

## WASHINGTON NEWS

The designation of five natives to majority control of the commission of nine marks the first step in the recently announced policy of the Wilson administration aiming at self-government and ultimate independence for the Philippines. President Wilson and Secretary Garrison selected the following Filipinos to be members of the commission: Victorino Mapa, Jaime C. de Veyra, Vicente Ilustre and Vicente Singson. Mapa will be secretary of finance and justice. The fifth Filipino commissioner will be Rafael Palma, who since 1908 has been the only native on the commission. His resignation was not accepted. All of the appointees are leaders in Philippine affairs, and were recommended by Governor General Harrison, who stated that they were among the most prominent and best educated of the islanders.

As a result of the scarcity of food crops and meats, experts of the department of agriculture hold out little hope of relief from the "high cost of living." Combined estimates of crops that go to make up the food supplies of the American table are discouraging, while the price of meat animals is far in excess of the last two years. Little hope for lower prices in meat through the competition of meats from Argentina, Australia and other beef-producing countries is seen by the experts, who say that, with the free markets of England and other countries open to it, "meat can hardly become plentiful and cheap in this country."

Representative Bailey of Pennsylvania introduced a bill that would provide for the extension of the free delivery mail service to all towns of the United States with a population exceeding 1,000 not now entitled to such delivery. The bill would carry an appropriation of \$10,000,000, and it is estimated that the proposed change would affect about 6,000 communities.

With no dissenting votes, the senate passed the bill introduced by Senator Clapp of Minnesota, prohibiting the transmission of campaign funds across state or territorial lines, to be expended in behalf of the nomination or election of candidates for president, vice-president, presidential electors, or for congress. Exceptions permit the transmission of funds for actual expenses for speaking campaign or for campaign literature. Transmission of certain reported funds is also permitted. The purpose of the bill is to prevent the dumping of funds into doubtful states on the eve of elections. The bill has not yet passed the house.

George Fred Williams of Boston, Mass., has been selected by President Wilson for minister to Greece.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin ruled that the new tariff act of 1913 operated to repeal the Canadian reciprocity act's print paper provision. He ordered that duties be charged on all imports worth more than 2 1-2 cents per pound. The Hamlin ruling knocks out the contention, it is understood, the Canadian government was about to advance, that the act passed by the United States during the reciprocity negotiations is still in effect. This rule destroys the Canadian contention that the act was not repealed in express terms by the new tariff law, and that Canada proposes to stand by the print paper section of

the reciprocity act, as it is more favorable to the dominion than the new tariff law. Treasury officials, as well as the framers of the Underwood law, asserted that there was no merit in the Canadian contention. The new tariff act imposes a tax of 12 per cent ad valorem on print paper suitable for printing newspapers and books when the value of such paper is above 2 1-2 cents a pound.

The annual report of the commissioner of pensions showed a net loss in the pension rolls for the year of 40,094, leaving 820,200 pensioners of all classes, 462,379 being civil war veterans.

