

THIS ADMINISTRATION IS STRICTLY ON THE JOB

The President's Letter to Chairman Doremus Declining to Make Political Speeches This Fall And Announcing His Intention to Remain at His Post of Duty Commended by Members of all Parties—Many Tributes to Mr. Wilson.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 1.—The President's decision to remain at his post of duty and not to engage in political speech-making during the fall campaign, as indicated in his letter to Hon. F. E. Doremus, the chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee, seems to have delighted everyone. The editorial approval of the President's decision is as strong in Bull Moose and Republican as in Democratic papers. The sympathies of the American people are with the President, who has devoted a most strenuous year and a half to constant performance of duty. Editorial comment given herewith tells its own story:

BACK TO THE HOMELY VIRTUES

"My job, I now know," can be done best only if I devote my whole thought and attention to it and think of nothing but the duties of the hour. I am not at liberty, and shall not be, so far as I can now see, to turn away from those duties to undertake any kind of political canvass."—President Wilson.

This extract from President Wilson's letter to Congressman Doremus, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, is a striking illustration of the high importance of homely virtues.

At this critical moment the duty which lies nearest to the President of the United States is that which lies nearest to most of us all the days of our life—that of attending carefully and conscientiously to the business confided to us.

The practice of these homely virtues makes great things possible. Governments are run efficiently by men who stick to their jobs. Nations are kept right in critical moments, not by flashes of inspiration, but by steady attention to business.

The glamour about statesmanship is misleading. Because a man holds a high office it doesn't follow that there is anything in his methods beyond the reach of the average mind—that he has mysterious ways of doing great things known only to the elect.

When all is said and done it reduces itself to the homely methods of business of everyday life—to the old rules of attention, industry and common sense that are the common property of men—to the familiar virtues that we are too apt to depreciate.

The men who do great things stick to the job more closely than their fellows. They concentrate their efforts more resolutely on the most important thing at hand. They are more determined not to be discouraged or distracted from the main point. That is all—and that is greatness.

What would this country have been without the sturdy common sense of George Washington, without Jefferson's trust in the good sense and the good intentions of the plain man, without the resolute patience of Abraham Lincoln?

Let Congress follow the President's good example. It has a golden opportunity to serve the country by the practice of another homely virtue. We are not so great that economy can be dispensed, nor so rich that we need not cut off unwise expenditures.

Let Democratic Congressmen dedicate themselves anew to the "economy" they have so long preached! Let them remember that their party was never more virile or more in the nation's confidence than when it made the issue of "retrenchment and reform."

Homely virtues made this nation and homely virtues can save it from all the mischances that the present or the future threaten.—Chicago Herald.

"THE DAY OF GREAT THINGS"

The President of the United States will make no campaign speeches. In an address to the people as simple and elegant in its English as it was forceful and irrefragable in its logic, the chief executive outlined his plans for the immediate future.

"This is the day of great things," and the President, actuated by the high spirit of patriotism which has dominated his actions ever since he assumed the guidance of the nation's affairs, is determined that the country shall not suffer through even a temporary diversion from its interests.

President Wilson has been tried as perhaps no President since Abraham Lincoln. He has been forced to put in the background the most sacred personal affairs that he might serve the nation to the utmost of his mental ability and physical strength. He was not permitted even the time for the expression of grief over the loss of his best beloved, which falls to the lot of the humblest citizen. Grim duty beckoned him and he answered.

Now, all his energies are being bent toward saving his country from the snares into which she might easily fall through incompetence. Politics fades into insignificance in view of the weighty things which are transpiring in Europe, and which indirectly affect the United States.

President Wilson believes in personal service and self-sacrifice, if necessary. To that end he is making politics subservient to the great questions which daily clamor for solution.

The President's appreciation of the eternal fitness of things will be appreciated by friend and foe alike. It is a relief to know that in these days of stress and strain the potting of politics is not to be aided by the chief executive of the United States, and that personal ambition is not to have precedence over service to country.—The Meriden (Conn.) Morning Record (Rep.)

To put an old phrase to good use once more, the Wilson administration is best judged by the enemies it has made.

WHY SWAP HORSES IN MIDDLE OF THE STREAM?

