

This comes from the inability of some men to realize that the whole is greater than any of its parts. These bolting Democrats, doubtless, would like to see the people have lower freight rates; but since this would involve the curtailment of the coast shipping monopoly, and this in turn, an encroachment upon the privileged ship-builders, the people must endure present burdens. Thus, to preserve these local monopolies, which profit only a small part of the people, the whole country must suffer. In order to maintain a small ship-building industry, all other industries are laid under tribute. This policy has driven American shipping from the high seas, and it has made complete the monopoly of the trans-continental railroads.

s. c.



High Prices and "Free Trade."

There is at least one protectionist in the United States who does not hesitate to show his contempt for popular intelligence. His name is William Randolph Hearst. Mr. Hearst has the assurance to point to prevailing high prices and attribute them to free trade. He mentions especially beef and sugar. Since Mr. Hearst well knows that the war is giving to all American interests more protection than any tariff can give them, he must be talking on the assumption that his readers do not know enough to observe his distortion of facts.



Mr. Hearst furthermore declares that "it pays to encourage your own family." Not the way that Mr. Hearst means. He wants to encourage a few members of the family to become parasites. He wants owners of certain industries to be sustained through tribute from other industries which can exist without such aid. That is certainly not a paying policy for anyone but the parasites. It encourages the parasitic members of the family but it discourages the useful members. The way to encourage all of the family to do useful work is to offer no help of any kind to any member to live off of the labor of the rest. That means not only the abolition of all tariffs, but of all forms of privilege. But Hearst has long fought against encouraging the family in that way.

s. d.



Making the Democratic Party Ridiculous.

William Randolph Hearst is a candidate for the New York Democratic Senatorial nomination. Could anything make the party more ridiculous? Should he secure the nomination, then the Republican nominee, whoever he may be, will be

a much better democrat than the candidate of the Democratic party.

s. d.



Senatorial Candidates.

The candidacy of George F. Cotterill for United States Senator gives the Democratic party of the State of Washington a chance to nominate a real democrat, one who can recognize a democratic principle without consulting a party platform. His nomination will put the party in a position where it will deserve to win, and that is becoming more and more an important factor in bringing actual victory. Cotterill's nomination will be sound practical politics as well as a guarantee by the party of good faith with the people.



Direct election of United States Senators at last makes it possible for New York State to secure a member of the upper house without any deal with either Tammany or Republican party bosses. The candidacy of Franklin D. Roosevelt for the Democratic nomination is one that would hardly have been taken seriously in the days when a Murphy-controlled legislature did the choosing. While Mr. Roosevelt's economic studies may not have been as thorough as a United States Senator's ought to be, his is the type of mind that will not shrink from advocacy of any truth, once he has grasped it. He may well be classed as a genuine democrat so far as the deepest sympathy can make any one democratic, and so far as his economic knowledge leads.

s. d.



Doubleday's Possible Appointment.

Governor Lister of Washington will make an excellent choice of a Commissioner of Agriculture should he decide to appoint Robert S. Doubleday of Ballow. Mr. Doubleday has the technical knowledge and ability required of one in that position, combined with a thorough understanding of the economic problems confronting agricultural industry.

s. d.



Immigration Commissioner Frederic C. Howe.

The appointment of Frederic C. Howe as Commissioner of Immigration at New York is one that cannot be improved upon. What makes it the more creditable to President Wilson is the fact that Mr. Howe, while a thorough democrat in principle, is not a partisan. Possessed of both the knowledge and temperament needed to pass wise and fair judgment in the many difficult matters that come up for decision at immigration stations,