

make?—but in my favor as an honest and conscientious spokesman of a great nation.

"There are some gentlemen who are under the delusion that the power of a nation comes from the top. It does not; it comes from the bottom. The power and virtue of the tree does not come from the blossom and the fruit down into the roots, but it comes from the roots in the obscure passages of the earth where the power is derived which displays itself in the blossom and the fruit; and I know that among the silent, speechless masses of the American people is slowly coming up the great sap of moral purpose and love of justice and reverence for humanity which constitutes the only virtue and distinction of the American people.

"Look for your rulers of the future! Can you pick out the families that are going to produce them? Can you pick out the localities that are going to produce them?"

FUTURE BRINGS ITS RULERS

"You have heard what has just been said about Abraham Lincoln. It is singular how touching every reference to Abraham Lincoln is. It always makes you feel that you wish you had been there to help him in some fashion to fight the battles that he was fighting sometimes almost alone. Could you have predicted, if you had seen Abraham Lincoln's birth and boyhood, where that great ruling figure of the world was going to spring from?"

"I have presided over a university, but I never deceived myself by supposing that by university processes you were producing the ruling forces of the world. I knew that all that a university could do if it knew its business was to interpret the moral forces of the world and let the young men who sat under its influence know the very truth of truths about where it came from, and that no man could produce it unless he felt in his blood every corpuscle spring into delighted life with the mention of the ideals which have lifted men slow, oh, how slowly, up the arduous grades that have resisted progress since the world began.

"So, gentlemen, I have not come here tonight to do anything but to remind you that you do not constitute the United States; that I do not constitute the United States; that it is something bigger and greater and finer than any of us; that it was born in an ideal, and only by pursuing an ideal in the face of every adverse circumstance will it continue to deserve the beloved name which we love and for which we are ready to die, the name 'America.'"

EAGER ANSWERS AND APPLAUSE

Time and again as the President spoke he was interrupted by applause. To the questions that he put the diners answered unanimously, eagerly. At the conclusion of the address the cheering was tumultuous and prolonged, and a host of the diners flocked about the guest table to congratulate the President and shake his hand.

SUFFRAGE AND THE SOUTH

The vote on the woman-suffrage plank in the democratic convention is interesting. The convention indorsed it, almost five to one, and in so doing it incidentally exploded the idea that the south was in opposition.

But 18 states out of the 48 cast any votes against suffrage. Eight of these only were southern states. Just one of the eight cast a unanimous vote; this was Maryland. But two others—Texas and Georgia—cast majority votes against it. Texas voted 32 to 8 against suffrage; Georgia voted 23½ to 4½ against it. Florida voted for it, 8 to 4; Louisiana favored it 12 to 8; North Carolina indorsed it, 13 to 11; Missouri stood behind it, 24 to 4; Alabama cast 23 votes for it and registered a lone vote against it. Every vote of Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia and South Carolina was cast for the suffrage plank.

Of the 181½ votes cast against it, but 79½ came from the south; the rest of the country marshaled more than 50 per cent of the opposition. And the eight southern states that supplied the 79½ votes in opposition cast 92½ for suffrage.

The myth of southern opposition to universal suffrage ought, in view of the facts, to be abandoned.—St. Louis Republic.

In spite of the threatening character of the Mexican situation, at the time the national guard was ordered mobilized, the work of recruiting the companies to war strength was a long and tedious task. The prayerful attention of those who have been insisting that the people of the United States were not against war is called to this fact.

Treasury Statement Shows Prosperity

[Below is a statement issued by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, July 1, 1916, which shows the prosperous condition of the nation's finances under democratic rule.]

The fiscal year closed on June 30, 1916, with the treasury in a very strong and gratifying condition, reflecting the great and unprecedented prosperity of the country.

Subject to revision upon analysis of complete returns, the reports show that the balance in the general fund at the close of business yesterday was \$236,879,590.90, including amounts to the credit of disbursing officers and outstanding treasury warrants. With these eliminated, the balance was \$174,965,231.97, the greatest balance in the general fund of the government since 1908.

The surplus of all receipts over all expenditures for the year amounted to \$78,737,810.11, as compared with a deficit of \$59,436,580.15 for the fiscal year 1915.

The surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary disbursements, (exclusive of Panama canal and public debt transactions) was \$61,112,813.74, as compared with a deficit of \$42,867,797.59 the previous year.

Income tax receipts reached the great total of \$124,867,430.28, as compared with \$79,828,675.27 for the previous year. This amount included \$56,909,941.78 from corporations and \$67,957,488.50 from individuals, exceeding all estimates of collections for the year.

