

The Washington Times

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (Including Sundays) By The Washington Times Company, THE MUNSIE BUILDING, PENNA. AVE.

FRANK A. MUNSEY, President. R. H. TITHERINGTON, Secretary. G. H. POPE, Treasurer.

One Year (Including Sunday), \$1.00. Six months, \$1.75. Three months, 90c. Entered as second class mail matter.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1914.

PETROL.

Germany produces a very small supply of petroleum and its products; not enough to make a respectable beginning in the direction of supplying motive power for the thousands of motor cars and trucks that its army is using.

Galicia is one of the mid-European sources of petroleum supply, and its loss is a grave blow to the Germanic side in the war.

Thus we get another angle on the modernity of this war. Gasoline is necessary to press campaigns, to win battles.

The country that is most nearly able to provide its own necessities in war fights with the battle half won at the outset.

SCIENCE OF SILENCE.

John Lind, the world's catch-as-catch-can champion at all weights in the realm of reticence, drifted into town and announced that his farming operations in Minnesota were progressing well.

Would that the diplomatic representatives that some important countries maintain in this town could attend the Lind Correspondence School in the Science of Silence!

Of course, it would have to be a correspondence school, unless maybe the sign language could be used.

Poultry sharps have produced a crowless Chanticleer; why not the diplomatic mentors an interviewless ambassador?

Have British transport ships landed Russian troops in Belgium or France, or both, to re-enforce the allies?

This is suddenly become one of the mysteries of the war. The world had heard from many sources, with much detail and plausibility, of the fetching of Russians by way of Archangel and the North Cape route.

Color of confirmation was given by the sharp reversal of military form in France.

But now comes the unqualified denial of the whole story from the British war office press bureau. No troops have been sent to Belgium, none have been transported through England.

It is no safer to assume that the Germans are suddenly to be completely overthrown; that it was, three weeks ago, to assume that the allies, because they were being steadily driven back, would presently be driven back in Paris and captured.

Cooped back, perhaps, to their own soil, to the line of their great fortifications along and behind the Rhine, the Germans will in turn pull their forces together, quickly bring up reinforcements, and make their fight with backs to the wall. If, as many rather loose logicians are wont to assert, it is manifest destiny that the allies shall win, it is, from the German point of view, absolute national necessity that the Teutons shall prevail.

The suggestion seems extreme. But is it? What are our foreign trade done in the past?

The Spanish-American war marked the beginning of a new industrial and commercial era for this country. All kinds of business increased in volume, following that war, by leaps and bounds.

Yet that war was a mere incident compared to the present one. There was no very obvious opening of a wide door of opportunity for us by reason of that miniature conflict.

On the other hand, it is as plain as daylight that the present war does open a magnificent field for our trade. The greatest competing producers and merchants in the world are out of business. The whole field is open to us. Will we move in and occupy it?

Seemingly unimportant as the Spanish-American war, as an incentive to expansion of trade, the figures show that a triplication of foreign trade in a very few years is not impossible or unprecedented.

BATTLE OF THE AISNE.

Whether Paris or Berlin shall be the great capital to stand a siege may be determined by the battle now progressing along the line of the Aisne river. The allies have pressed the Germans well back from Paris; but it is not altogether clear whether superior force in front, or the danger of having their communications cut at the rear, explains this German reverse.

If the latter is the real explanation, then the Germans have but to fall back to a line that will insure their communications and supplies, tighten up their lines, and either resume the offensive or await the attack of their enemies.

Indications at this time are that they are already resuming the offensive. Both armies are fearfully fatigued by the efforts of the last month, but the allies seem to have decidedly the better of the situation in this regard, by reason of heavy reinforcements, both French and English, and of the fact that, fighting in their own country, with short communications, they are able to feed their armies more satisfactorily.

Military authorities and civilian authorities disagree as to the significance of recent developments, as affecting the duration of the war. So long as the Germans were pounding on steadily toward Paris, the fear of a long war was universal. When they began to be checked and to meet reverses, sentiment jumped to the other conclusion; it would be over in a few weeks.

Yet, in fact, there is more suggestion of a long war in the varying of military fortunes than there was in the one-sided conflict with which the war opened. So long as Germany met no reverse the tradition that her military machine was impregnable and irresistible gained more acceptance with every day.

The allies, despite all their determination, would have been forced at last to admit that they could make no headway against it, and the possibility of peace would have increased.

