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The way the Corn is Coming Along is a Sight, and Peaches too. This is a Crop Year.

Washington Letter

Washington, May 26.—A striking illustration of the inability of democratic leaders to base their policies upon fundamental principles, is found in the columns of the Oregon Journal, the leading democratic paper of the Pacific Northwest, which comments upon the fact that "the gates of Europe are barred against American tourists and $286,000,000 will be saved to this country thereby." The Journal says that "Instead of being being out of America and spent in Europe, this money is being spent this year in the United States, which means that the sum is doubled in its effects at home. Do you realize what the changed status means directly to every railroad, every coastwise, lake or river steamer line, every hotel, every summer boarding house, every garage, every aatomobile dealer and repairer, and do you realize what it means indirectly to every resident of America?"

And yet the Journal and its democratic co-laborers cannot see that exactly the same principle is involved in the question of a protective tariff. In January, 1913, the United States sent abroad something like a million and a half dollars for breadstuffs. That was under a republican protective tariff. In January, 1915, under a democratic tariff, the United States sent abroad more than five million dollars for similar commodities. That was au increase of three millions and a half for a single month on one line of commodities.

Every school boy can "realize what the changed status means directly" to every producer of breadstuffs, to every manufacturer who is selling goods to the producer of breadstuffs, to every hardware man, to every clothier, to every lumberman, to the butcher, the baker, and candlestick maker.

In January, 1913, under a republican tariff, the United States sent ahroad nearly a million and a half dollars for manufactures of wool; but in January, 1914, under a democrat tariff, we sent abroad more than four millions and a half, an increase of three million dollars on this one commodity for one month in the year.

This was a direct loss to the men who work in or operate the woolen mills of the United States. These men are buyers of American products, patrons of American laundries and barber shops, buyers of American newspapers, consumers of American food, employers of American carpenters, cobblers and bootblacks. Their buying power was reduced $3,000,000 in one month.

Let us look at the totals for January in the two years. During that month in 1913, the United States sent abroad for 26 specified imported products, more than $27,000,000; while for the similar month in 1914, there was sent abroad $43,000,000, or an increase of $16,000,000 for the one month.

Commenting upon the $286,000,000 formerly spent in Europe by tourists and now retained in the United States, the democratic Journal says:

"It does not take much of an imagination to grasp the meaning of the enormous sum thus to be spent, not in a far country, but among the people of the United States. It takes no exaggeration of the facts to picture the prosperity that it spells for thousands."

But those words apply to money spent for commodities just as strongly as to money spent by pleasure seekers Money spent in America for American products gives profitable and useful employment to millions of industrious, thrifty, patriotic citizens. "The sum is doubled in its effect at home."

No stronger argument need be made in behalf of a protective policy for the United States than is found in the language of the democratic periodical which grows so eloquent over the expenditure of tourists' money in America, instead of in Europe. If those who have been accustomed to vote the democratic ticket, thus inviting Americans to spend their money for the employment of foreign labor and capital abroad, would be fair enough to acknowledge the application of the same principle to the purchase of commodities that applies to expenditures for travel, there would never again be the remotest possibility of the election of a democratic president and a democratic congress.

Testimony to Republican solidarity continues to accumulate here as visitors from various sections of the country arrive in Washington. Arthur B. Jones of South Bend, Indiana, who was here last week, gave it as his opinion that Indana will next year be Republican by 100,000 and will elect a solid delegation to Congress. "The Republicans started the readjustment last November", he said, "by electing two Republican members of the House, and next year we will complete the change. It is not a question any more of who will win Indiana, but of how much the plurality will be. The progressive party has been almost entirely eliminated. Most of the men who followed Col. Roosevelt in 1912, have either openly announced their return to the Republican party, or have quetly told the leaders of the organization that they are tired of helping the Democrats".

The trend toward Republicansm is unmistakeable on the Pacific coast and in the Rocky mountain region, according to the testimony of two recent visitors here from those sections.

James S. Taylor of Denver is convinced that if an election were to be held in Colorado now the Democrats would not have a ghost of a show. "Not even the most sanguine Democrat", he says, "can contend that Colorado is normally a Democratic state. It has always been susceptible to passing fads in politics, as, for instance, Populism, but its Republicanism for the most part has been real. The free silver craze and populism, took Colorado out of the Republiban column a few years ago just as the Progressive wave brought about the election of two Democratic senators, but the people have regained their equilibrium, and there can be no question that in 1916, Colorado will elect a solid Republican delegation to Congress and give its electoral vote to the Republican candidate for President."

