

WHAT OF THE ELECTIONS?

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Republicans are again exemplifying the old adage, "Any port in a storm," lacking both issues and candidates, they have fallen back upon the old plan of claiming everything in sight, in the effort to conjure up visions of victory in 1916.

Just now they are parading the Philadelphia election as a triumph for the National Party. They are welcome to the glory. Democrats are sorry for Philadelphia, but they are grateful to their opponents for branding the National Republican Party with the stamp of the contractors' combine in Philadelphia, which has just won against a divided and disheartened reform opposition. For every vote which is won for the ticket in 1916 by such a victory for machine rule, two self-respecting, honest and intelligent voters will be lost.

They are also pointing to Massachusetts. They hail a scant plurality in the old Bay State, the Gibraltar of protection and Republicanism, as a victory of national proportions. Mark Hanna will turn in his grave at such audacity. Do they realize that the Democratic candidate for Governor in Massachusetts in 1915, received 56,000 more votes than Woodrow Wilson received in 1912? Do they know that the candidate of the so-called Republican-Progressive allies in 1915 received 63,000 less votes than Taft and Roosevelt received in 1912? Do they know that the Republican Presidential majority in Massachusetts has never fallen below 25,000 in 50 years, and that seven short years ago it was 110,000? They are entitled to all the glory that goes with a plurality of 5,000 in the light of those figures.

And what of Maryland? There a Democratic governor displaces a Republican governor in a border State that from 1892 to 1912 never gave a Democratic majority for President. Yet Democracy wins, in spite of local discord and dissension, following a bitter fight for the nomination.

Kentucky is also glibly dismissed by our Republican friends as a "Democratic State." Yet it is only four years since Kentucky had a Republican governor, and only twenty years since McKinley carried the State. There has not been a Democratic Presidential majority since that time greater than 12,000 in a vote of half a million. If the Republican tide is running anywhere, it should be shown in Kentucky and Maryland, which always show the trend of the times.

Finally, we come to New York, the most significant of all. Only a month ago, Elihu Root was hailed as the logical candidate for President, following his eloquent appeal for the New York State Constitution, of which he was the architect. Tuesday that constitution went down to defeat by the greatest majority ever cast against any man or measure in the Commonwealth. Root is then quietly relegated to the rear by Republican spokesmen, but the fact is ignored that the State overwhelmingly repudiated the work of Republicans, embodying the ideal of the party's foremost leaders. And, to cap the climax, the city of New York, enraged by the extravagance, inefficiency and partisanship of a Republican State Administration, which burdened the city with a direct tax of \$19,000,000 accepted the unwelcome alternative of electing the whole Tammany ticket (labeled Democratic). This is conceded by the New York Tribune, the Republican mouthpiece of State and city.

If these are the results of a campaign into which the President, absorbed in diplomatic problems, refused to enter, lest he might be accused of seeking partisan advantage, what can Republicans hope for when Woodrow Wilson and his friends strip for the fray?

Massachusetts on Tuesday helped to answer the burning political question, Where are the Progressives going? Roosevelt polled 142,000 in 1912; the Progressive candidate on Tuesday polled 7,000. That leaves 135,000 to account for. McCall, Republican, polled 80,000 more votes than Taft, and Walsh, Democrat, polled 55,000 more votes than Wilson. That accounts exactly for the 135,000. In other words the Progressives held 5 per cent; the Republicans gained 55 per cent, and the Democrats gained 40 per cent of the Progressive vote of 1912. On the same basis Wilson will have 7,800,000 votes in 1916; the Republican candidate will have 5,600,000, and the Progressive about 200,000. Yet they say that the Republicans can win.

National Chairman Hillis, of the G. O. P., has the effrontery in his after-election statement, to rejoice in the victory of the "corrupt and criminal combination masquerading under the name Republican" in Philadelphia, and then to assail the National Democratic Party for the Tammany victory in New York. There is this difference, which makes Hillis' inconsistency the more glaring: The Wilson Administration has studiously avoided giving aid or comfort to Tammany, while the Republican party in the nation is being guided by the head and front of the "corrupt and criminal combination" in Philadelphia. Decent voters may be relied upon to appraise Hillis at his proper value.

