man's family might make a hasty cup of coffee and boil the eggs for breakfast—if they could afford eggs—is sold for export at \$2.20, but for the "protected" American purchaser the price is 40 per cent. higher, or \$3.08.

A two-quart aluminum coffee pot, on which there is protection of 45 per cent., is sold in this country for \$1.50, which is 44 per cent. more than the American manufacturer asks for it for export to any place not under protection's wing.

MONDAY IS WASHDAY

On Monday morning the American mother puts the washboiler on the tariff-taxed cook stove. A Peekskill, N. Y., manufacturer quoted the Tariff Reform committee's "export agent" \$15 as the foreign price for the stove he charges \$20 for in this country because the Government has decreed a tax of 45 per cent. on cook stoves. For her "Anchor Brand" wringer she is charged one-fifth more, the export price being \$31.65 a dozen and the domestic price \$38.

If the American mother wishes to get the baby out of the steam of the washtub and leave it to sleep in the baby carriage in the yard, she meets the tariff-tax again. For Newfoundland a leading American manufacturer quoted \$9.50 for his "Solid Comfort" baby carriage, but for all those who enjoy the blessings of "protection" the wholesale price even is \$12.67, or one-third more. By a duty of 45 per cent. the American baby is often "protected" out of having any carriage at all. For the poor the protective tariff has made a go-cart a luxury.

If the family be well-to-do and buy a vacuum bottl to keep the baby's milk cold, it costs 40 per cent, more than if it was sold abroad. The home price is \$4,32, the export price \$3.07, and the laty 60 per cent.

IRON ON TUESDAY

Tucsday is ironing day, which the kind heart d protectionists have tried to make happier for the housemother by compell-



ing her to pay nearly a third more for her flatirons, as is proved by the export prices quoted by the Philadelphia manufacturers of the "Enterprise" brand. The heavier the iron the greater the weight of protection, as it is fixed at four-fifths of a cent per pound. The set of sadirons these honest Quaker city people offer for export at 93 cents they will sell to the "protected" Americans for \$1.23. MAY BAKE ON WEDNESDAY

Wednesday being baking day, the protected American household has other chances to see how painstakingly careful protection has been for them. The meat chopper costs them just double the export price, the slaw and vegetable cutter and the potato shredder cost twofifths more than they would sell for

MADE on PEEKSKILL, N.Y. To FOREIGNERS \$ 15



across the line in Canada, and the pots and pans of aluminum—if they can afford such conveniences—come 50 per cent, dearer. It is chiefly due to that 45 per cent. duty.

Even the vanilla flavoring extract for the cornstarch pudding costs the American family a third more than for export to the foreign family, because the kind protectionists have given the American workingman two kinds of protection on this extract—the specific duty of 60 cents a pound and an ad valorem duty of 25

DO SEWING ON THURSDAY

Thursday the children's clothes have to be made, and the Domestic sewing machine is handy. It would be just as handy, however, if the American family could get it for the export price, \$18.62, instead of the \$30 or more they have to pay. The \$11.38 extra charged his wife for this sewing machine is a week's wages for many millions of American workingmen. If the American housewives knew that over \$9,000,000 worth of American made sewing machines were sold abroad last year at these lower prices few of their husbands would vote for protection this year.

JOHNNY MOWS LAWN, FRIDAY

Friday after school Johnny mows the lawn. If he uses a 14-inch "Eclipse" mower the family has been mulcted at least \$1.50 that would not have been charged for the same machine for export, the foreign and domestic prices being \$6.50 and \$8.

LAST WORK DAY, SATURDAY

Saturday is the last day of work for the week in most industries except the highly protected steel industry and a few others like it. Father gets back from work early and Mother asks him to fix up the furniture or the house, and he does it with a hammer on which he has

paid a bonus of 20 per cent., a hand saw on which he has paid a bonus of 36 per cent. and a screwdriver on which he has paid a bonus of 37 per cent. above export prices. He doesn't want to miss his lodge, so he keeps his eye on the \$1.75 Camden mantel clock. What would he think if he knew it sold for export at \$1.20, or 45 per cent. less? The duty is 40 per cent.

If the family affords toilet soap, a necessity which the 50 per cent. tariff tax has made a luxury, this American family washes up at a cost of 33 to 69 per cent. more than it would cost abroad, for that is the extent of the Colgates' increase in domestic over foreign prices on their leading brands of toilet soaps. Other soapmakers do the same way.

CATCHES YOU ON SUNDAY

Sunday they may try to get away to the country. The hammock costs 40 per cent. above the price asked of foreigners. Instance the "Gem," made in Racine, Wis., and quoted to our "export agent" at \$7 a dozen—the same hammocks sold here wholesale for \$9.90.

If they go into camp they pay 27 per cent, above export price for folding camp beds and 30 per cent, more for camp stools.

When this head of an American household comes home and catches sight of himself in a mirror-which cost at wholesale \$8, against \$6.65, the price to foreign purchasers—is he not justified in asking himself whether he looks more "protected" than he is? He has been 'stung" through "protection" on nearly everything he and his family have used from end to end of the week. The chances are nine to one he himself is not in a "protected" industry, for at most only one out of ten Americans is so em-ployed. He sees that "protection" makes him pay more at home for manufactured articles than they sell for abroad, with 3,000 or 5,000 miles freight added. In the name of "protection" he has paid from 10 to 100 per cent. more than the export price for the necessities of life.



Be-hold the ma-chine.

It is a sew-ing ma-chine.

A Texas la-dy bought it in San
An-ton-i-o.

Then her hus-band took her to
Mex-i-co.

She went shop-ping.

She found the same ma-chine
sell-ing for for-ty per cent,
less.

Was he in-dig-nant!

You bet,