A Sympathetic Congress Has Stood by the President and Put Over the Constructive Program of Achievement—Senators and Congressmen Who Have Shared in Responsibility Entitled to "A Vote of Confidence"—This Regarded as Issue.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 1.—In the preliminary Democratic councils, held at Washington; the lines of the fall campaign have been clearly drawn. The paramount issue, according to the prevailing gossip, is simply this:

Shall President Wilson and the Democratic majorities in the House and Senate who have stood by him in "putting over" constructive progressive legislation receive a vote of confidence from the American electorate?

In many particulars, the situation is critical. As everybody realizes, the President, with Congress assisting willingly, has met the financial and commercial crisis brought upon this country by the European war wisely and efficiently. But the war is to continue indefinitely. Some war problems are in course of solution and others are certain to rise. The United States occupies an international situation that requires delicate handling. The case very forcibly revives the old injunction against swapping horses while crossing a stream.

Much more besides the war situation is to be considered in the same light. The new banking system provided by the Federal Reserve Act is on the eve of taking effect, and the test of its success must be determined in two years now to come. The Federal Trade Commission created by the Trade Commission Bill must be organized and put to work.

Since the extra tariff session met a year ago last April, Congress has done wonders by way of providing the country with reform legislation which has been demanded for years. But much remains to be done. The crash of business has necessitated the postponement of rural credit legislation and may result in deferring action in the Senate upon the Rayburn Securities Bill. The bills in the conservation program have passed the House, but are yet to pass the Senate. Next winter's session ends by law March 4. Therefore it is possible that these and other important matters may have to be turned over to the incoming Congress.

In considering the political application of argument against changing horses, there arise naturally the question of what constitutes the horse upon which so much progress has been made. It is not a horse really; it is a team—the President and a sympathetic Congress.

The President's effective leadership is conceded and universally lauded. But the President's principle of action has been that of seeking "common counsel" before acting. In this manner he has been able to secure the cooperation of Congress to a degree without example in modern political history. The President's measures and policies have succeeded because the Democratic majorities of the House and Senate have stood by him through hot weather and cold, through praise and blame, no matter whether the going was heavy or easy. It follows that the Democratic Congressmen and Senators who joined in the "common counsel" and who have stood by the President are entitled to share the benefits of a "vote of confidence."

Advices reaching Washington from all parts of the country show that substantially this line of reasoning is running in the minds of the public at large. Hence, the Democratic outlook is considered excellent.

The House Republicans have suddenly put the soft pedal upon attacks on the sugar schedule of the Underwood Tariff. After having inserted sugar speech after sugar speech in the Congressional Record, with a view to harping insistently upon the theme in the fall election, the high-protectionists have suddenly concluded to look elsewhere for campaign thunder.

This change of front is due to the very obvious fact that the effect of the European war upon the sugar market contains an excellent defense of the action of the Democrats in providing for a gradual reduction of sugar tariffs until free sugar is reached.

The reductions in effect prior to the outbreak of the war had reduced the retail price of sugar from 6 and 7 cents a pound to 4 and 5 cents a pound. Under the present war conditions housewives are paying 8, 9 and 10 cents a pound. The price has fluctuated somewhat; but the existing average—with little prospect of early relief—is about 9 cents a pound.

The situation amply corroborates the Democratic argument that high sugar tariffs hugely increase the price of sugar to the consumers of the United States, and constitute a heavy tribute laid upon the general public for the benefit of very few people. The high tariff creates an artificial condition strongly resembling the European war. The Congress and the Government are powerless in the face of the conditions caused by the war; but they can—and have in the Underwood Act—prevent such a situation existing during normal times.

SENTIMENT

One of the finest things in this world is sentiment. It is the tie that binds us to the old home; it is the thing that keeps the faithful old horse on the place after he is of no further use on the farm and give his bones a peaceful place in which to rest; it is that which adds human interest to the old wooden bucket, that makes the old days and old songs and old faces sweeter than any other.

Public sentiment is a regulator of human conduct, and though looked upon by the irreligious libertine as a tyrant, it is that which gently but persistently brings all men up to its standard of morals.

