

THE DAILY TELEGRAM

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1916.

An Evening Echo.

Little minds are too much wounded by little things; great minds see and are not even hurt.—LA ROCHE-FOUCAULD.

Good roads will save the farmer sixty-six and two-thirds per cent on hauling.

Good roads make taxes a good investment from which we all receive good returns.

We will pay our road tax with pleasure when we can travel on a good road at all seasons.

Good roads cost less in proportion to the good they bring than any other public improvement.

It costs twenty-three cents to haul one ton one mile on a dirt road, and only seven cents on a concrete road.

Good roads are beneficial to those who have neither horses nor automobiles—they are dry and clean to walk on.

Good roads make it possible for the farmer to raise green goods of all kinds, and can get them to market while fresh.

The defeat of the bond issue in Simpson district for good roads is a black eye to Harrison county progress. It is said that some of the leading farmers opposed it but that in hand to believe especially in view of the fact that those same farmers have been apparently earnestly engaged in promoting agriculture and live stock raising.

Upsetting Traditions. Free trade newspapers are congratulating themselves upon the fact that wool, on the free list is bringing forty cents a pound while under the Payne-Aldrich law when it was protected it was only a little more than half that high in price, and they declare the advanced figure is not due to the war either.

If this is all true then the century old howl of the free traders that protection raises the high cost of living is pure bunk. If wool keeps on going up under free trade conditions it may be necessary either to put a high tariff on it to lower the price or to dress the poor consumer in fig leaves.

Playing Both Ends. Secretary Meadon denies that the nation's prosperity is due to the war, insisting that it was brought about by the wisdom of the Democratic party. Still the administration has not yet abandoned the contention that the war is responsible for the failure of the Democratic tariff to produce sufficient revenues.

So we are to understand that it was Democratic wisdom and not the fabulous nature of the war orders sold abroad that put money in the people's pockets, but that it was the war, counteracting Democratic wisdom, that took the money out of the treasury. Political explanations have made the war perform all sorts of miracles in this country, says the Washington Herald.

Bork is Heavier.

It is manifestly not fear or extravagance that is holding back the Democratic congressmen. They appropriate millions for nitrate, to be manufactured by the government with methods already abandoned by efficient Germany, and other millions for government armor plate, when sufficient private capital is already invested to supply all needs.

Two dreadnoughts would call for fewer millions than the government ship purchase bill, and to our way of thinking would be far better insurance for the success of the American merchant marine. We certainly need the battle cruisers; but we also need the dreadnoughts. Is the Pacific naval bill, like the Hay army bill, to convince the country that pork is heavier than public opinion, and that not until we have a national budget, like every other civilized country, shall we have adequate defense?

Republican Chances.

Republican chance of success, provided that all other things are favorable, will depend largely upon whether the people will take a superficial or an analytical view of issues and conditions. If they assume that the prosperous conditions they enjoy are the result of Democratic policies, they will have small reason to make a change in the national administration, for all other things are of relatively minor importance.

Contentment comes with prosperity. If the people get down to brass tacks

and come to the conclusion that the sudden wave of prosperity came upon us in spite of the Democratic administration and solely as the result of Europe's plight, they must also come to the conclusion that the end of the war will most likely bring us to the condition we were in before the war. The thinking person will see more urgent need of a protective tariff when Europe is again on its feet industrially than ever before, for Europe will be under the necessity of recouping itself with the income to be derived from an extension of its markets throughout the world. There is not the least indication that the Democratic party has changed its viewpoint in relation to the tariff.

The Press Must Be Free.

The provision in the postoffice appropriation bill which would give the postmaster general arbitrary power over the welfare of the press should be stricken out. To enable an appointive official to exercise discrimination affecting injuriously or to the reverse the business interests of publishers would be to set up a censorship peculiarly liable to abuse.

Representative Madden, of Illinois, who is a member of the House post-office committee, has informed an interviewer that the provision as originally conceived was intended to save three million dollars annually by specifying that certain publications, which did not feature live news, should be shipped to distributing points by fast freight instead of fast mail train. It was the intention to fix the classes and leave no discretion in the hands of the postmaster general. As reported to the Senate, however, the provision places the matter of the shipment of publications by freight or regular mail entirely in the discretion of the postmaster general. Under the terms of this section, Mr. Burleson, if he wished, could order one daily or weekly paper in a city shipped by freight to its distributing office and another by fast mail. It is easy to see the sinister use to which power like this sort could be put by an unscrupulous partisan in the office of postmaster general—and not difficult to realize how potent would be the temptation to misuse this power in a presidential year. Every representative in either House of Congress who believes in the freedom of the press will show his good faith by working against this pernicious provision now that attention has been called to its viciously menacing character.

THE DAILY NOVELET

MUCH AT STEAK. It's the biggest fish that gets a weight.—Prof. Slimp. "What can I do for you, my dear telephone operator?" asked the great detective. "How do I know you are a telephone operator?" Because of the way you hold your right hand with the ring up, Ahem! "An effort is being made to poison

FOREIGN ECONOMIC STEPS ARE CAUTIOUS

Upon the Advice of Asquith Which is Found by Others to Be Quite Sound.

PARIS, June 21.—Mr. Asquith's advice to the British delegates to the recent interparliamentary economic conference to be careful not through excitement of blindness, or the desire to clinch a victory, to take measures that will do you more harm than the enemy," was well given, in the opinion of some French economic writers. Before the first French interparliamentary conference there were fears in French as well as in English circles as to what might be the results of unauthoritative discussion by Parliamentarians of international affairs, and the results of the economic conference have not allayed such fears.

