

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

THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON

Interesting and Important News in the National Capital During Legislative Vacation.

When a delegation of Negroes representing the National Independence Equal Rights League called at the White House on Thursday to protest against the segregation of white and black civil service employes in the executive departments, President Wilson administered a rebuke to W. Monroe Trotter, the spokesman, who addressed the Chief Executive in what was considered an insulting manner.

After Trotter had charged that the President had permitted Secretary McAdoo, Postmaster General Burleson and Controller of the Currency John Skelton Williams to dictate the Administration's policy of segregation, Mr. Wilson practically ordered the delegation to leave his office. He told Trotter that no other man had addressed him in such insulting language since he assumed the Presidency. The Negroes are planning to hold a mass meeting tomorrow to protest against the attitude of the Administration.

Plans for the evacuation of Vera Cruz, it was understood in the early part of the week, had been abandoned, owing to reports which had reached Washington of the seriousness of the new revolution in Mexico, but last night Secretary Bryan issued a statement that our forces would be withdrawn Monday, November 23. He said that General Carranza and the Aguascalientes convention had given the State Department the assurance that the revolutionaries were in circulation for several days that the armored cruiser North Carolina had been blown up in the harbor of Heirat, Turkey. Considerable alarm was caused when Secretary Daniels announced that no word had been received from the North Carolina since November 2.

The first news announcing the safety of the cruiser reached the Navy Department early Thursday in a dispatch from the cruiser Tennessee at Mytilene, Greece. No mention was made of the landing of American marines in Turkey, which was reported in press dispatches last week.

Ambassador Spring-Rice, of Great Britain, notified the State Department that German ships were using ports in Ecuador and Colombia as bases for supplies and communication. The Ambassador did not request the United States to take steps to enforce the observance of neutrality by the South American Republics, but his visit to the State Department is interpreted in diplomatic circles as a gentle hint to this country to take some action. It will be the policy of the State Department, however, to "keep her nose out of it."

Bids were received by the Navy Department for the construction of six giant torpedoblast destroyers. Cramps Shipbuilding Company, of Philadelphia, was the lowest bidder. Announcement was made by Secretary Daniels, however, that estimates had been received from the Mare Island Navy Yard which were \$200,000 lower than the bid submitted by the private company. Since the Mare Island Yard submitted estimates for the construction of only two of the six destroyers, a contract probably will be awarded to Cramps for one destroyer or possibly two.

The government continued its search for secret wireless stations in Maine, Washington State and Florida. These stations are suspected of sending military information to Germany.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES  
Nick Longworth used to think that some of Joe Cannon's ideas were a bit out of date, but now those two boys are just Nick and Joe to each other.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Horrible as the war is, it has certain advantages. It has killed the abominable industry in France.—Kansas City Star.

Likewise is it the open season for the mention of Republican "clean" principles—most of whom are likely to be entirely forgotten by 1916.—Indianapolis News.

The question that Mexico is now slowly but surely moving up toward is "What are we going to do with our ex-provisional presidents?"—Indianapolis News.

William Rockefeller, indicted on the New Haven conspiracy charge, put up a \$5 cash bond to insure his appearance for trial. Mr. Rockefeller certainly will be there to protect that money.—Los Angeles Express.

The Sick Man of Europe is now entering upon his last illness.—New York World.

ELECTION'S AFTERMATH  
Regardless of election, the principal legislation of the Sixty-third Congress will remain on the statute books for many a day. The currency bill will not be repealed, nor the income tax bill, nor the Federal Trade Commission bill, nor the Clayton anti-trust bill, nor the labor bill, nor the Alaska railroad bill, nor the women's bill. Nor will there be an upward revision of the tariff. Nor will there be any repudiation of the "watchful waiting" policy or alteration of the Administration's peace-with-all-the-world program.—Hartford Post.

In its broad political significance the result of the general elections can reasonably be accepted as a disaster, if not a fatal blow to the propagandism of fads and frites in government that has been urged with so much heat and effrontery for the last few years.—Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

While its first trial is not necessarily conclusive, there seems no reason for this State to raise the change from the old party column ballot to the Massachusetts form. The election figures prove that it was not only possible but easy to vote a split ticket with the new ballot, and the way in which the splits were made indicates that the voters took full advantage of this facilitation of independent voting.—New York Tribune.

President Wilson is an avowed believer in the theory that legislation is "a business of interpretation rather than of ordination," and if he applies his own theory, he must slow up the legislative character unsetting to the business world. While his program was already obstructed to a great degree, before the elections, and remained fixed, the conservative reaction cannot fail to convince him that he no longer is favorable to radical measures involving industrial and trade interests. This is the chief lesson of the elections, from the business viewpoint.—Springfield Republican.

