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NOT BADLY LED, BUT MISLED.

These were the words of a captured officer, who took part in the Irish rebellion, "We were not led badly, we were misled." He was one of 489 prisoners of all ranks, who were captured on Sunday, and were being taken to England. From these prisoners a newspaper correspondent learned that when they were ordered to assemble for various centers on Easter Monday those who took part in the revolution had no idea that the leaders had ordained that day for the proclamation of the Irish republic. They reached the meeting places with rations for only eight hours, in the belief that they were only to carry out practice maneuvers, as they had done on other occasions. One of the prisoners said "We found large supplies of ammunition piled at these meeting places and received strict orders to defend our positions. We were told that it would be necessary to hold out only until May 2nd, when foreign troops would land to join us in fighting the British." It is said that as the prisoners were marched from Richmond Barracks in Dublin to the North Wall Quay to take the steamer, many persons gathered at the windows along the route and that there was some waiving of handkerchiefs and some cheers to greet them. One of those who cheered was reprimanded and said "Why shouldn't we cheer them, even if they have done a crazy thing? They have been brave and they are our own flesh and blood."

The revolution was "a crazy thing." The exploits of Sir Roger Casement, the Irish nobleman, who acting as the emmissary of the German government was responsible for the landing of German arms in Ireland, read like chapters from one of Robert Louis Stevenson's novels. Hare-brained, crazy, perhaps, but brave withal, he is now in the Tower of London, and his life may be forfeit for the crime of treason. A large part of the beautiful city of Dublin is in ruins, hundreds of brave men and women have lost their lives; the hope of home rule for Ireland has been pushed backward for a generation.

W. L. S.

ALL FOR FRANCE

On Monday last the Republicans of Maryland divided into two camps. Some favored the nomination of Dr. Joseph I. France and others the nomination of former Governor Philips Lee Goldsborough as Republican candidate for the United States Senate. In Carroll county the friends of each gave the man of their choice loyal support. Dr. France carried the four districts of Baltimore City and eleven counties, while twelve counties gave majorities for Governor Goldsborough, and as a consequence the former will have seventy three votes and the latter fifty six votes in the State Convention.

The Republican party has many reasons for congratulation. The chief reason is in the fact that either Dr. France or Governor Goldsborough was worthy of the nomination. Both men of sterling qualities of mind, heart and character; both imbued by lofty ideas; both inspired by patriotic motives; both more desirous for the success of the principles of the Republican party than of personal victory. Another equally potent reason is in the fact that each in the campaign sought to treat the other with gentlemanly courtesy, and from the lips of neither was heard a word to the personal discredit of the other; no word which has to be retracted; no word for which apology or explanation has to be made. It is now up to the friends of Mr. Goldsborough to give as loyal support to Dr. France, as will be given by Governor Goldsborough himself. The latter in public and private gave Dr. France and his supporters the assurance that in the event of the nomination of Dr. France, he would do all in his power to bring about his election in November. The friends of Governor Goldsborough should now prove their friendship for him by following his example, and as earnestly as they worked for his nomination in the primary to work for the election of Dr. France in November. It is now the duty of the supporters of both to give to the supporters of the other credit with honesty of motive, to lay aside personal differences, to forget the unavoidable contentions of the primary contest, and with the battle cry "ALL FOR FRANCE!" present an unbroken line up from now until November the 7th; with certain victory before them.

It is said that the war Department has at last issued an order stopping all shipments of munitions of war into Mexico. It is said that a half million rounds of rifle cartridges held by custom inspectors will be taken in charge by United States military authorities. It is to be hoped that the report is true.

POLITICAL GOSSIP FROM WASHINGTON

Washington, May 3, (Special Correspondence).—"Farmers all over this country are considerably stirred up over rural credits legislation," said a Southern Member of Congress. "The idea has come to be quite prevalent that the administration has 'cold feet' on the rural credits proposition and that the proposed bill, which has the backing of the President, is merely a makeshift and not what the farmers of the country want. My mail is filled with protests from farmers, and other members tell me the same thing. It is being quietly whispered about, that the administration, which two years ago was in favor of rural credits, has grown lukewarm on the subject. The farmers throughout the country are not to be fooled and they are giving the men who are back of this rural credits proposition some anxious moments. It is stated about the capitol that the plan was to pass a rural credits bill just previous to adjournment at this session, which falls far short of the demands of the farmers of the country. I think it is a mighty good thing the farmers are 'smoking the President out' on this proposition."

