

rency to meet him at the White House tomorrow night. Senator Owen invited the president to confer with the democratic members of his committee at the capitol next Wednesday and he accepted.

Secretary Bryan was in conference with Representative Henry of Texas and Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the house money trust investigation of the last congress. Mr. Henry advocated a renewal of the inquiry. It was reported that an understanding had been reached whereby if the investigation were resumed it would not conflict with the consideration of currency legislation.

A TRIBUTE TO SECRETARY REDFIELD

Secretary Redfield is making history in the department of commerce. He has a unique equipment for the office. He is at once a successful business man, a philosopher and the proprietor of a lucid and trenchant literary style. The blood of his Scottish ancestors shows in his command of practical affairs, his ingrained habit of systematic thinking and his clear and incisive speech. This manufacturer who had found time to serve a term in congress was not chosen to the cabinet as a reward for "general political services." He was put there because he was prepared to do a specific work which the country needed.

Secretary Redfield's commerce bulletins are of great value in view of pending legislation. Simply written, easy to understand and concerned exclusively with those salient facts which show the general course of the country's commercial and industrial life, they are models of popular exposition of matters which less sensible treatment would make dry and uninteresting. From the summaries presented it is easy for the plain citizen to make up his mind as to the general business condition of the country.

Take, for example, the American voter who is troubled for fear the lowering duties on manufactures of iron and steel, wool and cotton, will flood our markets with foreign goods. A recent bulletin summarizes the growth of the exports from the United States in these three classes of manufactures. In twenty years our iron and steel manufacturers have increased their exports, in the teeth of world competition, from \$35,000,000 to about \$375,000,000 a year. Cotton manufactures have increased from \$12,000,000 to \$53,000,000 and manufacturers of wool from \$24,000,000 to \$100,000,000. Copper manufactures, in the same period, have increased more than any of these, growing from \$5,000,000 in 1893 to approximately \$140,000,000 in the fiscal year just closing. The American manufacturer commands the markets of the world in many lines.

Another task which Secretary Redfield has set himself, the results of which will be of incalculable value in substituting common sense and carefully ascertained fact for wind and noise in the discussion of our industrial policy, is the investigation of the labor cost of articles made at home and abroad. International competition is not affected by the wages; it is affected by the labor-cost of products. Suppose Japanese workmen do work for one-fourth of American wages; what of it, so long as American workmen, using American tools, are six to ten times as efficient—as they are? This being so, goods produced by labor costing \$4 a day will drive out goods produced by labor costing \$1 a day.

Secretary Redfield is a diplomat as well as an economist. In his public addresses he carries the message of American industrial efficiency into the high places of protection and so presents it that his listeners applaud. He is a veritable "secretary of optimism," and in the words of a certain old Book he knows well and often quotes, "has come to the kingdom for such a time as this."—St. Louis Republic.

THE PAY OF AMBASSADORS

Senator A. O. Bacon of Georgia, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations has written for the Cincinnati Enquirer the following article: The salaries of the ambassadors and ministers of the United States accredited to foreign countries are entirely inadequate to their needs. This fact is generally known and recognized by those who have informed themselves in regard to existing conditions. Even those who have made no investigation of these conditions have been informed of this marked inadequacy by the oft-repeated and notorious assertion that only men of large wealth can afford to accept one of the more important diplomatic appointments at the hands of our government. Not only so, but it is equally well known that for many years these positions have, with few exceptions, been filled by those who

Secretary of the Navy Daniels spoke at Boston, Mass., on Flag day. The secretary said: "The flag is the proud confession to the world, in the laconic but eloquent speech of symbolism, of the principles, faith and history of a nation. It is the ideal of a country written in letters of glory upon a silken page. In our flag that ideal is expressed in but the single word 'liberty.' I once found myself wondering why God had, through the whole history of the earth, saved up the most beautiful of all flags for our own nation. There is no doubt, viewed from the standpoint of art alone, that the Stars and Stripes is the most exquisite ensign that ever fluttered in a breeze.

"The answer is not far to seek. Beyond the western waters was raised up this giant republic with its kindly message of liberty to all the world for all time. To it was committed this priceless pearl, and it was but fitting that the national emblem should reflect and re-echo something of the value of the gift itself.

"Old Glory never flies down the street above the drums and the trumpet at the head of the regiment but we hear in her fluttering the heart beat of man from the time he first yearned for liberty—liberty of person, liberty of conscience, liberty of speech, liberty for the exercise of genius and the development of talent.

