

Figures Showing How New Tariff Act Has Exceeded Expectations of Framers

Imports of merchandise into the United States during the first 10 months—October, 1913, to July, 1914—of the Underwood tariff, compared with corresponding 10 months of preceding year under Payne-Aldrich law:

	Oct., 1912 to July, 1913.	Oct., 1913 to July, 1914
Free of Duty		
Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	\$426,288,885	\$476,631,873
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	146,127,571	180,592,260
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.....	9,288,333	41,469,374
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	153,525,916	170,823,497
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	78,521,292	109,463,260
Miscellaneous	7,856,170	9,724,132
Total free of duty.....	\$821,608,167	\$988,704,396
Dutiable.		
Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	\$ 98,538,931	\$ 67,893,620
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	28,347,016	40,010,806
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.....	151,422,902	161,950,132
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing.	144,152,526	84,223,980
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	256,257,749	259,841,767
Miscellaneous	3,499,712	4,344,675
Total dutiable	\$682,218,836	\$618,264,980
Total imports for ten months.....	1,503,827,003	1,606,969,376

Exports of domestic merchandise from New York for six months, taking in horses, buckwheat, corn, wheat, wheat flour, automobiles, copper, cotton raw, cottons unbleached, cottons knit and cotton wearing apparel, cartridges, firearms, machinery, wire, bacon, lard, illuminating oil, lubricating oil, cotton-seed oil, sugar, leaf tobacco, wool apparel, zinc:

	1913.	1914.
August	\$ 76,188,975	\$ 32,841,243
September	73,274,514	60,323,690
October	82,623,762	86,086,309
November	71,141,834	82,891,122
December	80,426,235	94,326,218
January	71,789,264	100,841,418
Totals	\$455,444,584	\$457,310,000

Record-making days of exports of domestic merchandise from New York in the present year: March 10, \$10,575,191, the largest in the history; March 11, \$8,392,404; March 8, \$8,049,006; February 24, \$7,064,004; March 4, \$5,461,110; February 25, \$5,425,645; March 9, \$4,978,509; March 5, \$4,642,160.—New York Herald.

Senator Stone as a Prophet

The Republic is glad to have given to the American public a speech on the senatorial filibuster which Senator William Joel Stone prepared but had no opportunity to deliver in the hurried hours of the demise of the Sixty-third congress. Here is a passage which should burn itself into the consciousness of every member of the United States senate:

"Mr. President, republicans contend that we can not close debate and vote on a bill so long as any senator desires to speak, unless we change the rules, and when we try, as we have tried for days at a time, to change

the rules they tell us we can not vote to change the rules as long as any senator desires to speak on that question. Thus one filibuster is piled upon another, and the senate stands before the country in a state of pitiable helplessness. Here is where courage—even the very audacity of courage—is needed; here we need a sword to cleave a Gordian knot. The senate can do business if it will, and do it without violating the spirit of its rules and in strict conformity with its constitutional rights.

"It looks, however, as if the festering fingers of stale custom are so

tightly fastened on the senate that there must be an infusion of new red blood before the senate will have the courage or capacity to cope effectively with a filibuster."

Youth, after all, is not primarily a question of the number of a man's years. According to the biographical dictionaries, Senator Stone is rounding into his sixty-eighth spring; but the spirit that inhabits his frail body is as young as it was a full half century ago. The secret of Senator Stone's leadership in the upper house of congress does not lie primarily in his vast experience of public affairs and his wide knowledge of men and things; it is in the spirit of the man. It is in his courage, his disgust with outworn precedents and hampering rules.

Senator Stone carries the weight of years upon his shoulders; but his spirit goes out in welcome to the new men who are coming into the Senate of the United States—men whose enthusiasms, like his, are constructive, who will measure their effectiveness by things accomplished and not by the hours in which the public business waits while they stand on their feet and utter words with the sole object of preventing action in a time when reasonable men are tired of talk.

It is men like Senator Stone who preserve popular respect for the senate of the United States. The general public has no respect whatever for the senate's rules. A body of 96 men whose regard for the value of its own time is so slight that any obstructive half dozen of reactionaries is permitted to hang up its activities indefinitely, even for weeks, can not command much respect for its regulations in an era of time clocks and efficiency experts.

But such words as these from a veteran legislator, a master of assemblies and a commanding figure in the dominant party, addressed to the spirit of youth and progress in party and nation, have in them the promise of better things. There is nothing sacred about traditions that are wrong. There is nothing sacred about the action of democrats when they go squarely back on democratic principles and join forces with reactionaries, as did the senators whom Senator Stone has condemned.

The older such a tradition as that of "senatorial courtesy" in debate is the greater need for sweeping it away. A Missouri congressman was the chief figure in the great change which democratized the rules of the house of representatives and made another Cannon autocracy impossible. And stranger things have happened than that the transformation of the senate, making impossible for all time the building up of another Aldrich oligarchy, should come about through the courageous and magnetic leadership of a Missouri senator, William Joel Stone.—St. Louis Republic.

CITIZENS ARE CONTENT WITH "PEACEFUL AMATEURS IN DIPLOMACY"

In quite a lengthy article in the New York Independent, entitled "Utopia or Hell," Theodore Roosevelt says:

"Neither our foreign affairs nor our naval affairs can be satisfactorily managed when our president is willing to put in their respective departments gentlemen like Mr. Bryan and Mr. Daniels."

Roosevelt sometimes is extremely unfair.

His opinion of Secretary of State Bryan is not the one held now by foreign governments, foreign ministers, and foreign journalists.

At first, his frank and open statements were looked upon by foreign

diplomats as the silly work of a babe in diplomacy, and they made all manner of fun of him—of course, in a quiet and private way.

But, little by little, they began to see that what they considered childish and amateurish was only a new method in diplomatic intercourse to which they were not accustomed—the method of direct statement from the beginning.

Little by little, the foreigners began more and more to admire the man at whom they had sneered; until, but the other day, a distinguished German diplomat bore high testimony to Mr. Bryan's ability, and declared the world some day would thank him for having done more than any other one man to steer diplomacy out of the path of deception, if not lying, and to endeavor to lift it to the plane of frank and open business, rather than a tricky art.

This German went on to say that, in the new diplomacy practised by both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan, the cards were thrown on the table from the beginning—while in the old diplomacy they were concealed as long as possible, although inevitably forced to be revealed at some stage in the game.

And the critic said he was not certain whether, in the long run, it might not be shown that "these raw new-world amateurs in diplomacy" were not playing the better game of the two.

Of course, it is too early to judge whether Bryan has made or will make a good secretary of state.

Time alone can determine that.

But one thing is certain: At this particular hour, when nearly all Europe is at war, and when the United States is most particularly desirous of keeping out of the fight, even those American citizens who admire Theodore Roosevelt are content that President Wilson and his Man Friday are at the helm—even if they be peaceful amateurs in diplomacy—probably just because they are such.—Sacramento (Cal.) Bee.

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