

Our friends must not forget that we have 48 amendments and initiative measures to vote upon this fall and that the local papers are deluged with demands for space from the friends of each measure. The wet and the dry amendments and the eight-hour-a-day amendment all are calling for funds and favors.

Aside from these obstacles, we must not forget that the friends and diplomats of special privilege, tax dodgers and the brigands of speculative values are now using the purchasable columns of newspapers, both in the city and country, to befog and deceive the people.

If you want this amendment to carry, send your pennies, dimes and dollars to the Joseph Fels Fund. Prompt action will help us to win the day—delay may mean defeat.

J. W. WELLS.

NEWS NARRATIVE

The figures in brackets at the ends of paragraphs refer to volumes and pages of The Public for earlier information on the same subject.

Week ending Tuesday, September 15, 1914.

The European War.

The general course of the war now favors the Allies. The French and English are forcing back the Germans in France, the Belgians and English are clearing them out of Belgium, the Russians, while retiring in Eastern Prussia, are meeting with marked success in Austria. No great sea fight has taken place. The losses of life and property are enormous, but very few accurate details have been published. [See current volume, page 874.]



Japan.

Japan's censorship has been so thorough that no information regarding military operations in the neighborhood of Kiau-Chau has been allowed to leak out. A German dispatch says 20,000 Japanese have landed at Lung-Kow. The Chinese government is trying to maintain strict neutrality.



Turkey.

The Ottoman Empire still holds aloof from the war, but has seized upon the present opportunity to abrogate the conventions, treaties and privileges whereby foreigners in that country were exempt from local jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. Heretofore foreign subjects in Turkey have enjoyed extraterritorial rights, through which they have been tried by their own judges, diplomatic representatives or consuls. The announcement as given out by the Turkish Ambassador at Washington, A. Rustem Bey, reads:

A cablegram to the Turkish ambassador from the Ottoman minister of foreign affairs states that by imperial irade the Ottoman government has abrogated as from the first of October next, the conven-

tions known as the capitulations restricting the sovereignty of Turkey in her relations with certain powers.

All privileges and immunities accessory to these conventions or issuing therefrom are equally repealed. Having thus freed itself from what was an intolerable obstacle to all progress in the empire, the imperial government has adopted as the basis of its relations with the other powers the general principles of international law.



These conventions extend back to the eleventh century, when the Venetians had the right of trial by judges appointed in Venice and resident at Constantinople. Similar conventions covered the economic field, and prevented the Turkish government from fixing tariff duties without the consent of foreign powers, or of imposing professional taxes on foreigners. The Turkish government takes the position that this is humiliating to Turkey, as well as being a hardship.



The Franco-German Campaign.

The German advance in France was checked on the 8th. Up to that time the great army that had come down through Belgium, reinforced by the armies that had crossed through Luxemburg and Lorraine, had swept without a pause to the environs of Paris. But though the Allies had given way before the invaders, they had not been broken or disorganized, and their presence in the field made it impossible for the Germans to invest Paris. This led to a change of campaign that involved the swinging of the German right wing clear to the eastward of Paris, with the apparent purpose of bending the Allies' left back upon their center, and so bringing on a decisive battle. This plan failed; and after driving the Allies across and beyond the river Marne the advance ceased. On the 7th began the battle of the Marne, engaging, it is reported, the largest number of men ever participating in a single battle. On the 8th the German forces began to give way at the extreme right. The defeat extended up the line, as the invaders recrossed the Marne; and by the 10th and 11th the whole German army from Lorraine south and west, with the exception of Verdun and in the forest of Argonne, was in retreat. The retirement of the army has been so rapid quantities of guns, ammunition, supplies, the exhausted and the wounded were left to the pursuers, but there has been no rout. The army has reformed beyond the river Aisne, where there is promise of another battle, which will determine whether or not the Germans will have to quit French soil.



