

A Talk With the President of the United States, by Ida M. Tarbell in this week's Collier's

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

VILLA MENACE ROUSES U. S. TO DEMAND ACTION BY DE FACTO OFFICIALS

Carranza's Dilatory Tactics and Inability to Cope With Situation Spreads Fears in Washington

AMERICAN FORCES IDLE

By WILLIAM D. HASSETT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Specific demands that the time has come for a "show-down" on border protection has been made by the American commissioners on the Mexican delegation in session at Atlantic City. This became known here today, despite diplomatic denials at the State Department.

Officials have become weary of the dilatory tactics of Carranza and his Atlantic City commissioners. Two months of parleying have accomplished nothing. Carranza first insisted upon the withdrawal of General Pershing's expedition from Mexican soil. But the commissioners dodged that issue. There was a sort of perfunctory discussion of border patrol. The Mexicans, however, have made no tangible progress or even promise as to the security of Americans in their own territory, simply insisting that the de facto Government was strong enough to control the situation.

Carranza's demand for the withdrawal of Pershing's column was at all times predicated upon the assumption that Villa was dead or his power broken. But Carranza's activities in the last ten days dispel all reports of his taking off. True to his promise, he seems about ready to recapture Chihuahua City. This was the threat he made after the Mexican stronghold on Hidalgo day, September 16.

Carranza's forces, under General Trevino at Chihuahua, have not turned a hand to capture Villa. The American troops, under threat of attack by Carranza, they take up the chase, remain inactive for the most part concentrated at Colonia Dablan. With real co-operation from Carranza, War Department officials declare they could make quick work of Villa. In these circumstances the Administration has been forced to demand action from Carranza. Officials declared his failure to act can only be taken as admission that he no longer controls the military forces in Mexico City.

Meanwhile the dissatisfaction which has long prevailed among his commanders in the north has manifested itself at the very doors of Mexico City in the movement led by General Felix Diaz. Advice received here today declare Diaz and Carranza's northern commanders, at the right time, will make common cause against the First Chief.

Revolutionary leaders and bandits operating against the de facto Government, the number of men they command and the States in which they are operating are as follows, according to the latest border reports:

Table with 2 columns: Name and No. of men. Includes General Emilio Zapata, General Felix Diaz, General Carranza, etc.

With his power fast crumbling, it is believed here that General Carranza's hurried departure to Queretaro, accompanied by his Minister of War, General Obregon, is next to the final step to his exit from Mexican politics. Especially does this belief gain ground since the wives of both Carranza and Obregon already have sought safety in the United States.

VILLA INTRENCHES, LAYS SIEGE TO CHIHUAHUA; FEAR SPREADS

EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 25.—The city of Chihuahua, capital of northern Mexico, is virtually in a state of siege today. On the southern and western sides of the city, about five miles from the outskirts, heavy forces of Villistas are entrenched. The residents of the city are panic-stricken, fearing another attack. United States Government authorities learned.

Villa's action in throwing up earthworks outside Chihuahua City puzzles military men here. By many it is believed he is equipping his men with newly captured munitions and awaiting either evacuation of the city or an attack by General Trevino.



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GERMAN EMPIRE READY TO MEET PEACE PROBLEMS

Whole Economic Structure of Nation Must Be Readjusted After War

WAR LOAN A SUCCESS

By ERNST KAHN

Special Column to the Evening Ledger. BERLIN, Oct. 25.—Germany is preparing for the day when peace will compel a readjustment of the empire's whole economic structure. Already the Government, recognizing the problems that must be met, has appointed a special commission, whose task will be to smooth the transition from war to peace. The problems of this commission will be: (a) How to find employment for the millions of German soldiers released from military service; (b) how to provide raw material for German industries; and (c) how to put abundant credit at the disposal of the middle classes.

Even the most optimistic financial authorities were surprised at the prodigious demand for the fifth German war loan. Total subscriptions aggregated 10,750,000,000 marks. Statistics of individual subscribers attest to the genuineness of these figures; 3,500,000 persons participated in the offering. In contrast to the English method, the German banks never subscribe for war loans.

