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Excessive Athletics. Exercise is as necessary for the human body as food and drink. It is impossible to maintain perfect health without it; but it must be taken in moderation.

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NEED A JEFFERSON AT THE HEAD OF OUR DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

His Mode of Dealing with Foreign Tariff Discrimination Was Not to Surrender to Threats, But to Strike Back with a Vigorous Policy of Tariff Retaliation.

What would have been the policy of Thomas Jefferson at the head of the American department of state in the year of our Lord 1907, in dealing with foreign tariff discrimination against American exports and foreign attempts to dictate American tariffs?

This question is answered in a very instructive manner in a timely and vigorous contribution signed "July Fourth," in the American Economist.

Extracts from his writings of a hundred years ago tell what Jefferson would have done when the German kaiser flourished his maximum tariff war club over our heads.

Jefferson would not have struck his colors before the enemy had fired a shot.

He would have cleared his decks for action.

He would have met threat with threat, hostile tariff discrimination with hostile tariff retaliation.

He would have made it costly for any nation to undertake to browbeat \$5,000,000 of American people into a craven surrender of American tariff making rights.

He would not have shivered and quaked when the German emperor gave an extra tariff twist to his fierce mustache.

He would not have laid down his cards and said: "Take the money; your hand is the best." He would have played out the game.

He would not have nullified a law of congress in order that foreigners might gain unlawful and unfair advantages in the American market, to the injury of American industry and labor.

He would have urged upon congress the immediate passage of a law imposing tariff penalties upon the goods of any nation guilty of tariff discrimination against the products of the United States.

He would have advocated the McCleary bill.

He would have given us commercial peace through ample preparation against commercial warfare.

"Where a nation imposes high duties on our productions, or prohibits them altogether (precisely as Germany threatened and France now threatens to do) it may be proper for us to do the same by theirs; first burdening those productions which they bring here in competition with our own of the same kind; selecting, next, such manufactures as we take from them in greatest quantity and which at the same time we could the soonest furnish to ourselves or obtain from other countries; imposing on them duties lighter at first, but heavier and heavier afterward, as other channels of supply open. Such duties, having the effect of indirect encouragement to domestic manufactures of the same kind, may induce the manufacturer to come himself into the state, where a cheaper subsistence, equal laws, and a vent for his wares, free of duty, may insure him the highest profits from his skill and industry. . . . The oppressions on our agriculture in foreign ports would thus be made the occasion for relieving it from a dependence on the counsels and conduct of others, and of promoting arts, manufactures and population."

Thus wrote Thomas Jefferson a hundred years ago, when "the states" possessed not the hundredth part of the power of resistance and the effectiveness of commercial defenses that the states of to-day possess.

Were Thomas Jefferson at the head of our state department now, there would be no German agreement to place a premium on dishonesty and promote unfair competition with American industry and business.

There would be no humiliating "lay-down" to foreign bluster.

Discriminating tariffs against American exports would be unheard of.

We should have commercial peace with all the world.

We should preserve our national self-respect, and at the same time do justice to our own producers and wage earners.

Which Would Be Preferred? "The question would be an important one, if the next presidential campaign should begin with pledges of tariff revision from both parties. The situation of itself would lead all Americans to compare the tariff of 1894 with that of 1897; and it is not very probable that the Republicans would suffer by the comparison."—Boston Advertiser.

Suppose the business men of the country should argue that as between a tariff revision in spots to suit Massachusetts and other selfish sectional interests, together with free trade in chunks through special trade dickers and an all-round revision downward, like that of 1894, the latter would be preferable. There are some who argue this way, believing that the mischief of Democratic revision would only last until the next presidential election, just as in 1894, whereas the mischief of selfish sectional tariff tinkering and selfish reciprocity dickered by the Republican party would be much harder to cure and would last much longer. It is by no means certain that the sort of revision which Republican tariff rippers would force upon their party is to be preferred to the revision to be expected at the hands of the Democratic party.

WHAT CAN THIS MEAN? Gigantic Trust Development in Free Trade Great Britain.

Intelligence of a most terrifying and astounding character comes from England. John Bull is not given to sensation, but in this respect he seems to have outdone some of his much-dreaded trade competitors. The news is that there is about to be organized in Great Britain a mammoth steel trust, composed of nine large firms and boasting a capitalization of \$130,000,000.

The avowed intention of the merger, it is declared, is to fight German and American competition, which is increasing year by year. The largest company in the merger has already absorbed 86 independent concerns, and the deal, when put through, will control, it is estimated, fully 90 per cent. of the steel produced in Great Britain.

While the details of the combination are not yet completed, it is likely that it will be based upon the principle of the German trust involving the regulation of prices, adjustment of the output to the demand and equal distribution of orders.

