NO CHEESE FROM EUROPE NOW

South America Product Replacing Stock of This Food.

Washington, Nov. 25—Imports of cheese from Europe virtually have ceased, with the result that the South American product, heretofore an unknown variety, is appearing in quantity on United States market. Figures made public today by the department of commerce showed that imports of European cheese amounted to only 99 pounds in August, as compared with 63,800,000 pounds purchased in the fiscal year 1914. Argentina, which exported no cheese to this country in 1916, sold American buyers 448,000 pounds in August.

Two Sea Fights—and a Difference.

There have been two sea fights in the North sea within a few weeks. The difference in the spirit of the sailors who were victorious is an index to the temper in which the nations concerned are making war.

When German raiders sank ships of a neutral convoy, no sooner had the Norwegian sailors of these merchant ships taken to the life boats than the German cruisers deliberately fired upon them.

When a German raider and its convoy of armed trawlers were destroyed by British war vessels, no sooner was the victory won than the British sailor's set themselves to the rescue of such German sailors on the armed vessels as were still afloat.

This difference of temper is the real explanation of the fact that we are the allies of Great Britian and the enemies of Germany and see no chance of permanent peace until the temper of the German people is changed.—Boston Congregationalist.

Two Stories.

The intelligent and interested reader of the day's war news will not find it hard to visualize the picture of those distressed German sailors, rushing to the deck of their submarine, throwing their hands in the air and shouting "Kamerad!" The U-boat had been shattered by a depth bomb thrown from the American destroyer, and the Germans had with difficulty escaped a living death, and they gladly threw themselves upon the mercy of their conquerors.

Here is a most pleasing part of the Associated Press story:

"The Germans leaped into the water and swam toward the destroyer. some of the American sailors jumped into the sea to rescue the injured. . .

"All the Germans received steaming hot coffee and dry clothing and were otherwise made comfortable for the run to the base. But one of their number a machinist, had suffered great'y from shock and exposure and died on the way. He was buried with full military honors from the deck of the destroyer, the American commander officiating at what was the first funeral service so far held in this war on an American destroyer.

"When the destroyer reached her base the prisoners were almost wholly clad in American naval outfits They appeared especially fond of the American shoes, which were the first they had ever worn."

There you have the American at his best It is as the entire nation would have it.

But here is another story told, also in the Associated Press dispatches yesterday. It is from a letter by a chief carpenter's mate aboard an American destroyer:

"The other day we picked up 13 survivors clinging to a spar they had been on four days. The Germans had torpedoed their ship and made them get in lifeboats. Then the Germans took nearly all their clothes from them and made them pull away. When they got off a short distance, the Germans began shooting at them with machine guns and killed 35."

One might wish to believe untrue a tale so dreadful. But the evidence of crimes committed in the name of Kulture is so overwhelming that it must be pronounced creditable. Whatever may be the German at peace, fruitfulness is a part of the German creed in war. He practices what he preaches. He wants to make war terrible and he succeeds.—Oregonian.

Hun Admirers Offended.

After having been a subscriber of the Daily Press for about 10 years a family stopped the paper because we spoke of the German army as "Huns."

It is a mild term, when thinking of these butchers other more expressive names came to our mind but when we used the word "Hun" in an editorial we realizeed that it is a term which originated with the kaiser himself. In speaking to his troops he told them they should go out into the world and make such a name for themselves that they would be more feared than Attilla and the Huns of early history. In this speech he said:

"Give no quarter; make no prisoners; let whoever falls into your hands be doomed just as a thousand years ago the Huns under their King Etzel made for themselves a name which is to this day a mighty one in tradition, so may your appearance make the name of Germany be feared for a thousand years in China so never again will a Chinaman dare to look askance at any German."

We have only taken the Kaiser at his word and called his soldiers "Huns" and if the word is offensive to these American citizens of German birth it must be that they are looking at the matter in a wrong light, or else their hearts are with the Huns while the husband is in this country to evade being one of them.

