

of every congress since 1883, and was chairman of the ways and means committee and republican floor leader in 1909-10, and directed the drafting of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. He was born at Hamilton, N. Y., June 28, 1843, and educated at Rochester, N. Y., and Colgate. He practiced law and was district attorney of Cayuga county and in 1883 was elected a member of congress from the Twenty-sixth district.

"The collection of revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914," says Secretary McAdoo in his annual report, "shows the success of the tariff act of October 3, 1913, as a revenue measure." He goes on to show that this act was estimated as the producer of \$270,000,000 in its first year and that there was actually collected \$292,320,014. That, however, included nine months under the new law and three months under the Payne-Aldrich law. He shows that the total raised under the new law with its corporation and income tax features was \$363,701,289 or \$9,803,593 in excess of the previous year's receipts under the preceding measure.

"The European war," said the secretary, "seriously affected the revenues of the government from imports. The revenue from customs for October, 1914 was \$16,271,829, and for October, 1913, it was \$30,138,049, a decrease of \$13,866,220. The reduction is solely due to the falling off of importations. The estimate made by the department indicated a yearly decrease of between \$60,000,000, and \$100,000,000. It is obvious that these estimates can not be accurate, as no one can forecast the course of events while the titanic struggle in Europe is in progress. To keep the treasury in strong condition in these abnormal times was obviously the first duty of the hour. Upon it largely depended the safety of business and finance in this country."

The bill to restrict uses of habit forming drugs was finally passed December 10 in the house and goes to the president. It compels registry with the internal revenue bureau of all physicians, manufacturers and dealers who handle opium or its derivatives and similar drugs and prescribes forms for written orders for certain drugs.

Continued decrease in exportation of copper due to shipping difficulties incident to the war was shown in a statement issued December 10 by the department of commerce. For the week ended December 5 all copper exports amounted to \$1,007,853. As compared with the weekly November average this was a decrease of \$157,209.75. All copper imported for the week of December 5 amounted to \$213,850. England, Italy and Sweden led the other nations importing copper.

The United States this year has produced the greatest crop of cotton in its history. More than 16,000,000 bales, 15,966,000 of lint cotton, and linters unofficially estimated at from 600,000 to 650,000 are the crop. The estimated production by states follows: Virginia, 24,000; North Carolina, 950,000; South Carolina, 1,500,000; Georgia, 2,650,000; Florida, 75,000; Alabama, 1,690,000; Mississippi, 1,274,000; Louisiana, 460,000; Texas, 4,560,000; Arkansas, 1,040,000; Tennessee, 365,000; Missouri, 75,000; Oklahoma, 1,250,000; California, 37,000; all other states, 15,000.

According to advices received by the state department, December 12, informal assurances have been given Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople by members of the

Ottoman cabinet that American institutions in Turkey will receive similar treatment to that accorded foreign institutions in this country.

**ATTACK PROHIBITION LAW**

A Phoenix, Ariz., press dispatch, dated December 13, says:—Gov. George W. P. Hunt will issue tomorrow his proclamation making effective January 1, 1915, the new prohibition law, the "80 per cent" measure, and other propositions carried at the November election.

Attacks upon the "dry" law will be made immediately by four lines of organized business. Similar action is said to be contemplated against the 80 per cent measure, which contemplates the employment of 80 per cent American citizens in all business where five or more persons are employed.

Attention to its alleged violation of treaty rights of aliens has been called already by the British and Italian ambassadors.

Action against the prohibition law will take the form of applications for injunctions by Father Thomas Connelly, pastor of All Saints' Catholic church at Tucson, alleging that it will interfere with the use of wine in the sacramental service; by a syndicate operating drug stores as the representative of the druggists; by a Phoenix hotel company for the retail liquor dealers; and by a Phoenix firm acting for wholesale liquor dealers.

Governor Hunt was requested recently by Secretary of State Bryan to defer the proclamation of the 80 per cent law pending the government's determination of its possible conflict with treaties. The governor later found, however, that it was compulsory for him to include all measures carried at the election in the one proclamation.