But we have now seen both sides, in turn, advancing; both, in turn, have been driven back. The French left was for many days in danger of being wrecked or captured; more lately, the German right has confronted a like menace. All this is testimony to the probability of a long conflict, in which exhaustion, rather than a spectacular military coup, will be the deciding factor.

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MAIL BAG

Communications to the Mail Bag must be written on one side of the paper only, must be signed with name and address of the sender, and the publication of letters in the Mail Bag does not mean the endorsement by the Times of the opinion of the writer. The Mail Bag is an open forum where the citizens of Washington can argue most questions.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: Although there will be many American citizens who may think themselves worthy and entitled to just recognition in the making of a President in 1916, there are now a number of poor bread earners, who are in a large majority in this country, feel themselves more indebted to President Wilson than to any other man for the earnest work he is endeavoring to do in the interest of suffering humanity.

Who would have believed in 1898 that we could make the tremendous gains, in fifteen years, that the figures show?

But there is one department of foreign trade in which our prospect for increases does not appear bright. Of "agricultural exports" our total in 1898 was \$359,000,000. In the succeeding fifteen years it increased to only \$1,123,000,000, or about 30 per cent.

Of "agricultural imports" the total in 1898 was \$314,000,000. This had increased to \$415,000,000 by 1913; that is, while we gained only 30 per cent in agricultural exports, we gained about 260 per cent in imports.

The war is going to give a great impetus to exports of both agricultural and manufactured articles. For some time to come the measure of our agricultural exports will be the measure of our capacity to produce them; but, of course, this immense demand will be temporary. In manufactures, on the other hand, there is every reason to anticipate that the increase of exports will be vastly more rapid than it was following the Spanish war.

Taking the whole volume of foreign trade—exports and imports, agricultural and other—the Abstract shows that in 1898 the total was \$1,847,000,000; it had increased by 1913 to \$4,251,000,000.

That is, in the fifteen years following the Spanish war, our foreign trade multiplied by 2.3.

If that could be accomplished in the last fifteen years, it surely does not seem impossible that in the next fifteen we may make the multiplier 3 instead of 2.3. For now we have heretofore almost inaccessible markets opened wide to us, begging us to supply them.

Judge Gary will be proved to have been altogether conservative, provided the American people will rise to their present opportunity.

THE EDDY CHARGES.

By far the most impressive statement dealing with the alleged barbarities and excesses of the German mode of warfare is the one that has just been made public by Mr. Spencer Eddy, now in London.

Mr. Eddy is not suffering from hysteria. He is not a Cook tourist who has experienced some inconvenience, heard some old wives' tales, eaten a Welsh rabbit, and suffered a nightmare.

No man so well equipped to make independent observations, and apparently none who has had opportunity to make so many of them, has presented anything like so impressive an indictment against the Germans. Mr. Eddy is a thoroughly experienced man. He has served in important diplomatic positions in half the capitals of Europe, including Berlin, where he was popular with both Germans and Americans. He knows the languages of the Continent, knows how to get at facts, and how to sift fiction from facts.

From such a man, who has been actually with the fighting forces from the beginning of the war, the statement issued from London must be received, by Americans at least, with more gravity than any that has preceded it. Mr. Eddy relates things he has himself seen. He relies on nobody else's observations. He leaves much to the imagination, it is true; but he does that because, as he frankly says, the truth is too horrible to be told. Such language as this, from a diplomat used to measuring his words, must have attention.

What I have seen enables me to say that never since history was first written have soldiers proved themselves such utter beasts, so utterly devoid of the rudiments of decency, as have the Germans in this war.

This is a sweeping statement. I realize that it is. The fact that our troops have perpetrated make the utter barbarities of the Germans appear as childish pranks.

Enough of detail, drawn from Mr. Eddy's own observations, is given quite to justify this fearful indictment. It is not, of course, to be assumed that military authority has sanctioned such atrocities as stringing up wounded men by their feet and cutting out their tongues. Of course, military and civil authorities alike will disavow such acts. But they are the inevitable product of that philosophy of force and ferocity that has provided in the German mind the intellectual and moral background for the military program. They are inspired by the same unimpaired purpose of utility at whatever cost, of making might right, that has colored all German aspirations from Sadowa to Louvain. Civilization will not permit itself at last to be wrecked in a revival of such Oriental barbarism.

Boasts No Worthy Confederate Soldier Has Applied in Vain for Aid—Congress Has Given It \$5,000.

What many societies are doing for the aid of Union soldiers of the civil war and their families, the Southern Relief Society is doing for Confederate veterans and their relatives.

