

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.

A news dispatch from Helena, Mont., 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.

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."

Harking back to his school days, Senator Kern of Indiana declares, "I managed to get through 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.

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

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."

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 \$101,000,000. That money in hand right now would help a whole lot in considering the question of national defence.

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.

Representative Pou of North Carolina, ranking member of the house committee on rules, referring to a conference with the president, says: "I told the president that it was significant that two living former presidents and the president, while they differed on many subjects, were together on the question of national preparedness." And yet the Democrats having been driven to the espousal of preparedness by Republican criticism, are now trying to make it a national issue.

"As a result of the war, we have become a great creditor nation," says the Portland (Oregon) Journal, a Democratic newspaper. The usual practice is to boast of our commercial status and assume that it is a healthy, normal condition upon which confidence can be placed. The admission that the war made us a creditor nation carries with it the practical admission that the close of the war will end our advantage and, within a short time, make us a debtor. That is exactly what will happen unless we enact a tariff law that will have the same effect as the war in shutting out importations.

A Welshman, an Irishman and an English were arguing as to which of the three countries possessed the fastest trains. Said the Englishman: "I've been in one of our trains and it was going so fast that the telegraph poles looked like a hedge." "I've seen milestones appear like grave-stones," said the Welshman. "Be jabbers!" said the Irishman, "I was one day in a train in my country and we passed a field of carrots, a field of turnips and one of parsley and one of onions and then a pond of water, and we were going so fast that I thought it was broth."—Cardiff Western Mail.



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