**KILLING BRYAN AGAIN**

On a certain day last week, several reactionary newspapers in different cities carried practically the same manner of assault against Secretary Bryan. The allies in the assaulting line appeared to have been largely enlisted under the influence of the American Distillers' association. The burden of the attack of the distillery forces was the charge that Bryan has been devoting too much time to the work of securing political offices for democrats. That charge will sound strange to Nebraska ears, for, indeed, the cry of Nebraska democrats has been that the secretary was altogether too modest in the task of getting political appointments for Nebraskans. But really it never makes much difference to a reactionary democrat about the kind of a charge he throws against Bryan. It is his mission to belittle the great commoner, and in the performance of his mission he seeks little acquaintance with truth or honor, well knowing that neither can be employed to advantage in any attack upon Bryan. — Columbus (Nebr.) Telegram.

**MR. BRYAN AND SUFFRAGE**

Mr. Bryan is no mean adherent to the equal suffrage cause, particularly in Nebraska, where a constitutional amendment is soon to be voted on by the electors. His unqualified declaration recently in favor of votes for women will greatly hearten supporters and promoters of that movement. When a prominent party man like Mr. Bryan takes so strong a position on this question, the political significance of his act is indisputable. Mr. Bryan personally cannot commit the Wilson administration, but, aside from the president, he is far and away the greatest political figure in it. The tendency of the western democratic politicians is now rather



"NOBODY LOVES ME. I'M GOIN' INTO THE JUNGLE AND EAT MONKEYS"

—Harding in Brooklyn Eagle.

strongly toward suffrage, for Champ Clark recently took the same position Mr. Bryan has now taken. It is a tide that is surely coming east, even if it moves for a time rather slowly. — Springfield Republican.

**TO VOTE FOR POSTMASTER**

An Iowa City, Ia. dispatch says: With ten candidates for postmaster here, the race for postmaster of Iowa City promises to be an interesting one. Congressman Vollmer has notified each of the candidates that, since under the present conditions he can not single out one man for recommendation, it will be best for the men to get together and submit the proposition to the democratic voters of the city and let them determine the man they desire. Mr. Vollmer suggests that each man choose a judge, and that the judges determine all details of the election. He promises to recommend for appointment the man whom the majority desires.

**PARTISANSHIP VS. TRUTH**

But the Underwood tariff law has ruined American industries and thrown 5,000,000 deserving male and female workers out of employment, a loss in wages to workers alone of \$3,000,000,000.00 a year! — Paid Advertisement by the Republican State Central Committee in The Wisconsin Motorist, October, 1914.

New York Evening Post: A series of incidents, at the opening of this week has pointed to decided improvement in the peculiar situation into which this country's financial and business enterprise had been thrown by the European war. These inci-

dents comprise the announcement that our new banking system will be formally established in a fortnight; England's declaration that the sea is open for export, even to hostile countries, of noncontraband articles, such as cotton; largely increased purchases of materials here by Europe; disappearance on Saturday of the deficit in New York bank reserves; evidence that the bankers' co-operative plan to finance the portion of our cotton crop which the war might make unsalable was progressing satisfactorily.

**Overtaken**

It was a wizened little man who appeared before the judge and charged his wife with cruel and abusive treatment. His better half was a big, square-jawed woman, with a determined eye.

"In the first place, where did you meet this woman who has treated you so dreadfully?" asked the judge.

"Well," replied the little man, making a brave attempt to glare defiantly at his wife. "I never did meet her. She just kind of overtook me." — Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

**Moral Suasion**

"Bless me!" said Tommy's great uncle. "Do you mean to say that your teachers never thrash you?"

"Never!" replied Tommy. "We have moral suasion in our school."

"What's that?"  
"Oh, we get kep' in, and stood up in corners and locked out and locked in, and made to write one word a thousand times, and scowled at and jawed at; and that's all." — Motherhood.