The recent elections seem to declare that still the ancient conflict between the conservative party and the Republican party, upon differences which were born in the republic and are embodied in human nature itself. That difference resides in the power of government and in the politics of party. The Republican party believes in a generous use of executive power, the Democratic party in a limited use of executive power. It is a question of

rather than of quality.—Ohio State Journal.  
"Righteousness," which has become the big word of the political fakery, is its keynote. "Righteousness" is very hard to attain in a single community united by grace of God. It is a delusion and a snare which seriously attempted as a practical agency in public affairs. All of us—Republicans and Democrats alike—are "righteous" or at least we claim to be, and where there are voters to be gulled by the outcry, he fools best who hawls loudest. Meanwhile, government is more and more business—the interest of the people—to which what is called the "deal" serves not as the toasting of the apple to the dance.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE COTTON POOL

An interesting sidelight on the cotton question comes with the express approval granted by the Administration to the bankers who have started (and almost completed) a fund of \$135,000,000, to be loaned on cotton. The purpose of this loan is to help the South by making it unnecessary for the planters to unload their cotton at ruinous prices. The New York Times refuses to make any distinction between such a loan and an ordinary pool in restraint of trade, and sarcastically refers to the "good Democratic Trust." On the other hand the New York Press, which is certainly not an Administration organ, ridicules this idea and puts the entire question on a basis of common sense. Says the Press:

"The common sense of the cotton pool is that it is a bank fund to lend money to planters, with their cotton put up as collateral, not because the planters want to use the money to corner cotton, but because the planters want to use the money for bread and butter, since they cannot, when there is no market for cotton, get their bread and butter money by selling their cotton."

It so happens that the present Attorney General comes from the cotton-growing section, and it is to be hoped his attitude does not represent the slightest bias, but it is just as well to make allowance for all such contingencies in the framing of legislation. The justice of such measures lies in their impartial enforcement in respect to all sections and classes, no less than in the equitable character of the provisions.—Springfield Union.

"What is needed," says the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, "is to get the cotton to the manufacturers at a reasonable price and get it used up as speedily as possible," and it argues that holding over a large quantity insures the same conditions as a big crop next year. That is the spinner's view and it is taken also by many disinterested and thoughtful citizens who fear that the Government's support of this project is a mischievous precedent.—New York Herald.

The underlying justification for the fund is the exigency of the hour; and undoubtedly the exigency is pressing and acute. It is the hope of the Department, that the New England banks, viewing the question in its national and patriotic bearings, will accept the assurances of the Department of Justice—and subscribe.—Springfield Republican.

AMERICA AND WAR

Are we to profit by this lesson of scientific preparedness, by this guidance of a trained General Staff or are we to take our beating, "our licking," first, simply because the inexperienced, the ignorant or the over-optimistic are deluding themselves with the fetic that everything is ready enough, or if not, that Providence will not interfere in our behalf?—New York Herald.

Send over a shipment of provisions, or money, as soon, and as often, as possible, why not by a shipload a shipment of Belgian farmers as often as possible?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The War Department should wake up. It should insist upon getting the funds it needs to modernize our army of the air. The people of this country should wake up and see to it that the War Department does get these funds and that our army of the air is modernized immediately.—Albany Knickerbocker-Press.

If it is true, as rumored, that the somewhat discomfited Progressive Party intends to make a new bid for popular support by advocating the upbuilding of the United States navy, and the strengthening of its army, so that the nation may not be caught unawares in a time of peril, its leaders will surely find that they cannot monopolize that issue in the political field. Not only the Republican, but the Democratic party as well, may safely be counted upon to demand the improvement of our means of defense.—New York Times.

RAILROAD RELIEF

Every day that passes emphasizes the need of the United States for a merchant marine of its own and for a navy in every way adequate to afford protection to such commercial interests. This national necessity should not be made a subject for any partisan play, nor an affair for obtaining any political advantage.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The railroad question, in the opinion of editorial writers, is one which will not down until it has been settled right. Two sides of the question come in for editorial comment this week, the first being carried over from last week's discussion of the appeal for higher freight rates made by the railroads to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The other part of the general subject is connected with the repeal of the full-crow law in Missouri. The railroads in that State left it frankly to the voters to decide whether the burden of the full crew should be placed upon them at a time when, according to them, they were already under grave difficulties. An interesting feature of the repeal is that it came by a referendum.

