

**PARTIES UNITE BEHIND HUGHES.**  
Progressives Pledge Unqualified Support.

Chicago, June 26.—By a vote of 32 to 6, with nine members declining to vote, the National committee of the Progressive party today, at the end of a stormy session, indorsed Charles E. Hughes for President and the Bull Moose party practically went out of existence as a National political organization.

The fight in the committee to indorse Hughes was led by George W. Perkins, of New York; James R. Garfield, of Ohio, and Chester H. Russell of California.

**Radicals Fight From Outset.**  
The radical element of the committee, represented by Matthew Hale, of Massachusetts, Bainbridge Colby, of New York; Henry F. Cochems, of Wisconsin, and John M. Parker, of Louisiana, vigorously protested against the indorsement of any candidate for president and fought the majority at every step of the proceedings. The minority's first move was to insist on an open meeting of the committee, which it won after a number of commitments, led by John M. Parker, of Louisiana, bolted the meeting.

After Secretary Oscar King Davis read Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's letter, in which he finally declined the presidential nomination of the party and urged that Charles E. Hughes be supported in order to defeat president Wilson, the committee voted to accept the Colonel's declination and took a recess for luncheon.

**Murdock's Name Put Up.**  
At the beginning of the afternoon session Chairman Matthew Hale, of Massachusetts, ruled that the next order of business was to fill the vacancy on the ticket caused by refusal of Colonel Roosevelt to run.

Bainbridge Colby, of New York, presented the name of Victor Murdock, of Kansas, chairman of the National Committee, who is now in the West en route for China, as the party's candidate for president.

This led to a clash between Raymond Robins, of Illinois, and Mr. Colby, in which the latter was passed. Mr. Robins said Mr. Murdock had told him he would not accept the Presidential nomination and the proposition to run a third-party ticket was defeated, after a spirited debate, by a vote of 31 to 15.

**Indorsement Power Questioned.**  
James R. Garfield, of Ohio, then introduced a resolution indorsing Hughes for President and directing the executive committee of the Progressive party to co-operate with the Republicans in the campaign.

Harry F. Cochems, of Wisconsin, held that the committee had no authority to indorse any candidate and that its power was limited to the filling of the vacancy on the ticket caused by the refusal of Colonel Roosevelt to run.

**New Russian Gas Defies Antidote.**

London, June 20.—"General Brusiloff's big push opened with a gas attack during the still hours about dawn about a fortnight ago," says the Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent. "Over a section of thirty miles in extent the gas projected into the enemy's position was followed by a hurricane artillery attack and then by infantry."

"The composition of the new Russian gas is a secret, but there is no antidote for it and it is not subject to the uncertainties of the German gases. The gas is launched in a definite direction and carries for several miles, while for use at still greater depths it can be combined with the explosive charges of big shells. No mask previously used is of the slightest avail against this gas, but the Russians have been provided with a special mask which is efficacious."

**Some Facts.**

It is true that the United States Government is collecting a greater war tax than during the previous year.

It is true that those working in the war allied trades are receiving more work and higher wages than before the war.

It is true that the workers in these munition establishments are paying out of their death-risk wages a large increase for food and living expenses. It is true that those not working in said lines, possibly 80 per cent of the community—especially in stores, schools, etc.—the salaried class—are paying war prices, thus making them poorer every day.

The munition worker knows that he will have to do some hustling for other work when the war is over.

The store clerk and the general salaried man know why they are getting along with much more difficulty than ever before.

The store clerk knows that many men will be after his job when the war is over.

It follows that the only financial hope for the worker in a time soon to come is an adequate protective tariff.

**If the Floodgates are Left Open.**

Can any man venture to estimate what, with the tariff floodgates still open, our imports will be when the war has stopped, when Great Britain, Germany and France, the great trading countries of Europe, except for the United States the greatest trading countries in the world, are piling on top of the imports we are already receiving the prodigious share which they will be able to add with their millions of producers returned from the battlefield and with their millions of other producers no longer needed to supply the military needs of more than twenty million men under arms.

Can anyone question that if those floodgates are left open, with no check to the tide which will come rolling across the seas, it will sweep over American industries like a bursting dam over villages in the valley below?

And yet the administration and Congress in control of the United States Government do nothing to pre-

pare against that day. They talk of doing nothing. They think of doing nothing. If they are left in power by the voters of the United States, they never will do anything—until it is too late.

