

## MOST VALUABLE ASSET OF NATION

### DUTY OF LAWMAKERS PLAIN

Should Strive to Shelter Industry From Destructive Competition From Foreigners and Encourage Uplifting of New Industries.

The most imperative obligation upon any nation is to find for its people employment at productive industry. The fact that two-thirds of the land in Ireland lies fallow, that one man in thirty in the British Islands is a pauper, that millions of people have fled from those shores, and that England can produce but three months' supply of food for a population that ought to be able to feed itself, is the incontrovertible proof that her economic system is wrong.

Man at work is the most valuable asset of a nation. An idle man, consuming without producing, burns the candle at both ends, and is worse than worthless.

Individuals cannot provide conditions under which productive industry may be successfully conducted. The law-maker must create the conditions. The development and maintenance of industry being vital, the duty of the law-maker is to shelter industry from destructive competition from foreigners and to encourage and stimulate the upbuilding of new industries.

To permit hostile fleets to batter down our cities would be less foolhardy than to suffer Europeans to destroy the processes by which our people earn their bread and enrich the nation, while they urge it toward independence.

#### A Fence Around the Garden.

The protective tariff is in the nature of a fence around the garden, to protect the worker and his product from marauders.

As the population expands and old industries grow fast, new industries must be encouraged so as to draw off redundant labor into fresh channels. Thus in 1890 we imported all the tin plate, of which we are the largest users in the world. Twice Great Britain throttled unprotected American ventures in tin plate manufacture. In the McKinley tariff we put a protective duty on tin plate. In 1891 we made at home 2,000,000 pounds. In 1905 we made 1,000,000,000 pounds. In 1891 the British maker, having a monopoly, charged Americans \$5.34 for a 108-pound box of coke Bessemer tin plate. In September, 1904, the American mills sold the same article for \$3.30 a box.

#### Who Pays the Duty?

What has that duty cost the American consumer? Nothing! He has saved millions of dollars under the protective duty, made employment for 40,000 American workmen, and a home market has been provided for large quantities of American material. The history of the best sugar industry runs along the same lines; so does that of the pearl button business. For centuries worthless shellfish have grown and perished in the mud of the rivers of the Mississippi valley while we bought pearl buttons by hundreds of tons from Europe. We put a protective duty on pearl buttons, and lo! the valueless mussels in the slime became sources of wealth, and now we beat the world on buttons, employ large numbers of American folk in the manufacture and add to the nation's wealth.

A competent tariff means no willfully idle men. A tariff with cracks in it, a half-tariff, a tariff with no margin for fluctuating prices and changing conditions, must mean Americans out of work because Europeans do the work that should be done at home.

Fortunately the nation adheres to the right system.

CHARLES HEBER CLARK,  
In Saturday Evening Post.

#### Opposed to Protection.

Mr. Wilson has proudly boasted that he is a Democrat, both by inheritance and conviction. That means that he is unalterably opposed to the system of protection to American industries as devised and maintained by the Republican party.

Professor Wilson taught the theory of free trade to his classes in political economy at Princeton university; he has embodied his views in print and has denounced protection from the lecture platform and the political stump.

Mr. Taft, on the other hand, has always been a consistent supporter of the principle of protection and the determined opponent of the doctrine of free trade. The issue between the two clearly joined.

The question is, Shall the American people, favored as they have been by protection, prosperous as they are by reason of the benefits of a protective tariff, abandon all these benefits and risk a return to the soup houses of the Cleveland administration, by supporting a candidate who, however he may shine as a pedagogue and an executive, is pledged to war against the protective policy, to the injury of the manufacturing interests of this state. That is the issue on which the battle must be fought in this nation: the issue on which by an appeal to the intelligent voters of this nation.

The Wilson Fall Frost.  
The free trade Evening Post publishes a lot of figures to show what would happen if all the states voted the same as Vermont in November.

A two-and-three-makes-five school-boy could tell the free trade Evening Post that if all the states should vote in November the same way Vermont has voted Taft would have the whole electoral college.

## BEST PAID LABOR OF THE WORLD

The American Worker Enjoys an Enormous Advantage Over His Fellow in Free Trade England.

That labor in America is better off than in any other part of the world admits of no question. The London Times last year discussed the matter editorially on the basis of figures collected by the British Board of Trade:

"The workman in America enjoys an enormous advantage over his fellow in England—an advantage far greater than the latter enjoys over the German or Frenchman. He earns more than two and a quarter times as much money, and works shorter hours for it, so that his hourly rate of earnings is as 240 to 100, or pretty nearly twice and a half as much. Against that enormous difference in wages there is something to be set in the way of expenditures. Rent is twice as high and food is about one-third higher than in England, but the cost of living altogether is only as 152 to 100, or about half as much again. The margin is clearly large, making possible a command of the necessities and conveniences and minor luxuries of life that is both nominally and really greater than that enjoyed by the corresponding class in this country."

