

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

Special to The Commercial.

Foreign affairs, particularly relations with Mexico, continue to furnish the most acute, if not the most important, problem confronting President Wilson and the administration. To the very last the President maintained the attitude of hoping that the elections advertised for October 26th in Mexico would furnish a means of settling that problem through the elimination of General Huerta, the Dictator. The utterly farcical character of the alleged elections, however, has demonstrated the futility of such hope. Meantime an element of sinister potentiality has been injected into the situation through the indiscreet comment in Mexico City of Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister to Mexico who chose to present his credentials to Huerta on the day the Dictator had arrested the 110 members of the Mexican Congress, and who expressed to some American newspapermen his frank view that the American government did not thoroughly comprehend the Mexican question. This unwarranted interference by a British diplomatic official of such standing threatened for a time to produce an unfortunate strain upon our relations with Great Britain. The British government gets out of it, however, by officially advising the State Department that Sir Lionel Carden repudiated the interview credited to him. Thus, technically, Great Britain preserves a correct standing in the matter.

At the same time, there appears to be an increasing feeling on the part of several important European powers that something positive and effective should be done to terminate the intolerable conditions in Mexico. Indications that Europe might find it necessary to act on its own account led to consideration on the part of this government of the question of issuing a general and formal statement definitely setting forth its attitude not only toward Mexico but also toward all such problems, which are, unfortunately, of too frequent origin in the western hemisphere. President Wilson seems, however, to have concluded that it is not necessary yet at least to issue such a statement. He has, to a certain extent, covered the ground in two recent speeches. One was at Swarthmore, Pa., on the occasion of the commemoration of Founders' Day at Swarthmore College. In extolling the spirit with which William Penn sought to establish "a free commonwealth" in America, the President said that the professed purpose of American conquest "was to see to it that every foot of that land should be the home of free self-governed people, who should have no government whatever which did not rest upon the consent of the governed." And then he added this sentence, with its significantly bearing upon the Mexican problem:

"I would like to believe that all this hemisphere is devoted to the same sacred purpose, and that nowhere can any government endure which is stained by blood, or supported by anything but the consent of the governed."

From Swarthmore the president went to Mobile, Ala., where, in an address before the Southern Commercial Congress, the President supplemented his Pennsylvania speech. In a general discussion of the Latin-American situation and problem, he said:

"The development of constitutional liberty and world human rights, the maintenance of national integrity as against material interest—that is our creed."

"I want to take this occasion to say, too, that the United States will not again seek to secure one additional foot of territory by conquest."

"It will devote itself to showing an honest and fruitful use of the territory she has, and she must regard it as one of the duties of friendship to see that from no quarter are material interests made superior to human liberty and national comity."

While the President in making this pledge regarding the future action of the United States undoubtedly voices the present sentiment of a vast majority of American citizens, it was inevitable that it should be pointed out promptly that not only the circumstances under which he made this declaration were very different from those obtaining when President Monroe declared the famous doctrine which ever since has borne his name, but also that the President has no power to give such a pledge and make it binding upon his country. Congress has on a few occasions undertaken to give pledges of that character. The one made in the Teller resolution at the beginning of the Spanish War has been kept, but the famous Crittenden resolution, adopted at the outbreak of the Civil War, endured hardly a year.

Dyspepsia is America's curse. To restore digestion, normal weight, good health and purify the blood, use Burdock Blood Bitters. Sold at all drug stores. Price, \$1.00.

## HOME TOWN HELPS

### CARING FOR STREET TREES

Newark, N. J., Has Gone Into Subject Further Than Any Other City and With Good Results.

With the increasing appreciation of the necessity for scientific care for the street trees of cities and towns, there is developing—in leaflet and pamphlet—an interesting, if fragmentary literature on the subject. To this the well-organized and earnestly active shade tree commission of Newark, N. J., has made important contributions. These include a city map on which are shown the streets that are in the care of the commission and the variety of trees that is planted on each, a leaflet giving most elaborate directions for planting and care, and a pamphlet that contains this matter and a great deal more besides—the ordinances, the lists of trees and shrubs in use, the arguments for street-tree care, an account of the insect enemies of trees and how to deal with them.

