

strong liquor is no longer obtainable anywhere in Russia.

"The second month of abstinence made the manifold advantages so clear to everybody that when we called upon His Majesty to thank him for his recent orders he promised that the vodka business of the government would be given up forever. This promise was promulgated in a telegram to the Grand Duke Constantine.

"There remains only now to find elsewhere the revenue which up to by vodka. There has been introduced in the Duma a bill offering a solution of this question. The aim of this bill is not the creation of new taxes or an increase in the present taxes, but an effort to render the government domains and possessions more productive."

OUR DIPLOMATS IN EUROPE

The return of Dr. Henry Van Dyke, United States minister to the Netherlands, to recuperate after the long strain of work imposed by the war, calls attention to the remarkable devotion and efficiency of the American diplomatic corps abroad. At London, Paris, Berlin, Brussels, The Hague, and Stockholm, the official duties piled upon the American embassies and legations have been enormous in volume and complex in nature. The American representatives have not only looked after the welfare of ments, while at the same time pertens of thousands of Americans, but forming friendly services for all

of other governments whose embassies and legations had been closed.

At London Ambassador Page has had charge of the German and Austro-Hungarian embassies, and Ambassador Herrick in Paris has acted in behalf of the same governments. In both cities thousands of subjects of Germany and Austria-Hungary have found friends and protectors in the American representatives.

In Berlin Ambassador Gerard has had a difficult role to fill in looking after the interests of Great Britain, the present time has been contributed France and Russia, so far as these interests can be attended to by "a friend at court." His staff, like those at London and Paris, has been overworked. The same state of affairs exists at Brussels, where minister Whitlock has performed highly creditable work for noncombatants. At Stockholm a stream of Russian refugees and the handling of correspondence with Germany, Russia, and Great Britain have engrossed the attention of Minister Morris. In the midst of these duties he found time to facilitate the making of a peace treaty with Sweden, which has just been ratified by King Gustave.

In less important posts the American representatives have shown diligence and intelligence in their dealings with belligerent and neutral governments. It is largely due to the tact and skill of American diplomats abroad that the United States has been able to keep out of all entangle. they have also handled the business countries concerned. The record is an

of their countrymen. - Washington is opportune to offer again the kind Post.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY

Six months or more ago, when the Mexican situation was in its most unpleasant phase, President Wilson, in answer to the clamor of the jingo Dubuque (Ia.) Telegraph-Herald.

press, announced he had taken such steps as he deemed advisable and was "watchfully waiting." Eager to seize on the slightest error of the administration for political capital the republican and progressive press of the country within a week had made a catch phrase of the president's expression and was heaping ridicule upon him and upon Secretary Bryan.

It affords much amused satisfaction now to those who stood by the president to watch the confusion of the over-hasty ones who mocked the policy, for today a gibe at "watchful waiting" is as quickly resented by the American public as a sneer at Lincoln would be. A slur at "watchful waiting" now would be more likely to gain a republican or progressive adherent to democratic policies than perhaps anything else.

Today, despite the criticism of the foreign policy of the United States, American diplomacy has come to be the standard of the world. The London Daily News, asking "Can Europe ever again tolerate the appalling peril of secret diplomacy?" answers the question, saying, "The example of the United States must hereafter become the model of the civilized world."

Among diplomats of Europe the "shirtsleeve diplomacy" of the United States has been the object of ridicule for years. Because it refused to engage in intrigue it was held to be without skill. Because it was open, direct and honest it was held to be uncouth. Because it kept faith it was pitled. But today the American shirt-sleeve diplomacy which kept faith with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in the matter of canal tolls, is respected by the civilized world.

The world which once pitied the "inexperienced" Bryan for his reply There can be no last word between friends," made to the Japanese ambassador, is now walting until the great European struggle is at an end to take a lesson in statecraft from the open-hearted, faith-keeping man from Nebraska and the college professor who dared ridicule and risked his political fortune and that of his party to save his ideals and keep his country at peace with the world.

Because the world is looking to admirable one, and all the officers these strong men and resting in the concerned are entitled to the thanks its best hopes of peace as soon as it offices of this nation, they must remain in office throughout the war period. The president will need the undivided support of his countrymen in order that he may speak again with such prestige that the warring powers will listen to his counsel .--