The Interstate Commerce Commission now has under consideration an appeal of Eastern railroads for permission to increase freight rates. Virtually the same question, it will be remembered, was decided by the commission at the end of July, when the roads were given some measure of relief in a notable decision. Thoughtful people everywhere are following the case with deep interest. They realize that unless the railroads can finance their needs upon reasonable terms the country generally cannot hope for market prosperity. They look to the commission to consider the merits of the case, with no other purpose than to be fair to the applicants without being in any sense unfair to the public. The issue at stake is large.—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

Cast out of the supposed house of its friends, rejected by a referendum vote, a bill now in Missouri has just gone into the waste heap with the dog certificate of its passage through the Legislature and the signature of the Governor indicates its fate. The result is as much of a surprise to friends of direct legislation, who would naturally have expected the vote to back any shrewdly-considered measure, as it is to opponents of law-making by universal ballot, who had just reason to fear another exhibition of generosity with other nations. It is a question of



IN THE PATH OF GLORY

—From the New York Tribune.

NATION-WIDE PROSPERITY

All Parts of Country Agreed That the Present and Growing Optimism is Justified.

If it were not so pleasant a subject the editorials on prosperity would become monotonous and hoarse. But they are all cheerful, and, in almost every case, facts and figures are borrowed from the news columns to give them foundation. The charge, hotly made and sarcastically denied, that interests had held up prosperity in order to accomplish certain political ends does not alter the fact which Republican and Democratic editorial writers are stating: that prosperity is coming like an avalanche, and all that remains is for the people of the country to prepare to receive it.

IN PHILADELPHIA

Four conventions under way in this city at the same time marked the week just ending. There were sessions of the American Federation of Labor, the Investment Bankers' Association and the Phi Alpha Gamma Fraternity of homeopathic physicians. Mayors of 100 American cities gathered at the invitation of Mayor Blankenburg to discuss municipal problems. Men and women in every walk of life were interested by the combined appeal of the newspapers for funds to fill the steamship Thelma with food, the rapid response to this appeal and the sailing of the ship Thursday for Belgium. Settlement of the transit problems of the city is nearer as the result of Director Taylor's declaration that the city will build its own system and operate it if the Union Traction Company stockholders stand in the way. Another move for municipal improvement is that of Chief Clayton W. Pike, of the Electrical Bureau, who has called a conference of everybody interested to discuss the placing of all wires underground. The week was marked by two events of importance in educational affairs. One was the report of City Controller Walton, that the budget for 1915 shows \$2,675,532 available for school purposes, exclusive of the new loan of \$2,000,000 ratified by the Board of Education this week. The increase over the 1914 budget, excluding the loan, is \$77,948.12. Dr. Walter S. Cornell, head of the medical inspection department for the public schools, reported finding 88 examples of insanitary conditions in 24 schools. A prospect of war, it was learned this week that the Frankford Arsenal is the only Government plant making shrapnel, and that the facilities are inadequate there to manufacture sufficient supply should an emergency arise.

IN COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Significant Events and Tendencies of the Week in the World of Stocks and Bonds.

The greatest advance toward a return to normal conditions which has taken place in any week since the closing of the Stock Exchanges of the world on July 20, marked the week just ending. The important developments can be summarized as follows: The decision to open the Cotton Exchanges in New York and New Orleans on Monday for unrestricted trading; the dissolving of the Committee on Unlisted Securities in this city and New York, which passed on all transactions in securities not on the regular Stock Exchange list; the announcement of the New York Stock Exchange Special Committee of Five that it had no objection to the publication of prices of unlisted stocks; the permission granted by the Special Committee of Five of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to members to make transactions in all municipal bonds without restriction, and without reporting any transaction to the committee; the beginning of limited trading on the New York Curb last Wednesday, and the decision to open the Curb for unrestricted trading on Monday. In addition to these very favorable omen the Cleveland Stock Exchange will reopen for business on Monday, November 23. The market for local securities there will be unrestricted, but securities which are listed on other boards, which by that time have not returned, will be subject to minimum prices, to be established by a special committee. Advances were also received from various other interior Stock Exchanges that preparations are being made to resume business, and in some cities dates for reopening have already been decided upon. It is expected that Louisville will be the next to announce the date for reopening. Dealings in both stocks and bonds in this city and New York were said by brokers to be much larger this week than for some time past. In many cases where minimum prices have been established at which a stock or bond may be sold, it has sold above this price, and in a few cases slightly above the closing on July 20. Conditions in the money markets continue to improve, and the rates for call and time money in New York this week broke through 6 per cent, with a very liberal supply, while in this city greater ease was noted in commercial paper, some of it having changed hands as low as 5 1/2 per cent. In such cases, however, the paper was of exceptionally good name and of short maturity. Foreign exchange rates took a sharp drop, both demand sterling and cable transfers going to the lowest point since the European conflict began, while reichmarks made a new low record. The drop in exchange rates was caused primarily by the fact that all arrangements have been made for the

COURSE OF THE EUROPEAN WAR

Battles on Land and Sea, and the Week's Effect on the General Situation.