The relative extent to which Newark has gone into this matter is indicated by the report which shows that for 1906 \$15,448.21 was expended for the planting, protection and care of trees on the streets. For this sum nearly 2,500 trees were planted, on forty-six streets; the trees on twenty-four streets were pruned; and the trees on 183 feet were sprayed or otherwise specially treated for insects. With this sort of work in progress every year, it would not take long to put the streets of a city in first class condition as to trees—and how much that would mean for the community!

### THIS IS AGE OF CONCRETE

Remarkable Effects Produced In Park Improvements in Our Large Cities.

Park pavilions and other structures for gardens, cemeteries and country places, especially such works as open colonnades, pergolas and peristyles, and shelter-houses, are often made of some form of concrete. Probably the most extensive use is made of this material in the South Park system of Chicago, where the large field houses in the dozen or more small parks are made of monolithic concrete that blends well with the landscape. In Washington Park in this system there is also a boathouse of "granite concrete," a reddish combination made by the park engineer.

A very handsome structure of this class from an architectural standpoint, is the City Park pavilion in New Orleans, made of artificial stone. It takes the form of a peristyle of the Roman Doric order, placed in an imposing site overlooking the lake from which landing can be made by flights of steps at either end. The structure is 50x160 feet.

### ART INFLUENCE IN SCHOOLS

Moral and Material Uplift Follows the Erection of Beautiful School House.

Environment has a powerful influence upon character building as manifested in little things. It is a matter of record that where a new and beautiful schoolhouse was built in a foreign quarter the children thereafter came to school a little cleaner, both in clothes and person, more flowers appeared on girls' hats, more live ones were grown in the immediate neighborhood and more found their way to a place on the teacher's desk. Strict discipline was easier to maintain, marching was voluntarily done in better order, with heads and general carriage more erect. The whole neighborhood got a feverish activity in the line of cleaning-up and both school and the whole school district experienced a moral and material uplift.

**Politics and Business.**  
A well-known English politician who always enjoyed a safe seat was much distressed when he learned that he was to be opposed at the next election.

Hearing that the opposition was being engineered by a local dry goods merchant, he strongly remonstrated with him.

"What is the use of fighting me?" he asked. "It's a waste of time and money, for I had a majority of 3,000 votes at the last election. Moreover, I have served the constituency well for many years, and I think I deserve a walkover this time."

"Certainly you do, sir, and only stern necessity compels me to force a contest upon you," answered the dry goods man. "Unfortunately, my bungling manager, making sure there would be an election, has bought a huge stock of colored handkerchiefs and ribbons as party favors, and I shan't have an earthly chance of getting rid of them unless I rig up a fight of some sort."

**A Question of Economy.**  
"Rafferty," said Mr. Dolan, "do you think there's anything at all in this talk about locomotive engines running on waa rail?"

"I dunno. If the expense of steel rails is as bad as some people say, maybe they'll have to."

## Household Notes.

Apply glycerine to a scald directly after the accident occurs, and cover it up with strips of rag soaked in glycerine.

If mixed with milk instead of water, mustard will not get dry, but will keep nice and fresh until it is all used up.

Better paint the pantry shelves with white enamel. It is cleaner and more lasting than paper and it is very attractive.

Coffee is a fairly good air purifier, and a little of it burned on hot coals will purify a sick room and do away with bad smells.

A teaspoonful of sugar added to the water for basting meat will give it a rich brown color, and the flavor will be much improved.

When cooking liver and bacon, get a sour apple, slice it very finely and add it to the gravy. This will impart a delicious flavor.

To retain the heat in sad irons purchase a square soapstone and use it for an ironstand. The irons will remain heated twice as long.

If baked potatoes are allowed to stand in hot water for fifteen minutes, they require but half the baking and are more palatable and mealy.

To relieve and sometimes cure a cough, roast a lemon very carefully without burning it. When it is thoroughly hot, cut and squeeze it into a cup containing finely powdered sugar. Take this while it is still hot.