"We bought the right to it with blood. We enthroned liberty to enlighten the world. For the inalienable rights of man 'to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness' the Stars and Stripes stand as no ensign ever stood before. It speaks to us of Concord and Bunker Hill; of Trenton and King's Mountain; of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

"The flag is the emblem of patriotism, and patriotism is love of country. Love of and loyalty to the old home is the seed of patriotism,

rank in the class of the very rich, commonly called millionaires.

In a free country the avenues to preferment and to honorable official station should be open alike to all who by capacity and character are suited for the same. But the injustice done to those denied the enjoyment of this equal opportunity is not the greatest evil of this condition. While it exists the best service is not secured for our government.

The men best qualified for such difficult and responsible stations are not as a rule to be found among those whose thoughts and faculties and energies have been for years absorbed and occupied in the amassing of great fortunes; nor are they chiefly to be looked for in the ranks of those who in the inheritance of great wealth have lacked the stimulus to arduous exertion for the development of mental powers and the acquisition of knowledge.

On the other hand, those who have spent their lives in those studies and pursuits in which naturally there are developed the powers and gathered the knowledge best qualifying one for such duties and responsibilities have not had the time or the inclination for the piling up of millions.

It is true that among the very wealthy men who have diplomatically represented us abroad we have had some entirely efficient and acceptable ambassadors and ministers; but they have been the exception rather than the rule.

All of our representatives in foreign courts during late years have not been millionaires, but the invariable experience of men of moderate means who have accepted these positions in recent times has been that they have necessarily encroached largely upon their private fortunes in spending more than their salaries in order to maintain with reasonable dignity their official stations as the diplomatic representatives of the United States.

The necessity for relief from this present condition has been accentuated of late by the lack of desirable applicants for appointment to the most important diplomatic posts. The remedy should be applied without delay.

There are available one of two expedients. The salaries of our diplomatic representatives could be increased, or they could be furnished at each capital with a building suitable for an embassy or a legation, as the requirement may be. The latter course would appear to be the more desirable of the two.

To increase the salary would still leave it within the power of a rich ambassador to rent a palace and set a pace which could not be followed by his successor; and another of

and it grows like the mustard tree of the parable till its branches spread far and wide as its roots strike downward.

"The people of this commonwealth in their patriotism adopted the scriptures' injunction of 'beginning at Jerusalem,' for you will find nowhere such localized love of home and town as blossoms in Massachusetts. Its people love the vast empire of the United States, but they do not pretend to love the savannahs of the south, the prairies of the west, the mountains of Colorado or the Father of Waters as they love the sweet valleys, the sloping hills and the smaller rivers of their own country. They honor Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln, the three greatest presidents, other sections have given America, but they speak with a nobler note of patriotism when they talk of the Adamses, the Quinceys and Webster and Sumner and the long list of illustrious men who have enriched the life of this state and nation.

"New England has displayed the highest love of country, and she has preserved in story, in song and in history her glorious deeds, and she is in this respect a model to the remainder of the country.

"Paul Revere saw the light in the Old South church yonder," said the secretary, "and sprang in to the saddle for his famous ride; and Longfellow has not allowed the world to forget it. Children, not only New England children, but children of the south and west recite the poem at school, and New England has enjoyed a prestige such as no other section of the country has had. Yet there were scores and hundreds of Paul Reveres in the south and in the west equally as brave. Marion and Sumpter were as daring as Israel Putnam, and King's Mountain was as glorious as Concord, but you had your Emerson to sing the Concord hymn."

moderate means appointed as an ambassador to another country would still be under temptation to sacrifice a large part of his private fortune in order not to suffer by comparison with the royal state of his American colleague living in his palace in the adjoining country.

Ostentatious, extravagant display by our diplomats, rivalling in some instances that of royalty, should be stopped. It is inconsistent with our institutions and with our ideals. It is not elevating to the aspirations of American youth and it is offensive to the taste and good sense of right thinking Americans.

The effective manner in which to accomplish this is to provide in each capital an embassy or legation simple and tasteful in design and sufficiently commodious for the purpose; and when thus provided and furnished and equipped, to require the ambassador or minister to occupy it as his personal and official residence.

It would be more desirable to own these houses if they could be procured at once; but as this is impracticable, a bill which has been introduced in the senate, and a similar one also in the house, provides for leasing immediately for a short term of years a building in each of the foreign capitals, and also providing for properly furnishing the same; with a further provision looking to purchasing or building embassies and legations at those places so soon as it can be done advantageously.

The limit of cost for such leases, and for furnishing, is specified in each case with variations in accord with the necessities in each different locality. No amount has been specified as the limit of the purchase cost, as that is yet to be estimated. It is believed, however, that the average cost of the 10 embassies will not exceed \$200,000, while the average cost of the legations will be much less.

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