The business of a newspaper is not only to furnish a medium through which its correspondents and its editor may express sentiment. Reforms are brought about by agitation and infor-

SPANISH WAR VETERANS APPROVE PEACE POLICY

Adopt Resolutions at the Annual Convention Endorsing Foreign Policy of Administration and Pledge Organization to Stand by the President and Uphold His Hands—Comment of the Louisville Courier-Journal—Our Peace President.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 1.—The veterans of the Spanish-American war, who have been in annual session here, adopted resolutions approving the foreign policy of President Wilson's administration. The Courier-Journal—over which Marse Henry Watterson so ably presides—said editorially in comment on this remarkable tribute to the President:

"It is an axiom of American politics that there is no such thing as defeating a war President. By stress of 'circumstances' over which he had no control, Mr. Wilson has become a war President. By his control of circumstances, which were nothing if not stressful, Mr. Wilson now occupies an even more strongly entrenched position as a Peace President. His double hold on the confidence and loyalty of the American people is accurately voiced in the following resolutions adopted yesterday by the Spanish-American War Veterans assembled here in annual convention:

"Whereas the members of this association have seen during the past two years, the gradual development of conditions in a neighboring republic which for a time appeared to many to require an army of occupation and the possible sacrifice of thousands of lives for its solution, and have further seen the maelstrom of war sweep almost every other important military power in the world into its awful vortex; and

"Whereas in spite of these pitfalls which have beset the path of our prosperity, we now see our country standing calm and secure (while other countries are in the throes of the horrors of war)—at peace with all men, with our citizens pursuing their ordinary vocations and no shadow of fear falling across our homes; and

"Whereas this association believes that this proud condition has been achieved through the wisdom, patience, foresight and statesmanship of the President of these United States; and

"Whereas this association realizes that the power of the nation's Executive in this crisis depends upon the support of the people of this nation and that it is the duty of every patriotic body so to uphold and support him; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the United Spanish War Veterans, a body composed of men peculiarly fitted to appreciate the blessings of peace from their actual and personal experience of the horrors of war, desire to pledge their loyal and unswerving support to the President of these United States and to urge all citizens of this country to stand solidly behind the Chief Executive in these trying times."

"Mr. Wilson yet has work to do. A Democratic majority in both Houses of the Congress is indispensable to his successful performance of that work. The resolutions of the veterans which reflect the public mind and conscience make it assured that Mr. Wilson will be given that majority. A vote against a Democratic nominee for the House of Representatives or the Senate is a vote against the Wilson administration. The personality of the candidate himself is a minor matter.

The duty before the American people is to uphold the hands of an American President, who, having averted one war, still has before him the not less difficult problem of seeing us safe through the perils of another war in which we are not and must not be involved."

STAND UP STRAIGHT AND AVOID TUBERCULOSIS

The first essential in the avoidance of tuberculosis of the lungs, or consumption, is to keep the lungs strong, so that if the germs are breathed they can do no harm. One of the most important things in keeping the lungs strong is to keep the chest wide open so that the lungs can be properly used. If the body is drooped or stooped, or if the shoulders are allowed to drag forward (round shoulder), or if the head is carried forward instead of well back over the shoulders, the chest must be flattened, the breathing must be shallow, and the lungs, not being freely used, become weak. It is in this type of chest that tuberculosis usually begins. The consumptive is usually narrow-chested, with drooped shoulders and with the head craned forward. While the development of a strong, well-formed chest is one of the most important factors in preventing tuberculosis, the same thing is to be desired if the disease has once started. Not only should we live in the open, but we should stand up straight and learn to "throw a big chest," so that the lungs can grow strong and the fresh air be taken in. The runner, the singer, or any one who is obliged to make sustained effort is taught to sit with the chest high so that the lungs can be used to the best advantage, and if every one would do the same thing there would be less tuberculosis because there would be fewer weak lungs.

LOW IMPORTS, LOW EXPORTS

The latest report of the department of commerce shows that foreign trade did not fall off in August to as great an extent as has been supposed.

The imports into the United States in that month amounted to \$129,400,000. In the corresponding month of 1913 they were \$137,000,000, and in 1912 they were \$154,750,000.

The August exports amounted to \$110 millions in 1914, 188 millions in 1913, and 168 millions in 1912.

