

We further learn that farm products, when examined as a separate group, show a price advance of 39.8 per cent.—a percentage of increase more than twice as great as that shown by any other group of commodities. Second to this is the advance in food prices generally, the cost of lumber and building-material being a close third in the race. The two main conclusions of the committee, according to the Washington correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, are as follows:

"(1) That the high cost of living is due in part to the disproportionate drift of population away from the farm and to the cities, and (2) that there has been a disproportionate increase in demand due to higher standards of living."

In exoneration of the tariff the committee say:

"The greatest advances have been made in commodities upon which the tariff has little or no effect, and the absolute removal of the tariff on many of these commodities could not have afforded relief at the present time for the reason that prices of these commodities, with a few exceptions, were as high or higher in other countries than in the United States.

"The groups of articles which have shown the greatest advance in the last ten years—the products of the forests and the products of the farm—are those for which there has been practically no change in tariff during the past ten years. Neither have there been any changes during the past twenty years which could in any way account for the increase in price. The Tariff Acts of 1894, 1897, and 1909 have made no changes which to any appreciable degree measure the changes in prices which have taken place.

"The Tariff Act of 1909 made no marked changes in farm products and foodstuffs, the articles grouped by the Tariff Acts under Schedule G, agricultural products and provisions, and Schedule E, sugar, molasses, and manufactures of.

"Where alterations were made in rates, they were chiefly in

While admitting that the report "will be generally accepted as sensible in its conclusions," the *New York Tribune* (Rep.) complains that "its scientific value and interest are lessened because of the unwillingness of Congress to vote funds for an extended study of the problem."

About the time Senator Lodge's report was made public President W. C. Brown, of the New York Central lines, was telling the members of the Minnesota State Bankers' Association that the chief cause of the higher cost of living, the cause beside which "all others become negligible factors," is "the alarming rapidity with which consumption of the products of the nation's farms is overtaking production." In this connection Mr. Brown says:

"We are building great battle-ships, two of them each year, costing, equipped and complete, about \$10,000,000 each—and it costs nearly \$1,000,000 per annum to man and maintain them. I am in favor of an adequate navy, but I wish the money expended in building just one battle-ship could be devoted to this work of improved, intelligent agriculture.

"What one battle-ship costs would establish two splendid agricultural experiment or demonstration farms in every State in the Union, and I will guarantee if this is done and the work intelligently and energetically carried on that, as a result of it, the value of the increased product of the nation's farms will, within ten years, buy and pay for every battle-ship of every navy that floats on salt water to-day."

LAUNCHING THE HARMON BOOM

PAPERS on both sides of the party fence, while admitting that two years must still elapse before the next Presidential campaign opens, and also recognizing the fragile nature of all premature political booms, agree that in Judson Harmon Ohio has put into the field a formidable candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1912. Long before the assembling of the Dayton convention last week, it was evident from Ohio press dispatches that Governor Harmon was to be renominated without serious opposition. This was duly accomplished, "according to his own program and on a platform of his own making," as the *Cincinnati Times-Star* (Rep.) has it. Mr. Bryan's demand that the convention indorse a candidate for the United States Senate to be elected by the next legislature, was decisively beaten. The platform adopted



"THEODORE, THINGS HAVEN'T BEEN THE SAME."
—Donahey in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

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the direction of reductions. Yet such changes as have been made in the tariff in these schedules have apparently had no effect on prices, as almost without a single exception the prices have advanced materially since the passage of the Act without any distinction as to whether the tariff was increased or decreased."

In clearing labor-unions from the suspicion of increasing the cost of manufactured articles, the report points out that "since the panic of 1907 wages have not increased as rapidly as prices," and that, moreover, "the greatest advances in prices have been made in the groups of commodities in which the labor cost is not a controlling factor."

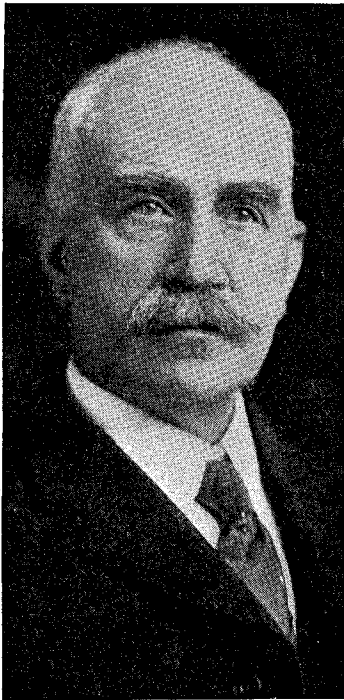


THE RETURN OF MR. GULLIVER OF U. S.
—Darling in the *Des Moines Register and Leader*.

