

TARIFF PROSPECTS ARE NOW BRIGHTER

Defeat of Dye Embargo and Cotton Schedules Wins Favor for Elastic Clause

SEE RATES RAISED LATER

By CLINTON W. GILBERT

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Washington, July 17.—The defeat of the dye embargo, the cotton schedules and similar measures has opened up the prospect of the adoption of the elastic clause of the tariff bill and thus expediting the passage of the bill itself.

While the bill has lost a good many friends through the failure of Senators interested in these defeated schedules, the inclination to put responsibility for duties in the hands of the President is strong.

For example, Senators with dye factories in their States now see no hope of obtaining from Congress prohibitive rates to protect this new industry. But the elastic clause of the bill works both ways. The President under it can increase as well as decrease duties 50 per cent.

The elastic clause is adopted, pressure from the business interests seeking high protection will be directed at the White House and it can be applied after election. That is to say, with Congress frightened over the effect of high duties in the coming election, the best home of interest seeking them is through presidential action after election.

Elastic Clause Grows in Favor

This conference seems to some more for the growing popularity of the elastic clause. Without that clause the bill is sure to be defeated. In the first place there is the fear of political consequences from passing the bill now. It stands just on the eve of election and in the second place there is the dissatisfaction of eastern Senators with high duties, because they obtain the high protection which they themselves seek on cotton and dyes.

The Democats in opposing the elastic clause reason just as the seekers for high duties on dyes and cotton do. They say that the giving of authority to the President to raise as well as lower duties is just as likely to mean a general increase of tariff rates as it is to mean lower rates.

It is said on good authority that a Democratic Senator will vote either for the elastic clause or for Senator Fessenden's amendment for strengthening the tariff commission.

It is here that the real fight over the tariff bill will take place. Once more many of the Republican Senators can be lured up for the elastic clause; the reasons for tariff legislation will be greatly improved.

This clause provides the way for Congress to wash its hands of the whole tariff responsibility and pass it on to the Executive. If the Executive does not, they have great interests in their States to favor the system and to put an embargo on foreign dyes. By voting down the dye embargo and putting up to the President what the duty on dyes should be, they can escape responsibility.

Postpone the Evil Day

Moreover, the determination of duties can by this device be postponed till after the election and a plan can be made to meet a non-political self-sufficient tariff system by budgeting.

The Democrats reason that no system is stronger than the man charged with its application, and they say that President Harding is not strong enough to withstand the pressure for duties higher than those named in the bill which is sure to be brought to bear upon him from the greater interests which seek benefits in the schedule.

Generally speaking, interests which have obtained the high rates they have been seeking in the bill are opposed to the elastic clause for fear that under it the President may reduce rates. For this reason members of the agricultural bloc are against the elastic clause. But the financial leaders of the high tariff is weakening because of the high duties which farmers will have to pay for their clothes and machinery. For this reason there is an increasing sentiment among the agricultural segment for the elastic system.

There is not a majority of Senators for the elastic clause, but there is a steadily increasing support for it. On the other hand, there are twenty more Republican Senators who will vote against the bill without that clause, and that is enough to insure its defeat without it.

All in all, provided there is no filibuster, the prospects for the passage of the bill with the elastic clause are improving.

DRASTIC CUT ORDERED IN STATE PUBLICATIONS

All "Special" Printing Dispensed With to Avoid Deficit

Harrisburg, July 17.—By A. P.—All printing for the State of Pennsylvania was today discontinued. An "absolutely necessary" bus and everything classed as "special publications" will be dispensed with in order to avoid a deficit at the end of the fiscal year closing with May, 1923.

This will mean various bulletins will not be printed, although a number of state, county, and local departments have been issued from time to time and some are understood to have been prepared for publication.

The order is the most sweeping ever issued in regard to State printing and at the Department of Public Printing and Binding it was stated reports in the press to the effect that the General and State Treasurer were engaged in much tabular work which had been issued for several years would be published as soon as possible. Other departmental reports, however, may fall under the ban unless they are in hand and have been approved for printing.