Agitation gets the attention and information brings the facts, and thus public sentiment or public opinion, as more familiarly called, is formed and out of public opinion reforms are wrought. Changes in the community come from the people as a result of public opinion. So let us turn on the light.

FARMERS GAIN MILLIONS AS RESULT OF WAR

Cotton Alone of all our Products Has Not Advanced in Price—Wheat Increase Means \$280,000,000, While Oats Advance \$175,000,000 Since Harvest Began—Most Money Ever Paid Farmers—An Amazing Story This.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Farmers of the United States will receive more money for their crops this year than ever before in the history of the country. Not only is the wheat crop by far the largest ever raised, but the returns that can be counted on safely for this crop will exceed the greatest expectations of a few weeks ago.

In virtually every important wheat-raising section of the country the producer can now obtain \$1 a bushel for his wheat. Two months ago wheat prices were about 40 cents lower than at present, and in many sections farmers were not getting more than 60 cents a bushel for their wheat.

Considerable wheat was sold at low prices, but of the 900,000,000 bushels that will be raised this year it is not likely more than 200,000,000 bushels has been sold at this time from the farm.

A forty-cent advance in the price of wheat means on 700,000,000 bushels \$280,000,000, and from present indications in regard to the export demand a reduction of farm prices for wheat below the dollar level does not appear reasonable. In fact, judging from the way Europe is buying both wheat and flour, farmers may not be willing to sell freely at \$1.

Oats prices have been enhanced about 30 per cent. in the heaviest part of the crop movement. On the basis of present values for oats compared to what they were at the beginning of harvest there has been an increase in the value of the crop of about \$175,000,000. Corn prices were high at the beginning of the war and while there has been no export demand as in wheat and oats to stimulate speculative activity, prices are now the highest in years.

THE BEST SOIL BUILDER

A Government Expert Says it is to be Found in the Sugar Cane Patch (From the Yorkville Enquirer.)

Mr. B. Harris, former president of the South Carolina Farmers' Union and now a government food inspector, was in Yorkville last Friday, and in a short talk with the reporter made the statement that sorghum cane is the best soil builder of which he has any knowledge.

"What we need to enrich our lands more than anything else," said Mr. Harris, "is humus. The great trouble with our agriculture is that we take everything off and put nothing back, leaving the land to degenerate into a poverty-stricken condition, mechanically and otherwise."

"Twist it and turn it as you may; but what we need above everything else is not commercial fertilizers but humus—something to conserve moisture and restore the mechanical condition."

"A hundred pounds of sand will conserve 25 pounds of moisture. A hundred pounds of clay will conserve ninety pounds of moisture, and 100 pounds of humus will conserve 190 pounds of moisture. It is not necessary to explain the importance of moisture to the soil and the relative figures I am quoting tell their own story."

"My experience with all kinds of crops has demonstrated that sorghum cane gives more humus than any other crop I know of, not excepting peas or crimson clover. Another thing. You do not want to turn under any crop and work it the same year. You lose too much humus and the process is too expensive. You should turn under your cane and follow with oats, or turn under your crimson clover and follow with peas. If you try to cultivate a crop immediately following the turning under of a cover, you expose to the heat of the sun, the atmosphere and the rains too much of that which would have otherwise been valuable fertilizer. After you turn under a crop of sorghum, peas, clover or anything else, you want to keep it under until it has become thoroughly incorporated with the soil."

"The great need of this country," concluded Mr. Harris, "is for the farmers to learn more about soil building."

HIGH TARIFF LIKE WAR

Both Put Up The Price of Sugar—Reason of the Present Advance is a World-wide Condition Resulting From War.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 1.—The war causes the high prices because of the probability that the strife abroad will greatly reduce the sugar output of European countries, and because of the certainty that Great Britain cannot rely this year upon supplies of its needs from the beet-sugar growers of Germany and Austria-Hungary. The biggest sugar-producing country in Europe is Germany; Austria-Hungary is second, Russia is third and France is fourth. The world's supply centers and requirements have been very evenly balanced for a long time. Now one of the largest sources of supply is cut off. Great Britain has become a bidder for the Cuban and Hawaiian sugars, which along with the beet and cane sugar produced in this country, have supplied the large consumption of the United States.