**Mobilization of the Militia.**

For the first time in eighteen years the militia of all the states is being mobilized, President McKinley called for 125,000 men April 23, 1898, apportioning the levy among the states according to the population, giving the members of the militia the first chance. The present order differs in several respects. In 1898 there had been a declaration of war. No militia man was under obligation to volunteer. The line officers were, as now, named by the governors of the several states. But all had to be mustered out of the states into the United States service. No war has been declared now. The militia has been called out under exercise of the constitutional power to repeal invasion. The members, under new legislation are now sworn to obey orders of the president of the United States and Congress will doubtless make immediately effective the experimental law permitting the use of the militia outside the United States. The activity with which officers and men in the different states are responding contrasts strikingly with the reluctance shown some time ago by militia men in the states on the Mexican border, where we had expected eagerness.

We may look for the mobilization to proceed with greater celerity than that of 1898. Several years ago Congress enacted the Dick military law, for the first time exercising full constitutional authority over the militia. The present situation does not come as a surprise. There has been abundant time and adequate means to equip the militia. There have been state and interstate maneuvers that have prepared the militia for the kind of work ahead of it. The officers have been trained in sanitation and in the care of troops generally. There will not be the difficulties about arming, clothing, feeding and transporting the troops there were in 1898. The promptness and the skill of the mobilization will have a moral effect on Mexican leaders, unless they suspect our government of infirmity of purpose.

**The Dairy Industry.**

Statistics of the dairy industry to be found in a bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce indicate, as bulletins in other cities have done, a greater concentration of capital and enterprise, shown in a smaller number of plants and a largely increased output of products. In 1900 the number of such establishments reported in the United States was 8500. In 1914 there were 7914, a loss of approximately 500. But in the same period of time the output of butter, cheese and condensed milk increased from a value of \$275,277,000 to \$370,818,920, an increase of nearly \$100,000,000.

That this increase in value was not due to a decrease in the number of establishments can be inferred from a calculation including both value and output for the two years compared. In the first of the years, the output of butter amounting to 627,146,865 pounds, was valued at \$180,174,999 and in the latter years the output of 786,014,48 pounds was valued at \$223,179,254. Prices were, for the two years, practically the same, but this fact may perhaps be attributed, in large part, to the other fact that the amount of butter made on farms and sold direct to retailers or consumers, which, as shown by the census of 1909, amounted to 954,650, \$10 pounds, was over 100,000,000 pounds greater than the total output of the dairies in 1914. In 1909, however, the marketing of butter on the farms had fallen off a little more than 7 per cent from 1900. No statistics are now available to show whether or not this decline has been progressive, and cannot be until the next federal census is taken. Should it be found progressive, we shall then have a better basis of calculation for determining whether the loss of competition among dairy establishments is a large factor in advancing prices.

**Cheesemen Face Rennet Shortage.**

Because of the shortage of rennet extract, used in the manufacture of cheese, officials of the dairy department of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture are urging makers of American cheese to secure samples of pepsin as a substitute for the rennet.

Pepsin cheese is being made daily at the experiment station factory and although none has been held long in storage, it seems to meet, satisfactorily, all market requirements.

The advantage of its use in the manufacture of American cheese lies in relieving the demand for rennet required in the making of other types of cheese. Due to reduced imports from Europe, there is immediate danger of a shortage in the supply of rennet extract.

The stomach of the milk-fed calf yields rennet extract suitable for making all kinds of rennet cheese. A similar product called pepsin is obtained from the stomachs of other animals, including the pig and the sheep.

Dissolve in water, pepsin will satisfactorily curdle the ripened milk used for making American cheese, but not sweet milk used for Swiss and Limburger, and, although few trials have been made, it probably cannot be used for brick cheese. However, if large quantities of the pepsin can be supplied and used in American cheese factories, there will be less difficulty in supplying rennet extract for which sweet milk is used.

In past years, a few trials of cheese making with pepsin, instead of rennet, have been made at the Wisconsin station, in Ohio, and at Ontario, Canada. The published reports of these trials indicate that the pepsin cheese was about equal to rennet cheese in all respects. No special advantages were observed in the use of pepsin and that the principal disadvantage was that the pepsin must be

weighed out fresh daily and dissolved for use.

**A Little Carranza Study.**

Don Venustiano Carranza seems at least to have been thrown, or to have thrown himself, upon the silhouette at Washington in a way to have enabled the administration to get a sight of his proportions. His oral propositions cannot be unfamiliar, since, almost from the time of Carranza's eruption in Coahuila, following the change in Mexican government in the early part of 1913, Mr. Wilson's support of him as against the constitutional provisional government, and as the ally of Villa, whom we were then dealing with as a great and good man, he has been the object of our frequent criticism.

