

inclination for vice; for them, the noise of the shop and the study of the profession have greater charms than haunts of infamy; to them, planning usefulness is far dearer than contemplating crime.

There is another incentive to action, the necessity of setting an example worthy of imitation. We are so bound together in the relationship of life, that each one exerts an influence upon those about him, and, in turn, is affected by their actions. Nor is this influence ended by the confines of the tomb. History is made up of the words and deeds of men, and some are good, some are bad influences. There must be action and this must be directed by an honest heart.

We have seen that labor is necessary for the preservation of life, and that it also brings happiness. We have seen, that as the healthy body requires the exercise of every limb, so the prosperous commonwealth demands that every one shall aid in its support. But there is one greater than the body, greater than the commonwealth, even He, who holds in His hands the destinies of nations, who created man and knows his wants, "placed him in the garden to dress and keep it." When for disobedience, the gates of the garden were closed against him, a like decree went forth, "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." From smoking Sinai came a command which cannot be misunderstood, "Six days shalt thou labor."

Creeds may differ and yet each proves its position by the Bible, but upon this subject there is no room for doubt. The dignity as well as the necessity of labor pervades every page of Holy Writ. Throughout the old Testament and the new, this principle is everywhere taught, "He that will not work, shall not eat."

Years, centuries and ages have passed away; race after race have come and gone; nations and empires have risen, flourished, and fallen, yet changes are still taking place; all about us is still moving forward and we must keep abreast with the onward march of time, we must employ every talent and quicken every energy or yield our places to others more willing to toil than ourselves. Cities have been built; magnificent structures speak of the power of man; moving palaces plough the ocean; the iron horse speeds over the prairies, hills and valleys; nations and continents converse through whispering wires; colleges and universities of learning are scattered throughout the land; wise men are rising to take the lead in law, in science and in the ministry; but the work is not yet done, perfection has not yet been reached. An infinity of the unknown lies before us. It is open to all who desire the rewards of diligence, and to every one comes the command, "Go ye also into the vineyard; and whatsoever is right, that shall ye receive."

MR. ROOSEVELT IN MISSOURI

Ex-President Roosevelt's speech in Missouri exhibits him in about as bad a light as possible. He quoted some nameless correspondent who slandered the democratic party in the state, and appealed to the voters to vote the republican ticket. No state in the union has had a better state government than Missouri and no republican state government has approached the democratic administrations in efficiency, honesty and economy. No republican state is represented in Washington by a congressional delegation which deserved to be mentioned in comparison with Missouri's democratic congressmen.

It is doubtful if in any other western state the standpatters have such complete control of the republican organization and yet in spite of this fact, Mr. Roosevelt made a partisan appeal, such as might have been expected from a ward boss. One of the chief features of the new nationalism seems to be bitter opposition to anybody who calls himself a democrat, and blind support of any one who calls himself a republican, whether he is insurgent or standpatter.

JOHN A. DIX

Speaking of the democratic nominee for governor of New York, O. J. Collman, a business man of Lincoln, Neb., said:

"I was glad to see that my old college friend, John A. Dix, was nominated for governor of the state of New York on the democratic ticket, and while I am and always have been a republican, I can not refrain from expressing my pleasure at this recognition by a great party of those qualifications in a candidate that are only found in the truly great men. While at Cornell University I was for several years intimately associated with Mr. Dix, and was even at that time impressed with those strong characteristics, which have since impressed themselves on the

people of New York state. He was always quiet and unassuming in appearance, his placid face, however, possessing that quiet self-contained pose indicating strong reserve power; his influence with his fellow students was in the ascendent from the start, his kind, lovable disposition endearing him to all. He was incapable of doing a mean or dishonest act, and in class politics always stood for clean, honorable methods. As he has been very successful in business since leaving college and stands very high in the commercial world, and through the independent manner in which the nomination came to him, exempt from bossism, the people of his state will, by his election, be assured of a strong business administration."

PINCHOT VS. ROOSEVELT

In a newspaper interview given at Nashville, Tenn., October 2, Gifford Pinchot said: "The people of the west and the Mississippi valley believe in protection, but they are not greatly interested in defense of tariff based on its alleged virtues as a revenue producer. It is no justification of the tariff to say that it pays. This government is not reduced to the necessity of raising its revenue by schedules which rob the people. The essential fact about the tariff, as the people see it where I have been, is that it is unjust, a moral wrong, written by the servants of special privilege for the benefit of their masters, and intended not to help the small man make a living, but help the big man make an exorbitant profit. No amount of statistics will conceal or modify that fact, or make many schedules of the Payne-Aldrich tariff honest."

The Roosevelt platform adopted by the New York republicans at Saratoga says: "The Payne tariff law reduced the average rate on all duties eleven per cent. By increasing the duties on some luxuries and arts not of ordinary use, making, however, no increase on any common food product, it turned a national deficit into surplus. Under its first year of operation the value of imports free of duty was the greatest in our history, \$100,000,000, and the average rate of duty was less than under the Wilson law. Under that democratic law, its great reductions of duty have not stopped industry nor deprived labor of any part of its hire. It gives free trade with the Philippine islands and it establishes a customs court. Its maximum and minimum rates give us for the first time equality in our foreign trade."