Customs receipts for the year amounted to \$211,866,222.34, as against \$209,268,107.43 the previous year, and exceeding the estimate by more than \$16,000,000.

Receipts from internal revenue were unprecedented and remarkable, reaching the enormous total of \$512,740,769.58, and exceeding all previous estimates by many millions. Ordinary internal revenue receipts amounted to \$387,873,339.30, and, excluding the emergency revenue from this amount, these receipts were approximately \$304,000,000, or \$32,000,000 greater than had been estimated.

The large receipts from internal revenue are due in great measure to the unprecedented prosperity of the country and the vigorous enforcement of the internal revenue laws. Receipts from tobacco, for instance, were the greatest in the history of the internal revenue service. The exact total for the year which closed yesterday will not be available until the returns have been analyzed, but for the eleven months ended May 31, 1916, receipts from tobacco exceeded the income from this source during the corresponding period of the previous year by \$6,810,000, exclusive of all emergency revenue taxes. Receipts from tobacco have always been an index of business conditions.

The cost of collecting the great sum of \$512,740,769.58 of internal revenue taxes was only 1.40 per cent, the lowest cost in the history of the internal revenue service.

The balance in the general fund for the fiscal years 1909 to 1916, exclusive of amounts credited to disbursing officers and outstanding treasury warrants, is indicated by the following table:

The \$174,965,231.97 balance in the general fund mentioned in the above table for the fiscal year ended yesterday will undoubtedly be increased when revised returns are received.

1909.....	\$126,375,428.10
1910.....	106,894,675.67
1911.....	140,176,926.13
1912.....	167,152,478.99
1913.....	165,960,984.79
1914.....	181,612,615.53
1915.....	104,170,105.78
1916.....	174,965,231.97

The following is a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year just closed as compared with the previous year:

ORDINARY RECEIPTS		
	Fiscal year 1916	Fiscal year 1915
Customs	\$211,866,222.34	\$209,268,107.43
Ordinary internal revenue	387,873,339.30	335,828,377.21
Income Tax	124,867,430.28	79,828,675.27
Miscellaneous	52,873,496.04	66,618,623.17
Total.....	\$777,480,487.96	\$691,543,783.08
ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS		
Checks and warrants paid (less balances repaid, etc.)	\$693,466,805.29	\$711,512,138.68
Interest on public debt paid	22,900,868.83	22,899,441.99
Total.....	\$716,367,674.22	\$734,411,580.67
Excess of ordinary receipts.....	61,112,813.74	
Excess of ordinary disbursements		42,867,797.59
PANAMA CANAL AND PUBLIC DEBT RECEIPTS		
Tolls, etc.	\$ 2,554,576.63	\$ 4,119,407.34
Sale of Postal Savings bonds	1,803,500.00	933,540.00
Deposits for retirement of national bank notes (act of July 14, 1890)	56,565,405.00	21,453,415.00
Total.....	\$ 60,923,481.63	\$ 26,506,362.34
PANAMA CANAL AND PUBLIC DEBT DISBURSEMENTS		
Checks paid (less balances repaid, etc.)	\$ 18,629,571.76	\$ 25,821,653.90
Bonds, interest-bearing notes, and certificates retired	35,903.00	47,533.00
National bank notes retired (act of July 14, 1890)	24,633,010.50	17,205,958.00
Total.....	\$ 43,298,485.26	\$ 43,075,144.90
Total all receipts	\$838,403,969.59	\$718,050,145.42
Total all disbursements.....	759,666,159.48	777,486,725.57
Excess of total receipts	78,737,810.11	
Excess of total disbursements		59,436,580.15

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY

The following officers of the American Peace society were elected at the annual meeting held at the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, May 13:

President, George W. Kirchwey; honorary secretary, Benjamin F. Trueblood; secretary, Arthur Deerin Call; treasurer, George W. White. Vice-presidents: Theodore E. Burton, Andrew Carnegie, William Jennings Bryan, William Howard Taft. Executive committee: George W. Kirchwey, Arthur Deerin Call, Eugene Levering, Jackson H. Ralston, Jay T. Stocking, James L. Slayden, Theodore Marburg, George W. White, Rockwell Harmon Potter, F. L. Siddons, Allan

Farquhar, Henry D. Harlan, Walter L. Hensley, Samuel T. Dutton, William I. Hull.

The nomination of Hughes came without any effort on his part, but when we look over the list of men who were in complete control of the republican convention, we find it difficult to believe that the voice of the people was the voice of God.

Colonel Roosevelt's difficulty in getting the progressives to follow the notes of his flute into the Hughes camp recalls the historic story of the gentleman who took his horse to water but found it impossible to make him drink.