THEODORE

touched upon various State issues, commended "the present Democratic State Administration," denounced the Payne Tariff, and likewise denounced the present Republican Administration at Washington for its attitude on the conservation of our natural resources, "especially Secretary Ballinger, for dismissing from the public service tried and true officers whose only aim was the preservation to the people of such resources." The resolution indorsing Governor Harmon for the Presidency was worded as follows:

"We invite the attention of the nation to Judson Harmon and the work he is doing for Ohio. Two years hence it will have



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"GUILT IS ALWAYS PERSONAL."

This is the phrase which Governor Harmon hopes will carry him into the White House.

"With those four words—'Guilt Is Always Personal'—Mr. Harmon made the people see that the prosecution of corporations as such, instead of the imprisonment of individuals guilty of the crimes, was a futile way to deal with the wrongs committed against the public.

"Governor Harmon's prominence as a national figure is due to his emphatic assertion of this doctrine of personal guilt for corporate crimes more than to any other cause."

The idea of "personal responsibility" explains Harmon, declares the *New York World* (Ind. Dem.):

"He has enforced it as Governor of Ohio. He has adhered to it as the Democratic leader in his State.

"It will be seen that Harmon is not only a man of ideas, but a man of character. He has a large Republican following. He is not a partizan. He calls himself a Democrat, but every principle that he professes and every virtue that he practises may be found also in Republicans who are not wedded to plutocracy and privilege."

Governor Harmon also finds favor in the eyes of such prominent independent papers as the *Baltimore Sun*, the *New York Evening Post*, and the *Springfield Republican*. Says the last-named: "Make Judson Harmon even a probable Democratic candidate for President and the Democratic party would become worthier of public confidence and a better agency of government in this country." Editorials in the *Philadelphia Record* (Dem.) and the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* (Dem.) speak most highly of the Ohio Governor's record, and the *Republican Chicago Inter Ocean* and *Baltimore American* refer to him as a real statesman

and one of the strongest national figures in his party. The *New York Tribune* (Rep.), however, prefers to believe that he is not a man of "ideas and aggressiveness," but rather a "cautious opportunist who has profited by the weaknesses and blunders of others." And the *Cleveland Leader* (Rep.) is even more emphatic. It speaks of the Dayton platform as an attempt to prove that a "lifelong training as a law-trimming corporation lawyer is the best possible school for the making of a regulator of corporation evils," and a covert declaration "that a set of press-agent whiskers can turn a silk-socked railroad president into a farmers' friend and a people's champion over night."

The *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) hopes that Governor Harmon will be reelected in Ohio next fall. It has also a friendly word for his Presidential aspirations. But he has awakened the "enmity of Bryanism," and he must also beware of the jealousy of the nearby Indiana Democracy. We read:

"That Indiana Democracy has its own favorite son in the person of Governor Marshall. Him Bryan would antagonize against Mr. Harmon. All these considerations affect Mr. Harmon's chances of Democratic Presidential nomination, in case of his reelection as Governor. And more than these is the possibility that New York State may go Democratic this year, with the revelation of a Governor for whom the State may claim the Presidential nomination in 1912. Mr. Harmon has to neutralize Marshall, incapacitate Bryan, and await the November denotements of the New York Democracy, before his outlook will even be determinable. Hope is telling to him a flattering tale now, but the many contingent to-morrows must yet be taken into account."

RIVAL CLAIMANTS FOR PANAMA FAIR

WHILE NEW YORK refuses to become excited over the prospect of a proposed exposition in 1913—one member of a committee appointed to consider the matter seeing no practical or permanent benefit in it, except that "it would be a good thing for our school-children"—two sister cities are just now suffering from a particularly acute attack of World's Fair fever. San Francisco and New Orleans are engaged in a spirited rivalry for the privilege of holding the Panama Canal Exposition in 1915. It's a hard fight, says the *San Francisco Post*, "but the game is certainly worth the candle." And the *New Orleans Picayune* answers: "Our city and State are in the fray to stay, and they are going to fight it to a finish!" Both cities, it seems, have been looking forward to the completion of the Canal, and planning for the great exposition that is to celebrate it in 1915, a year which happens also to be the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific Ocean. Each city has been making strenuous efforts to be designated by the Federal Government as the official site of the fair. But the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, which first had the matter in charge, was unwilling to come out in favor of either city. So two resolutions were finally reported, authorizing the President to invite foreign nations to participate in an exposition as soon as the city named—San Francisco in one resolution, New Orleans in the other—shall raise \$7,500,000 for that purpose.

In this action both cities seem to find encouragement, altho both regret that a final decision is not likely to be made before the next session of Congress. San Francisco papers point to the raising of \$8,000,000 by popular subscription as showing that their city has "already earned the right to the fair." But, according to Representative Estopinal, of Louisiana, New Orleans has subscribed \$6,000,000, and Governor Sanders declares that the State will surely raise the full amount. The New Orleans supporters take some comfort, too, in the fact that the exposition resolutions will now go before the House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, many of whose members come from the Middle West and are expected to favor the Crescent