Not in the Same Class.

"De man dat carries a chip on his shoulder," said Uncle Eben, "ain' nigh as important as de man dat chops de wood."

THE ISSUES

THE TARIFF AND PROSPERITY

Every great panic and depression in the history of this country has come when high protective tariff was in force. There was a panic in 1873, during Grant's administration; in 1882, during Garfield's administration; in 1893, immediately following Harrison's administration, and eighteen months before the enactment of a Democratic tariff bill; in 1907, during Roosevelt's administration. The depression of 1914 was as nothing compared to any of these, and it has already disappeared. What is the connection between the tariff and prosperity?

Prosperity comes from below, not from above. No industry and no nation can be prosperous when the people, the consumers, are unable to buy at fair prices. The higher the price, the less the buying-power of the people. High protective tariffs are intended to keep out foreign goods, so that American manufacturers can sell their goods at a higher price, and therefore make a greater profit. But the higher prices and the greater profit come out of the pockets of all the people, the consumers, and go into the pockets of a few. So that, while high protective tariffs may temporarily enrich a small class, they impoverish and reduce the buying power of a great majority, thereby leading ultimately to a lessened consumption, a reduced production, a lessened employment for labor, and ultimate business depression and panic.

Of course, there are other causes for panics and hard times. A failure of crops, a sudden reduction in the value of money held by the people, a loss of confidence through over-speculation and unsound financing, waste and inefficiency in production, a natural disaster which may divert productive capital into restricted or unproductive channels, thereby hindering and retarding normal business expansion—any such cause may reduce the buying-power of a sufficiently large part of the community to injuriously affect all the rest, and a panic or hard times may result.

But we insist that the natural and inevitable effect of the high protective tariff is to make it more difficult for the average man to supply his wants; is to divert money from the pockets of all the people, where it would ultimately be used to buy goods and therefore to stimulate industry, exchange and prosperity, into the pockets of a few, where its use is restricted, where it is often hoarded or is used in unproductive speculation; is to cause an artificial inflation of enterprise in some lines and sections, and to hamper normal expansion in other directions.

The ultimate effect, therefore, is not to create prosperity, but to destroy it. Its harmful effect upon international relations; its inequitable distribution of the tax burden for governmental purposes; its failure to protect the laborer or to raise wages; its influence in preventing social reforms and in corrupting politics—all these are only additional indictments against it, which must be discussed separately. But the mythical connection between the high tariff and prosperity, is ridiculous and harmful, and is now being destroyed by the sweep of Democratic prosperity.

QUESTION BOX

Question: "What is the Democratic doctrine of State's rights?"

Answer: It is expressed as follows in the Democratic platform of 1912:

"Believing that the most efficient results under our system of government are to be attained by the full exercise by the States of their reserved sovereign powers, we denounce as usurpation the efforts of our opponents to deprive the States of any of the rights reserved to them, and to enlarge and magnify by indirection the powers of the Federal Government. We insist upon the full exercise of all the powers of the government, both State and National, to protect the people from injustice at the hands of those who seek to make the government a private asset in business. There is no twilight zone between the Nation and State in which exploiting interests can take refuge from both. It is as necessary that the Federal Government shall exercise powers reserved to it, as that the States shall exercise the powers reserved to them, but we insist that Federal remedies for the regulation of Inter-State commerce and for the prevention of private monopoly shall be added to, not substituted for, State remedies."

This doctrine, it will be seen, is simply the Constitutional principle recognized and enforced, and by no means prevents effective action, wherever necessary, by the Federal government.

Some Republican organs calmly admit that the anti-American vote in some States was cast for Republican candidates on Tuesday, as a rebuke for the President. Are the Republicans willing to go to the country on that issue? In the minds of most Americans, the endorsement of anti-American voters is a rebuke for the candidate that gets it. By the way, has any Republican lately rebuked the President for his attitude toward Germany, and has anyone promised to reverse that policy if elected President?

Sterilized Milk.

