tions. Always give your name.

VOL. XLVII. NO. 24.

TIONESTA, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1914.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

One Square, one inch, 3 months..... 5 00 One Square, one inch, one year ..... 10 00 Two Squares, one year...... 15 00 Quarter Column, one year ...... Half Column, one year ...... 50 00 One Column, one year ...... 100 00 Legal advertisements ten centa per line each insertion.

One Square, one inch, one month.

One Square, one inch, one we

We do fine Job Printing of every description at reasonable rates, but it's cash on delivery.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THE COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR AP-PROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYL-VANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CON-

Number One. A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one, article eight of the Constitu-

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:— That section one of article eight,

which reads as follows: "Section 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject, however, to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may

"First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one

"Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or, having pre-viously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and re-turned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

"Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

"Fourth. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election," be amended so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 1. Every citizen, male or female, of twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject, however, to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

First. He or she shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He or she shall have resided in the State one year (or, hav-ing previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he or she shall have removed therefrom, and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He or she shall have resided in the election district where he or she shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he or she shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid an least one month before th

Fifth. Wherever the words "he." any section of article VIII of this Constitution the same shall be construed as if written, respectively, "he or she," "his or her," "him or her," and "himself or herself."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1. ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to section eight of article nine of the Constitu-

tion of Pennsylvania. Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amend-ment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eigh-

Amend section eight, article nine of ennsylvania, which reads as fol-

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law: but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in wharves and docks, as public improve-ments, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenues in excess of the interest on said debt or debts, and of the annual installments necessary for the cancella tion of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia become otherwise indebted: Pro vided. That a sinking-fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained," so that it shall read as

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school dis-trict or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of cur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the consent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be

provided by law; but any city, the debt of which on the first day of Janmary, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, exceeded seven per cen-tum of such assessed valuation, and has not since been reduced to less than such per centum, may be author-ized by law to increase the same three per centum in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation. The city of Philadelphia, upon the condi-tions hereinafter set forth, may in-crease its indebtedness to the extent of three per centum in excess of seven per centum upon such assessed valuation for the specific purpose of pro-viding for all or any of the following purposes,-to-wit: For the construc-tion and improvement of subways, tunnels, railways, elevated railways, and other transit facilities; for the construction and improvement of wharves and docks and for the recla-mation of land to be used in the construction of wharves and docks, owned or to be owned by said city. Such increase, however, shall only be made with the assent of the electors thereof; at a public election, to be held in such; a system of registering, transferring, manner as shall be provided by law. Insuring of and guaranteeing land in ascertaining the borrowing capacity, titles by the State, or by the countles In ascertaining the borrowing capacity of said city of Philadelphia, at any time, there shall be excluded from the calculation a credit, where the work resulting from any previous expendi-ture, for any one or more of the specific purposes hereinabove enumerated shall be yielding to said city an an-nual current net revenue; the amount of which credit shall be ascertained by capitalizing the annual net revenue during the year immediately preceding the time of such ascertainment. Such capitalization shall be accomplished ascertaining the principal amount which would yield such annual, cur-rent net revenue, at the average rate of interest, and sinking-fund charges payable upon the indebtedness incurred by said city for such purposes up to the time of such ascertainment. The method of determining such amount, so to be excluded or allowed as a credit, may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

In incurring indebtedness, for any one, or more of said purposes of construction, improvement, or recla-mation, the city of Philadelphia may issue its obligations maturing not later than fifty years from the date thereof, with provision for a sinking fund sufficient to retire said obliga-tion at maturity, the payments to such sinking fund to be in equal or graded annual installments. Such obligations may be in an amount sufficient to provide for and may include the amount of the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing and which may accrue thereon throughout the period of construction and until the expiration of one year after the completion of the work for which said indebtedness shall have been incurred; and said city shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking fund charges, as required by section ten of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until the expiration of said period of one year

after the completion of such work.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2. ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three

A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to section twenty-one of article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania. Section 1. Be it resolved by the

Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:-

Amend section twenty-one, article three of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which

reads as follows: "No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted. No act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporathe Constitution of the Commonwealth tions for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural per-sons, and such acts now existing are avoided," so that it shall read as

follows: The General Assembly may enact laws requiring the payment by employers, or employers and employees jointly, of reasonable compensation for injuries to employees arising in the course of their employment, and for occupational diseases of employees, whether or not such injuries or dis-eases result in death, and regardless of fault of employer or employee, and fixing the basis of ascertainment of such compensation and the maximum and minimum limits thereof, and providing special or general remedies for the collection thereof; but in no other cases shall the General Assembly limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for juries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted. No act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes, different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3, ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four. A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to the Con-

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the four of the Constitution of Pennsylva-

read as follows: The office of Secretary of Internal Affairs be, and the same is hereby, Affairs be, and the same is hereby, land on the banks of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, and land adjanow vested in, or appertaining or bed cent thereto; the building of bulk-longing to, that branch of the execu-

now or hereafter created, as may be directed by law. A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.

ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth. Number Five.

A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth in accordance with provisions of the eighteenth (XVIII) article thereof. Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following is pro-posed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth (XVIII) article thereof:-

AMENDMENT. thereof, and for settling and determin-ing adverse or other claims to and interests in lands the titles to which are so registered, transferred, insured, and guaranteed; and for the creation and collection of indemnity funds; and for carrying the system and powers hereby provided for into effect by such existing courts as may be designated by the Legislature, and by the establishment of such new courts as may be deemed necessary. In mattion of such system, judicial powers, with right of appeal, may be confer-red by the Legislature upon county recorders and upon other officers by it designated. Such laws may provide for continuing the registering, transferring, insuring, and guaranteeing such titles after the first or original registration has been perfected by the court, and provision may be made for raising the necessary funds for ex-penses and salaries of officers, which shall be paid out of the treasury of the several counties.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5. ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

> Number Six. A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Com-monwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.
Section 2. Amend section eight, ar-

ticle nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:-"Section 8. The debt of any country, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or in-corporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such as-sessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such quation, except that any debt or debte hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a sys tem of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the in-terest on said debt or debts, and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts. may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That a sinking-fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained," so as to read as follows:-

Section 8. The debt of any county, trict, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein pro-vided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation; except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city construction and development of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in asstitution of Pennsylvania abolishing certaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become the office of Secretary of Internal otherwise indebted: Provided, That such indebtedness incurred by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in city and county of Philadelphia shall General Assembly met. That article not at any time, in the aggregate, exthe taxable property therein, nor shall have any such municipality or district into section twenty-three, which shall cur any new debt, or increase its intreduced by adding there and developing the port of the condemnation. purchase, or reclamation or lease of

tive department, office, or officer, shall be transferred to such other departments, offices, or officers of the State, and warehouses, and other buildings and facilities, necessary for the establishment and maintenance of railroad and shipping terminals along the said rivers; and the dredging of the said rivers and docks: Provided, That the said city and county shall, at or be fore the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax suffi-cient to pay the interest thereon, and also the principal thereof within fifty years from the incurring thereof.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 6.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

#### BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

T. F. RITCHEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Tionesta, Pa.

M. A. CARRINGER,
Office over Forest County National
Bank Building,
TIONESTA, PA.

CURTIS M. SHAWKEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Warren, Pa.
Practice in Forest Co.

A C BROWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Arner Building, Cor. Elm
and Bridge Sta., Tionesta, Pa.

FRANK S. HUNTER, D. D. S.
Rooms over Citizens Nat. Bank.
TIONESTA, PA.

DR. F. J. BOVARD, Physician & Surgeon, TIONESTA, PA Eyes Tested and Glasses Fitted.

DR. J. B. SIGGINS. Physician and Surgeon, OIL CITY, PA.

HOTEL WEAVER. S. E. PIERCE, Proprietor.

Modern and up-to-date in all its appointments. Every convenience and comfort provided for the traveling public.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
R. A. FULTON, Proprietor.
Tionseta, Pa. This is the most centrally located hotel in the place, and has all the modern improvements. No pains will be spared to make it a pleasant stopping place for the traveling public.

