

LIGHT ON ANCIENT PANIC ARGUMENT

History Demolishes Republican Claim That Democrats Make Hard Times.

1893 WAS UNDER HIGH TARIFF

Every Panic Since the Civil War Has Been a Republican Panic—Lessons From 1907 Upheaval.

The enemies of Democracy are making their anticipated and regularly recurring bow—they are predicting hard times if Woodrow Wilson is elected president on a Democratic tariff revision platform.

The Republicans are claiming all credit for present prosperity. A glance backward will be worth while at this time.

Every panic since the civil war originated and developed under Republican rule.

The Republican campaign textbook of 1904 devoted much space to the many business disasters occurring from July, 1893, to November, 1894, intending the public to attribute them to the inauguration of President Cleveland in March, 1893. But the Republicans fail to refer to the fact that the Republican tariff law was in force during more than twelve of the sixteen months of greatest business disasters. This fact must be remembered—the McKinley tariff bill became a law Oct. 6, 1890, and the first indications of the 1893 panic were seen Nov. 11, 1890, scarcely more than thirty days after the McKinley law was passed, and the panic reached its worst stage in 1893 and early in 1894, during which time the McKinley law was in full force.

Millions Lost Their Jobs.
It may be recalled, too, that the panic of 1873 under Republican rule and in a period of twelve years of high tariff taxation, was most disastrous. It continued five years, 3,000,000 workmen were thrown out of employment and bankruptcy ran riot.

In 1890 the McKinley high tariff bill was passed, and there were 10,673 failures, followed by 12,394 in 1891. The tariff was raised to nearly 50 per cent, but wages stood still or declined while the cost of necessities advanced.

The most serious labor troubles in the history of the United States have occurred under Republican high tariffs.

Some Lessons From 1907.
The Republican panic of 1907 furnished another forceful refutation of the Republican claim that Democratic administration and hard times, lower tariffs and panics have been co-existing.

In 1907, in the midst of prosperity, thousands of leading banks, with hundreds of millions on deposit, suspended cash payments. The trouble began as a result of a struggle between great New York financial institutions for business.

The New York Post in October, 1907, said:
Condemn Themselves.
"The certain and significant thing is that it will be known as a Republican and high tariff panic. Protest as Republicans may, they will be held responsible. Out of their own mouths the Republican party and the Dingleyites will stand condemned. They fixed in 1896 the standard by which they cannot escape being judged. In the party platform of that year they referred to the panic of 1893, and the hard times following, squarely to charge up the entire accountability to the party in control of the national government, and the political inference was stated with merciless logic:

"Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the government be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable of conducting it."

"Now, what are the Republicans going to do when the Democrats hand them back their poisoned chalice? . . . A great emergency has come and the high tariff is seen to be of no avail whatever. It was to keep us all rich and prosperous."

"Because the country has just got over the results of a Republican panic the president and his friends are urging us to perpetuate the Republican administration," says the Philadelphia Record.

Business Depression.
"As soon as business was checked five years ago the steel corporation, which was encouraged by Mr. Roosevelt to swallow the Tennessee concern, then its most formidable potential competitor, drew its fires and threw about half its workmen out of employment. Other industries did much the same thing. . . . There was an extensive stoppage of mills in Philadelphia.

"The Republican candidate for congress in the Kensington-Richmond district is using the 'soup houses of 1893' as a means of scaring the wage earners from voting the Democratic ticket. Those soup houses existed under the McKinley tariff. But there have been more recent ones. After 1907 there were soup houses in the Kensington-Richmond district, and everybody who was charitably disposed was begged for contributions to feed the people who were out of employment."

UNMASKING THE TARIFF DELUSION

Franklin Pierce Shows That Labor Is Not Benefited by Unjust Tax.

MANUFACTURER KEEPS PROFIT

Proof of Democratic Platform's Soundness Cited in Reports of Wage Investigations.

By FRANKLIN PIERCE.

