

las National, Douglas, 33; Casper National, Casper, 27.

Colorado—Colorado Springs National, 32; Exchange National, Colorado Springs, 37; First National, Trinidad, 33.

New Mexico—Clovis National, Clovis, 33; First National, Santa Fe, 39; American National, Tucumcari, 71.

Oklahoma—National of Claremore, 37; Citizens' National, El Reno, 35; Farmers & Merchants' National, Hennessey, 44; First National, Morris, 40; First National, Nowata, 31; Arkansas Valley National, Pawnee, 32; First National, Pryor, 32; American National, Sapulpa, 31; First National, Stillwater, 35; Vinita National, Vinita, 36; State National, Shawnee, 30; American National, Tulsa, 42; First National, Tulsa, 32.

PACIFIC STATES

Washington—First National, Bellingham, 37; Yakima National, North Yakima, 39; Capital National, Olympia, 41.

Oregon—First National, Vale, 35.

California—Fresno National, Fresno, 30; First National, Fresno, 31; First National, Hardwick, 36; National, Long Beach, 32; McCloud National, McCloud, 44; First National, Paso Robles, 50; Union National, Pasadena, 26; First National, Santa Cruz, 43; Santa Cruz County National, Santa Cruz, 39; Union National, San Diego, 41; First National, Wilmington, 47.

Nevada—First National, Lovelock, 43; Nixon National, Reno, 29.

Arizona—First National, Tombstone, 47.

BANKS DEPRIVED OF MONEY

An Associated Press dispatch, dated Washington, September 30, says: Following up his warning to national banks against hoarding money and restricting credits, Secretary McAdoo today ordered withdrawn \$3,000,000 of the government's funds deposited in the agricultural centers to aid in crop moving. The money will be re-deposited, Mr. McAdoo announced, in banks which employ them in the movements of crops and for the benefit of the business situation.

MONEY DEPOSITED FOR CROP MOVING PURPOSES

Washington, D. C., September 29, 1914. — Secretary McAdoo today announced that the following amounts had been deposited in national banks in the states mentioned up to September 28, for crop moving purposes:

Alabama	\$ 300,000
Arkansas	175,000
Florida	81,250
Georgia	368,750
Kentucky	1,375,000
Louisiana	700,000
Maryland	1,450,000
Mississippi	150,000
North Carolina	456,250
South Carolina	525,000
Tennessee	675,000
Texas	793,750
Virginia	798,750
Colorado	499,996
Illinois	1,200,000
Indiana	150,000
Iowa	250,000
Kansas	25,000
Missouri	1,550,000
Nebraska	325,000
Oklahoma	93,500
Washington	87,500
New York	1,000,000

\$13,029,746

The secretary announced on July 25 that he would deposit \$34,000,000 in the banks to assist in moving the crops, the deposits to be made in installments of 25 per cent. The above represents the amounts deposited by states up to September 28.

Wheat dropped four and a half cents a bushel the day news came that the allies had won the battle of the Marne. This victory did not change the situation in Europe with respect to the opportunity for getting through grain shipments, and actually did not add to or detract from the value of a single bushel of wheat. It was merely grasped as one of the pawns for use by grain

The Wilson administration is still being run gamblers. on the theory that the nation which minds its own business is thereby the more certain to keep out of trouble with others. Owing to the fact that so very few Americans have investments in the countries at war in Europe, this seems to be rather more popular than when Mexico was the theatre of strife. Watchful waiting is a policy that has justified itself.

PRESIDENT WILSON PREVENTS CALAMITY

By promptly adopting a program of action, the administration has enabled the United States to meet the unequalled commercial and financial strain imposed by the sudden blaze of war throughout Europe.

Demands of the present have been met and the inevitable needs of the future safeguarded. The administration's proposals have all been unanimously approved by congress. These were the big steps taken:

Absolute neutrality declared. Offer to mediate transmitted to the five principal warring powers—Great Britain, France and Russia on the one hand, and Germany and Austria-Hungary on the other hand.

Appropriations of \$2,750,000 secured to relieve the necessities of and provide transportation home for the thousands of Americans stranded in the warring countries.

Cruiser Tennessee dispatched with relief funds and gold coin to take care of the foreign obligations of American bankers.

Unlimited issue of emergency currency authorized, thus meeting the immediate demands for currency in this country's domestic transactions and stopping the outflow of gold to Europe.

Shipping laws so amended as to enable the United States to acquire vessels in which to transport the country's huge grain crop to needy and stricken peoples.

Provisions made to use naval vessels to carry mails and freight both to Europe and South America.

Settlement of the threatened strike of middle west railway men effected, thus assuring railway service during the crisis.

President Wilson met the emergency with his usual cool, clear-thinking decisiveness.—National Monthly.