"I have served in many Congresses, but I must say that this session of the 64th has accomplished about as little as any in the history of the government," said a middle-wet Democratic member. "Here we have been in session nearly five months and practically nothing has been done. None of the great questions confronting us has been solved or met and there is no telling when they will be. Here our revenues are falling behind appallingly and yet nothing is being done to replenish them. The Democratic party cannot continue this do-nothing policy and expect to get away with it. Our party leaders seem all at sea and are not pulling together in unison or harmony. This Congress must wake up pretty soon and do something or a good many of us will not be here after this session."

"The trimming the Bryan family got in Nebraska in the recent primaries, shows that the once peerless leader is slipping badly," said a Western Democratic Member. "The truth is that the people have got tired of the dictation of Bryan. Any man in any party who assumes to do all of the thinking for the party and who takes on himself the prerogative of states. "President Wilson has at last discovered that when he joined hands with Carranza he got hold of a red hot poker, settling all public questions, is riding to a fall. When you get right down to brass tacks, the American people do their own thinking, and they have never yet failed to rebuke the men who thought for a fleeting moment they ruled the universe."

"I can tell you the administration is "sweating" some on this Mexican proposition," said a Democratic Congressman from one of the border states. "President has at discovered that when he joined hands with Carranza he got hold of a red hot poker. He is trying to let loose now and he cannot. I am pretty well satisfied that he is looking for a chance to back out of Mexico and get the American troops away. I am a good Democrat, but let me say one thing. If the administration pulls the troops out of Mexico after all this ad and after what has happened down there, then in my opinion, you can sing the 'swan song' for our party. We will be buried beneath the votes of the American people and we ought to be."

A REAL VICTORY FOR GERMANY

Peace hath its victories no less than war—and while Germany is pursuing warfare on the tented field she is likewise winning some victories in another arena. She gained one the other day in the United States Senate when the serried ranks of the Democratic Senators resisted the attempt to put an adequate duty on dye stuffs to the end that American manufacturers might be encouraged to embark in an enterprise which would mean a declaration of industrial independence for this country. The incident arose in the course of the debate on the bill retaining the duty on sugar, when Senator Lodge of Massachusetts offered an amendment providing for increased duties on dyestuffs.

Senator Underwood attacked the proposal and pointed out that one reason for the lack of dyestuffs just now—even if there were ocean transportation for them—is that German laboratories which customarily produce colors are now too busy in making acids for munitions to turn out much dye. He foresaw that after the war there would be plenty of German dyes again and he invoked all the traditions of Democracy favorable to the foreigner and hostile to our own people in opposition to Mr. Lodge's amendment. The Democrats rallied behind Underwood to a man—and Germany won a pronounced victory thanks to the Democratic party.

Democratic politicians and newspapers continue to display their willingness to make the Republican nomination for President. Their eagerness to relieve the Republicans of the task is refreshing—but this happens to be a job which cannot be handed over to outsiders. The Republican nominee will be selected by the delegates who are now being elected—most of them in direct primaries—by the members of the Republican party. In due season these men will assemble in Chicago and will name not alone a candidate for the Presidency but the next incumbent of the presidency.

Wilson's friends are fond of emphasizing the difference between him and Bryan—so far as their intellectual processes are concerned, that is in a recent magazine article Mr. Bhyan has himself emphasized one such point of difference, namely, his own ability to recognize a political fact. In the "Independent" of a recent date Mr. Bryan writes: "The number of recruits thus far won from the Progressive Republicans is not encouraging—in fact, it is disappointing."

And now they say that Bryan did not intend that the one-term plank should apply to Wilson. But that makes no difference. The people have decided to make the application.

Ex-Governor Folk will not listen to the siren voice of the Missouri Democracy calling him to run for governor. Champ Clark was likewise deaf. Both Folk and Clark can see through a ladder as well as the next man. They have as little stomach for defeat as Woodrow Wilson has. But they have this advantage over Wilson; they can decline to run, but he cannot.

