

Democratic Revenue Legislation

(By Hon. F. M. Simmons of North Carolina, Chairman, Senate Committee on Finance.)

The necessity for additional revenue legislation was due to the extraordinary expenses of the Mexican situation and the broad programme of preparedness upon which we have decided to enter.

The republican party in the country at large is making strenuous, almost frenzied efforts to make the people believe that the increase in the appropriations of the past session of congress were made necessary by and are the result of reckless extravagance and wastefulness on the part of the democratic party and the congress.

There is no foundation for this charge. Even a superficial analysis will show that it can not honestly be made. Manifestly it is an effort of the opposition in a presidential campaign to capitalize the financial demands growing out of an extraordinary situation for political purposes.

This charge of extravagance involved two questions:

First: Whether this increased appropriation on account of preparedness and the Mexican situation, carrying \$393,991,000 was an extravagant appropriation for the purposes for which it was made, and that necessarily involves the question of whether the purpose itself was an unworthy one.

Second: Whether the appropriations for the fiscal years 1917 for purely normal purposes is wasteful and extravagant.

Let us first consider these charges as they relate to preparedness appropriations. What was and is the attitude of the republican party with respect to these appropriations? What was and is the attitude of that party in the country as represented by its most distinguished leaders, among them the present republican candidate for the presidency and ex-President Roosevelt? What is the attitude of that party upon this question in the present national campaign? Does the republican party purpose to put itself in the attitude of opposition to the necessary appropriation and expenditure for preparedness and for defense on the border and in Mexico? Does that

FREE TO Asthma Sufferers

A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time.

We have a New Method that cures Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long-standing or recent development, whether it is present as occasional or chronic Asthma, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with asthma, our method should relieve you promptly.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our own expense, that this new method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms at once and for all time.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and then begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do It Today.

FREE ASTHMA COUPON

Frontier Asthma Co., Room 733A
Niagara & Hudson Sts., Buffalo N.Y.
Send free trial of your method to:

.....
.....
.....

party wish the country to understand that it has taken the back track upon the question of preparedness; that it has taken the back track upon the question of sending the punitive expedition into Mexico; that it has taken the back track upon the question of mobilization of our forces to meet the situation which was created in Mexico and in the United States as the result of the Columbus and other raids and as a result of our punitive expedition in Mexico?

Did the republican party, when the army bill, carrying \$116,500,000 in addition to the usual appropriation, assail these additional appropriations as extravagant and unnecessary? On the contrary, did not the leaders of the party then insist upon a larger programme involving a much larger expenditure, and was not the inadequacy of the programme and of these appropriations, the gravamen of their complaint and criticism of this measure?

What was the attitude of the republican party with respect to the great increases made in the naval bill in the senate? It is a matter of common knowledge that upon both these measures leaders insisted upon larger appropriations for these purposes than was made instead of lesser ones. How many republicans voted against these bills? The record shows that there was no division on the final passage of the army bill, which means that the vote was unanimous in favor of the bill. Upon the naval bill there were 71 yeas and 8 nays.

We are entitled to specifications, we have had only general charges and vague hints. Neither the republican leaders nor their candidate for the presidency have done more than to make broad and general statements based on the fact that the appropriations for the year 1917, including all this preparedness programme, is in excess of that of former years; and, instead of specifications, they are throwing out vague hints of pork barrel legislation and like innuendoes.

In connection with this republican charge of extravagance, invented and promulgated for purely political purposes, a great deal has been said about the republican surpluses and democratic deficits.

I have taken the trouble to look somewhat into this matter of surplus and deficits, and I find a very remarkable situation with respect to surplus and deficits depending upon the total annual receipts of the government, by referring to page 235, report of the secretary of the treasury, 1915.

I find, beginning with Mr. Cleveland's first administration, that during his four years there were two surpluses and two deficits.

I find that there were deficits during each year of the four years under Mr. Harrison's administration.

I find that during Mr. Cleveland's second term there were two deficits and two surpluses.

I find that under Mr. McKinley's administration there was one deficit and three surpluses.

I find that under Mr. Roosevelt's first administration there were two deficits and two surpluses.

I find that under Mr. Roosevelt's second term there were two deficits and two surpluses.

I find that under Mr. Taft's administration there was one deficit and three surpluses.

I find that Mr. Wilson had two surpluses and one deficit.

I further find that during the last ten years of the republican adminis-

tration the total deficits exceed the total surpluses by about \$68,000,000.

It has been a favorite republican suggestion, repeated in the report of the minority of the finance committee on the revenue bill, when assailing the emergency bills and other revenue legislation of the administration, to contend that if we had the Payne-Aldrich tariff it would not be necessary to resort to such legislation as is now proposed in order to raise the money to meet the expenses of the government, including preparedness and that it would not be necessary to increase taxes upon incomes, and to levy a tax upon inheritances, munitions, and so forth, as proposed in the revenue bill.