Now, all this would be alarming in protection America, where the people are chained to the chariot wheels of the trusts and are rapidly being reduced to serfdom, but in free trade Great Britain, where competition is supposed to be as unrestrained as the air, it becomes positively horrifying.

Certain amiable gentlemen, in campaigns past, have taught us to believe that so long as our industries and labor are protected by tariff duties on foreign imports, just so long will we remain under the domination of the trusts and monopolies. "Remove or reduce the tariff," they have cried, "and competition will take the place of monopoly." Now comes word of the formation of a monstrous trust in steel by capitalists of a country which is not cursed by a tariff, but where every man must, by nature of that country's economic system, be able to buy and sell in the open market.

What does this mean? Aha, we have it! It is another diabolical conspiracy on the part of the American Protective Tariff League, headed by Wilbur F. Wakeman, arch conspirator, the dark and bloody purpose of which is to mislead and confuse a trusting public and draw attention away from the midnight deeds of the league and its emissaries. This is the only rational explanation of an outrage so iniquitous as this.—Des Moines Capital.

THEY ARE PERSONAE GRATAE.

German Manufacturer—Good morning, gentlemen. I trust you found my last invoice all right?

U. S. Special Treasury Agent—I found it undervalued 25 per cent. below current wholesale market value.

Manufacturer—But that, you know, is my export price.

U. S. Consul—Yes, that's all right. The chamber of commerce certifies to its correctness. That is "competent evidence." We don't go behind it. Your invoice has been consulted as you put it in, and is now on its way to the United States.

Manufacturer—Banks, gentlemen. Come out and join me in a toast to "Better commercial relations between the United States and Germany." (They go out.)

A Friend Indeed. "Germany has already made overtures in the way of tariff concessions, and the United States has accepted these like a next friend."—St. Paul Dispatch.

A friend in need is a friend indeed. Germany needed a friend to help her push more of her goods into the American market. She found such a friend. First she "made overtures" by marking up her tariff on all our exports, excepting those which she had to have. Then she agreed to mark her tariff down again if we would mark down our tariff. We didn't do exactly that, but we did fix up a scheme whereby she could sneak under the fence with her goods. The "sneak" process began July 1, 1907, and is to continue for one year, and longer than that unless congress patches up the fence and puts a stop to the "sneak" game.

Some Increases Necessary. Remember, we are importing \$800,000,000 worth of foreign competitive products, that is, things we ought to produce at home, even with a tariff which they say was designed to keep them out. Some part of this is because, do our best, we cannot make all we need; after using all we produce, we still have to send abroad for more. And, mind you, when revision comes this will be one of the indisputable facts to deal with. Its obvious and inevitable lesson is that we need increase, very slightly of course, many schedules, not reduce them. There are schedules that can advantageously go down a bit, no doubt, and will. It will be essentially the same tariff still.—Lebanon (N. H.) Free Press.

EIGHTEEN MEN ARE INVOLVED IN REPORT ON PENNSYLVANIA STATE CAPITOL STEAL.

An Effort Will be Made to Punish the Grafters and Compel Them to Disgorge Ill Gotten Gains.

Harrisburg, Pa. — Criminal proceedings against all persons concerned in the fraudulent transactions in connection with the construction and furnishing of Pennsylvania's \$13,000,000 capitol is recommended in the final report of the capitol investigation commission made Friday to Gov. Stuart. Eighteen persons are named in the report as being involved in one way or another in the irregular transactions, and the attorney general, through the governor, is urged to act at once.

The persons named and against whom either criminal or civil suits are recommended are: John E. Sanderson, of Philadelphia, contractor for furnishings; Joseph N. Huston, Philadelphia, architect; and Stanford H. Lewis, his assistant; James M. Shumaker, of Johnstown, former superintendent of the board of public grounds and buildings; W. P. Snyder and E. B. Hardenberg, former auditors general; W. L. Mathues and Frank G. Harris, former state treasurer; Congressman Burd Cassel, president of the Pennsylvania Construction Co., which supplied the metallic casings and furniture; George F. Payne, who built the capitol, and his partner, Charles G. Wetter, Charles P. Kinsman, Wallis Boyleau, John G. Neuderer and George K. Storm, who organized the Pennsylvania Bronze Co., which supplied the loaded lighting fixtures to Sanderson; Frank Irvine, an auditor in the auditor general's office; George C. Towne, bookkeeper under Shumaker, and the International Manufacturing and Supply Co., which bid against Sanderson for the capitol furnishing contract.

The name of Gov. Pennypacker, who by virtue of his office was a member of the board of public grounds and buildings which let the furnishing contracts, and those of ex-Gov. Stone and his associates who made up the commission which constructed the capitol are not mentioned in the list of persons against whom the investigators recommend that action be taken.

