

chairman of the house committee on insular affairs, Mr. Jones is the author of a bill which would grant the Filipinos full freedom within ten years. In his statement Chairman Jones asserts that no slavery exists there except in the uncivilized portion of the islands. He also asserted that Dean Worcester is the worst enemy of the Filipinos; that there is more slavery and peonage in the United States than in the Philippines, in proportion to population, and intimates that he will ask for a congressional investigation of the Worcester and Phipps charges. Chairman Jones attacks the administration of the Philippine commission, and said that the time was not far distant when there will be such facts laid before the American people regarding the wasteful, if not criminal, extravagance and the maladministration of the Philippine government as will shock and startle them. He charged the republican officials with venting their animus on the Filipino people, and said that if it be true that slavery actually exists there, it is an eternal reproach and shame to Governor Forbes, Commissioner Worcester and their American associates on the Philippine commission. Chairman Jones also stated that he understood that Dean Worcester had been employed by a society incorporated under the laws of Delaware for the exploitation of the Philippines, and that he was probably on the way to the United States to deliver lectures in which he would depict the poor Filipinos as savages utterly unfit to govern themselves. "It is to be hoped," he says, "that under the new administration the Philippine people will at least be given a fair hearing before the American people."

Invitations are now being prepared at the state department for transmission to the naval powers of the world to insure the gathering of a great international fleet at Hampton Roads to celebrate the opening of the Panama canal. It is expected that the total number of vessels in the fleet will surpass any international naval force ever assembled.

Representative William Schley Howard of Georgia presented a resolution in the house, September 22, embodying a new and novel plan for the disposition of the government 2 per cent bonds now outstanding as security for national bank circulation. There are about \$742,000,000 of these bonds. The Howard plan is to issue them in small denominations to depositors in the postal savings bank system, thus distributing the bonded indebtedness among the masses of the people where, he asserted, it belonged. As to the practical details of his plan, Mr. Howard said: "I suggest that when a man deposits money in the postal savings bank he receive a government coupon or obligation bearing two per cent interest to repay his deposit. If he deposits \$7 he gets a \$7 coupon bond from his local postoffice, and so for any amount. This bond is payable on demand at the treasury of the United States, and can be cashed anywhere in the world, thus affording the same opportunity to the day laborer who wants to save as to the millionaire who wants to invest."

To prevent the introduction into the United States of a dangerous potato disease known as potato wart, canker or black scab, the federal horticultural board has decided to continue indefinitely the quarantine against potato importations from the British Isles, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Newfoundland and the two French islands at the mouth of the St. Lawrence river. The London bureau of agriculture, through the

British embassy, asked that the quarantine be removed or modified. The board asserts that the present condition of the 1913 potato crop in the United States is most promising.

In accordance with an announcement made by Attorney General McReynolds in connection with the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific dissolution, a civil anti-trust suit will soon be brought to compel the Southern Pacific railroad to relinquish the Central Pacific. The entire \$80,000,000 of Central Pacific stock is owned by the Southern Pacific, and in the view of the attorney general that is a combination of competing lines and a violation of the Sherman law.

Senator Owen, of the senate banking and currency committee, issued a statement in which he declared that none of the critics of the administration currency bill had attacked its vital features. "No witness at the committee hearings has yet assailed the fundamental principles of the bill as wrong," said Senator Owen. "They unanimously agree on the importance of concentrating and then making mobile the reserves, on providing an open market for commercial paper held by banks and providing an elastic currency. The opposition to the bill has been mainly as to how much concentration of reserves is necessary, how much capital stocks shall be put in, how far the banks shall have control or representation. No serious dispute is made against the fundamentals of the bill. Those who know the merit of the bill are naturally enthusiastic and prophesy almost immediate action, but reasonable time must be taken to enable those not familiar with the subject matter to study it out and be convinced that the bill is in its most perfect form."