Mud stains can be removed from white serge in the following way: First allow the mud to dry thoroughly, then cover the spots with common table salt and leave for two or three minutes. After that, take a piece of tissue paper and rub off the salt. Finally apply a little French salt and brush this off with a clean brush.

## CONDENSED REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK, Meyersdale, Pa.,

At the Close of Business, October 21, 1913.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Investments.....	\$416,799 19	Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 65,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Premiums.....	66,791 87	Surplus Fund and Profits.....	55,160 89
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures.....	66,779 42	Circulation.....	65,000 00
Cash and due from Banks.....	73,083 33	Dividends Unpaid.....	15 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	3,250 00	Deposits.....	441,527 92
<b>Total Resources.....</b>	<b>\$626,703 81</b>	<b>Total Liabilities.....</b>	<b>\$626,703 81</b>

Growth as Shown in Following Statements Made to Comptroller of Currency.

ASSETS.	
July 15, 1908.....	\$302,014 92
June 23, 1909.....	\$411,880 13
March 7, 1911.....	\$512,574 48
April 18, 1912.....	\$592,884 92
April 4, 1913.....	\$605,870 62
June 4, 1913.....	\$618,559 53
October 21, 1913.....	\$626,703 81

## CHURCH SERVICES.

Evangelical Lutheran church, J. A. Yount, pastor Sunday school next

Sunday at 9:30 a. m. Morning service 10:30. Evening services 7:30. Luther League, 6:45 p. m. Mid-week service Wednesday 8:30 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal church service, Rev. G. A. Neeld pastor—Services at 9:30 a. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Epworth League at 6:45 p. m. Evening service at 7:30.

SS. Philip and James Catholic church, Rev. J. J. Brady, pastor—Mass next Sunday 9 and 11 a. m. Vespers and Benediction at 7:30 p. m.

Church of the Brethren—Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 9:30 a. m. Christian Worker Meeting at 6:30 p. m. Bible Class, Saturday evening, 7:30 p. m. Teacher Training classes meet Monday evening 7 and 8 o'clock, respectively. Sunday School Workers' Meeting, Friday evening, 30th inst., at 7:30.

At the A. M. F. Zion church Sunday School at 3:00 p. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. Christian Endeavor at 7:45 p. m.

Brethren Church, H. L. Gough, pastor—Special services are being held each evening this week at 7:30 in the Summit Mills church, at which Rev. C. E. Kolb, of Berlin, is preaching. Church services next Sunday at Meyersdale in the morning and in the evening. The pastor will preach at the morning service and Rev. Kolb will preach at the evening service. The pastor will preach at Summit Mills in the afternoon and conduct the Communion service at that place in the evening. The people of Meyersdale are urged to hear Rev. Kolb on Sunday evening.

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

Men's Fall  
and Winter  
Suits  
\$10 to \$28



Overcoats—  
\$10 to \$30  
Separate  
Trousers—  
\$2 to \$6

It is just as important to look for the name of the maker when buying a suit of clothes as when buying an automobile

You wouldn't think of buying an automobile of this make or that, unless you were pretty well convinced that the builder of it was responsible and was willing to back the car with a reasonable guarantee of quality and service.

Demand as much when you buy your next suit of clothes.

Oppenheimer Superior Clothes are sold with an insurance clause so comprehensive and to the point that it leaves no room for quibbling or escape.

We make it as broad as possible because we mean it and have no desire to escape.

For 58 years we have been building men's clothes so well that our business with practically no advertising has increased from year to year as fast as we could keep up with it.

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There is a store in your community where you can see and examine Oppenheimer Superior Clothes. The dealer will count it a pleasure to show them whether you are ready to buy or not.

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## INSURANCE CLAUSE

Every OPPENHEIMER garment is inspected rigidly and then offered for sale with ABSOLUTE INSURANCE against defect of any kind whatsoever. Should the slightest irregularity be discovered, the makers will correct it without argument, quibbling or delay.