For a hundred years of our history the manufacturers, believing that they received a benefit from the protective tariffs, have ingeniously devised plausible pretexts for imposing increased prices upon the necessities of life. At first they said that industry in our country was in its infancy and needed protection. When those industries had become strong and needed no aid the manufacturers invented the theory that the foreigner paid the duty. This theory was exploded, and they declared that cheap clothing meant cheap men and was not a blessing.

Driven from every one of these indefensible positions, their final and only argument left today is that the tariff is imposed upon foreign imports to enable the manufacturer to increase his profits and pay higher wages.

The Democratic platform declares that:

"In the most highly protected industries, such as cotton and wool, steel and iron, the wages of the laborers are the lowest paid in any of our industries."

Wages in Cotton Industry.

Under the existing Payne-Aldrich tariff law actual imports of cotton cloth paid in 1910 average duties of 56.4 per cent.

In 1905, when work and wage conditions in the cotton industry were exceptionally good, the wages of 202,211 cotton mill operatives in the United States—men, women and children—averaged only \$6.47 a week. The average wage for men was but \$7.71 a week, for women \$6.30 and for children, \$3.21.

As to the profits, seventeen leading cotton mills, with total capitalization of \$25,110,000 and total surplus of \$21,363,501, paid in nine years dividends averaging 22 per cent.

The cotton manufacturers turned out in 1905 \$442,451,218 worth of goods and paid in wages therefor \$94,337,695, or 21 per cent of the value of the finished product.

Extortion of Wool Tariff.

Outside of the duties on two or three commodities of comparatively little importance, the duties on woolen cloth are the highest of any in the tariff schedules. According to Senator Reed Smoot, owner of a woolen mill at Provo, Utah, and chairman of the finance committee in charge of tariff legislation in the senate, wearing apparel valued at 30 cents a pound now pays 290-2-3 per cent duty.

This and other correspondingly high duties on the manufactures of wool are made to enable the manufacturer to pay his labor an increased wage over those of foreign countries. But the duty on woolen goods is nearly five times the entire labor cost, while the American manufacturers in 1905 paid in wages only 18 per cent of the total value of their production.

At Lawrence in this most highly protected industry the laborers were obliged to strike even for a living wage. Thousands of adult males were receiving only from \$6 to \$9 a week and many only \$5 to \$6 a week. As a result of the strike the American Woolen company gave its employees slight increases in wages.

The wool tariff bill vetoed by President Taft reduced the duties on raw wool from 42.29 to 29 per cent and on manufactures of wool from 87.05 to 48.36 per cent. Mr. Taft said he vetoed it because the proposed rates did not comply with the findings of the tariff board. Senator La Follette contradicted the president, saying that the proposed rates varied from 1 per cent lower to 11.6 higher than the tariff board's findings justified.

Low Wages in Steel.

Manufacturers of iron and steel in 1905 paid in wages only 15 per cent of the total value of their production, while the duty then would average about 45 to 47 per cent, and on all metals it now averages 34.51 per cent.

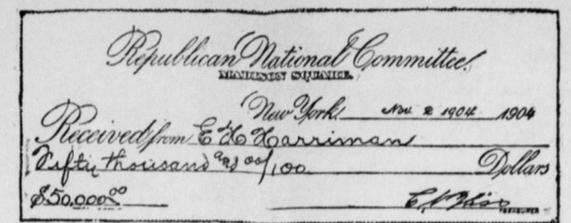
American wages are really the cheapest wages in the world when you take into account the amount of production per man.

An illustration of this appears in the Stanley report, investigating the steel trust, as follows:
"The labor cost of producing pig iron in Pennsylvania fell from \$1.25 a ton in 1902 to 82 cents a ton in 1900, yet the realized value of the pig iron output was \$15.64 in 1902, whereas it was \$17.44 in 1900. In other words, wage-workers in 1902 got \$1.25 for producing only \$15.64 worth of pig iron and in 1900 only 82 cents for producing \$17.44 worth."

While thus treating labor the industrial combinations that have grown up under the protection of the tariff have fixed the prices of commodities at the highest point the home market would stand.

