

## PLAIN DEALER

FRIDAY, AUG. 15, 1913

BY MEAD PUBLISHING CO

Official Paper of City and County

Issued on Friday of Each Week.

### Our Washington Letter.

The assertion of Senator Lippitt, of Rhode Island, who is a big cotton manufacturer, that the Democratic tariff bill is "half baked" and "ignorantly prepared" drew forth a rebuke from Senator John Sharpe Williams during the tariff debate that effectively silenced the Rhode Islander. Before his election to the Senate, Mr. Lippitt appeared before Congress and argued for high duties on cotton manufactures. Mr. Williams said the Rhode Island Senator still seemed to think that the manufacturers could fix the tariff rates and write the tariff law on cotton manufactures.

"It is not to the credit of our legislation of the past," said Mr. Williams, "that interested representatives of the cotton industry, the woolen industry, the steel industry and other industries were permitted to come here and prepare the tariff schedules in which they were interested, to be afterwards passed by the two Houses of Congress and approved by a Republican President. We have entered upon a different era. The Democratic party desires to subvert the well being of the manufacturing industries. At the same time it should be understood that we have gone beyond the day when manufacturers of cotton, steel or woolen goods can come before Congress and prepare schedules to suit themselves. By doing that very thing in the past an economic industrial situation was created whereby monopolies were created and whereby undue control of the great business of the country was put in the hands of a few men, to the detriment of the great masses of the people; and because of that very thing, the American people at the last election registered a mighty protest. It is our purpose to make a tariff in the interests of the American people as a whole."

Senator Saulsbury added another contribution to the tariff debate when he denounced the "boggy" stories of Republicans who professed to see ruin impending when the new tariff is adopted.

"Beet sugar," he said, "we will continue to produce under any tariff. We do not feel that fewer sheep will bear wool in this country, or that because we put honest woolen blankets over or on our people to protect them from the cold, we will put them at the mercy of other nations. Because, so far as we can by this bill, we loosen up the grip of the meat trust on the stomachs of our people, we do not believe we will place them at the mercy of other nations; nor do we believe that by taking the duty off flour or wheat or potatoes, used solely to beguile and deceive our farmers heretofore, will we destroy the fertility of our fields, the industry of our farmers or the output of our millers."

Senator Saulsbury added that no special interest, no association of manufacturers or privileged beneficiaries have written a section, a clause or a word in the impending bill.

In no particular has the Wilson

administration shown itself more determined to be of real service to the people than by the plan of distributing the government deposits among the banks to assist in moving the crops. How popular the plan proved was evident from the request of the southern bankers for \$50,000,000, the entire amount originally planned to be set aside. The request of Denver banks for \$20,000,000 more and of the banks of Fort Wayne, Indiana, for \$500,000, showed the necessity of raising the amount to \$100,000,000, and it was announced that this would be done, if necessary.

That it was a good move on the part of the administration, was shown by the promptness with which the banks hailed the plan as one that would prevent a money stringency at a time when the inelasticity of the currency always has been most pronounced—the crop moving period. The explanation that the administration currency bill provides to give permanent elasticity of this character to the currency went far to removing the opposition to the proposed legislation.

The approval given by the bankers to the plan for arranging easier bank loans, to farmers, and the complete agreement reached by the House caucus on the currency legislation, makes it appear certain that President Wilson's plans to have a currency bill enacted to supplement the tariff measure will be carried out this session.

### Too Busy or Too Indifferent.

Senator La Follette has stated in the course of the tariff debate that 2,500 manufacturers to whom a set of questions had been sent in relation to the effect of the pending bill on their industries only sixty-six had taken the trouble to reply.

Let the standpat alarmist who are predicting blue ruin and soup houses explain the apathy of the manufacturers. If disaster actually threatened them, would they remain silent? Is that human nature?

The most probable explanation is that the manufacturers are too busy and too cheerful to bother about long lists of questions. They know that business is good and growing better. They read the reports of the United States Steel Corporation, of the St. Paul Road, of the commercial agencies of the country, of the banks and the crop statisticians, and they see none of the sinister clouds visible to the eye of the narrow and cheap partisan politician.

They want the tariff question settled without obstruction and delay for the sake of possible campaign capital next year. They want stable conditions and a chance to attend to increasing demands from the farmers and the well paid workmen. Calamity howling at this time is a howling farce.—Chicago Record-Herald, Aug. 4.