Gains and losses in the war of the nations, during the last week, appeared about evenly distributed, victories by the allied armies at one point being offset by successes of the Germans at another. However, the Russian advance, which swept like an avalanche into Poland and across the German frontier, together with the fall of Tling-Tao, were decided advantages registered against the forces of Austria and Germany.

The union tonnage statement of the United States Steel Corporation on October 31, according to the report issued on Tuesday, was 3,811,097 tons, a decrease of 234,550 tons as compared with September 30. This was the smallest amount of un-filled orders which the Steel Corporation has reported at the end of any month since June, 1911.

VARIOUS TOPICS

There are millions of acres in the arid West which are good for pasture, and for nothing else. In this region the most industrious "dry farmer" cannot make a living on 100 acres, nor even on the enlarged homestead of 320 acres which has helped in settling some semiarid sections. Physical conditions limit the settler to grazing as his sole means of livelihood. Why not give him a homestead large enough to enable him to support his family at this homestead and necessary calling?—Chicago Journal.

City registration bureaus and disjointed city activities will never fully meet the unemployment problem. Its permanent solution will lie along national lines; it will involve, first, a thorough organization, Federal, State and city, of the labor market; second, an organization of business that will minimize the unemployment resulting from financial nervousness; make industry so sensitive that it will not close its doors without giving its reasons, and not upon the public the burden of the transfer of labor from shop to shop. What it is evident that this is a task so huge that it must be approached patiently, it must also be approached promptly. As yet we scarcely know what the symptoms of obtaining labor statistics and diffusing them; of separating the employable and unemployed; of dovetailing industries; of preventing casual labor by scientific planning; even of reaching the immediate results of unemployment, as evictions and demoralization. Information must be sought on all these heads, and careful and durable legislation planned, while at the same time we are under the necessity of contemplating emergency measures.—New York Evening Post.

What American courts of justice need is a stronger determination that justice only shall prevail, that what may appear today as an innocent, inconsequential ruling shall not grow tomorrow into a dominating precedent overturning justice. That is the big reason for unnecessary litigation. Lawyers, instead of telling clients where the right lies—and law is supposed to be crystallized right—go to court and take a chance on winning what should not be won.—Portland (Ore.) Journal.

There is no question that public opinion tends to swing back and forth between progress and standstillism. There are one or two features about this change that are not to be overlooked. The reaction is never as strong as the forward movement was. Things never sink back into quite their old condition. At least part of the gains are retained. And the reaction is never permanent. Human nature is never satisfied with standstillism. It is made for progress. So after a period of stagnation interest in progressive measures revives, and the progressive group retains power. That is the history of politics everywhere. The figure of the pendulum merely swings back and forth. Social forces advance and retreat—but they continue to push forward in the long run.—Kansas City Star.

With five Sundays and two holidays—election day and Thanksgiving—there will be 23 business days for the month, and, at an average of \$2,000,000 a day, there might be a trade balance of some \$70,000,000 in our favor for the month.—New York Press.

Turkey's armies evidently have been surprised by the swiftness of the Russian campaign and the sweeping invasion of Armenia. The Turks, massed along the Caucasian frontier, have been forced to retreat farther into their borders and fall back toward the fortified city of Erzerum. But Constantinople maintains that the Sultan's forces have met with continued successes.

A reported invasion of Egypt and occupation of El-Arish by the Turks was officially denied by England. Bombardment of the forts of the Dardanelles by British and French warships was carried on without appreciable results. One Turkish submarine was captured by the Allies off Tenedos Island. Russian warships sank a number of Turkish transports in the Black Sea, destroying two troops.

The German cruiser Emden, which had destroyed more than a score of British merchantmen in the Far East since the beginning of the war, was overtaken in the Indian Ocean by the Australian cruiser Sydney and destroyed. The German cruiser Koenigsburg, another commerce destroyer with a notable career, was British up at the mouth of the Rufiji River, in German East Africa, by the British cruiser Chatlam, transports being sunk in the channel to prevent the Koenigsburg from getting out.

BAILEY, BANKS AND BIDDLE CO. CLOCKS FOR APARTMENTS Exclusive designs in Mahogany, adaptable for small rooms, also Hall and Dining Room Clocks with chimes. New Importations. Now on Exhibition. Chestnut Street

POWER and ECONOMY go hand in hand in the new OAKLAND It will pay you to investigate 4-cyl. Touring \$1200 4-cyl. Roadster \$1150 6-cyl. Touring \$1645 J. A. B. Pontiac. Oakland Motor Co. Factory Branch 227-29 N. Broad

WARD TIMES TALKER CALVINITY ROW BUSINESS