When will the laboring men of the country cast off this delusion that the tariff is for their benefit and with their votes strike down this monstrous injustice?

Harriman's \$50,000 For T. R.'s Fund



Time and again Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the third term party's candidate for president of the United States, has stated that the famous \$240,000 raised by the late E. H. Harriman in the fall of 1904 was for use in the New York state campaign. He also declared most positively a few weeks ago that he had ordered Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican national committee, not to accept any money from the Standard Oil company in that campaign and to return it if any had been accepted.

On Monday, Sept. 30, C. C. Tegethoff, secretary to the late E. H. Harriman, produced the above receipt of the Republican national committee, signed by Treasurer Cornelius N. Bliss, for Mr. Harriman's individual contribution of \$50,000 to this fund, proving conclusively that it was used in behalf of Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy. The day following John D. Archbold, president of the Standard Oil company, produced the documentary proof that his company did give \$100,000 to Roosevelt's campaign fund and that it never was returned.

STEEL TRUST BACK OF T. R. TRUST PLAN

Charge Challenged, Gov. Wilson Returns With Prompt and Convincing Answer.

COUNTRY WAITED FOR CLASH.

Wondered if It Was to Produce a Parallel of Parker Episode—More Proof if It Is Wanted.

When the country read on the morning of Oct. 8 the charge of Woodrow Wilson before his audiences in Colorado that the steel trust is back of the Roosevelt program of trust regulation and in the same papers Colonel Roosevelt's demand for proof of the assertion it sat up and took notice. Would this produce a parallel of the famous episode of the 1904 campaign, when the colonel called Judge Parker a liar for asserting (what has been so recently proved) that the corporations were contributing to the Roosevelt campaign?

There was eager waiting for Governor Wilson's answer. It came promptly the next day in his speech at Kansas City. Concisely, convincingly and dispassionately Governor Wilson met the Roosevelt challenge, and should the controversy be pressed further the Democratic candidate will give the bull moose all he wants, for the corroboration whereof he spoke is abundant.

Wilson's Charge.

At Pueblo, the center of the western steel industry, Governor Wilson said: "Evidence of what I am about to say comes to me by way of corroboration every day in forms that I cannot question. It is a very interesting circumstance that the United States Steel corporation is behind the third party program with regard to the regulation of the trusts."

"Now, I do not say that to prejudice you. I am perfectly ready to admit that the officers of that corporation may think that the third party is the best thing for the United States. That is not my point. My point is that these gentlemen have grown up in the atmosphere of the things they themselves have created and that the laws of the United States so far have attempted to destroy the things that they have created and that they now want a government which will perpetuate the things they have created."

"You therefore have to choose now a government such as the United States Steel corporation thinks the United States ought to have or a government such as we used to have before these gentlemen succeeded in setting up private monopoly."

Roosevelt's Challenge.

The same night at Albany, N. Y., Colonel Roosevelt upon reading reports of Governor Wilson's speech said:

"As far as I know the statement has not the slightest foundation in fact. Mr. Wilson has no business to make such a statement unless he has the proof, and if he has any proof I demand that he make it public immediately. If he has not let him retract his statement as the only manly and honorable thing to do."

Wilson's "Retort Courteous."

The next night Governor Wilson made this reply before the great audience that greeted him in Kansas City:

"I understand from the newspaper reports that Mr. Roosevelt was distressed by my suggestion the other day that the United States Steel corporation was back of his plan for controlling the trusts. He interpreted my remark to mean that they were supporting him with their money. I was not thinking about money."

"I do not know whether they are supporting him with their money or not. It does not make any difference. What I meant was that they are supporting him with their thought, and their thought is not our thought. I meant, and I say again, that the kind of control which he proposes is the kind of control that the United States Steel corporation wants."

"I am perfectly willing to admit that

they think it is the best for the country. My point is that this is a method conceived from the point of view of the very men who are to be controlled and that that is just the wrong point of view from which to conceive it.