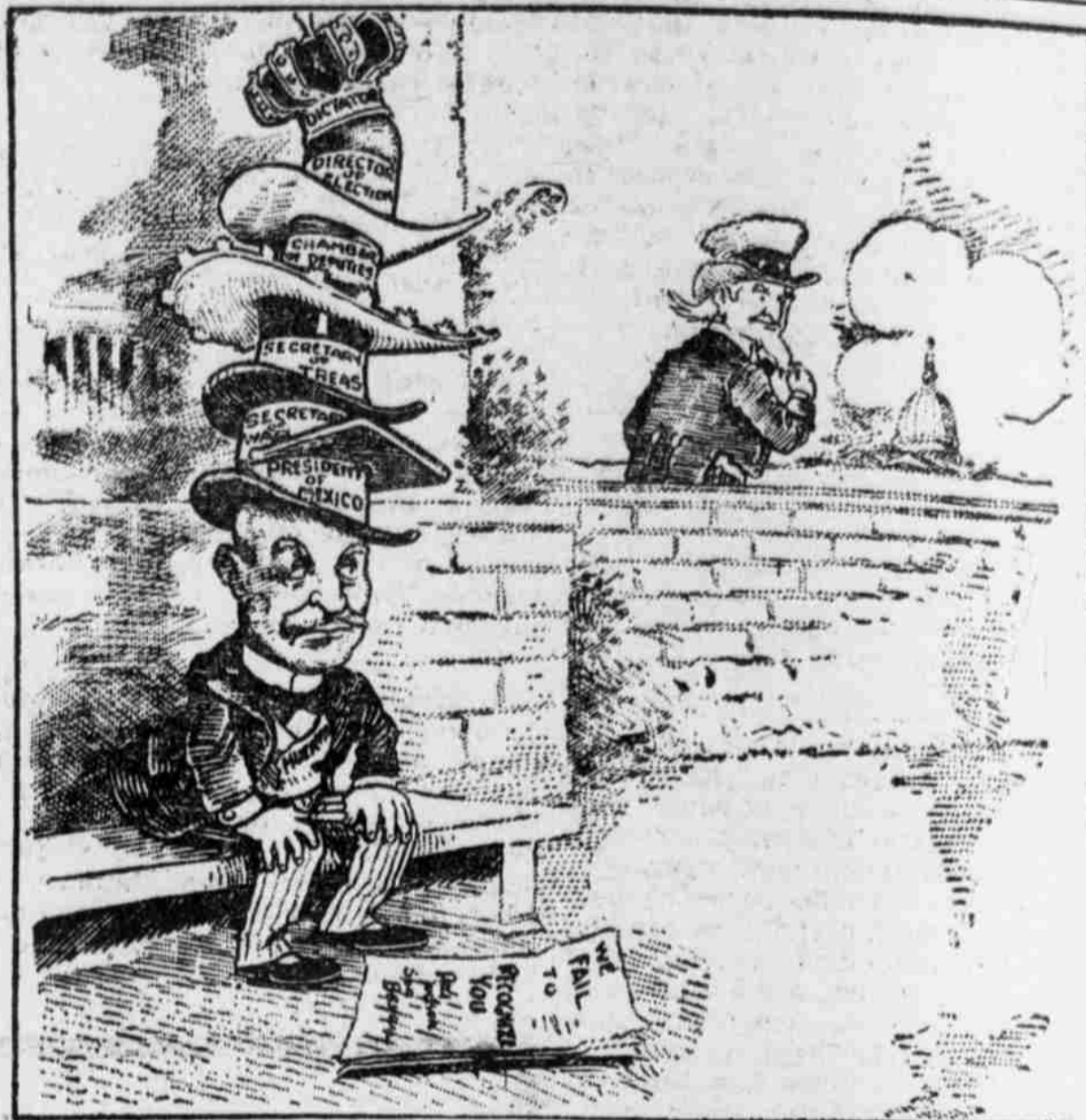
On October 22, President Wilson signed the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, which contains the paragraph taking deputy marshals and deputy collectors of internal revenue out of the civil service system, and also abolishes the commerce court, whose members will be assigned to new posts by Chief Justice White. In signing the bill the president warned party spoilsmen that he would balk all raids on civil service posts.

The department of commerce reports that the month of September established a record breaking mark both in exports and imports. It was declared that the business transacted with the world had exceeded by a trifle more than \$47,000,000 the transactions of the United States in September, 1912, which scored a record as the best September in the history of this country's international trade. September imports were \$169,562,757, as against \$144,819,493 in September of last year. The exports were \$218,185,451 during September, as compared with \$199,678,062 in the same month last year.