Recently the American Sugar Refining Co. (Sugar Trust) issued this statement, explaining the increase of the price of sugar:

"This company realizes the difficulties which have arisen by reason of the phenomenal rise in the price of sugar. The situation is so unusual as to occasion universal comment, but the rise is easily explained, and we desire to make to you, and through you to such of your customers as are interested, the following statement:

"In the first place, let us make it clear to you that this company sells less than forty per cent. of the refined sugar used in the United States, and

OPTIMISM AND OPPORTUNITY

As we said in our recent advertisement, "It is very good these days to be an American."

During the month our country has encountered a trying experience in which our finances, our foreign trade, and even our domestic business, have been disturbed by the sudden and tremendous wars in our ancestral countries.

Yet, we are coming out of it well. The President, with his Cabinet and the Congress, and the co-operation of bankers and business men called to Washington for the purpose, have promptly and nobly met the emergency by sensible rulings and wise laws, which will largely free our industries and commerce from restraint.

They have arranged for the issuance of emergency currency, through an amendment of the Aldrich-Vreeland Law, under which national banks can obtain all the currency needed for legitimate business.

They have organized the Federal Reserve Board which will insure the opening of the twelve new Federal Reserve Banks inside of sixty days, thus giving ample banking facilities for business to every section of our country.

They have amended the ship registry laws so that American capital will buy foreign ships, which together with the large number of ships already owned by Americans, will fly the flag of the United States and furnish ample carrying capacity for our foreign trade.

They have opened the Panama Canal, and thus provided shorter routes with South America, Australia and the East.

They have under consideration a plan of financing the surplus cotton crop so that our Southern farmers will be enabled to hold their cotton until normal markets are restored.

The corporation, with its 62 years of business experience, its thousands of employees and its millions of capital invested—appreciates the patriotic work that has been done and the opportunities thereby afforded.

Speaking from our experience and immediate forecast of possibilities, we feel cheerful and optimistic over the outlook for profitable business and steady employment of labor, with increasing developments of foreign trade in neutral countries.

America is today the clearing house of the world. The great nations of the world are depending upon the integrity of her friendship—the safety and soundness of her diplomacy—the extensiveness of her trade, and the soundness of her finances.

It is a time for Americans to show their optimism, their patriotism and their aggressive earnestness. The foundations of our national prosperity have been laid too deep and too strong to be seriously disturbed, even by so great a catastrophe as the war of all Europe.

We regret deeply and sincerely that the war must be—yet, we are in no wise to baffle, and are happily far removed from the theater of its activities.

Friendship we feel for all—and toward all we must remain in both thought and action entirely neutral. Our duty to ourselves and our moral obligation to the rest of the world compel us Americans to be up and roving; to maintain a cheerful and hopeful spirit, to operate our industries and enterprise, to pay our bills as usual, and to conduct our affairs generally on conservative but enthusiastic lines.

(Note The above advertisement was inserted in leading papers throughout the nation a few days ago by one of the largest and most successful American automobile and wagon manufacturing concerns. The advertisement is a powerful tribute to the sagacity of the President and Congress, and tells its own story.)

HOME RULE—BUT WAIT A YEAR

The bill for home rule in Ireland has passed through the British Parliament and has become a law; but with it is another bill postponing action for another year. The excuse for this is that the government is now too busy with the European situation to give the necessary attention to establishing a new kind of government in Ireland.

The Irish national leader, John Redmond, has issued a call to Irishmen to support the British arms in the present hour of trial. He says a new era of good will has come between the two countries.

WHY NOT?

Little Anna's father was a baseball enthusiast and had taken her to several games. One Sunday morning she went with him and her mother to the service in the Methodist church. Anna was not much interested in the sermon until the minister warmed up to his subject and the older men near the pulpit began shouting, "Amen," "Hallelujah," etc. On the way home she looked up at her father and exclaimed, "Say Pop, who were the men up front rooting for the preacher?"

secondly, that it does not own an acre of sugar land and does not produce a pound of raw sugar. It is entirely dependent for its supply upon the growers of cane sugar of Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii, the Philippines, Java and other countries.

"In normal times Europe has a beet crop producing each year about eight million tons of refined sugar. For example, the European countries, including those now at war, produced during the last campaign the following amounts of sugar:

Country	Tons.
Germany	2,738,000
Austria	1,710,000
France	800,000
Russia	1,750,000
Belgium	230,000
Holland	230,000
Other countries	798,000
Total	8,254,000

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE PROBLEM.

