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Governor Fielder, the Democratic executive of New Jersey, has no illusions. The election this year means, he says, that "New Jersey is still a Republican state."

In looking over the returns of November 2 it will be observed that wherever the fight was on national issues the Republican party won out. The "Win With Wilson" button will now be tried out as a suspender attachment, where it will also fail to make good.

A news despatch from Helena, Montana, quoted Secretary McAdoo as saying "we have not had any real prosperity in the United States for ten years." This is evidently an error in transmission. Assuming the Secretary to have been trying to tell the truth, he must have said "two years" instead of "ten years," as is reported.

After discussing the partial restoration of prosperity, a Democratic paper says, "Time heals all wounds." Perhaps, but there is an old saying that "a burned child dreads the fire." The wounds suffered by American industry will undoubtedly be healed by time, though many a scar will remain. But the injured will not forget.

Harking back to his school days, Senator Kern of Indiana declares, "I managed to get thro' that school without having to fight a single boy." Judging from his recent public utterances on the subject of preparedness, the child is father of the man. "Too proud to fight." But this is apt to be the pride which goeth before a fall.

If the American producer and the foreign producer should both be assured that free trade would be the permanent policy of the United States, one of two things would happen—either the American workman would come very close to the foreign standard of wages and living, or he would cease to produce articles which can be produced by foreigners. Fortunately, both Americans and foreigners know that free trade is only a temporary policy and that within a very short time the American people will resume command of their own markets. Hence, the American producer does not give up his industries nor does the foreigner make the large investments that would be necessary to supply our markets fully. We merely curtail our expenses, cut out luxuries, live economically, maintain bread lines and take advantage of the partial relief afforded by foreign war.

There were five congressional by-elections this year. Republican candidates were successful in four of them.

Thomas Edison says that the greatest problem now confronting the American people consists in proving that a Democracy can be efficient. Mr. Edison must have the Democratic party in mind. If so, the problem is impossible of solution.

The New York Sun is practicing restraint in language when it comments thus on the election results: "There has certainly been no spontaneous or spectacular demonstration of increased confidence in and popular approval of the domestic policies of President Wilson."

When the President goes walking he carries, we are told by a veracious Washington correspondent, a pocketful of crumbs to feed to the birds, of which, the despatch adds, he is very fond. We thought as much when, following the elections of 1914, he handed out so many pocketfuls of crumbs to the Democratic lambs in Congress.

The New York Times sees from the elections a reunited opposition to the Democratic party, and warns Mr. Wilson that "it will not do to repeat such perilous blunders as that of the seaman's act, or to persist in such adventures as a government-owned merchant marine." It also counsels him to take counsel of men of experience—not excluding Republicans. These admonitions will fall on deaf ears.

Our total imports from October 3, 1913, to July 1, 1914, were \$1,606,150,312. The total amount of revenue collected from duties on these imports were \$229,461,907. Republican protective rates of 1909 applied to this volume of imports would have collected and put in the treasury \$330,815,211, an increase of over \$161,000,000. That money in hand right now would help a whole lot in considering the question of national defence.

Administration Democrats in Washington affect to find some partisan comfort in the Tammany victory in New York City. For two years the administration has tried to starve Tammany men, and Tammany congressmen have not been welcome at the White House. Yet Tammany, independent of Wilson, is able to win in an election where the Wilson cause has suffered. Extracting joy from this situation is like manufacturing sunshine from cucumbers.

Deficit Due to Tariff Reductions.

Washington, Nov. 17. (Special Correspondence.) That the depleted condition of the treasury is due to reduced tariff rates rather than diminished importations, is clearly shown by statistics which disprove the following statement recently made by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo: "Because of the decrease of imports on account of the war, we have had an enormous deficit. This deficit would have been vastly larger, however, if the old tariff bill had been depended upon. At

least \$130,000,000 would have been added to the deficit had the country depended on the old bill."

That Mr. McAdoo, ignorantly or intentionally, misstated the facts will be apparent when the records of his own department are considered.

For the nine months of the present year ended September, 1915, there were imported into the United States goods to the value of \$1,302,000,000, in spite of the war. On these imports the government realized revenue in the sum of \$148,224,997, or an average rate of duty on all goods imported for this period of but 11.3 per cent—about as close to free trade as could be desired by the most ardent free trader. For the corresponding nine months of the calendar year 1913, January-September, under the Republican tariff law, we imported goods to the value of \$1,327,000,000. On these imports the federal treasury realized revenue in the sum of \$242,624,859, or an average rate of duty of 18.3 per cent, the duties so distributed as to afford a fair measure of protection to all American industries and labor.

Had this average rate of duty been collected on the imports for the first nine months of the present year, the government would have realized revenue in the sum of \$238,266,000, or \$90,000,000 more than was actually realized. For this period the low duty rate of the Democratic law represents a monthly loss of \$10,000,000 of revenue to the government. Bear this in mind, the anemic condition of the treasury is not due to decreased imports but to the fact that so many are coming in without paying a cent of revenue to the government.

On September 30, 1913, after nearly seven months of Democratic rule, the net balance in the general fund of the treasury was \$123,000,000. On March 4, 1913, when President Wilson was inaugurated, this balance amounted to \$149,000,000. The Democrats were presented with a handsome treasury surplus on March 4 with which to set up house-keeping. The Underwood tariff law went on the statute books October 4, 1913, business went to smash, and the revenues began to dwindle. However, due to the fact that Republican rates on wool and sugar prevailed for a portion of that fiscal year, the treasury was able to limp through with out a small deficit on June 30, 1914. With wool on the free list, the duty on sugar reduced, and millions of dollars worth of imports coming in free, things went from bad to worse, and the outbreak of the European war was instantly seized upon as a pretext for saddling the country with the war revenue measure. Every device known to a tricky bookkeeper was employed by Secretary McAdoo to make a good showing for June 30, 1915, and indeed there was a huge deficit on that date. On September 30, 1915, the net balance in the general fund had sunk to less than \$41,000,000. By a piece of financial ledgerdeman the credits to disbursing officers and the national bank-note redemption fund were switched to the live asset column of the treasury statement, and on October 1, 1915, the net balance was inflated to \$128,

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The Germ of Smallpox. The germ of smallpox, a protozoan so infinitesimal that it has passed through the finest filters and escaped the trained gaze of microscopists for decades, has been finally discovered by Dr. Walter Fornet, staff physician at the Kaiser Wilhelm academy. Dr. Fornet claims not only to have discovered the germ, but to be able to propagate it. This means, we are told, that it will henceforth not be necessary to inoculate a calf or cow with smallpox virus in order to obtain lymph for vaccination and consequently that a pure culture can be obtained. The lymph won by present methods contains numerous bacteria, which must be exterminated before it can be used for vaccination.—New York Press. As much as \$5,000 has been paid in South Africa for a male ostrich of a good strain and producing exceptionally fine feathers. Dr. E. H. Swan of Washington predicts that the woman of the future will have a thick neck, broad shoulders and other masculine features.

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