Milk sterilized by electricity will keep sweet in capped bottles for eight days.

THE MARKETS

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot, easy; No. 1 Durum, \$1.10 1/2 f o b New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, \$1.03 1/4 and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, \$1.04 1/4 c i f Buffalo.

Corn—Spot, easy; No. 2 yellow, 76c, prompt.

Butter—Creamery, extras (92 score), 28 1/2 @ 29c; creamery (higher scoring), 29 1/2 @ 30c; firsts, 27 1/2 @ 28 1/2c; seconds, 24 1/2 @ 27c.

Eggs—Fresh-gathered, extras, fine, 37 @ 38c; extra, firsts, 35 @ 36c; firsts, 30 @ 34c; seconds, 27 @ 29c; nearby henney whites, fine to fancy, 53 @ 57c; nearby henney browns, 40 @ 42c.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, held, specials, 15 1/2 @ 16c; do, average fancy, 15 1/2c; do, fresh, specials, 15 1/2c; do, average fancy, 15 1/2 @ 15 1/2c.

Dressed Poultry—Western fresh chickens, bbls, 14 @ 23c; fresh fowls, ice, 13 @ 17c; frozen turkeys, 18 @ 22 1/2c. Live poultry prices unsettled.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red, Western, spot and October, \$1.12 @ 1.13; do do, No. 2 Southern red, \$1.08 @ 1.10; steamer, No. 2 red, \$1.09 @ 1.10; do do, No. 3, \$1.08 @ 1.10; rejected A, \$1.07 @ 1.08; do do, rejected B, \$1.05 @ 1.07.

Corn—Western No. 2 yellow, 73 1/2 @ 74 1/2c; do do, Western steamer, yellow, 72 1/2 @ 73 1/2c; do do, Western, No. 3 yellow, 72 @ 72 1/2c; Delaware, yellow, 71 1/2 @ 72c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 45 @ 46c; standard white, 44 @ 45c; No. 3 white, 41 @ 42c; No. 4 white, 37 @ 39c; sample, 33 @ 36c; purified oats, graded, 42 @ 44c.

Butter—Western, solid-packed creamery, fancy, specials, 31c; extra, 29c; extra firsts, 28c; firsts, 26 1/2c; seconds, 25 @ 26c; thirds, 23 @ 24c; ladle-packed, 21 @ 22c; nearby prints, fancy, 32c; do do, average extra, 30 @ 31c; do do, firsts, 27 @ 29c; do do, seconds, 25 @ 26c; jobbing sales of fancy prints, 38 @ 39c.

Eggs—Nearby extras, 35c per doz; nearby firsts, \$10.50 per standard case; nearby current receipts, \$9.50 per case; Western extra, firsts, \$10.50 per case; do do, firsts, \$9.50 per case; fancy, selected, candled eggs, jobbing at 40 @ 42c per doz.

Cheese—New York, full cream, fancy, new, 16 @ 16 1/2c; do do, fair to good, new, 15 @ 15 1/2c; do do, part skims, 6 @ 12c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, 14 @ 16c; according to size and quality; old roosters, 11 @ 12c; spring chickens, 14 @ 16c, according to quality; ducks, as to size and quality, 13 @ 16c; large sizes preferred; pigeons, old, per pair, 18 @ 20c; do do, young, per pair, 17 @ 18c.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red spot and November, 110c; No. 2 red Western spot, 112 1/2 nominal.

Corn—Year, 62 1/2c; January, 62 1/4c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 41 1/2 @ 42c; No. 4 white, 36 @ 36 1/2c as to location.