### Good Reason for His Enthusiasm.

When a man has suffered for several days with colic, diarrhoea or other form of bowel complaint and is then cured and well by one or two doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, as is often the case, it is but natural that he should be enthusiastic in his praise of the remedy, and especially in this case of a severe attack when life is threatened. Try it when in need of such a remedy. It never fails. Sold by Fred Lowry.

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

### Exit Henry Lane Wilson.

The resignation of Henry Lane Wilson as American ambassador to Mexico has been accepted by the state department at Washington. Whether Mr. H. L. Wilson has also lost the job of Huerta's minister to the United States is uncertain, and perhaps unimportant.

The Journal suggested Mr. H. L. Wilson's resignation some days ago. It was clear to this paper that he had involved the nation in one of the worst scandals of its diplomatic history. By his own confession he "brought Diaz and Huerta together," and the result of that coming together was to destroy the government to which H. L. Wilson was accredited.

Diaz, whose life had been spared by the mercy of President Madero, corrupted Madero's general. Huerta, trusted and honored by the president of Mexico, murdered his benefactor, and set up a dictatorship of his own. Henry Lane Wilson, almost before Madero's body was cold, was calling for the recognition of Madero's murderer; and has since presented a thinly disguised scheme for partitioning Mexico, making the assassin supreme in the southern three-fourths of the country, and ruling the northern quarter by American bayonets for the benefit of Wall street concessionaires.

Such an "ambassador" might suit Abdul Hamid, perchance; but he can not be allowed to misrepresent the American people. The diplomatic service of the United States is better and more wholesome for the absence of Henry Lane Wilson. President Wilson still has cause for worry in the Mexican situation. But that situation is no longer complicated by the presence of a minister who is trying to put through a private "policy" of his own, a policy which began by abetting treachery and which ends by condoning murder.—Chicago Journal.

### Mexican Investor and Patriot, Too.

The (San Francisco) Star, July 26.—Congressman William Kent, has large interests in Mexico, the value of which is jeopardized by chaotic conditions there. Does he cry for intervention, which would mean war with all its horrors, on the part of the United States? No, on the contrary, he enters a manly protest against such action, in the following circular letter, which he has addressed to all his fellow Congressmen: "As one financially interested in Mexico, and inasmuch as I would not jeopardize my own life or the lives of my sons to protect my property, I would be a coward and murderer if I sent my countrymen to death on behalf of my property. The lives of American soldiers should not be sacrificed and the people's treasure wasted to protect the property rights of citizens who have taken a chance on the laws and conditions of people beyond our control."

### Costly Treatment.

"I was troubled with constipation and indigestion and spent hundreds of dollars for medicine and treatment," writes C. H. Hines, of Whitlow, Ark. "I went to a St. Louis hospital, also to a hospital in New Orleans, but no cure was effected. On returning home I began taking Chamberlain's Tablets, and worked right along. I used them for some time and am now all right." Sold by Fred Lowry.

Doan's Ointment cured me of eczema that had annoyed me for a long time. The result was lasting.—Hon. S. W. Matthews, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Augusta, Me.

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Address: LEIGH TOLAND, President, Wisconsin Business University, La Crosse, Wisconsin

### Weather Crop Bulletin.

For the week ending Aug. 10, 1913 Des Moines, Iowa.

The drouthy conditions continued with increased severity until the 10th, when copious showers occurred over the larger part of the state, and were followed on Sunday night by heavy rains, accompanied by high winds in many localities. On the 8th the temperature ranged from 100 to 105 degrees over the southern sections, and were attended by hot winds. Corn in the northern part of the state has held its own remarkably well and gives promise of a good crop. In the southern counties corn has steadily retrograded and the conditions has been reduced 20 to 50 per cent since July 15th.

The following telegraphic reports were received on the morning of the 11th and show the amount of rainfall for Sunday and Sunday night at the stations named: Des Moines, 2.49 inches; Cedar Rapids, 2.24; Albia, 2.05; Marshalltown, 2.23; Waterloo, 1.36; Creston, 1.01; Burlington, .52.

Following is a summary of reports showing conditions of fruit on August 1, 1913: Apples 83 per cent of the 1909 crop, or 5,600,000 bushels for this year. Estimates show a decline in condition of plums from 65 per cent on July 1st to 56 per cent on August 1st. Grapes have suffered no injury from weather conditions. The crop will be exceptionally clean on account of freedom of disease due to the dry weather.

Geo. M. CHAPPEL, Section Director.

### DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

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