The commission says it was able to ascertain by testimony that goods costing \$1,574,399 were sold to the state by Sanderson and the Pennsylvania Construction Co. for \$6,434,748, a profit of \$4,860,349.

The report was presented to the governor by Chairman Fisher in the presence of the commission. After receiving it Gov. Stuart issued a statement in which he said:

"I will transmit the report to the attorney general for his action and I can assure the people of Pennsylvania that there will be a vigorous prosecution of every person whom the evidence may show to have been guilty of any criminal offense in connection with the construction and furnishing of the state capitol. Wherever the evidence submitted shows that there has been any money wrongfully or fraudulently taken from the state treasury, civil suits will be commenced to compel restitution."

Attorney General Todd is in Maine, but he will return in time to prepare for beginning criminal proceedings in the Dauphin county court here in September. His office force has already begun work on the papers.

The state will be represented by the attorney general and his deputy, James Scariet, of counsel for the investigation commission, and State Senator Fox, of this city.

DUN'S TRADE REVIEW.

A Tight Money Market and the Telegraphers' Strike Has Had Little Effect on the General Prosperity.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Lower prices for railway securities than at any time since July 1, 1904, greater stringency in the money market and the telegraph strike were the week's adverse factors, offset by many favorable reports of jobbing trade, manufacturing activity, rapid progress of the crops and remarkably prompt collections considering the scarcity of money.

Undue significance was given the Pope failure which, as in the case of the Milliken assignment in June, was caused by monetary pressure and not lack of business. Reports from the interior are almost unanimous in telling of active trade and bright prospects for fall and winter. Most leading industries have orders covering output for months in advance, and new records of production are constantly noted.

Much new business has appeared in the market for iron and steel during the past week. The least favorable reports are received from tin plate mills, a short fruit crop having restricted purchases by canning interests. Pig iron furnaces complain that new contracts are not abundant. Some steel mills have little business beyond the end of the year, but order books are usually full for five months ahead, and the past week has brought out considerable structural work, while a large contract for specially made steel rails was a feature.

Auto Plunged Into a Lake. San Francisco, Cal.—Six persons were injured, one fatally, in an automobile accident late Thursday night in Golden Gate park. The machine was going at a rapid rate and got beyond the control of the chauffeur, George Harper, and plunged over an embankment into a lake.

Steamer Ran Ashore. Mantowce, Wis.—The steamer Hiawatha, owned by the Gilchrist Co., of Cleveland, is ashore ten miles north of here. The boat carries a crew of 15 men.

PROSE AND VERSE.

Writing this way at so much a word hardly would pay. Writing this way? Never! Nay, nay! It is absurd writing this way at so much a word

Still I am of the opinion That It is a Good deal honestier Than calling this kind Of Stuff Poetry and getting so Much A Line For it. Eh?—Franklin P. Adams, in Life.

AN ANTI-EXPANSIONIST.

"Roster was a victim of anti-expansionist sentiments."

"How's that?"

"Made up his mind he was too fat and he doctored and starved himself to death."

Failed to Blossom. He yearned for literary fame— A genius he, beyond a doubt. He longed to make a famous name, A name no editor would scout. So he with pad and pencil sat, And thought and thought, a theme to get—

"Two years ago, and I guess that He's sitting there and thinking yet. —Milwaukee Sentinel.

Long Distance Foretelling. "You will marry a rich and beautiful blonde," said the fortune teller, "and become the father of a large family."

"Then I'll have a long time to wait," said the young man, with a half sigh. "I married a rich but homely brunette a couple of weeks ago, and she looks good for 50 years yet."—Chicago Tribune.

Same Old Touch. The celebrated explorer stood on the coral reef and mopped his brow. "So white men have called here before?" he interrogated. "Well, then, my sly brother, I suppose you have felt the touch of civilization?" Chief Ebony grinned.

"Umph, yes!" he grunted; "touched of all the ivory and gold on the island."—Chicago Daily News.

Could Use Him. Tommy—So glad you've come, Mr. Bowlegs!

Mr. Bowlegs (fishing for compliments)—And why are you so glad I've come, my little man?

Tommy—Ethel and I are playing at trains, and you'll make such a lovely bridge.

Up to Her. "I'm going to kiss you," said the bold, bad man. "How will you have it—with or without?"

"With or without what?" queried the innocent maid. "A struggle," replied the b. b. m.—Chicago Daily News.

Why He Came Back. Old Neighbor—My goodness, Mr. Arden, you back, after all these years? Don't you know your wife has married again?

Mr. Arden—Yes, I heard of it afore I started. Guess I kin live here in peace now.—N. Y. Weekly.

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