Rye—No. 2 rye, Western, \$1.06; No. 3, \$1.01 @ 1.02; No. 4, \$1.00 @ 1.01; bag lots, as to quality and condition, 95c @ 1.05.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$20 @ 20.50; No. 2, do, \$18 @ 19; No. 3, do, \$15 @ 17; light clover mixed, \$18.50 @ 19; No. 1, do, \$17.50 @ 18; No. 2, do, \$14 @ 17; choice clover, nominal, \$17 @ 17.50; No. 1, do, \$15 @ 17; No. 2, do, \$13 @ 15; No. 3, do, \$12 @ 13.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, \$14 @ 14.50; No. 2, do, \$13 @ 13.50; No. 1 tangled rye, \$11 @ 11.50; No. 2, do, \$10; No. 1 oat, \$10 @ 10.50; No. 2, do, \$7 @ 7.50; No. 1, do, \$10 @ 10.50; No. 2, do, \$9 @ 9.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 29 @ 29 1/2c; do, choice, 27 1/2 @ 28; do, good, 26 @ 27; do, prints, 26 @ 32; do, blocks, 28 @ 30; lard, 22 @ 23; Maryland and Pennsylvania, rolls, 20 @ 22; Ohio, rolls, 20 @ 21; West Virginia, rolls, 19 1/2 @ 20; 21; West Virginia, rolls, 19 1/2 @ 20; storepacked, 18 1/2 @ 19; Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, dairy prints, 19 1/2 @ 20; process butter, 24 @ 25.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 30c; Western firsts, 30; West Virginia firsts, 29; Southern firsts, 28.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4 lbs and over, 15 @ 15 1/2c; do, old hens, small to medium, 14 @ 15; do, old roosters, 10; do, spring, smooth, fat, 16; do, do, rough and poor, 14 @ 15; ducks, young pekings, 3 lbs and over, 15; do, do, puddle, do, do, 14; do, do, muscovy, do, do, 14 @ 15; do, do, smaller, 12 @ 13; geese, nearby, 14 @ 15; turkeys, young, 7 lbs and over, 19; do, old, 18; pigeons, young, per pr, 15 @ 20; do, old, 15 @ 20; guinea fowl, old, each, 25; do, do, young, 2 lbs and over, 45; do, do, do, 1 1/2 lbs and over, 35 @ 40; do, do, do, smaller, do, 20 @ 30.

Live Stock

CHICAGO.—Hogs—Bulk, \$6.55 @ 7.20; light, \$6.45 @ 7.40; mixed, \$6.40 @ 7.45; heavy, \$6.25 @ 7.50; rough, \$6.25 @ 6.45; pigs, \$3.50 @ 7.

Cattle—Native beef steers, \$5.90 @ 10.50; cows and heifers, \$2.50 @ 8.25; calves, \$7.25 @ 11.

Sheep—Wethers, \$6 @ 6.25; ewes, \$3.75 @ 5.85; lambs, \$6.75 @ 9.

ST. LOUIS.—Hogs—Pigs and lights, \$6 @ 7.40; mixed and butchers', \$7.00 @ 7.45; good, heavy, \$7.40 @ 7.45.

Cattle—Native beef steers, \$7.50 @ 10.25; yearlings, steers and heifers, \$5.50 @ 10.20; cows, \$6 @ 8; stockers and feeders, \$6 @ 7.75; Texas and Indian steers, \$5.25 @ 8.50; cows and heifers, \$4 @ 6.50; native calves, \$6 @ 10.50.

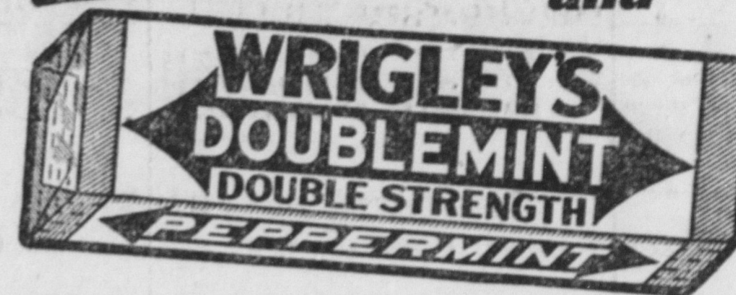
Sheep—Lambs, \$8 @ 9; sheep and ewes, \$5 @ 6.50.



Smiles bright—teeth white with



and



Delicious, wholesome, beneficial, appetite and digestion-aiding confections

The longest-lasting, most helpful and pleasant goody possible to buy. Have you seen "Wrigley's Mother Goose, introducing the Sprightly Spearmen"—newest jingle book—28 pages in colors?

