The Causes of Republican Defeat

While individuals will differ as to the relative influence exerted by different causes, there will be general agreement as to several of the reasons which led to the Democratic victory this year.

First: The farmers revolted against Republican policies. The laboring men resented the attitude of the administration on the coal and railroad strike.

Second: The people with small incomes were interested in the proposition advanced to provide for the repeal of the excess profits tax and to the financiers with big incomes as shown in the recent taxes were taken by the government.

Fourth: The consumers were angered by the burden placed upon them by a high tariff made necessary by the international situation.

Fifth: The ex-service men were indignant because of the refusal of the Republican party to vote a bonus. When it was revealed that they had voted money to profiteers, to those enjoying big incomes, to the armament interest, and to the ship companies desiring subsidies.

These causes were felt by the voters as the decrease in the purchasing power of the Republican leadership. To the national causes were added ones due to the increased cost of living which was an increase in local taxation. In some states, like Nebraska, state, county and municipal taxes had risen within the last few years.

When one examines the various influences that combined to produce the result, he finds that one phrase describes it situation: now; it was not the party but the man who won. The government has been in the hands of big business, a business which lacked the intelligence to rest to start the war, and which left the nation to the mercy of its leaders, to the political parties.

The election of 1922 was a wonderful vindication of the wisdom of popular government. A government that went victoriously Republicans in 1919 roared up within two years. The story of the Republican party is a story of its own destruction. Many of the men of that party, who a few years ago came to themselves when they were at the peak of power, have felt the pinch of depression. A man could be asphyxiated.

Handcapped by Militarism

The United States was handicapped in the first Hague Peace conference by the dominating influence of militarists. The American Commission was made up of Hon. Andrew D. White, Captain Mahan, U. S. Navy, and Captain Gruyer, U. S. Army. It seems from the report of that conference that Captain Mahan did all the discussing; at least, no other name appears. The report of the conference in its official record did not show the attitude of individual members of the commission.

From the report of Mr. White, who published in 1914, it seems that the action on the question of non-military was not unanimous, but the representatives of the army and navy avowed Mr. White. This follows from his expression of the feeling that propaganda is a dangerous thing. War is not a thing to go about with lightness.

As to asphyxiating bombs, Captain Mahan spoke at length on the provision to forbid them. His ground being that not the slightest thing it had in mind, but that they were not a part of war; that asphyxiating bombs men were dead. But the army and navy were right in their decision. But the army and navy have been the most zealous advocates of military preparedness. It is a fact that the army was the less dangerous of the two, since the navy might soon be destroyed for a short time, and this possibility would not come into their minds. The army was the most dangerous of the two, since the navy could not be destroyed as a whole.

It was a true statement, and, as it seemed to me, it was an important one. It was a true statement, and it was an important one. It was a true statement, and it was an important one. It was a true statement, and it was an important one. It was a true statement, and it was an important one.