A press dispatch states that Miss Fern Hobbs has arrived in Washington as the "authorized lobbyist" of the state of Oregon. Many land affairs in which Oregon is interested are before congress, and Miss Hobbs was delegated by the governor of Oregon, whose private secretary she is, to protect the state's interests. Usually a high-priced attorney receives such an assignment, and it is considered altogether unusual for a woman to be trusted with work of this nature.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, retired, who was commander of the battleship Oregon when she made her famous trip around Cape Horn at the opening of the Spanish-American war, has accepted the invitation of Secretary Daniels to be on the bridge of his old ship to lead the international fleet through the Panama canal early in 1915.

Naval constructors are enthusiastic over a new discovery in the design of a ship's hull, the first example of which was demonstrated in the new dreadnought Texas, which has recently been undergoing her trial tests off Hampton Roads. For many years Naval Constructor David W. Taylor, the principal designer of all the later battleships of the United States navy, has been trying as much as possible to overcome the resistance of water to a hull moving at various speeds. He has now by the use of the cycloidal curve reduced by a very large percentage the resistance of water and made possible new conquests of speed in vessels of dreadnought type. The cycloidal curve is



TOO MUCH FOR U. S.  
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis Journal.

employed on turbine water wheels to get rid of the water after impact and the exhaustion of energy, and the dreadnought Texas is the first to be thus equipped. On her first builders' speed trial the great ship made 21.128 knots with exceptional ease. No other ship of the dreadnought class has closely approached the Texas' speed.

The LaFollette substitute for the "Seaman's servitude" bill, amended so that it will not affect the treaty relations of the United States until the president has an opportunity to readjust them, passed the senate October 23 without a roll call. Senator Fletcher, chairman of the subcommittee that had charge of the preparation of the seaman's bill declared the measure as passed by the senate would accomplish three important shipping reforms: The giving of greater freedom to seamen, the promotion of greater safety at sea for passengers and crews, and the equalizing of wage costs in operating vessels in foreign and domestic trade.

Wheat and wheat flour will not be admitted free to the United States from those countries which decline to admit free of duty similar products from the United States, according to a ruling made by Assistant Secretary Hamlin of the treasury department, who thus construes the new tariff law. Custom collectors have been advised that the countries now admitting American wheat and wheat flour without duty are Great Britain, Finland and the Netherlands.

Senator Kenyon's bill to abate nuisances in the District of Columbia, commonly known as the "red light injunction bill," passed the senate October 27. It is intended to enjoin and abate disorderly houses, declare them nuisances and assess a tax against the persons maintaining such places and against the building and the owner. Senator Kenyon said the passage of such a law in Iowa had been successful in doing away with the segregated district, and in the ten other states where the same sort of law had been enacted the result had been the same.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt notified commandants of

navy yards that political activity by employes would result in instant dismissal.

President Wilson's warning to spoilsmen that they are not to look longingly at the 1,200 deputy collectorships and deputy marshalships taken from under the protection of the civil service laws by the newly enacted urgency deficiency appropriation law was reiterated in an order issued by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo. Following instructions from the president, the secretary notified all collectors of internal revenue that no deputy collectors of internal revenue are to be appointed hereafter without the approval of the treasury department; that the object of the provision of the urgent deficiency law is efficiency, and that the spoils system must not be allowed to creep in. Secretary McAdoo's order was as follows:

"Referring to that portion of the urgent deficiency act, approved October 22, 1913, relating to the appointment of deputy collectors of internal revenue, collectors are advised that the object of this provision of law is efficiency, and only efficiency, and that any tendency to use this class of appointments merely for personal reward, or for anything that savors of the spoils system will be regarded as a very serious disregard of public duty, and that they would be expected to deal with these matters in a spirit which the whole country will approve.

"Hereafter when vacancies in this class of officers occur or are contemplated, and before such vacancies are filled or such changes are affected, collectors will forward to this office the names of the persons whom it is desired to appoint, together with a statement of their qualifications and records. No appointments in this class of officers shall hereafter be made by collectors without the approval of the department."

The national association of railway commissioners at their recent session in Washington adopted a report recommending rigid federal and state control of the issuance of bonds and stocks by utility and railroad corporations. The report also recommended:

Limitation by law of the purposes for which the issue of stocks and