—tariff revision, banking and currency laws, Panama reform, Alaskan opening, supplementary trust legislation, no such splendid record has been made by any other legislative body for a generation.—Chicago Journal.

EDITORIAL BRIEVITIES

"With the long Congress" out of the way, public attention may profitably be centered on the United States Supreme Court, which assembled for the year's work on October 12. From now until the June recess, in 1915, the court will be engaged in considering numerous problems, the decision of which will affect the private, as well as the national, life of the people. A new Justice is to be found on the bench—Mr. Justice McReynolds, lately Attorney General. Many important cases are pending before the Supreme Court. Perhaps the most notable is the Danbury hat controversy, in which an award of \$200,000 damages was made by a lower court against a labor union. The litigation grew out of a boycott. Railroads desire to have the 2-cent-a-mile law of West Virginia annulled on the grounds of unconstitutionality. In the courts there are pending other cases, such as the dissolution suit against the United States Steel Corporation, which is expected eventually to reach the Supreme Court. The issue of other litigation on the whole, has been satisfactory. The Supreme Court is now, as when created, the interpreter and protector of the Federal Constitution. Eminent original jurisdiction in every-day affairs come, by regular procedure, to the Supreme Court to be tested by principles.—Indianapolis News.

EDITORIAL BRIEVITIES

All that is needed at the present moment to overcome the feeling of inertia which a too-long dependence upon a protective tariff developed in the country, from Uncle Sam. That nod can best be delivered by a prompt reply by the Interstate Commerce Commission to the appeal of the railroads. Nod, Uncle Sam, nod.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

EDITORIAL BRIEVITIES

Admitting Count von Bernstorff's contention that Germany has the right to invade Canada, it would still be interesting to know whether the Kaiser would be willing to put Professor Mueserberg in a glass case.—Boston Transcript.

EDITORIAL BRIEVITIES

A German military expert is credited with having said that by the time the French navy reaches the Atlantic the flower of manhood in both countries will be extinct, so that the forts, even if feebly manned, will hold "that," concludes the Arizona Star, "should certainly take first prize for the most pessimistic war prophecy to date."—Augusta Chronicle.

EDITORIAL BRIEVITIES

The big cotton fund, of which Philadelphia is to subscribe \$10,000,000, will be divided into two classes. Five cents is subscribed in non-cotton growing States, and \$5,000,000 from cotton States. Very little trouble is expected by the bankers here in raising this city's share to the fund. Figures given out by Comptroller of the Currency Williams on Tuesday showed that the national banks of the United States ending September 30 were \$2,216,062, compared with \$2,450,000 in 1913 and \$3,098,312 in the same period of 1912. "The big cotton fund, of which Philadelphia is to subscribe \$10,000,000, will be divided into two classes. Five cents is subscribed in non-cotton growing States, and \$5,000,000 from cotton States. Very little trouble is expected by the bankers here in raising this city's share to the fund. 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