This society holds annually the Southern relief ball, famed as one of the yearly social events of the Capital. It maintains a home for those who otherwise would have to be placed in less comfortable institutions.

For the first time this society has obtained, this year, an appropriation from Congress by which it hopes to extend the scope of its work.

By J. R. HILDEBRAND.

For many years the Southern Relief Ball at the New Willard Hotel has been an annual social event at the Capital. But back of this brilliant function lies the story of scores of soldiers, their widows, and their children helped in times of stress.

This relief society, designed to do for Confederate veterans and their families what many societies do for Union soldiers, has been found, those who fought under the Stars and Stripes, was organized twenty-five years ago. For more than a decade, Mrs. Harry Heth, wife of Gen. Harry Heth, its founder, also was president of the organization. For ten years now, the work has been carried on under the leadership of Mrs. Heth's daughter, Miss Nannie Randolph Heth.

For the first time this society has gained an appropriation from Congress this year for its work. A fund of \$5,000 has been set aside to be expended under the supervision of the society and the Board of Charities, a committee from the society is ordering this week with George S. Wilson, secretary of the Board of Charities, regarding the administration of this fund.

Extension of Work.

With its aid, the society hopes to further extend the comprehensive work it already is doing. On this committee are Mrs. Joseph Daniels, Mrs. Claude Swanson, Mrs. Lawton Morgan, Mrs. J. Mulcare, Mrs. Frederick McGuire, and Mrs. Albert Hill. Forty-five women now are being cared for, either by entire or partial support, and twenty men are being looked after by the society.

It is the boast of the members that no worthy appeal ever has gone unheard. Besides monetary contributions, cooking and cleaning, and other services have been made for the greater comfort, and in many cases where applicants only were partial self-supporting the deficit needed to make them comfortable has been made up.

In May, 1913, the society established a home where those previously cared for in private families or in other institutions might go. Fourteen persons now are being cared for in a comfortable and roomy house at 1215 Thirty-first street.

Business-Like Administration.

The organization also prides itself on its businesslike administration of its affairs. Its treasurer is bonded. All applications for assistance must be passed upon by the relief committee before money can be appropriated for their help. But the relief committee takes immediate consideration of such cases so that there is no delay when the appeal is urgent.

Once a month the society holds its business session at the New Willard Hotel. The board of managers for the annual ball, which ranges usually between \$3,800 and \$5,000. No other solicitation, benefits or appeals are made.

Other officers besides the president, Miss Heth, are Mrs. Francis Chisolm, first vice president; Mrs. James Wren, second vice president; Mrs. George S. Covington, chairman of the board; Mrs. Lawrence Quatro, recording secretary; Mrs. James Frey, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Elizabeth G. Jones, president of the board of managers.

Southern Relief Society Has Quarter Century of Honor

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Activities of Society

By JEAN ELIOT.

A PRETTY wedding will take place this evening when Miss Susie Moore Donohoe, daughter of F. R. Donohoe, of Fairfax, Va., will be married to George E. Robey. The ceremony will be performed in the Zion Episcopal Church at Fairfax. The bride, who will be given in marriage by her father, will be attended by Miss Marie Louise Robinson of Kansas, as maid of honor. Frank Robey will be best man for his brother and the ushers will be Dr. S. R. Donohoe of Norfolk; Shield F. McCandlish, F. B. Richardson, and Richard Chichester.

Immediately after the ceremony there will be a large reception at the bride's home, and after a bridal trip, the young couple will make their home in Fairfax. Miss Donohoe is a niece of R. Walton Moore, chief attorney of Washington and Fairfax.

Mrs. Peyton Randolph Hull and Miss Fay Armstrong Hull, who were in Washington today from Massachusetts Springs, Mrs. Hull will go immediately to North and South with her son-in-law G. C. Armstrong, who is on a tour of the State of Kentucky.

Col. Charles Heath Heyl has issued invitations for the marriage reception of his daughter, Helen Sewell, and Lieut. Milo Pitcher Fox, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, on October 3 at 4:30 o'clock, at 2929 Wyoming avenue.

The ceremony, which will precede the reception, will be attended by a small gathering of relatives and friends.

Mrs. Lee Hamilton, of Louisville, Ky., who, with her small daughter, has been visiting her father and another Congressman and Mrs. Ben Johnson, for the last two weeks, will return to Kentucky next Thursday. Congressman and Mrs. Johnson and Miss Nancy Johnson expect to go to Kentucky for an extended stay, as soon as Congress adjourns.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Lisner have returned to Washington from their summer home on Lake Sunapee, N. H., and have opened their house in Massachusetts for the season.

