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## EDITORIAL

### Another Schoolmaster Needed.

Those world-renowned diplomats of Europe who have been making sport of our Mexican policy may now reflect upon the stupidity that led to the Austro-Servian clash. A few "schoolmasters" distributed through the chancelleries of Europe would work a decided improvement in international relations.

S. C.



### Armies Do Not Preserve Peace.

Once more is refuted the absurd claim that armies and navies guarantee peace. Austria's large army has incited it to attack a smaller neighbor, while Servia's large army has failed to save it from war. It does not seem credible that the prospect of a general war, involving all the great nations of Europe, is more than the product of the fertile imagination of sensational newspaper correspondents. But not even these correspondents would have considered such a cataclysm possible but for the insane big-army-and-navy policies which have so long prevailed. Armies and navies are disturbers of peace.

S. D.



### A Tactical Mistake.

It is scarcely within the bounds of reason that any general should win all his battles, much less all the skirmishes. And President Wilson, as he contemplates his defeat at the hands of the Senate, in its refusal to confirm his appointment to the Federal Reserve Board, can reflect that future plans must be laid with greater care. The phenomenal success of the Administration up to this point has been due to the President's rare qualifications. As a statesman he has laid down broad policies; yet at the same time he has been enough of a politician to take advantage of his opponents' weaknesses. He has been aided in this by his own popularity with the public at large, and by the deep-seated distrust of that same public in the Democratic party, particularly as manifested

toward some of its leaders. It was this combination of circumstances that enabled him to put through the tariff bill, the banking law, the tolls-repeal law, and will put through the trust legislation. Shrewd observers predicted at the beginning of the Administration that the President would get his tariff legislation, through the usual distribution of patronage; but that after that he would get nothing, save what the leaders in Congress chose to give him. This undoubtedly was the plan of Clark, Underwood and the lesser leaders acting with them. Their plan failed because the President appealed to the people at large, and the responsive sentiment was so plain that the leaders did not dare to oppose it.



But Clark and Underwood caught the President napping when he sent in for confirmation the name of Thomas D. Jones for the Federal Reserve Board. Public sentiment is not yet able to distinguish between good and bad trust magnates; and to couple the name of a trust director with that of a Wall Street banker brought into question the judgment of even so wise a man as Mr. Wilson. This should cause no surprise. The press and the politicians have spent years in creating an anti-trust atmosphere. Just why all their spleen should have been visited upon the few monopolies that were technically known as trusts, when there were so many other worse forms of monopoly, may be due to the general ignorance of economic law; but it is a fact, and for years the trust has been made the scapegoat of special privilege. Indeed, the President himself, though endeavoring to discriminate between good and bad trusts, added to the anti-trust feeling. Then, in the face of this, he selected as members of a board that is to control the most distrusted men in the country, a man from Wall Street, and a member of a trust. The President displayed his statesmanship by selecting the best two men he could find; but he showed the lack of the politician's art in naming men identified with a most unpopular idea.



Thus did he deliver himself into his enemies' hands. They were quick to seize the opportunity. They saw that the President had at last done an unpopular thing. It mattered not how well qualified the men might be, they were already proscribed; and the opportunity to humiliate the man who had repeatedly triumphed over them was not to be missed. The President appealed to the people, but there was little response; and he went down to defeat. The lesson is plain. He must

keep in touch with the people. It is not sufficient that he do what is right; he must do it in a way that can be understood by the people. His acts must be passed upon by voters who lack his opportunities for insight and subtle analysis, but who see crudely, and feel keenly. They have been betrayed so often that they are suspicious, and their lack of understanding of details makes them an easy prey to the demagogue. It is not sufficient that the President should know a thing as it is; he must be able to see it when twisted and distorted by the opposition. And he must not neglect in the exercise of statesmanship the art of the politician.

S. C.



### Senators Confess Their Unfitness.

Certain Senators whose political records consist mainly in voting power to trusts, or in resisting revocation of such power, now virtuously prevent confirmation of the appointment of a citizen who used the power granted by legislation which they favor. If these Senators reasoned correctly when they concluded that Thomas D. Jones was unfit for the position to which he had been appointed, then according to the same reasoning they have condemned themselves. Whatever Jones may be, he was made by the legislation which these Senators have helped to enact or have refused to help repeal. Senators Reed, Hitchcock, Nelson, Bristow and others have, by implication, charged themselves with creating unfitness in citizenship. While such disclosures may not be surprising it is a novel thing that it should be confessed.



It is not reasonable to suppose that these Senators believe their act to be an injury to any predatory interest. The real motive seems rather to be desire to embarrass the administration and to block its progressive policies. Jones' business connections offered or seemed to offer an opportunity for trust-serving Senators to make a show of opposition to trusts, while fighting against a President who has forced his party to be more progressive than it wanted to be. The trusts can very easily endure denunciations in long-winded senatorial speeches, and can even bear with equanimity exclusion from public office of one or more of their directors. What they can not endure is an attack on their privileges. They have reason to feel that President Wilson's influence is not to be used in favor of warding off such attacks. To injure or destroy his influence is one thing which they have cause to feel is of immediate importance to their interests. It is not probable that the rejection of Jones has had such a result. But