Work on Small's Legislative Handbook, which has been consolidated for 1921 and 1922, is stated to be under way.

BIND CASHIER, LOOT SAFE

Bandits Escape With Plunder From N. Y. Foreign Business Colony

New York, July 17.—(By A. P.)—Two bandits, entering the banking and merchandise offices of E. J. Faure & Brothers shortly after they opened for business today, bound and gagged the cashier, looted the safe of cash and securities and escaped.

Mab 4 Phila. Men at National Park

Police last night raided a cottage at National Park, N. J., and arrested four Philadelphiaans, who later were sent to jail for ten days. They said they are James McGrath, Joseph Muldoon, John Heegan and John Mooney. All gave addresses near Twenty-second and Ellsworth streets.

WHAT IS YOUR NAME?

What is its meaning, where did it originate? An interesting study, fully explained, is given in the daily "History of Your Name," which is being discussed timely topics will be printed as well as requested poems, and questions of general interest will be answered.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM

Letters to the Editor

Does City Want Exposition?

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—As a citizen of Philadelphia I take this opportunity through your columns to call to your attention the present discussion in reference to the contemplated Sesqui-Centennial. If one will examine very carefully the various advocates for this contemplated exposition, he will note that it is apparent that those who are now interested have assumed a self-delegated power in their advocacy, while the great rank and file of the people in this city have really had no opportunity of expressing their wishes and desires in respect to the advisability of such a event.

It has appeared to me from casual conversations with friends, acquaintances and others that there appears to be no demand or desire for such a Sesqui-Centennial Exposition. It seems there is really no whole-hearted sentiment or enthusiasm that is ordinarily necessary to make such an event a success. It is being manufactured by men on behalf of those who are really the greatest beneficiaries from financial standards—namely, the railroads, the department stores, the hotels, banks and trust companies and public utility corporations, who are desirous of having such an exposition in order to draw from all parts of the country large crowds of people.

The great masses of the people will almost solely benefit by such an exposition. It will be a great burden upon the taxpayers of our city. It will create to a great extent congestion in our streets and in our homes. It will avert instead of increase the general prosperity of business except in special instances when it is believed accurate.

Mount Holly to Browns Mills

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Kindly let me know the distance from Mount Holly to Browns Mills.

Franklin, N. J., July 12, 1922.

Questions Answered

First Trolley Car

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Concerning your statement of the first trolley having been constructed in 1884.

Richmond: In 1884 Lima, O., had a trolley line running from the town of North Market street to "The Square" and out both East and West Market streets.

These were two miles long and used two wires with four-wheel rods, the two wires and a cable came down to the motor.

No ground connections were needed. With the exception of the time it is still used, I rode on this line on a visit from college in 1884.

A. B. G.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1922.

The statement that the first trolley car was once in Richmond, Va., was on the authority of a financial institution in New York, and the event was related with so much detail that the answer given in the "Questions Answered" department was believed accurate.

Paris, July 17.—American fashions, almost solely tailoring from New York, predominated at the Auteuil races yesterday, where the race for the Prize de Longchamps was run before an enormous crowd.

The fifth avenue was put in the shade, however, by Mabel Normand, who appeared clad in a gold cloth gown, embroidered with jade, while diamonds were worked in the hem of her corselet.

Experts pronounced the famous film star's dress the most expensive ever seen at the races since Miss Anna Christie Smith, who enthroned Paris with a detailed map of the Rockies Creek in 1912.

Camden, N. J., July 13, 1922.

The distance from Mount Holly to Browns Mills is about two miles, and from the latter to Browns Creek, to the following towns: Smithville, Birmingham, Pemberton, New Lisbon and Browns Mills.

The government of the State Bureau where a detailed map of the Rockies Creek may be obtained.

F. C. D.

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