PHIL. EMERT

FANCY BOOT & SHOEMAKER.
Shop over R. L. Haslet's grocery store
on Elm street. Is prepared to do all
sinds of custom work from the finest to
the coarsest and guarantees his work to
give perfect satisfaction. Prompt attention given to mending, and prices reasonable.

### JAMES HASLET. GENERAL MERCHANT Furniture Dealer,

-AND-UNDERTAKER.





### Die geeignete Auswahl von Brillen.

Es find mehr Mugen burch unrechtes Unpaffen von Glafern als burch fonft etwas ruinirt worben. Sat bas Muge mangelhafte Refraction, fo muß bas Bilb aller Begenftanbe nach einem Focus auf ber Nethaut burch außergewöhnliche Thatigleit bes musculus ciliarius ger bracht, ober bas Bilb unvollfommen fein und bas Refultat verbunfeltes Geber city, borough, township, school dis mit Schmache und Schmerz um Augen und Stirn. Dies berurfacht Com gestionen, welche fich burch fcwere Mu genlieber, Rothe, Juden ober Brennen, ein Gefühl, ale fei Schmut im Muge, und häufigen Schmerg, berbunben mil Empfindlichfeit gegen Licht zeigen. 31 idmader bas Muge, befto fühlbarei obige Symptome. Mugen mogen phyfifd ftart und gleichwohl febichwach fein unt umaefebrt.

Um burch Gebrauch einer Briffe bie Mangel aufzuheben, wird bie Thatigfei ber Musteln geanbert, und wenn ber Schaben borüber ober burch ju ftarf ober ju fdmade Blafer nicht aufgehober ift, fo find bie Urfachen ber Congestior and county of Philadelphia for the eber vermehrt ftatt vermindert. Beftelf gemischte Refraction, muß irgend eir Sanbelsglas ben Echaben vermebren,

Beber Cowachfichtige follte fich forg. fältig wiffenidaftlich unterfuden unt Brillen anpaffen laffen, ebe er fie in Gebrauch nimmt.

In befondern Rallen werben Glafer auf Beftellung gefdliffen, in jebem Falle garantirt.

For Further Particulars Call On



Who Will be Pleased to Explain the Above in Either Language.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

# ENGLAND HOLDS **BACK DECISION** ON WAR POLICY

Disagreement In Cabinet Said To Cause Hesitation

RESIGNATIONS ARE REPORTED

Until Members of Government Can Agree Among Themselves Official and Definite Announcement Will Be Withheld-Fublic Opinion, In Favor of War. May Force Hand of the Government-Belgium Reassured.

The hour of suspense for England is protonged indefinitely by the statement of Foreign Minister Sir Edward Grey in the house of commons that the government was not yet prepared to announce its decision as to partic ipation in the European war. It is understood there is a division of sen timent in the cabinet and the resignation of two members who favor a peace policy is reported. Until the government is able to unite upon definite policy there will be no official announcement, unless public opinion, which is warlike in tone, should force action sooner.

Great Britain has mobilized her for ces and awaits eventualities.

Today she is not a belligerent poy er nor is she a neutral one. The government has given Franc assurance that the British fleet will not permit the German fleet to attack the French coast.

England has not yet pledged itself to contribute an army to the conti nental war. The British government regards with

the deepest distrust Germany's viola tion of Beiglum's neutrality, but makes no declaration as to whether it consid ers that measure provocation for war A German fleet met a Russian squad

ron off the Aland islands in the Nort sea and is reported to have drive them back to refuge in the Gulf of Finland. Three German armies are in vading France, one from Basle, Switz erland, on the north; second from Metz and the grand duchy of Luxem burg, and the third by way of the Bel gian town of Arlon. Altogether the three armies comprise about 1,000,000 men. In each case they are crossing neutral territory in their advance upon France. Three German army corps are moving against Russia. Their advance guards are said to have driven back the Russian advance guards.

French troops with machine guns succeeded in repulsing a large force of German Uhlans at Petit Croix, on the Lorraine frontier, inflicting heavy losses on the Germans. Reports in Berlin say that 75,000 French troops have invaded Germany on the Alsatian rived. frontier, meeting with some resist ance. President Poincare has pro claimed martial law in France and Algiers.