"It is doubtful if American prosperity was ever so fully in the flood tide as today," says a Democratic contemporary. It is certain that never before were so many men engaged in war and so urgently in need of the commodities we have to sell. For example—one firm of horse and mule buyers in Kansas City has, in the past 18 months, paid out $60,000,000 for animals for shipment to Europe. That is business transacted by one firm in one town. When American horse owners are getting cash at that rate for animals they don't need, is it any wonder that "prosperity was never so fully in the flood tide?"

Did the President change his mind, or did the House revolt successfully against his dictation? This question naturally arises in connection with the passage of the bill to retain the sugar duties. The House was for absolute retention, the Senate limited the period four years. The President said he favored the Senate's position, but the House had its way, nevertheless. What is the reason? Rumor has it that Claude Kitchin told Wilson that the House would not yield, President or no President, and that Mr. Wilson thereupon executed another of his celebrated 'bout-face movements.

An explorer in South America has discovered the remnants of the well-nigh extinct tribe of the Pikipitanges, consisting of a chief, six women and two boys. They will be joined, early in November, by the remnants of the Democratic party in the United States.

From April 4 to April 11, the "free cash" in the Treasury decreased, even according to McAdoo's fanciful form of statement, $3,371,517. Small wonder that the Democrats in the Senate, when voting fifteen millions for a nitrate plant, provided for an issue of Panama Canal bonds to meet the cost of the item.

A NEW INDUSTRY FOR CANADA

In Canada, manufacturers are turning their attention to the establishment of a toy industry, wood pulp being one of the raw materials to be utilized in the new industry. This is interesting information in the United States in view of the fact that Secretary of Commerce Redfield announced several months ago that his Department is cooperating with Swiss manufacturers to enable them to build up a toy industry in the United States. Germany and Austria were exporting toys to the amount of $26,000,000 annually before the war. A large part of these come to the United States. After the war is over, Germany and Austria will resume their manufacture of toys for this country unless a protective tariff shall be enacted which shall secure this market to the men and women who are unwilling to work for the low wages paid to toy makers in Europe.

LEST WE FORGET
What They Said in 1913—And What Happened

Rep. James W. Collier, (Dem.) Mississippi:—"We have given to the toiling masses free meat, free bread, free coffee, free salt, free flour, free meal, and free boots and shoes."

And six months after the Democratic tariff law was passed 5,000,000 of the toilers had freedom from work because the mills were closed. Then some of them got free soup and free bread, if they stood in line long enough.

Rep. Lincoln Dixon, (Dem.) of Indiana:—"We have given the farmer free agricultural implements—plows, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, threshing machines, wagons—binding twine, cream separators, barbed wire, and fencing."

Nearly everything the farmer produced was put on the free list. Imports of farm products during the first ten months uninterrupted action of the Democratic tariff law were nearly 2 1/2 times greater than for the corresponding period under Republican law the year previously. And the price of farm implements increased. The farmer was brass-knuckled from the front, and stabbed from the rear.

Rep. Tom Heflin, (Dem.) of Alabama:—"What is your tariff board for? You know and the people know what it is for. It is for the postponement of tariff revision." (Applause on the Democratic side).

Woodrow Wilson now demands that Mr. Heflin and his Democratic colleagues pass a bill at the earliest possible date before the November election providing for a tariff commission. What is Mr. Wilson's board for?

Rep. Warren Worth Bailey, (Dem.) of Pennsylvania:—"I shall be greatly disappointed should this tariff fail to increase enormously both imports and exports."