A REPUBLICAN VIEW OF HOW THE NEW TARIFF AFFECTS THE FARMER

A recent issue of the Nebraska Farmer, a leading agricultural journal of the middle-west, under the editorial direction of Hon. S. R. McKelvie, present republican lieutenant-governor of Nebraska, contained the following pertinent editorial:

"The results of placing meats on the free list in the new tariff law afford a good example of the ineffectiveness of duties on farm products, and show how farmers have been hoodwinked all these years by the protective tariff theory.

"Incidentally the results have given the officers of the American National Livestock Association an opportunity to display their skill in mental acrobatics. A year ago they were throwing fits about the pending tariff bill and insisting that to place meats upon the free list would ruin the livestock industry in this country. Now they are writing encouraging words to assure stockmen that the industry hasn't been injured at all. In a bulletin just issued by the above-named association, and signed by H. A. Jastro, president, and T. W. Tomlinson, secretary, we find this truthful statement:

"Imports of South American beef for the first half of 1914 aggregate about 400,000 quarters. This is less than one pound of beef for each consumer in the country. Imports from Australia and Canada have been so small as to be almost negligible in augmenting the per-capita supply. Complaints about high prices of meats are as prevalent in Australia as in this country. The European war will undoubtedly result in less imports of meat products into the United States."

"Minus the allusion to the war in Europe this is exactly in line with the predictions made by careful students before the tariff law went into effect. A year ago men were called traitors to the farming and livestock interests for predicting just what the officers of the American National Livestock Association now admit have been the results of free-listing meats.

"As we have already said, this is a sample of the way in which farmers have been hoodwinked by the protection theory. Farm products have been given protection that didn't protect, all to pacify farmers and make them 'stand for' protection to interests that it did protect. Now that we have had an actual demonstration of the ineffectiveness of duties on farm products isn't it time for farmers to make a new alignment on the tariff question? Instead of seeking the restoration of ineffective duties on farm products should we not demand that there be further leveling down of the tariff wall?"

Mr. McKelvie is a republican, but his duty as publisher of a non-partisan farm magazine im-

pels him to show his readers how the protective tariff has been used to hoodwink the farmers. How do you like it, Mr. Protection Advocate?

A TALK TO THE BOY

Come boy, to your dad. Let me tell you some things

Of the man who loved me as I'm now loving you.

For the heart's but a pendulum heavy that swings

Aye forward and back as all pendulums do. And tonight mine has swung far away to the time

When your dad had a dad just as you have, my son—

A dad in whose arms I was welcome to climb When his day in the cornfield or meadow was done.

I crept into arms that were stronger, my lad; And his hands—O so tender—were harder than mine.

For the world had been stern with the dad of your dad—

Yet I would that my soul were as gentle and fine

As the one roughly clad in that body of his, That lavishly gave of his strength for the one Who shelters you now. And my prayer's burden is

That you may think thus of your father, my son.

What I've gained, I have gained—his the heavier cost;

He in embryo held all the things I have done. But I fear—vaguely fear—there are some things I've lost

That sadly diminish the triumph, my son. So lie close, little man—there's so little we know Except that I love you and you can love me.

And I'll smile with content that you're loving me so,

And be glad in that love, as my dad used to be.

—Strickland Gillilan,

The United States is a government of the people, for the people and by the people in name only so long as only half of its inhabitants above the age of 21 years are allowed to vote. The women are asking the vote in a number of states, because they are willing and anxious to help those men who are carrying the banner of better government. Character and intelligence are the best qualifications for good citizenship, and these find full flower among the women of America.

The greatest function of government lies in its willingness to protect the many from the few. That the administration at Washington believes in the application of this doctrine was shown when Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo stepped to the front and warned those bankers who were seeking to bring about a condition whereby they might reap a richer harvest in interest charges by hoarding reserves and thus forcing rates upward that the government would use its power to force them to abandon any such plan. The mere threat was sufficient in most instances. There can be no bank-made panics while William G. McAdoo is on the job.

The most dramatic rendition of the old drama of Davey Crockett and the coon ever presented was when Secretary McAdoo notified the bankers that he would make public the names of those banks that were depriving business of the needed money by carrying unnecessarily large reserves. The coon did not come down as rapidly for Crockett as did the offending banks when Mr. McAdoo started twirling his publicity club.

The republicans are playing in hard luck. If Huerta could only have held on until after the November elections, the republican campaigners would not have been deprived of the opportunity to show how ineffective was the administration's Mexican policy.

The writer who thinks his works formed for duration mistakes his interest when he mentions his enemies. He degrades his own dignity by showing that he was affected by their censures, and gives lasting importance to names, which left to themselves would vanish from remembrance.—Samuel Johnson.