Carranza should never have deceived anybody. As enemies of the provisional government of Mexico, both he and Villa became personae grata to our government. Villa we all know after he is, in all probability, dead. Yet once he was acclaimed both by the president and Secretary Bryan, as a rising star here in Mexico. As his twin star, in their sight, shone Don Venustiano, willing to make himself present, constitutionally or unconstitutionally, by way either of the agreement of Aguascalientes or the plan of Guadalupe. When he lifted the embargo on arms which Mr. Taft had laid against both of these new protectors of ours, we also set about laying an embargo against the lawful government by seizing and holding its chief port.

Carranza is a Mexican survival of that type of Spanish Bourbon of whom it has been said that they learn nothing and forget nothing. But it remains to be said that many Spanish noblemen are wholly free from that insincerity, trickery and double dealing which have sharpened distinguished Carranza since he began moving into a wider light through our sending to him, as special envoys, John Lind, Edward Bayard Hale and others. He has missed no opportunity to use his heels, and ears and his bray to indicate most of his mental and much of his moral species. Yet in his recognition by the United States an intelligent people were placed, against their own judgment, in the attitude of saying that they had been able to see in him "a moral, and material capacity for government." Mr. Lansing's note to him now sets out the many evidences of a dreadful lack of that capacity accumulating since his recognition. While Washington was seeing Carranza as a hero and statesman of "moral and material capacity," the people of this country were seeing him as a pale gray and obstinate ass. The administration has now, when in line with his heels, accepted the popular view.

**IMPORTS ARE INCREASING.**

But Revenue Decreases Because of the Underwood Free-Trade Tariff

Rochester (N. Y.) Times.

An effective answer to the statement made by apologists for the present administration that the Underwood Tariff law is a success as a revenue producer but for the fact that imports are interfered with by the war, is the fact that during the last week in April of this year the value of imports to this country was \$33,154,386 as compared with \$23,762,956 for the corresponding week of 1915. That is an increase of more than \$9,000,000 a week.

It is from imports that we derive our revenue under the tariff. It is not from any lack of imports that this country is suffering. It is lack of revenue from these imports that is causing the trouble and making necessary all the extraordinary taxes with which the country has been afflicted under the Wilson administration. In spite of the war, imports are increasing, but, because we have a free trade tariff law, we are receiving less revenue from them.

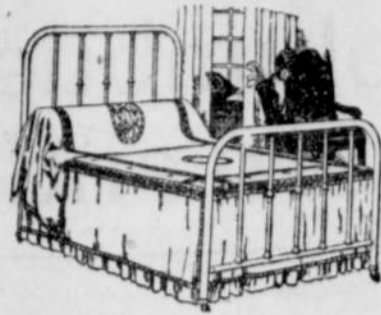
The chief factor in the business prosperity of this country is enjoying at this time is the increased value of our exports. The value of these exports for the current fiscal year is 50 per cent greater than for the similar period of 1914 because of the demand for our products in the countries at war. It is not an increase in the volume of our exports, but in the price of them. The export prices of many of the articles which we are sending abroad are more than 100 per cent higher than they were two years ago.

The volume of our exports is not increasing. The volume of our imports is increasing. The value of our exports has increased because of the war demand. The revenue from our imports has not increased in spite of the fact that more goods are coming in, because the duty on those goods is lower under the Underwood-Simmons law than it was under the Payne-Aldrich law. Exports pay nothing toward the support of the government. The revenue from imports ought to constitute the largest part of the government's income, but they do not under the present free trade tariff, and that is why we are paying income taxes and a "war tax," which is not a war tax but an emergency revenue tax to make good the failure of the Underwood tariff law as an adequate revenue producer.

The man from Montana was eating lobster Newburg one night in a Broadway restaurant. "Lobsters are common enough to you people here on the seacoast," he remarked to a New Yorker, "but when one gets well inland the fresh lobster becomes a bit more of a novelty. One night I got into Butte on a rather late train and went into a restaurant about 9 o'clock in the evening for dinner. I happened to feel like eating a grouse or duck or something of that sort. I glanced at the menu and failed to see any birds. 'Haven't you got any grouse or other game?' I asked the waiter. 'We ain't got any grouse,' was the reply. 'The only game we have is lobsters.'"

After the war the deluge, unless a high tariff wall is put up to protect American labor and industry,

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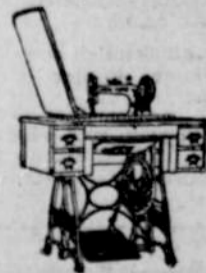
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