It was officially announced that the British army will be mobilized today. Sir Edward Grey, the British foreigsecretary, told the house of common that England could not stand aside and see the French coast attacked nor could she disregard with honor her obligations to uphold the neutrality of Belgium. The question whether England shall enter the war was left with the house.

The leaders of the opposition as sured the government of their support and a coalition ministry is expected with Lord Kitchener as war minister The British fleet is still in the North sea, where also are the German and Russian fleets.

Three Russian army corps are cu th, German border ready for an invasion of Germany. A Russian column av tacked Johannisburg and were driven back, according to German reports The Russian paval port of Libau has been bombarded by a German cruiser which reports that the city is in flames. One of the Russian columns is said to be marching on Lemberg. Austrian troops which had begun as

invasion of Servia have been with drawn and are now marching toward the Russian border. Italy formally notified the powers of her neutrality.

Britain To Guard Shipping, Upon the power of the British navy

rests the only hope that remains to the United States that ships will be available for transportation of American goods during the war. In combination with the French fleet

it is believed the British fleet will not only be able to seek out the German fleet and give it battle, but will also be able to spare enough ships to protect the commerce of her ally, France, France has sent a fleet of twelve vessels through the straits of Gibral tar into the Mediterranean. These vessels, with the British fleet, will, it is believed, keep the Austrian and Italian navies from doing any great damage to the shipping of their enemies. English and French steamers chine guns, which put them to rout will therefore be free to go anywhere they please, and particularly to the United States, solely because of the assumed ability of the English and land two in a battle in the North sea. French navies to protect such com-

since to risk a voyage during hostili-

### Will Direct Movements of German Army In War



Photo by American Press Association COUNT VON MOLTKE. Chief of Staff.

ties would almost certainly result in capture by British or French vessels. Italian vessels, many of which are engaged in trade with the United States, will be similarly bottled up and likewise the few vessels flying the Austrian flag which ply between European and American ports,

Naval Battle in North Sea. Wireless reports of the firing of heavy guns at sea led to the belief in London that the German and English fleets are engaged in the North sea. A news agency announced the re

ceipt of a wireless communication stating that such a battle was being fought. The first engagement of the great

European war was fought in the air, according to a report received here. The report says that German and French aircraft have been flying just over the frontier. The Germans are using the Zeppelin type of dirigible. while aeroplanes are employed by the French fliers. One of the latter sighted a German dirigible on the French side of the border line. The French pis lot drove his machine straight at the dirigible, which was manned by

aboard as well as the Frenchman were dashed to death. It is believed that lamity from falling on the country. the French flier deliberately sacrificed his life to deal destruction to the Germans.

against the gas bag.

Germany having invaded France, it is felt in London that the time for ac- the American fing. tion on the part of England has ar

Mobilization Order In France.

The organization already has begun in Paris of battalions of foreign vol unteers, notably Belgians, Slavs and Syrians. Several hundred Italians paraded through the downtown section carrying Itelian and French flags ard shouting, "Down with Germany!" and

"Long live France!" The fateful order of mobilization consisted of only seventeen words and read as follows:

"Ministry of War. Order of general mobilization. Extreme urgency. First day of the mobilization, Sunday, August 2."

The words were written in a large hand and appeared on sheets of white paper about 8x12 inches. These posters appear to have been manifolded by a duplicating machine and not printed From all parts of France news was

received in the capital that the order for mobilization had been received with feelings of great relief.

### WAR MOVES

Great armies clashed on the Rus sian, German and French borders today and German and French air craft fought in midair.

Germany's invasion of France will compel the French parliament to declars war today. All Europe stands aligned-Russia. France, England and Servia allied will represent a value unaffected by against Germany and Austria-four

offer their lives. England's vast fleet is mobilized in the North sea ready to pounce upon

the German squadrons should they

venture from Danish waters. A German troop train traversing Alsace-Lorraine was blown up and 200 troops were killed.