The life of the coal syndicate, which was nearing expiration, has been renewed until 1922. It now controls virtually the whole coal industry in the empire, including the governmental mines. Prussia has purchased one of the largest coal properties in Germany, and is now the strongest member of the syndicate. The whole transaction is typical of the Government's liking for industrial combinations.

As a consequence of the better fodder crop, live stock supplies are rapidly growing. On September 1 there were 17,350,000 pigs in Germany, against 13,250,000 in April. The supply, however, is still far short of the 21,750,000 pigs owned in September, 1914. Cattle, too, are increasing, with a gain of 417,000 head since April. Milk and meat production is still poor, in consequence of last year's crop failure. A combination of leading financial interests has founded a potato-growing company, with a purpose of increasing the production of this staple.

Chemical companies are prospering. Twenty important concerns in this business earned profits of 141,000,000 marks last year, against 107,000,000 the preceding year, as an admission.

ENGLISHMAN SCOUTS TRADE WAR ON KAISER

Economic Laws Would Make After-War Boycott Boomerang, Diplomat Admits

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The great "war after the war" may never come to pass. A British diplomat in Washington today declared his belief that the proposed allied trade campaign against the German Empire, outlined at the Paris economic conference, cannot be carried out successfully. This is the first time any one actively identified with the British Government has made such an admission.

Lord Bryce, for some time British Ambassador to the United States, in a recent speech, came out very strongly against the trade war. He stated that outlined at the Paris conference, and economic writers of England and the United States have called it impracticable of application. The program for boycotting the Central Powers, the British official said today, cannot be successfully carried out on account of the economic laws of supply and demand, transportation inequalities, cost of production, labor and material supply and all the other determinants which directed trade channels before the war. Should a serious effort be made to carry out the scheme, it would operate to the economic disadvantage of the Allies as well as that of the Central Powers. This opinion was expressed when the question of the possibility of such a trade war upon the United States was put to the official.

At the time of the Paris conference, German officials believed the program was outlined at least partly as a threat against the Central Powers when peace terms were discussed. The possibility of its application was at best problematical.

CORN CUTTERS GET BIG PAY

Chester Harvest, Heaviest in Years, Proves Costly. WEST CHESTER, Oct. 25.—Corn cutting is costly in Chester County, and the men demand five cents per shock as the lowest figure, while many are being paid six and seven.

At six cents the average man at the work can make from 12 upward per day, including his meals at the farm. The crop is a large one and the grain is heavy, hence the demand for increased pay for the work. More corn was grown in the county than for many years.

WHERE FRENCH STRUCK AT VERDUN



The shaded area shows the territory won back from the Germans by a sudden coup. The area between the heavy black lines is that won by the Germans in their famous drive.

GERMAN TROOPS TAKE CERNAVODA AND CAPTURE VULCAN PASS

Continued from Page One across the Danube north of Cernavoda and it appears probable that unless a large part of the Russo-Rumanian forces escaped across the bridge before Cernavoda was evacuated they will be trapped east of the Danube, suffering the fate of the Rumanians at Tuturcan fortress.

BUCHAREST ADMITS CAPTURE OF CONSTANZA; BULGARS TAKE MORE THAN 4500 PRISONERS

BUCHAREST, Oct. 25.—The War Office today admitted that Rumanian troops have evacuated Cernavoda, retreating northward.

SOPIA, Oct. 25.—Our right wing has reached Caramurat and Dolozka villages, eighteen miles northwest of Constanza. It was officially announced today.

Bulgarian infantry forces have occupied Medgidia (probably Medjidia). The Bulgars have captured 50 officers, 3500 men, 20 machine guns, 5 locomotives and 20 railway wagons.

Near Caramurat the Bulgars dispersed a Russian battalion, capturing the commander and 800 men, and also a Rumanian brigade and commander.