R. S. Brigham of Portland, Oregon, is sure that the entire Pacific coast will go Republican next year. "California," he declares, "has been hurt by the low tariff as much as any state, and she would vote to change the politics of the National administration, if for no other reason. The fact that a Democrat was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Mr. Perkins, cannot be taken as indicating that California is Democratic. The condition last year had not been adjusted, as they have been since. Mr. Heney took a large part of the normal Republican vote from Representative Knowland, and the result was defeat for both. Gov. Johnson still has a hold on a large element of the people, but the Progressive party as a party, has practically disappeared in the last six months. The desertion of so many Progtessives from the party established by Col. Roosevelt and Gov. Johnson, and their return to the Republican organization, naturally had a big effect and many of the most prominent men connected with the Progressives have announced that henceforth they will support the Republican ticket".

"What makes hair white?" asks the Providence Journal. One way is to try to run an industriaj plant successfully during a Democratic administration.

Oscar Price of West Virginia sees great prosperity ahead. Oscar says it in a newspaper interview—omitting to add that he has just been appointed to a good job as Auditor in the Interior Department.

Italy Makes Defense

Italy's note to neutral nations may constitute justification in the mind of Italians, eager to realize "aspirations, based upon tradition, nationality and Italy's desire for a position in the Adriatic," but it will not be very persuasive to anybody else. The ancient grudges against Austria may account for the Italian hostility toward Austria that has been evident since the great war began, although early observers ascribed much of the popular feeling in Italy to "racial sympathy with the French." Austria is reproached for sending an ultimatum to Servia without consulting Italy. But that happened last July. Austria is also accused of having tried long before that to Austrianize certain possessions in which there was a large Italian population. Italy admits that this did not violate the formal agreement, but argues that Austria had a moral obligation to respect the "use of the Italian language and the maintenance of Italian tradition and Italian civilization" in its Italian provinces.

Instead of annulling the alliances at the time of these alleged violations on the part of Austria, Itlay began long negotitations. The world is familiar with Italy's atrempt to barter with an ally. Bluntly expressed, it was a case of international blackmail. The citing of Germany's efforts to persuade Austria to make concessions as a recognition of "the propriety and legitmacy of the Italian attitude" is almost humorous. Germany felt that the concessions were not too great a price to pay for Italian neutrality. It is not charged by Austria that the negotiations were dragged along by Italy so that it might have time to prepare for war. The rest of the world has suspected that some uncertainity as to as to the outcome of the great war was one cause of Italy's hesitancy. It is also suspected that the Austrian concessions would have been accepted if Italy had believed them to be irrevocable. Had Italy remained neutral, it could not have expected any aid or comfort from the allies in enforcing Austrian concessions. All the circumstances indicate that Italy's course is prompted by the prospect of realizing those aspirations to which the note incidentally refers. Its iron-bound contract with the allies, formed so quickly as to force the conclusion that it was prearranged, strengthens this view. Italy has gone into this war for what it can get out of it.—Globe-Democrat.

The democratic party promised to reduce the cost of living, but it has not done so. The party knew, even when it began to revise the tariff, that no reduction in the cost of living would result. It knew that there would be disturbance and a curtailment of profits and loss of employment.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The great danger, the tariff, must not be overlooked or forgotten. It is the pressing evil of our times, and mill men in particular have extraordinary reasons for remembering its dangers, past, present and future.—Fibre and Fabric.

Mine or Torpedo

The suggestion from London that the American ship Nebraskan may have struck a floating mine seems plausible, and America hopes that it is the true explanation. No submarine appears to have been sighted by the crew of the vessel, no glint of the rushing torpedo, and the location of damage at the forward end of the ship, while it does not prove the mine theory, is a point in its favor. But the strongest argument against the torpedo, positive evidence for or against it being lacking, is the fact that Germany is at work on a reply to the note of our government demanding that American lives and American ships be no longer imperilled by submarine attacks. That government has shown by her delay that she is carefully considering her answer, and careful consideration indicates an anxiety to avoid a rupture with the country. If she had been disposed to provoke a quarrel with us as some persons have imagined, she would have replied quickly and in such terms as to leave no alternative. But she is taking her time about it, and this being the case, it is incredible that she would deliberately increase the difficulty of an amicable settlement by a continuance of the very acts that compelled our indignant and altogether justifiable demand for their cessation. Such a course would be unbelievably stupid, and whatever one may think of German policies, stupidity is not a term that can properly be applied to its diplomacy. - Globe-Democrat.