A war loan of 1,000,000,000 marks was announced in Berlin on the 9th. The loan will consist of 5 per cent treasury bonds and government notes, which are to be offered at 97.50, and will be

divided into five sections of \$50,000,000 each, redeemable at intervals of six years, beginning 1918.

Servia.

The Servian army has begun the invasion of Bosnia by crossing the River Save near Mitrovica. The Servians have also taken Semlin, near Belgrade, where the people are said to have received them with great rejoicings. While the Montenegrins expect to effect the conquest of Herzegovina from the south. The Servians are preparing to march on Budapest.

Russo-Germanic Conflict.

The Russian arms have been successful in Austria and have met with reverses in Prussia. The Austrian army has gone so entirely to pieces that military critics are predicting its utter destruction. Seventeen days of continuous fighting has resulted in overwhelming the Austrians in Galicia, with the capture of 180,000 men, including 800 officers, together with great quantities of munitions of war. The northern Russian army had penetrated Eastern Prussia as far as Koenigsberg, to which they laid siege, but the Germans compelled them to retire with heavy losses. Russia claims the retreat from Koenigsberg was a ruse to draw the northern German army away from the possibility of reinforcing Posen or Breslau, which they contend are exposed by the defeat of the Austrian army. Rumors of riots and panic come from Vienna, and much discontent is reported among the people.

England.

Troops continue to flow from Canada, Australia and India. Parliament voted unanimously on request of Premier Asquith to add another half million men of all ranks to the regular army. This brings the total to 1,854,000, an unprecedented figure for Great Britain. The regular army will comprise 1,200,000; territorials, 300,000; reserves, 214,000; Indian contingent, 70,000; Canadian first and second contingents, 40,000; Australians, 20,000, and New Zealand, 10,000. This contemplates placing 1,200,000 men in the field. Persistent though unconfirmed reports come from Belgium and England to the effect that 70,000 Russian troops have been transported from Archangel to Belgium by Britain. Sixty thousand Indian troops are about to arrive.

Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons on the 14th that the Home Rule bill and the Welsh Disestablishment bill would be placed on the statute books this week; and said that on the morrow he would introduce a bill providing that neither law should be put in operation for one year. This declaration was further amplified by the Marquis of Crewe in the House of Lords.

He pledged the government to introduce a bill to amend the Home Rule bill, and promised that it should be dealt with before the Home Rule measure became operative. The amending bill, he said, would not necessarily exclude Ulster or any part of Ulster, as the whole temper of Ireland had changed greatly for the better since the outbreak of the war.

Belgium.

The Belgian army of about 80,000 men has continued the offensive, and by hard fighting has pushed the Germans back all along the line. The provinces of Antwerp, Limberg and Flanders are reported to be entirely free from the invaders, while victory at Cortenberg cut the army in two sections. It is reported that General Von Der Goltz, military governor of the Belgian territory annexed by the Germans, went to Antwerp, under safe conduct, to negotiate terms with the Belgian government. But the government positively refused to discuss any terms.

Mexico and the United States.

Various manifestations of the return of peace appear from day to day. Arrangements are in making to resume the exchange of the traffic between the American and Mexican railroads. It is expected that the Mexican government will soon put the railroads under the general management, known as the National Railways of Mexico.

An echo of the past comes in the announcement by Secretary McAdoo to the collectors of customs along the Mexican borders that:

In view of the restoration of peace in Mexico, collectors and other officers may, in the future, treat arms and ammunition as ordinary commercial shipments and permit them to go forward accordingly. [See current volume, page 876.]

The evacuation of Vera Cruz was the substance of an order to General Funston, issued on September 15, by President Wilson. The object of the occupation has been accomplished, the President holds, and continued presence of American troops is hurtful to peace prospects.

Washington Doings.

The House Ways and Means Committee on September 8, through Chairman Oscar Underwood, recommended as a war tax measure a bill putting a three per cent tax on all freight charges and an additional tax of 50 cents a barrel on beer and 20 cents a gallon on domestic wines. The bill is reported to be unsatisfactory to many of the Democratic members and reports come of com-