If this family is so thin skinned that they object to have the press, an avowed enemy of the German army, call them Huns, it is well that they discontinue their subscription, because we will never curry favor from the admirers of Huns as long as the Stars and Stripes float from any flag pole in the world. We are glad that we know of this family's position; it may be of value to know their sentiment.

True, it is ignorance that caused this family to be offended so easily, but their hearts are with the Huns or the imaginary slur would not have cut them so deep.

Major-General Bell's Confession.

Major General Bell, commander of Camp Upton finds confession good for the soul in the matter of President Wilson's deliberation in carrying the country into war. To a great company gathered in the 71st regiment armory in New York City, General Bell said:

I must confess to you I was of those who thought the president was waiting too long before he asked for a declaration of war on Germany. Now I want to make another confession. As a professional soldier for 40 years, I now believe he waited just the right time. I honestly believe if the president had asked for war sooner the people would not have been solidly behind him, But, thank God, they are now.

Spoken like a soldier and a patriot. General Bell sees the nation solidly behind its leader, and there it must remain.

Another British Example.

Railroads ask increase of freight rates because many of the weaker roads are facing ruin. Such increase means higher cost of living and railroad labor justifiably asks higher wages. Then the railroads pray for another increase of rates.

This is the American railroad situation, in a nutshell, and it is the situation in respect of many of the great industries.

It was the railroad situation in Great Britian until the British government took absolute control of the railroads, consolidated them, guaranteed the same dividends as those of 1913, invested in improvements for which it will be reimbursed when the roads are restored to the owners, and provided to meet the rise in cost of living.

It is to this British plan that Washington seems inclined to resort in respect of our railroads.

Tariff Receipts Falling.

Two and one half billion dollars' worth of goods were sent into this country during the year ending July 1, 1917. This was a half billion larger than in the year previous. Yet the revenues from the tariff duties have been falling off. The year 1913 gave customs revenues of $318,000,000, while the receipts for the year closing July 1, 1917, were but $226,000,000. Thus while imports increased 36 per cent over the 1913 year the revenue decreased 30 per cent. Had the Republican tariff duties been in effect last year, the revenues would have been $465,000,000, over twice what was actually taken. Three deductions from these figures. First, the Underwood tariff has thrown much of the home American market open to makers of foreign goods. Second, it has decreased the revenue receipts at the same time, Third, in time of war, a large part of the burden which could and should have been passed on to the foreign producer, has to be made up by our people by payment of taxes at a time when the cost of living in itself is oppressive without reference to taxes. When the war ends and shipping returns to carrying commerce, America will be flooded under the Underwood law with goods made by cheap foreign labor, underselling the American product and paying but little custom duties.

Charge it To The Free Trade Party.

Commencing on the new list of new and petty taxes levied in the War Revenue Bill, the Chicago Journal (free trade)) of November 2, 1917, says in the paragraphs quoted below:

The first of the new war taxes take effect today. Others begin tomorrow, and others still the first of December. It is needless to advise you to pay them—you will do that anyway—but pay them and charge them to the right party, Wilhelm Hohenzollern.

Charge them to the Free-Trade party!

When you pay an additional price for amusement tickets, charge it to the kaiser.

Charge it to the free trade party!

When you pay 3 cents extra on freight bills, charge it to the kaiser.

Charge it to the free trade party!

When you pay 8 per cent extra on passenger fares and 10 per cent on sleeping car tickets, charge it to the kaiser.

Charge it to the free trade party.

When your letters come back because you forgot to put on 3 cents in stamps instead of the old 2 cent one, add it to the score you are keeping against the royal megalomanic at Potsdam and the criminal clique around him.

Charge it to the free trade party!

Add these and a host of other picayune taxes to the score you are keeping against the free trade party that has persistently refused to restore the protective tariff and large revenue producing rates of duty on imported articles, and thus compel the foreign producer who sells his goods in this country in competition with our own domestic producers, to help pay the expenses of the war.