Impossible to Apply. M. Hoeschler declares "impossible of application between the Allies themselves," the protectionism in four degrees proposed by the conference, as follows:

Reciprocal preferential tariffs between the United Kingdom and its colonial possessions.

Reciprocal and preferential tariffs, secondary to the foregoing, between the British empire and its allies.

Favorable treatment, but in the third order of preference, to neutrals.

Prohibitive tariffs on products of countries now enemies of the Entente Allies.

In the first place the preferential reciprocal tariffs proposed for the United Kingdom with its colonial possessions put Great Britain in hostility with Russia and in eventual conflict with the new colonies. The latter, M. Hoeschler expects, will seek larger advantages from the exceptional situation in which events have placed them as providers of raw materials in this industrial war.

Canada Reluctant. Canada, which bought more than \$426,000,000 worth of goods from the United States during the fiscal year 1914-15 and only \$50,000,000 from Great Britain, notwithstanding preferential duties of thirty-three and one-third per cent, would be reluctant to consent to an economic arrangement that would impede importations from the United States to the profit of the mother-country, and pay dearer for products which the latter would not perhaps be in position to furnish.

Canada, at the same time, is the great competitor of Russia in the market, its exportations of wheat to

York will eventually make it impossible for her to treat the United States otherwise than on the basis of a reciprocal tariff and that, in any case, the likelihood of an economic war such as would be involved in the interparliamentary conference's proposed tariff is impossible between the two countries.

The interparliamentary commission's proposition of preferential tariffs between Great Britain and the colonies would, in the opinion of M. Hoeschler, make it impossible for France to accept the arrangement. England was France's best customer before the war; it bought goods to the value of a billion and a half francs (principally silks, automobiles and provisions) of France in 1913—articles in which Germany could not compete. Consequently discrimination by Great Britain against Germany is of no advantage to her, while discrimination by Great Britain in favor of its colonies would be substantial disadvantage to it.

The sumptuary measures taken by England to force economy among her people and thus ease exchange and freight, and the consequent measures to French silks and ribbons, is pointed out by M. Yves Guyot as showing the irritating character of these economic problems and how necessary it is for the Allies to get slow.

Committee is Warned. David-Mennett, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Paris, has also warned the senatorial committee on economic organization that the economic situation with England and Russia is most delicate by reason of the action of these countries against French luxuries. "Our only possible reply," he says, "would be to tax products that affect the masses."

A war of tariffs between the Allies is said by some writers to be the inevitable consequence of the economic war against Germany as proposed by the parliamentary conference, since discrimination against the Central Empires would leave France and Russia in the necessity of competing with Great Britain for markets that would compensate them for the loss of German and Austrian trade.

More Talk. "Fortunately," said an authority on economic questions concerning the work of the conference, "the parliamentarians who have been discussing these questions were absolutely without official credentials; their discussions were mere talk, and when the economic relations of the Allies between themselves and with neutrals and the Central Empires are taken up seriously and officially, some, if not all, the uneasiness caused by the propositions of the previous conference, will be dispelled."

In the talk of boycotting the Central Empires, well-intentioned people have been carried too far by their own zeal. France needs German coal, she needs the German market which, in spite of the treaty of Frankfurt, took enough French goods to more than balance the coal bought by France up to 1906. France will not easily get coal on as good terms elsewhere and, what is more important, she will hardly be able to trade her own goods for it.

The proposal to engage in a war of tariffs has already produced one result: it has furnished Germany with an additional argument to overcome the hesitation of Austria to enter the Central European Union.

MRS. MAY'S LETTER TO WOMEN

More Proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Relieves Suffering.

Chicago, Ill.—"I suffered from a bad case of femaleills. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended and I took about six bottles. It fixed me up all right. The common symptoms of such a condition—pain when walking, irritation, bearing-down pains and backache, nervousness and disordered digestion—soon passed away. I look much better now than I did before, and I recommend the Compound every time for female troubles, as it did for me all it is claimed to do. You have my permission to publish this letter." Mrs. J. MAY, 3515 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

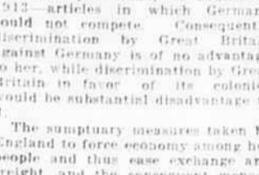
If you have any of the symptoms mentioned in Mrs. May's letter, remember what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for her, and try it yourself. It is a good old-fashioned medicine, made from roots and herbs, and it has helped countless numbers of women. If you need special advice, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (Confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

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my entire family," said the telephone girl. "I suspect my aunt Priscilla. She always had her eye on the grand piano. Look at this coat!" She flung down a pound and three-quarters of uncooked beefsteak all spotted over with some mysterious substance. "Ah, clues and things!" exclaimed the great detective. And he picked up his magnifying glass and scrutinized the minutely mottled meat. "Is it cyanide of potassium?" asked the telephone girl. "No," replied the great detective. "Is it bl-heckery of potassium?" "Nah," replied the great detective. "Is it skietite acid?" "Uh-huh," replied the great detective. "The butcher merely dropped it on his sawdust floor while he was wrapping it." It was a pretty mystery while it lasted.

LIGHT OCCUPATION. Tailor for Adam.

HARD ON THE EARS. "Take to the boats. The ship has been torpedoed."

HYPHENATES. Bread-butter.

CITY WATER TODAY.

Following is today's test for fever and other germs as made by the Water Board's chemist and bacteriologist at the filtration plant. Also rainfall for twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock today:

Table with 4 columns: Number of bacteria in 1.0 c.c., River water, City water, and Bacillus coli present in 1.0 c.c., 5.0 c.c., 10 c.c.

EXPLANATION. C. C.—Cubic centimeter, (about a thimbleful). Bacillus coli—Intestinal germ. X—Present. O—Absent. Rainfall 25

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