There is an aerial machine far more economical of energy than the best aeroplane invented, and that is the bird known as the golden plover. This bird, according to department bulletin No. 185 on "Bird Migration," can fly 2,400 miles without a stop, making the trip in not quite 48 hours, and using only two ounces of fuel in the shape of body fat. A thousand-pound aeroplane, if as economical of fuel, would consume in a 20 mile flight not the gallon of gasoline required by the best machines but only a single pint. The fact that the screw propeller of the aeroplane has no lost motion, while the to-and-fro motion of the bird's wings appears to be an uneconomical way of applying power, makes the fact regarding fuel seem even more strange.

A Good Arrangement

A re-arrangement of the Missouri State Fair grounds will appeal to exhibitors this year in view of the fact that several important features of the big 1915 exposition are to have sections of the grounds exclusively to themselves. Silos will have an exclusive section as will fences and machinery. The silo school, maintained by the board of Agriculture, will be particularly effective this year with all the exhibits concentrated in one part part of the grounds, from September 25 to October 2, the fair dates this year.

Misplacing the Irony

The French papers that call the representations of the United States to Germany ironical are mistaken as to the tone of the American statement of position. What this country has to say on the rights of its inhabitants is entirely serious and without rhetorical flourish. It presents the facts and bearings of a case of great international gravity in courteous terms, hoping to convince, not to add to excited feelings. The irony is not in the American document, but in the general situation in Europe. No one can write about its phases without realizing that the conflict is a mockery of civilization.

It would be irony to print at this time a picture of the peace palace at The Hague, or to dwell on the fact that five years ago was founded a $10,000,000 peace endowment, one object of which was to "aid in the development of international law." A more rational purpose at this time would be to arrest and reverse the sort of development that has been going on of late. The founders of the peace fund sought to "establish a better understanding of international rights and duties, a more perfect sense of international justice among the inhabitants of civilized countries and to promote a general acceptance of peaceable methods." But Europe has been sliding backward far and fast. Ironical as a result, but lamentably true.

The United States is firm in making known its intention to protect the lives and property of its citizens under international law. If it has become irony to speak of international law, as it is now "all shot to pieces," the fault is in no way to be imputed to Americans.—Globe-Democrat.

Doing Something in Mexico

The murder of Americans in the Mexican State of Sonora is hardly to be called a fact constituting new. The latest of there outrages, perpetrated a few days ago, was the work of Yaqui Indians but earlier ones, such as the devastation of a Mormon settlement more than a year ago, were done by marauders attached to Mexican military forces. Yet now the government has ordered two companies of marines, with all necessary equipment, to board the cruiser Colorado at San Diego and to be landed at Guaymas for active service against the Yaquis if necessary.

If any protest was to be made, this was the only open course of action. There is now no Mexican Government to be addressed, even as a de facto government. Neither Villa nor Obregon, in all probability, would in any event, proceed against the Yaquis, constituting a fighting force which all of the Mexican factions are constantly attempting to make on good terms with. There are possibilities of larger events in this situation but equal possibilities that, if the marines are landed, the storm will blow over, leaving nothing more as evidence than a number of new notches on the Mexican stick. Meanwhile Victoranio Huerta is buying tenant property in New York and country residence on Long Island. —Globe-Democrat.

The Democratic party should adopt the image of Mars as a party emblem for certainly the god of war has saved the country from the disastrous consequence of Democratic legislation.

Nimble-witted naval officers who discuss Secretary Daniel's letter on the preparedness of the navy are caustic in their comment. One of them said to another, "Why didn't the secretary go further in his list of war material in readiness? He could have pointed out that in himself the navy has an effective supply of that most modern of offensive munitions, the gas bomb." "Yes," assented the other; and he hastened to add, "But isn't Daniels really to be classed under the head of obsolete smoothbores?"