As shown by reports to the United States bureau of education, a wide difference of opinion exists among school men as to the extent to which sex instruction should be given in the public schools. Officials of the bureau express the conviction that the sex hygiene question is about to assume great importance in many school systems. The bureau declares that while there are many teachers and medical men who favor sex education in the schools, holding that "the policy of silence and punishment as practiced in the past has failed, and that education rather than punishment should be the remedy for social evils," there are many, on the other hand, both among educators and physicians, who see danger in this instruction, holding that "safety lies in diverting attention from sex details."

President Wilson made a special trip from the White House to Princeton, September 23, where he took part in the New Jersey primary by voting for Governor Fielder, who was chosen as the democratic nominee for governor at the coming fall election. This was the president's first visit to Princeton since his departure for the inauguration on March 3.

Ex-Senator Obadiah Gardner of Maine was appointed a member of the international boundary commission in place of General Frank Streeter.

Tabulations by the postoffice department show that approximately one in every 400 inhabitants is employed by the postal service. On June 30 last, there were 58,021 postmasters, 115,415 assistant postmasters and postoffice clerks, 1,454 watchmen, messengers and laborers, and 30,920 city letter carriers. Other employees—railway mail clerks,

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rural carriers and department employes—make the total number about a quarter of a million. This makes the postoffice department the largest business department of the government.

Approximately 600,000 persons, with incomes ranging from \$3,000 to \$100,000 a year and upward, will contribute to the \$100,000,000 yearly revenue that it is estimated will be derived from the income tax. Representative Cordell Hull of Tennessee, father of the income tax legislation, states that more than \$100,000,000 in government revenues would come to the government through the operation of its provisions. He says "the largest yield of our tariff taxes has barely exceeded \$330,000,000, while our internal and other taxes have been less. This comparison indicates the great importance from the revenue standpoint of this new method of taxation. The displacement of \$100,000,000 treasury receipts from tariff taxes by a like amount from income taxes in effect relieves the people of \$500,000,000 of tariff taxation as past laws have operated, for the reason that the domestic manufacturers have been accustomed, on the average, to collect \$4 to \$5 from the consumer for every dollar that has reached the United States treasury."

A surplus of \$10,000,000 to \$16,000,000 over current needs of the government will be provided by the new tariff law in the opinion of Senator Simmons, chairman of the joint conference committee which reported the completed democratic tariff bill to the house and senate for agreement.

Secretary of War Garrison disapproved Chicago's entire plan for the extension of the park system along the lake front, on the ground that it might halt the commercial development of the port.

Investigations of retail prices in forty cities of the United States, conducted by experts of the bureau of labor, show that the cost of living on June 15 of the present year was approximately 60 per cent higher than the average between 1890 and 1900; more than 3 per cent higher than it was a year ago, and nearly 15 per cent higher than it was two years ago. At that time prices show virtually the same level as last November, when the high records of the last quarter century were reached. Fourteen articles of food were investigated, and compared with the

average prices between 1890 and 1900. Everyone except sugar showed a marked advance. Bacon, which led the soaring, went up 128.5 per cent.

Former Governor Alva Adams of Colorado was appointed by President Wilson as head of a commission to investigate conditions in Australasia and report to congress, and for the purpose of issuing a formal invitation to the countries of the antipodes to attend and be well represented at the Panama-Pacific exposition in 1915. The commission will look into the operation of the land laws of Australia and New Zealand, the taxing systems, government ownership of railroads and other utilities, municipal ownership, banking and credit systems and arbitration. At the antipodes experiments in taxation, government ownership and labor disputes were undertaken so long ago that they have now passed the experimental stages and something definite can be learned regarding them. Whether all or any of them will be suitable to this republic is a question the commission will seek to determine.

Gabe E. Parker, a Choctaw Indian, of Academy, Okla., the first man of his race to be registrar of the treasury, was appointed to this position by President Wilson. His signature will appear on all the currency, and he declared he regarded his appointment as a signal recognition of the red men.



THE END OF A LONG PULL  
—From the Evening News (Newark, N. J.)