RUSSIAN ATTACKS BROKEN IN VOLHYNIA AND GALICIA, BERLIN WAR OFFICE SAYS

BERLIN, Oct. 25. Repulse of all Russian attacks launched during the last twenty-four hours in Volhynia and at other parts of the eastern front was announced by the War Office today. On the Tsharna River the Russian forces used gas, but according to the official statement, obtained no success. In the Carpathian forests, the army of Archduke Karl Franz Josef firmly maintained the heights recently conquered. The announcement follows:

A Russian gas attack on the Tsharna River failed. Likewise an attack of Russian battalions near Kolostrov northwest of Lutsk was without any success whatever.

On Archduke Karl's front, in the southern part of the Carpathian forests during minor engagements the formerly conquered heights and positions remained in our possession.

GERMANS RUSH FORCES FROM THE SOMME TO HALT FRENCH DRIVE ON MEUSE

PARIS, Oct. 25. Violent fighting was in progress all night on the Verdun front, with the Germans trying to recover ground they lost to the French east of the Meuse on Tuesday. Terrific counter-attacks were driven home by the Germans at Haudromont quarries and in the Damlouf sector, but all were repulsed. The War Office stated today. The official communique says that the French hold all the ground they gained in the big offensive movement.

The German commander of Fort Douaumont was captured during the night fighting along the shell-torn slopes of that work.

After the capture of the greater part of the work a few Germans, along with their leader, held out. This remnant of the German garrison was attacked during the night. All that were not killed were made prisoners by the French.

The outbreak of fighting on the Verdun front came after a lull of many weeks. The big advance of the French indicates that the Germans were taken completely by surprise. General Nivelle delivered a powerful blow over a four-mile front and at some points

Notice to Taxpayers

City and School taxes for the current year paid during this month will be penalized two per cent; after October 31st three per cent will be added, and during the month of December four per cent penalty will be imposed. All taxes remaining unpaid January 1st, 1917, will be advertised as delinquent and subject to additional penalties, interest and cost of advertising.

WATER RENTS now bear a penalty of fifteen per cent and all properties for which water rents have not been paid will be deprived of the use of water.

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES for 1916 now bear a penalty of five per cent; if not paid prior to January 1st, 1917, will be advertised as delinquent.

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WOMEN TO OPEN DEBATE ON BALLOT

Continued from Page One. waded, the clause which during all the years since the federation has been organized, has kept the women suffragists silent, and which is proposed to wipe out, reads:

No sectarian or political test is required, and no club or society, designed for such a purpose, shall bring its discussions or its subjects into any annual meeting of the State Federation, except by unanimous consent.

Since the convention at Wilkes-Barre from year to year woman suffrage was introduced, it has been discovered just what the words "unanimous consent" in the constitution mean. There are a few anti-suffragists in the federation's membership—a few, but very much "anti"—and one of them, the suffragists have found, can keep the question forever out of the discussions, backed, as they are, by that clause.

STAND AGAINST CHANGE. The proposed constitutional change, however, was not broached until today, the suffragists having cleared the decks for action by getting out of the way such agreeable questions as child labor, mothers' pensions and private charities. Mrs. William Anderson, of Aspinwall, Pa., brought the resolution for the constitutional change into the convention.

When she was preparing to present it, Mrs. Horace Brock, of Lebanon, former president and now honorary president of the federation and active—very active—president of the Pennsylvania Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, moved down to the front of the house. When the question was ready to be put, she made her first stand for the preservation of the constitution.

"I have a lady friend whose husband is a lawyer," she said, "and from her I have learned that when you informed the delegates that you were going to consider changes in the by-laws, you cannot legally consider changes in the constitution and the standing rules."

BACKED BY ROBERTS. Mrs. Anderson was prepared. She took from her pocketbook a letter addressed to her by General Roberts, author of the Rules of Order. She had written to him and his letter answered that her stand was legal. She read it.

"That does not cover the question," replied Mrs. Brock. "I have the word of my lady friend whose husband is a prominent lawyer, and I have also learned from a lawyer, whose name would be perfectly familiar if I disclosed it, that this is illegal."

Mrs. Ronald P. Gleason, of Scranton, chairman of the convention, interrupted: "I would like to ask," she said, "whether or not this technicality of calling the constitution 'by-laws' should be permitted to prevent the consideration of this resolution?"