Closing the Gap

The purpose of the new notice of the British admiralty requiring neutral ships to obtain permission before attempting to take the northern route to Scandinavian countries, is to shut off Germany's last remaining source of supplies from the outer world. The entrance of Italy into the war effectually blocks the southern avenues of approach to the beleaguered Teutons. How important that avenue has been is shown by the fact that American exports to Italy increased from $58,831,727 in the nine months ending April 1, 1914, to $138,778,165 in the same period ending April 1, 1915, a difference of $80,000,000, virtually all of which, no doubt, found its way into Germany and Austria, for there is no reason to suppose that exports for Italian consumption would have shown any material increase. An "overseas trust" has been created in Holland, to which all goods to that country must must be consigned, and which guarantees that no shipments of the classes prohibited by Great Britain shall be permitted to go into Germany.

There remains only the Scandinavian countries to serve as purveyors to Germany's needs, and it is evidently the design of Great Britain now to concentrate her efforts upon those countries and to prevent, if possible, the passage of prohibited supplies to Germany by way of them. The American exports to Denmark, Sweden and Norway in the nine months ending with March amounted to $160,000,000, compared with $30,000,000 in the same nine months of the preceding year. It may be assumed, therefore, that Germany has received from us, through these countries, approximately $130,000,000 worth of goods in this period. What proportion of this would have come under the British definition of contraband, it is, of course, impossible to say, but no doubt the greater part of it, for it was composed largely of foodstuffs. Much of this trade has been carried by the route north of England to avoid the British patrols, but hereafter, if England's mandate is to be obeyed, masters of vessels must get permission, and, presumably, inspection and releare of cargo, before going that way. She thus proposes to close up the last gap in the blockade which she has declared and which this country has declined to recognize. And now the question is, What are we going to do about it?—Globe-Democrat.

An Unconventional War

When the Hague conventions were first published they were very impressive. The unsophisticated reader, as he went throtgh the various articles, felt that the horrors which had characterized previous wars would be greatly mitigated in future conflicts. But the present war might be called unconventional. Every beligerent seems to follow its own will . When its attention is called to a flagrant violation of some convention it always has some excuse ready. The principal plea is that a particular convention is not binding because it was not ratified by all the parties to the present war. In view of the number of belligerents participating in the present unpleasantness, this excuse is usually available. But occasionally there is a violation of a convention which every nation signed, because nobody in time of peace conld urge any reasonable objection to it.

Last October the British destroyer Meteor captured the German steamer Ophelia and took it to Yarmouth. The yrize court has just decided that it was a lawful prize. Germany protested that the Ophelia was a hospital ship and as such was immune from capture, according to The Hague convention. Great Britain admits that a genuine hospital ship is immune from capture, but insists that the Ophelia merely purported to be a hospital ship that it was really masquerading as such such for scouting purposes. Since the prize coutr was conducted by Great Britain, the British contention was naturally sustained. Such proceeeings make a mockery of The Hague conventions, so far as clashes between belligerents are concerned. While the proposal of an international court clothed with powers to enforce its judgments by force may be a dream, there should be an international tribunal to pass on questions of fact in such cases as the seizure of the Ophelia. The present system is grotesque. —Globe-Democrat.

"It may tire one to be idle, but it isn't so bad to be tired if you have nothing to do" says the editor of the "Small Change" column of the Portland Journal, the leader of Democratic Journalism in Oregon. And it is an appropriate piece of philosophy in these Democratic times when so many of the Journal's repentant readers have nothing to do but reflect with remorse upon the ballots they cast in 1912. Even the thought of it makes them tired.

Chestnuts

Tennyson could write a few lines on a sheet of paper and make it worth fifty thourand dollars. That's Poetry.

Rockefeller could write a few words on a piece of paper and make it worth five million dollars. That's Capital.

A merchant can sell a piece of goods that cost fifty cents for two dollars. Thats, Business.

Some architects can draw a few lines and get thousands of dollars for them. That's Genius.

A man can hold public office and get rich quick. That's Graft.

And I can draw a check for ten thousand dollars and it wont be worth a red cent. That's tough.—Uncle Tobe, of Skeeterville.