Dr. Lester Newman will return to Washington this evening, having reached New York from Europe via Rotterdam. Dr. Newman was in Vienna when his illness began.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Marriott, of San Francisco, Cal., are expected to visit to Washington, while en route to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaparte entertained at tea on the lawn of the Point of View Club, at New York, yesterday. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. William C. Morrow and Mrs. William Harding Jackson.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U. S. N., retired, left Washington for an automobile trip through Vermont.

Mrs. Stuart Jacobson, of Montclair, N. J., will visit her sister, Mrs. L. W. Glasgow, at her summer residence at Beachwood, Md., where they will be joined later by her brother, Robinson Cox, of New York. Mr. Cox is now at Laguna Beach, Calif.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels left Washington this morning for a ten days' trip to Maine and northern New York.

The minister from Switzerland, Dr. Ritter, has arrived in Washington from New York, where he has been for the past few weeks.

Capt. and Mrs. Theodore J. Baldwin have leased the residence of Mrs. and Mrs. Huntinton Wilson in K street for the winter, and expect to take possession next week. They will be spending the summer at their camp in the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. William Marshall Dillitt are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, George, at Bradley House, Mass., where they are spending the summer at their camp in the Adirondacks.

Miss Edith Grace, the daughter of Mrs. Archibald Grace, returned this week from a visit to the Bahamas de Grace, in the Caribbean Sea, with her mother, Mrs. L. W. Grace, and her sister, Mrs. L. W. Grace. Miss Grace has for her home guests, Miss Julia Havesover Potter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Potter, and Miss Helene Moffett, of New York, who arrived today. Mrs. Grace, Miss Grace and Miss Moffett are leaving town for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Alden Scoot, who have spent the summer with Mrs. Scoot's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Donahoe, at their summer residence in Bradley House, Mass., are spending the summer at their camp in the Adirondacks.

Miss Lola A. Rhine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Rhine, at Franck B. Morrow were married September 9 at the Church of the Holy Trinity in Washington. The Rev. Frank Bischoff, of the Holy Trinity, officiated. The bride, Miss Lola A. Rhine, was given in marriage by her father, Mr. Joseph A. Rhine. The groom, Mr. Frank B. Morrow, was best man. The wedding took place at 10:30 a. m. at the Church of the Holy Trinity, 1032 E. Capitol street.

Mr. and Mrs. Snow, of Salt Lake City, accompanied by Mrs. James Crawford and daughter, Lucius R. Anderson and Miss Lucile Anderson, are spending an extended stay in Washington.

Miss Marie E. Fries, granddaughter of Mrs. Katherine Sproesser, was married to Otto C. Brähler at noon Saturday. The ceremony was performed in the rectory of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, the Rev. Valentine Schmitt, officiating. The bride, Miss Marie E. Fries, was given in marriage by her father, Mr. Otto C. Brähler. The groom, Mr. Otto C. Brähler, was best man. The wedding took place at 10:30 a. m. at the Church of the Holy Trinity, 1032 E. Capitol street.

William Allen McKendrick, of Brockton, Mass., and Mrs. Marion McKendrick, of Chaucey D. Snow, of New York, were married at 10:30 a. m. at the Church of the Holy Trinity, 1032 E. Capitol street.

Miss Alice Leavelle and Mrs. John Lowe, and Henry Gardner Ferguson, of the Geological Survey, were married at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the rectory of St. Joseph's Catholic Church. The ceremony was very quiet, owing to mourning in the family. The bride, Miss Alice Leavelle, was given in marriage by her father, Mr. John Lowe. The groom, Mr. Henry Gardner Ferguson, was best man. The wedding took place at 10:30 a. m. at the Church of the Holy Trinity, 1032 E. Capitol street.

The bride was escorted to the altar by her father, by whom she was given in marriage, and was attended by her sister, Miss Edith Blinnerton Lowe. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson left after a breakfast for a wedding trip to South America. They will make their home in Washington.

Plans to restrain the production of cotton were favored at a conference of Senators and House members from cotton-growing States last night. The proposal is to recommend that State legislatures enact laws to curtail cotton production next year in order to prevent a surplus and falling prices. It was admitted that there was little likelihood of further Federal legislation to aid the situation.

The legality of the proposed legislation is questioned. It is pointed out that it amounts to a restraint of trade, which is the very thing Congress for months has been talking about in connection with trust legislation.

Cheerful Home.