"If Mr. Roosevelt is willing to have Mr. Perkins suggest how the corporations ought to be regulated why will he not be willing to take suggestions from the same quarters as to the details of the regulation? Mark you, ladies and gentlemen, I am not discussing individuals. I know Mr. George Perkins. I have no quarrel with anything except his judgment. He does not look at these things in the way men who do not wish to accustom their minds to monopoly look at them."

There should be an immediate revision of the tariff downward. It should begin with the schedules most obviously used to kill competition and raise prices in the United States, and should be extended to every item which affords opportunity for monopoly and special advantage until special favors shall have been absolutely withdrawn and our laws of taxation transformed from a system of governmental patronage into a system of just and reasonable charges which shall fall where they will create the least burden.

Women as Inventors.

The Scientific American proves that most of the articles invented by women have to do with farming and farming apparatus.

The first patent granted to a woman was for a process of straw and silk weaving, invented by Mary Kies.

The second was to Mary Brush for a corset and the third to Sophie Usher for a toilet-cream made of cream of tartar and violet water.

Then came Phoebe Collier with an invention for sawing wheel felloes, and Miss Buckley invented a new way to make a sheet iron shovel.

Recently a combined toaster and warming pan was invented by Agnes Phelps of Chicago, with Florence King as her attorney and two women witnesses.

Altogether only a little more than 8,000 patents have been granted to women, while men have nearly 1,000,000 to their credit.

The Coughs of Children

They may not cough today, but what about tomorrow? Better be prepared for it when it comes. Ask your doctor about keeping Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house. Then when the hard cold or cough first appears you have a doctor's medicine at hand. This cough medicine is especially good for children. No anodynes. No alcohol.

Many a child is called dull and stupid when the whole trouble is due to a lazy liver. We firmly believe your own doctor will tell you that an occasional dose of Ayer's Pills, sugar-coated, will do such children a great deal of good. Ask him. Made by the J. C. AYER CO. Lowell, Mass.

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The preparation mentioned by the Rev. Chas. Sager has been for over sixty years of irrefragable worth to sufferers from consumption, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, grippe, coughs, colds and all lung and throat diseases, and is a household remedy in many, many homes to which it has brought health and happiness.

Ms. C. A. ABBOTT, August 17, 1905.

60 Ann St., New York City.
Dear Sir: I have known for over 40 years of the effects of Wilson's Remedy (Wilson's Preparation of Hypophosphites and Biotin) in cases of pulmonary troubles. At this point I will say to you what you have not before known of, that 45 years since, while I was a resident of N. Y. City, I was severely ill with lung trouble. Physicians said I was consumptive and my family physician told me that he thought I could not recover. My attention was directed to the Wilson Remedy, which I used with splendid effect. I have been on my feet and at work ever since my cure. Yours truly,
REV. CHAS. SAGER,
Pastor M. E. Church, Hunter, (Greene Co.) N. Y.

The above letter shows what a great boon the Wilson Remedy was to Mr. Sager, but it is but one of thousands received testifying to the curative powers of this wonderful remedy. Write at once to Mr. Abbott at the above address and he will furnish you convincing proof of the great worth to humanity of this preparation.

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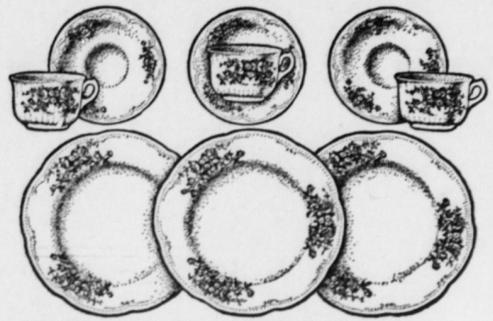
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Agent for Centre County.
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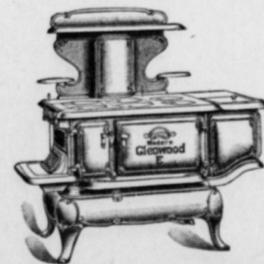
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