In the three years of the Underwood free trade tariff customs receipts have fallen below 8 per cent of the value of imports. If in these three years a protective tariff had been in force, a billion dollars more of revenue would have been collected at the custom houses, and a billion dollars less of petty and vexatious taxes would have been imposed.

Charge it to the free trade party!

"The Meanest Man in Town."

The following sermon appeared in the Albany Democrat which was delivered by Rev. George H. Bennett, pastor of the Albany M. E. church. We believe it is worthy of publication "Pay me what thou owest" was the text, and "The Meanest Man in Town" was the subject.

"Who is the meanest man in town? The deadbeat. What is his name? His name is legion. He is not a new species of the genus Homo—he is as old as the race. No more troublesome element is found in society than the man in debt, who can but will not pay. The man who enjoys the privileges and protection of this civilized land, yet shirks his duties as a citizen, is but a dead beat; he is like the tramp who thinks the world owes him a living without work, a mere parasite. The property holder has the protection of the law, the use of the highways and schools, but does he lie to the assessor about his property and dodge his taxes. Then he is living off others; is getting something for nothing by fraud and a deadbeat.

"One bleak winter day a poorly clad woman stood at a counter looking wistfully at a cheap dress pattern. Her husband came hustling along with arms full of bundles on his way to the wagon. 'Com Mary,' said he, 'it is getting late and growing cold and we must start for home.'

"But John,' said she, 'I would like a piece off this goods for a dress; it is cheap and I need it.'

"' Yes I know,' replied her thrifty hucband, 'but times are hard, and the interest is due on the mortgage, and we can't afford it just now.' So she turned sorrowfully away, while he hustled toward the door. But just as he put his hand on the latch he turned and shouted 'Oh, I say, Bill, I forgot something. Put up 50c. worth of tobacco.' And this is another specie of deadbeat. He robbed his patient wife to gratify his own selfishness. A soul so small would rattle in a gnat"s bladder.

"Deatbeatism originates in selfishness, and is so great an evil God placed its prohibition in the Ten Commandments when he said. "Thou shalt not covet.' The selfish man has the notion 'I am better than you; my interests are more important than yours; my desires must be gratified no matter what becomes of yours. So he forgets past favors, laughs at present obligations, and is deaf and blind to future reckoning. Society holds such men in utter contempt.

"'Pay me what thou owest,' cries the business man. The merchant is public spirited. He is a real public benefactor. He heads the list in every public subscription. Moreover, he sells on credit, so he really loans his property to his townsmen on their word of honor to pay as soon as able. The merchant tides many a family over times of shortage. Everybody at times asks for credit. Poverty or necessity is no disgrace. They are inconvenient. But it is a disgrace and a crime to run a bill at a store and get miffed when asked for payment—and then go and run an account with another merchant to the limit of credit, and then get miffed again—and so bilk all the merchants in town But this is the game of the deadbeat.

"Let me tell you something in confidence. An old merchant said to me one day: 'Elder, this town is full of deadbeats.' But that was a saloon town in Illinois, and the saloon is a deadbeat factory. We would not expect such conditions in this clean temperance city. But do you know the dead beat is the enemy of every one in town; for the merchant must raise his prices a little to the trade to cover his losses on deadbeats. So it adds to the H. C. of L. and the deadbeat proves an expensive luxury.

'But after all what is a dead beat? Only a thief in disguise. He is too big a coward to steal like an honorable horsethief; he does not entice money out of you with a gun, but with smooth talk and hypocritical promises—under false pretenses. So he is a liar as well as a thief.

"Sometimes the deadbeat wears the cloak of relyigion. Such a hypocrite proves nothing against religion or the church—he only proves their value. And some men think they will slip into Heaven on their wives' religion. But the Lord says "pay me what thou owest.'

"We owe him a tithe of time, talent and love. Let us pay it."

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