Can it be possible that Mr. Roosevelt has not carefully studied the lessons given him by Gifford Pinchot and other republican insurgents?

BACK A LONG WAYS

At Crawfordsville, Ind., Mr. Roosevelt said: "I feel as if I were taking part in a republican campaign half a century ago—then the republican party won because it appealed to the people on straight, clean-cut principles." That is going back a long ways. Can this be considered that in recent campaigns—including his own—the republican party has won on some other ground? Possibly it owes its recent successes to the influence of the corporations in politics, and yet Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Beveridge were just as enthusiastically for the republican ticket then as now.

POPULAR GOVERNMENT SPREADS

On October 3 the first session of China's senate convened. Forward, march! is the command, and China has heard it and taken a step in advance. The provincial assemblies have already been established and according to the program the national parliament will open about 1915. China moves deliberately, but she MOVES, and she moves as all other nations do, toward democratic ideals.

ARE TOO PATIENT

The word impatient appears twice in the new nationalism. It does not accurately describe the situation. The people are very patient, as is shown by the fact that they have tolerated abuses as long as they have, and the leaders as stewards, if that word is to be substituted, ought to be patient with the people if the people do not rush frantically toward the surrender of local self-government.

The American Homestead, a monthly farm journal of national scope, will be sent to all Commoner subscribers, without additional cost, who renew their subscriptions during the month of October, when accompanied by this notice:

Practical Tariff Talks

In his defense of the tariff Mr. Payne takes occasion to eulogize the sugar schedule, declaring it to afford perfect protection to the American grower and to give the consumer as cheap sugar as he can get in most of the markets of the world. The sugar schedule, to the uninitiated, is a puzzling one, with its combination of color and polariscope test, its scale of duties based on sucrose content, its differential, and the like. The discussions in the committee on ways and means and in congress disclosed many members unable to follow all of its windings. Therefore, it is not difficult to believe that the schedule is full of jokers, and they are all intended to benefit the refiner, not the grower or the consumer. The schedules were made by the friends of the refiners, and they knew what they were doing. A thorough discussion of the sugar schedule would take too much space, but here is one joker: The average duty paid on raw sugars imported into this country—we import the major portion of the sugar refined and consumed—at the time the Dingley law was passed was \$1.68½ per hundred pounds. Under the new law all refined sugar imported pays \$1.90 per hundred. This is high enough to be prohibitive, and the American market is absolutely dominated by the sugar trust, fixing prices not only to growers of cane sugar but to the men who retail it. The difference between the two figures given—2½ cents—is called a differential. It has two purposes. One is to protect the refiner because of higher cost of labor and the other to make good to him the 6 or 7 per cent lost by shrinkage in refining.

The real color of all sugar is white. The process of refining consists entirely of putting it through or over boneblack, which removes impurities and whitens it. Each white crystal is covered with a pellicle of molasses, which gives it color, and the refining merely removes this. The labor cost is small. Under the old law the differential was 26½ cents, and after deducting the loss caused by refining, the actual protection given the refiner was approximately 12½ cents, an eighth of a cent a pound, or about 20 per cent of the entire cost of getting sugar ready for the market. The term raw sugar means, in the trade, sugar of 96 per cent purity. It costs half a cent per pound of sugar refined to buy enough raw sugar of 96 test to make 100 pounds of refined and to refine it, put it in barrels and ship it. This is the claim made by the refiners. The testimony before congress was conflicting. Sugar of 96 test, but unrefined, could be sold for about 75 cents a hundred less than is paid for refined sugar. The trust makes use of what is known as the Dutch standard. Its only purpose is to force the sugar that would go direct to the trade through its refineries, where a toll of 75 cents to 90 cents a hundred pounds is taken. The cost of refining is from 25 to 65 cents, depending upon whose word is accepted.

The differential really serves the trust as another pry at the public pocketbook. When the Dingley bill was passed, as stated, all imported sugar, save that from Hawaii, which came in free, paid \$1.68½ per hundred duty. Later we acquired Porto Rico, and the sugar from there comes in free. We also gave at the same time 20 per cent off on Cuban sugar and 25 per cent off on imports from the Philippines. Instead, therefore, of all of it paying duty as when the Dingley bill was passed only a third paid full duty within a short time thereafter. This has had the effect of increasing the differential. The average duty paid on importations in 1908 from the countries that paid the full duty in 1898 was \$1.27 per hundred pounds. The tariff differential was fixed on the basis of previous importations at \$1.68½. Meanwhile the duty on refined sugar remained the same, \$1.95. So the differential was actually increased from 26.5 cents to 67.3 cents. Under the new tariff the real differential, or protection is but 5 cents less—62.3 cents instead of 21.5 cents. Instead also of taxing Philippine sugar it was put on the free list, which still further helps the trust in the sense that it still further lengthens the gulf between the average duty paid on importations and the duty fixed on refined sugar increased the differential.

C. Q. D.