CALLLED ILLEGAL. "Well, my lady friend," said Mrs. Brock, "informs me that it is illegal and prominent lawyers have told me it is illegal."

Mrs. George W. White, also a fighter against woman suffrage, corroborated Mrs. Brock.

"I do not think this is a mere technicality," she asserted. "It is more than a technicality." Mrs. Hugo Rosenberg, of Pittsburgh, replied to her. "We have had this notice a long time," she said, "and no objection of any kind has been made. I want to say that the person attempting now to involve this closure process is guilty of the very thing for which we women have anathematized Congress. It is a shame to attempt to choke off the real meaning of the federation. Even judges on the supreme bench will allow the intent of a thing."

ONE VOTE AGAINST. Mrs. Brock then offered an amendment to the resolution which sought the consideration only of the standing rules and by-laws. A standing vote was called for and nine women stood. The original motion then was put and carried. Mrs. Brock was the only woman standing against it. The suffragists had won. "The consideration of the resolution" will be the "first order of business tomorrow morning."

DUE AEROPLANI NEMICI ABBATTUTI SUL FRONTE DELL'ISONZO E CARSO

Von Mackensen Occupa Due Altre Citta' Rumene sulla Ferrovia di Costanza e del Danubio

UNA VITTORIA FRANCESE

ROMA, 25 Ottobre.

Il Ministero della Guerra pubblica la terza il seguente rapporto del generale Cadorna circa la situazione alla fronte italo-austriaca:

Lungo tutta la fronte di battaglia si sono avute ieri azioni di artiglieria che sono state intese specialmente sull'altopiano di Asago, nella Val Sugana, alla testata delle vallate del Vario e del Cimmon, nelle valli del Fellet e del Boite, nel settore di Piava (Medio Isonzo) e sul Carso.

Approfitando del tempo magnifico, gli aviatori hanno spiegato grande attivita'. Un aeroplano nemico e' stato abbattuto dai nostri aviatori ed e' caduto incendiandosi nelle vicinanze di Bibbia, a sud-est di Gorizia. Aviatori austriaci hanno lanciato cadere bombe sulla laguna di Caorle, alle foci del Tagliamento, senza pero' farvi alcun danno. Un aviatore francese facente parte di una delle nostre squadre aeree e' riuscito a distruggere un aeroplano nemico.

Nella Rumania continua l'offensiva del maresciallo von Mackensen. Dopo aver occupato il porto di Costanza ed un breve tratto della ferrovia che dal Mar Nero porta a Bucarest, il maresciallo tedesco e' spinto ancora innanzi. La sua ala sinistra ha occupato la cittadina di Raszov, sul Danubio, a sud del ponte ferroviario di Cernavoda, mentre il centro ha occupato Medgidia, a meta' strada sulla ferrovia da Costanza a Cernavoda. Nondimeno le truppe di von Mackensen non hanno ancora, e non si sa se lo potranno, attraversato il Danubio.

Nel tempo medesimo il generale von Falkenhayn, che comanda le forze austro-tedesche della Transilvania, ha ripreso la sua offensiva dal settore di Kronstadt ed ha occupato la cittadina di Raszov, sul Danubio, a sud del ponte ferroviario di Cernavoda, mentre il centro ha occupato Medgidia, a meta' strada sulla ferrovia da Costanza a Cernavoda. Nondimeno le truppe di von Mackensen non hanno ancora, e non si sa se lo potranno, attraversato il Danubio.

In complesso la situazione in Rumania

MANILA, Oct. 25.—Governor General Harrison has appointed Dr. Fernando Caladron, a Filipino, to succeed Dr. William E. Musgrave. Doctor Musgrave has held the position of dean of the college of medicine and surgery, University of the Philippines, and is also professor of surgery. Doctor Caladron is professor of obstetrics. Doctor Musgrave asserts that his resignation was forced.

non e' bella per gli allenti... che rinforzi russi siano... raggiunto in tempo la forza... perate, prima che von Mackensen... il passaggio del Danubio... facile data la larghezza del fiume e l'assenza di ponti.

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