England won her lead in South American trade by investing her money in the countries she wanted to do business with, and doing their banking for them. In recent years British capital is said to have entered the Latin republics at the rate of a billion dollars a year. It went chiefly into public utilities. Nearly every dollar of it was helping to develop the country's resources, adding to its wealth and purchasing power, and gaining the natives' good will and confidence.

In connection with these investments, banking facilities were established which were of inestimable value in the handling of securities and the transaction of commercial business.

Germany gained second place in Latin-American trade by hard, individual commercial extension work. Young men of education, culture and brains spent years studying the people, mingling socially with leading families, acquiring the language and the native viewpoint, constantly working and studying to adapt German industrial enterprise to the particular requirements they sought to exploit.

Just now the English haven't much money to invest in South America, and their banking operations are hampered by the war. Their commerce suffers proportionately.

Germany's export trade is paralyzed by the sea blockade, and her foreign commerce legion is disbanded.

While it is now easier than ever before for Americans to step in and capture the rich trade of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the rest, the process will be enormously facilitated if ambitious exporters will follow the example of their competitors.

American investments, American banking facilities, and American efforts to please the South Americans should bring us a great commercial harvest.

The National City Bank of New York is already opening branches in that field, and should be followed by others. Good South American securities should be made more easily marketable in this country. Then, if we should send forth a few hundred clean, bright young men, speaking Spanish and representing our chief export industries, who would offer American "drummer" tactics and follow the German method, adapting themselves to the Latin temperament and business practice instead of trying to adapt the Latins to us, we should gain the market we need for the great volume of production left on our hands by the European war. And we should build up a trade that no rival could take from us when the war is over.—Winston-Salem Journal.

HOW ALCOHOL GETS INTO YOUR SPINE

Two German investigators have recently found the toxin of tetanus (lockjaw) also acetone and aceto-acetic acid produced by diabetes in the spinal fluid of persons suffering from these diseases. Following up this suggestion, they sought to determine whether the spinal fluid of alcoholics contained alcohol.

It is known that few substances pass from the blood to the cerebral spinal fluid. It has been surmised that alcohol having a definite affinity with cerebral substances would naturally be found in quantities in the cord. They found that the pressure of the fluid in the cord was increased and that they were able to take out large quantities of fluid, particularly in alcoholics.

This fluid was found to be unchanged in many ways. It was found that after removal of the fluid, or some quantity of it, the patient became more quiet and the headaches which preceded this condition disappeared. The fluid removed was replaced by sterile saline solution.

Ten cases were investigated. The results were that alcohol was found in all of them. In some instances it was aldehyde, an oxidation product from alcohol. In eight of the ten cases alcohol was present in considerable amount.

Several of the cases showed the presence of alcohol four and five days after its use had been discontinued, showing that elimination was a very slow process. The investigators did not go into the history of the cases to determine the amount of alcohol taken by the persons experimented on. They make the suggestion that possibly persons suffering from delirium tremens might show a high blood pressure in the cord and a large quantity of alcohol and its products be present.

A HEALTHY SIGN

The Philadelphia Public Ledger, the influential Republican paper in Philadelphia, repudiates the candidacy of Boies Penrose for re-election to the Senate, and has declared in favor of the election of Hon. A. Mitchell Palmer, the Democratic nominee.

Mr. Palmer is a credit to American public life, and there ought not to be any question about his election to the Senate. He has made his record and achieved his reputation on the broad stage of the nation's public life. Every State in the Union is interested in the contest this able public servant is making for election to the Senate. The Public Ledger said, among other things, in its editorial recently:

"A. Mitchell Palmer, the Democratic candidate for United States Senator, is a man of high character and fine ability. While he espouses economic policies to which the Public Ledger does not subscribe, which it believes are not conducive to the industrial interests of the state, yet he possesses many qualities which are the antithesis of the offensive political ethics represented in Senator Penrose."

The present is the time when Penroseism and the corrupt political machine of which he is the incarnation should be resolutely smashed, because then the hope of a regenerated and re-inspired Republican party will become an exigent fact."