(HERE IS A SAMPLE VERSE)

As I was going to Saint Ives
I met a man with seven wives—
Each wife had a fine, clear skin,
All were fat—not one was thin,
And each had a dimple in her chin;
What caused it? WRIGLEY'S!

The "Wrigley Spearmen" want you to see all their quaint antics in this book free! Write for it today and always ask for "WRIGLEY'S"—the gum in the sealed package—wrapped in United Profit Sharing Coupons.

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1404 Kesner Bldg., Chicago

Chew it after every meal

She Knew.
Olive, aged four years, went for a walk with her father one June morning. Hearing a bird singing by the roadside, she stopped to admire his beautiful, black-and-white coat.

"Oh, papa!" she exclaimed, "see this bobolink!"
"How do you know it's a bobolink?" asked her father.
"Cause I 'bintly heard it bobble," was the reply.

Not Gray Hairs but Tired Eyes
make us look older than we are. Keep your eyes young and you will look young. After the Movies always Murine Your Eyes—Don't tell your age.

Lucky.
"Have any luck on your duck shooting trip?"
"Yes. Didn't catch cold this time."

What's in a Name?
"The boundary between Hungary and Serbia is the Save river."
"Well, is it going to do it?"

The small boy who refuses a piece of pie at dinner when he sees that the supply is running short is a true hero.

A term in office will in most cases kill the reform bug in a man.

Ancients Used Gas Warfare.
The earliest use of deleterious gases in siege warfare is recorded in the history of the Peloponnesian wars from 431 to 404 B. C. During this struggle between the Athenians and Spartans and their respective allies the cities of Plataea and Delium were besieged.

Wood saturated with pitch and sulphur was set on fire and burned under the walls of these cities in order to generate choking and poisonous fumes which would stupefy the defenders and render the task of the attacking forces less difficult.

Outclassed.
"Were you much impressed by the majestic roar of Niagara?"
"I was at first, but later on, when my husband put up a rear about our hotel bill, Niagara sounded like a rippling brook."

Glass paving block used in an experimental way in a French city street lasted less than two years.

The tall man is occasionally short on intellect.

A grudge nursed in secret will poison the system of any person.

Most Eminent Medical Authorities Endorse It

A New Remedy for Kidney, Bladder and all Uric Acid Troubles

Dr. Eberle and Dr. Braithwaite as well as Dr. Simon—all distinguished Authors—agree that whatever may be the disease, the urine seldom fails in furnishing us with a clue to the principles upon which it is to be treated, and accurate knowledge concerning the nature of disease can thus be obtained. If backache, scalding urine or frequent urination bother or distress you, or if uric acid in the blood has caused rheumatism, gout or sciatica or you suspect kidney or bladder trouble just write Dr. Pierce at the Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.; send a sample of urine and describe symptoms. You will receive free medical advice after Dr. Pierce's chemist has examined the urine—this will be carefully done without charge, and you will be under no obligation. Dr. Pierce

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Glenn and We see the best Golden Seal get layers of United States and can show you highest prices. Write or phone list.

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Handy.
"I've started a ten-cent box for Christmas, dear?" said the better half. "You won't forget it, will you?"

"Me forget it!" replied the other fraction. "Why, how can you say such a thing? Of course I won't forget it."

And the didn't. The very next day he shook four dimes out of the box to meet a deficiency in his car-fare allowance.

As the Twig Is Bent.
Hills—What line does your son take?
Mills—Contracting. Debtors. For dad to pay!—Judging.

Its Nature.
"The new nurse asked us extortionate wages."
"Well, her's is a hold-up job."

CITIZENSHIP Every patriotic citizen should know the facts about his country. Every woman who will or later have a son should know its meaning. Every foreigner who thinks of becoming a citizen must know the things it contains. There is a book just published that gives you all this information. It should be in Every Home. Mailed anywhere for \$1. Full size, cloth bound. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Agents wanted. BRYLER BROS., Publishers, 558-70 S. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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