When an individual has reached the three score age limit and fortune



Above, Left to Right—MRS. JOSEPHUS DANIELS and MRS. CLAUDE SWANSON.



MISS NANNIE R. HEATH.

The Silver Lining

Edited by ARTHUR BAER.

England assures us the northern steamship line across the Atlantic is perfectly safe, but that little old Mt. Pleasant trolley line looks good to us.

Spain having officially declared her neutrality, the next big battle should take place near Madrid.

As a health resort, Ostend is a splendid place not to be.

Car is now buying shells and cartridges from the Japanese. Wasn't so long ago that he got 'em for nothing.

Street cars were beautifully heated during July and August, but it seems that the sun doesn't sign any contract for December and January.

THE OLDEST INHAB SEZ

"Thell'fer what builds castles in Spain is wise. None o' th' other countries is safe."

Washington police don't know where Dorsey Fong is, but it's a safe bet he is not in Europe.

As far as utility is concerned, all the good those white chalk lines accomplish is to make the tourists ask the crossing cops foolish questions.

Gone, But Not Forgotten.

William had not been in the other world long when George Wood and was the promise of his widow.

Giving and Lending.

Of course, it's always very nice when friends will by you stand, but many a man will give advice who never lends a hand.

Truths By Women Who Know

Preventing Needy From Becoming Public Charges

Hebrew Home for Aged

Washington Hebrews strive to relieve the suffering of their co-religionists along many specific lines of social service. One of the branches of relief work is the Hebrew Home for the Aged, at 415 M street northwest. This institution is not affiliated with any other philanthropic society, but is maintained by popular donations and membership dues. Large sums are distributed yearly to prevent unfortunate Hebrews from becoming public charges, to provide them with comfortable homes, medical attention, and all the luxuries within the resources of the association. The Ladies' Auxiliary Society has rendered invaluable assistance to this charitable effort. Here is the story of this home written by Mrs. Ida Weisenberg, the secretary of the auxiliary.

By IDA WEISENBERG.

In time of general business depression and unrest in the country, charitable organizations usually feel the pressure more than ever—the demand being greater and the raising of funds more difficult. The active workers in such organizations are often overtaxed in the efforts to keep up the standard of the institutions, and to see that the unfortunate applicants do not lose their support in such trying days.

The Hebrews, in general, wherever located, have tendered great help in the field of charity. Especially have they been successful in maintaining fine institutions in the larger cities for the care and relief of their co-religionists.

These institutions are designed to serve a double purpose: First, and mainly, to help the poor and relieve their suffering as much as possible. In order to accomplish this, large sums of money are distributed yearly, and a number of families are put on a self-supporting foundation.

Secondly, these institutions serve as a means of relieving the unfortunate Jews from becoming public charges.

Confidence of Community.

This noble institution is gaining the support and confidence of the community daily. Those most active in the affairs of the home are Rabbi G. Silverstone, J. Miller, B. Hoffenberg, M. Max, I. Weisenberg, M. Karman, Rabbi Hurst, M. Federman, H. Cohen, J. Portnoy, D. Danzberg, president; M. Lewison, secretary.

An elaborate program is being arranged for the coming year, and will be held October 15. Full announcement will be made later. May the time be distant when sufficient funds are obtained to erect a building. The home is open for all visitors at 415 M street northwest.

Favor State Laws to Limit Cotton Production

Plans to restrain the production of cotton were favored at a conference of Senators and House members from cotton-growing States last night. The proposal is to recommend that State legislatures enact laws to curtail cotton production next year in order to prevent a surplus and falling prices. It was admitted that there was little likelihood of further Federal legislation to aid the situation.

The legality of the proposed legislation is questioned. It is pointed out that it amounts to a restraint of trade, which is the very thing Congress for months has been talking about in connection with trust legislation.

NEXT YEAR.

Granted favorable or even average general conditions for cropping, the good year 1915 may be expected to turn out the greatest yield of agricultural staples in this country, that has ever been known. Taken together with the probability that high prices will continue, and that an unprecedented export demand will convert these into a larger foreign credit balance than has ever before stood in favor of our agriculture, the outlook for the farmer is a resolute one.

The International Harvester Company, recognizing these conditions, and deeming it nothing less than a national duty for Americans to contribute for a snug profit—everything in their power to meet the needs of the old world, has issued a telling appeal to make next year a banner producing season. It urges that farmers prepare early for the utilization of every possible producing acre. Right now is the time to begin. The bulk of the 1915 wheat crop will be produced from fields sown in the present month; a very large and increasing proportion of oats, also, is now fall-sown.