A German cruiser bombarded the

Russian naval port of Libau on the Baltic and fought a battle with a Russian cruiser. A corps of Uhlans, the vanguard of

a German army advancing from Metupon Nancy, were defeated in a battle with French troops at Petit Croix, a post on the Lorraine frontier. The Ublans' charges were halted by ma-Many dead were left on the field. Germany is reported in one dispatch

to have lost seven vessels and Eng-German and Russian fleets engaged in battle off the Aland island in the German ships, on the other hand, Gulf of Bothnia, and the Russians,

## HOUSE PASSES UNDERWOOD BILL

### Admits Foreign-Built Ships to American Registry

## **URGED BY THE ADMINISTRATION**

Notwithstanding Doubtful Attitude of International Law Experts Measure Receives Unanimous Vote-Intend ed to Relieve Embargo on American Commerce-Some Fear It Will In volve Us In Complications.

The admission of foreign-built ships to American registry has received the unanimous approval of the house and will without a doubt pass the senate and be approved by the president, at whose suggestion the action was taken. The measure is designed to re tieve the embargo on the foreign com merce of the United States which has resulted from the war in Europe The measure was messaged to the senate this morning and will receive immediate consideration in that body It is understood that the usual division on party lines will not be permit

ted to hinder the progress of the bill. International lawyers expressed the opinion that the passage of the bill will not yield any substantial relief in the present situation. The danger lies, it was pointed out, in the fact that any ships transierred under the proposed arrangement will run the risk of seiz ure, inasmuch as the probabilities are that the belligerents will not recognize the transfer of the flag as valid.

The bill was supported by Representative Mann of Illinois, who declared that it would give Americans a chance to it vest in foreign ships. The alarmist views were scouted by Representative Underwood. He de

clared that the provision repealing the law admitting to American registry only ships of foreign build of not more than five years and waiving the law that ships flying the American flag must be officered by American citizens and prescribing federal survey, inspection and measurement, might afford temporary relief to the present ocean situation without putting the United States in the danger of inviting trouble.

He warned the house that if the bill failed to pass American goods would be bottled up in American storehouses, twenty-five soldiers, and dashed cotton would drop to 5 cents a pound and wheat to 25 cents a bushel. He The dirigible was wrecked and all declared that everything possible should be done to prevent such a ca-

> Mr. Underwood produced figures showing there are many foreign ships owned by American citizens and corporations that might be brought under

The secretary of the navy was given authority in a bill passed by the senate to use navy vessels to carry passengers, mail and freight to South American countries and to Europe.

### **UNCLE SAM TO RESCUE**

Will Assist American Tourists Who Are Stranded in Europe. The state department at Washing-

ton has evolved a plan for financing

Americans who have been marooned

abroad. Announcement was made by Secretary of State Bryan that the state department will accept deposits of cash to be placed to the credit of Amer'cans in Europe. Consular and dip! matic agents of the United States will thereupon be instructed to issue to Americans thus provided with a credit at Washington cash to the amount of credits deposited. If consuls are unable to secure cash to de liver to the Americans thus provided for they will issue a special certificate guaranteed by the United States gov-

ernment to be offered as legal tender. Mr. Bryan is of the opinion that in cases where actual cash is not obtainable by the American officials abroad these certificates will be accepted generally in payment for food, lodging

and transportation. The opinion was expressed that the certificates will be readily accepted. One banker said that he believed the certificates would be welcome, as they commercial rates of exchange and will against two. Twenty millions of men be backed by the United States government.

### AMERICAN FINANCE O. K.

Its Soundness Put to Test During Week. Dun's Review of Trade says this

week: "A notable demonstration of the fundamental soundness of American finance was furnished this week when foreign conditions were extraordinarily critical. The European political complications caused acute unsettlement there and as a precautionary measure

the domestic securities markets were

closed Friday, following similar action

at the leading centers abroad. "Early investment buying and vigorous banking support testified to confidence in the situation here and it was encouraging that money remained on a fairly stable basis. New York is again being called upon for large amounts o. gold and conditions in sterling exchange have been without will remain bottled up in neutral ports, driven back, took range in the Gulf parallel, rates moving upward in a sensational manner."