The absurdity of this contention is shown by the fact that under the Payne-Aldrich tariff, including the corporation tax it carried and ordinary receipts from internal revenue and other sources, the largest amount of revenue collected in any fiscal year during the life of that act, including postal receipts, was only \$724,111,000 for the fiscal year 1913, which amount was \$10,000,000 less than similar receipts, exclusive of postal receipts, during the first year of the operation of the present tariff act and before the emergency taxes were levied.

The average ordinary receipts of the government, exclusive of postal receipts, during the four years, taking them all, of the Payne-Aldrich bill were only \$698,196,446.

Under the Payne-Aldrich bill more than half of our dutiable imports came from Europe. There was then no embargo upon these importations other than that imposed by the high rates of that bill. As result of the war conditions, practically shutting out the imports from the great manufacturing nations of Germany, Belgium and Austria, our imports from Europe are today only five-eighths of normal, while our imports of the highly dutiable goods have fallen off in still larger proportion.

It is apparent that if in these conditions we had the Payne-Aldrich law, even if the normal expenditures of the government were much less than they are, it would be necessary in order to raise the nearly \$400,000,000 for preparedness and the Mexican situation to levy greater additional taxes than are now necessary to be raised.

GREAT AUDIENCE APPLAUDS BRYAN DRY STATE PLEA

[Des Moines Register.]

William J. Bryan's appearance in Des Moines yesterday as the first speaker of national prominence to be sent here by either the democratic or republican parties not only presented to those who heard him a sound argument for the election of E. T. Meredith as governor of Iowa and a powerful review of the works of the democratic administration as an argument for continuing it in power by re-electing Woodrow Wilson, but attested the fact that twenty years of campaigning have not shaken the popularity of Bryan himself with a western audience.

For nearly two hours yesterday afternoon he spoke for the Iowa state and national democratic ticket to a crowd which completely filled the lower floor of the auditorium and overflowed to the balcony, with many standing at the back of the hall and around the walls. And the crowd remained to hear him finish his address. He was frequently interrupted with an applause that carried with it an expression of sincere agreement with his arguments, and when at one time he asked after the applause whether or not he had made

himself clear there was a renewed demonstration that continued for several minutes.

"I shall not dwell in eulogy upon the personal merits of our candidate for governor," Mr. Bryan said in opening his discussion of Iowa state politics. "Let me rather congratulate my party on having selected a man of such high character and ability that he can lend strength to the party. I am interested in his success because I am interested in the cause of prohibition.

"The argument that prohibition does not prohibit is resorted to as a last stand by those who have no other argument. Interviews like that with the mayor of Davenport published in Des Moines and Chicago papers yesterday are always sent broadcast throughout the country where prohibition is advancing in order to stop its movement.

"If that is to be the argument against the amendment when it comes up for a vote in Iowa you can not afford to let the former saloon keepers, the distillers and the breweries pick out your governor for the next two or four years.

"The fact that these interests are against Mr. Meredith is the highest indorsement which he could possibly have, for while you may question the moral or civic or any other purposes of the liquor interests you can not question their judgment in picking out their friends."

Wanted Ideas Write for List of Inventions Wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion of patentability. Our four books sent free.
Victor J. Evans & Co., 722 9th, Washington, D.C.

A HOME IN THE DAIRY BELT

Send for circulars describing our Company's cut-over lands, direct to you, on the easiest terms. A little money does the work, when you deal with us. Send for illustrated literature describing this favored section. Flambeau River Lumber Co., Station CC, Ladysmith, Wis.

GALL STONES AVOID OPERATING
(No Oil) No more Gallstone Pains or Aches in Stomach, Back, Side or Shoulders; Liver Trouble, Stomach Misery, Dyspepsia, Colic, Gas, Bloating, Headaches, Constipation, Piles, Catarrh, Nervousness, Bloated, Jaundice, Appendicitis. These are common gallstone symptoms—can be cured. Send for valuable MEDICAL BOOK on **FREE** Liver, Stomach, and Gall Troubles.
Gallstone Remedy Co., Dept. C-59, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

Money to Loan

THE MIDWEST LIFE has anticipated in a measure the objects sought in the recent act of congress known as the "Federal Farm Loan Act." This company is now making loans for 5, 10, 15 and 20 years, on what is known as the amortized plan. Under this plan the borrower pays the same amount each year and at the end of the loan period, the debt is paid in full, both principal and interest.

If you are in need of a loan now or in the near future, we will be pleased to quote you rates and terms in detail. The only expense to the borrower is in recording the mortgage and furnishing an abstract of title.

The Midwest Life
of Lincoln, Nebraska
N. Z. SNELL, President
Guaranteed Cost Life Insurance