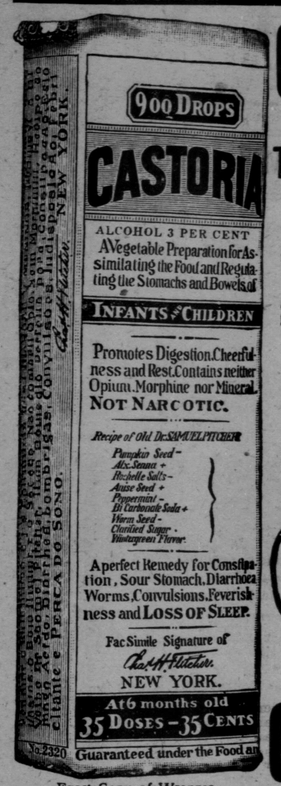
Mr. Bailey's free-trade heart must have been gladdened to know that, according to Secretary Redfield's report just issued, imports of goods coming into competition with American products, increased $145,000,000 in the first 9 month's operation of the Democratic law, compared with a similar period under the Republican law, but exports fell of $100,000,000

Rep. Gorman, (Dem.) of Illinois:—"Shoddy, noils and vegetable fibres are said to be large constituents in what now passes for pure wool and is charged for as such. This is another of the many evils of a prohibitive tariff. It enables the manufacturer to foist upon the consumer a cheap inferior article."

The Republican law placed a duty of 25 cents a pound on shoddy, and none came in. The Democrats put shoddy on the free list to date December 1,1913, and from that date to June 30, 1914, it came in to the value of one million dollars—the rags of pauper Europe made up by foreign sweat-shop competition with our legitimate wool manufacturing industries.

Rep. Hammond, (Dem.) of Minnesota:—"This is the people's tariff bill. It marks a new era in the social and industrial development of our great country."

The "new era" was marked by trade demoralization, bankruptcy, and 5,000,000 jobless men within the ten months from the time the Underwood tariff law was passed, October, 1913, to the time war was declared, August 1, 1914.



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Our laws preserve jealously the rights of the individual. Every man's house is his castle. If he sees fit to paint it a shouting combination of blue, purple, and orange, he can do it. The law can not interfere. Many advanced reforms demand a closer regulation of the development of private property. They would have plans for any prospective building inspected in advance by a building commission which should have power to reject anything that would lower the appearance of the town.

Much can be said for such an idea. Yet when you consider how municipal office is filled, how the politicians would enjoy serving on such a commission, with its possible chances of graft, proposals for any such regulation will go very slow.

People who contemplate any kind of building should consider not merely the costs and income of it, but its effect on the town as a whole. A flimsy structure of tin and gingerbread does more harm than its taxes are worth. The worst offenders are not always the cheap builders. Some men who invest large sums of money, erect florid and conspicuous structures that are ridiculously unfit. If such builders could hear the remarks of their neighbors, they would need no regulation by building commission.

A building dating back to a town's early history often stands long after its use has past. Paint judiciously applied will at least make it inconspicuous. If it is not worth a good coat of paint, it isn't worth standing. If it has any appearance of being ramshackle, it injures nearby real estate, and is not a profitable investment for the owner.

SEED TIME

To the man with an imaginative mind, there is something very poetical about seed time in the rural districts. That the tiny seed now planted should grow to such grand harvests, typifies all evolution and the flowing of vast results from seemingly trifling causes.

Harvest time may be said to be the season of joy, when man gains the satisfaction of his toil. Seed time is the season of youth and hope. It stands for human energy, the willingness to stake labor and expenditure on the unknown future.

Modern science is said to take the poetry out of life. It certainly has reduced the chance element in farming. The man who plays the game scientifically gets his reward. Seed time now stands for the spirit of industry, the willingness to devote energy for the support of the family and other ends held dear. It is still the season of hope and faith. No ending, no matter how fruitful, ever has quite so much romance as the beginning.

BOY SCOUT DOINGS

All over the country branches of the Boy Scout organization are being formed, and are planning for camp life. The boy who formerly couldn't walk half a mile down town to do an errand for his mother, may be able to take a ten mile hike on a Saturday afternoon.

Scout organizations accomplish most when they carry out strictly the regulations of the order. Some patrols are little more than a boy's club. The boys wear a badge and hold meetings, but do not take the prescribed tests and perform the regular Scout program. As the literature and ritual is an intelligent plan for boy development, it is worth while to adhere closely to the standard form.

Boys may seem heedless and inconsiderate, but there is quite a little of the spirit of service in them, if it can be drawn out. The Scout slogan "Do a good turn daily" appeals to the element in boy nature that likes stories of generosity and chivalry.

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