The Times adds that "the advantage enjoyed by this country in regard to the cost of food is even less than it looks. A workman living on the American scale pays only 25 per cent more for his food in the United States than he would in England. . . . It is clear that prices have not risen so much in recent years in the United States as we have been led to suppose, and that wages have risen much more rapidly."

It may be objected that the Times is now fighting for a return to protection in England, and gets comfort out of the figures for that reason. Yes, but the figures were collected and furnished it by the free traders. The British Board of Trade is a branch of the government, originally created in the reign of William and Mary to watch the American colonies, and to keep them from manufacturing any thing England wanted to sell them. The president of the board is a member of the cabinet, and of course at present both a Liberal and a free trader.

The Times goes on to refute the free trade assumption that our workmen are prosperous not because of protection, but "in spite of it." It says that "if good results regularly follow that system, it does not much matter whether the connection is called 'in spite of' or not."

Good results for labor have invariably followed the protective policy in America. A Pennsylvania workman, whose recollections go back to President Polk's time tells of the days which followed the repeal of the protective tariff of 1842, in a letter to the Philadelphia Press:

"Work was hard to get. Laboring men received 50 cents a day for twelve hours' work. My father was a stone-mason. He got 62 cents. I was eleven years old. I worked in the cotton factory thirteen hours a day, and received \$3 a month. I remember well how economically we had to live. I got one pair of shoes a year. During the summer season I had to go barefooted until frost came. This was the general condition of the workman."

"When the Whig party elected Harrison in 1840, and a tariff law was passed, a number of iron furnaces were built. I remember one near our city (Easton), which had fairly started when the Democrats elected James K. Polk (in 1844). They cut down the tariff. The furnace was shut down. . . . When James Buchanan was elected, we had (in 1857) the worst panic I ever witnessed. The best mechanics were out of work, and had to go to the soup house. Later on, when Mr. Cleveland was elected the second time (in 1892), we got another dose of free trade. That, many of your readers remember. A friend of mine said to me: 'How is it that this is the first time in twenty years that I was out of work?' I told him he voted for it, and had to take his medicine."

Every workman who helps this year to elect Governor Wilson to the presidency, and to give his party control of congress, will have "to take his medicine." The Democratic candidate hates protection with a perfect hatred. He cannot refer to it in his speeches without losing his self-control. And his record in Trenton shows him ready to use his executive position to control legislation. Forewarned is, or should be, forearmed.

ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON,  
In Irish World.

#### What the Workingman Gets.

The deposits in the savings banks represent a part, and only a part, of the surplus, over and above the living expenses of the earnings of the man who works for wages.

Under the much maligned and much misrepresented protective tariff system we have procured in forty years from 1850 to 1900, the following results for the American workingman:

In that time the number of wage earners in American mills increased four times;

The wages paid in American mills increased seven times;

The number of deposits in savings banks increased ten times;

The amount of deposits in savings banks increased sixteen times.

These remarkable facts conclusively prove that wages are increasing and the workingman's surplus is steadily enlarging.

There is further and very remarkable proof of this statement:

From 1850 to 1907 the population of the United States increased from thirty-one million to eighty-six millions or two and three-fourths times.

From 1850 to 1907 the savings banks deposits increased from \$150,000,000 to \$3,500,000,000 or twenty-four times.

In the presence of these notable positively accurate figures, what becomes of the contention that "the rich are growing richer while the poor are growing poorer?"

CHARLES HEBER CLARK,  
In Saturday Evening Post.

## FOOLING WITH PROSPERITY

### RAILROADS TELL THE STORY

Undermining of the Tariff Will Produce Untold Stagnation of Business and Cause Disaster to the Workingman of the Country.

All through this year mills in this country in nearly if not quite every line of manufacture have been so gorged with business that they have been much behind with their orders.

Of what use to worry about foreign trade when you cannot make all the goods that are wanted at home? No sane man regards with indifference export business for the country at large; but if a Massachusetts man can sell in New York more fabrics than he can make what impulse can he have to seek for customers in London or Paris or Calcutta?

And why should he be expected to make sacrifices to get that trade? How can you expect him to agree that the tariff behind which he finds an insurmountable barrier for goods, a market having actually riotous prosperity shall be cut and amended and patched and cobbled so that there shall be a better chance to push American goods across the seas?

The condition of the railroads tells the story of our overhanging prosperity. The nation's business has about outgrown the capacity of the railroads of the country which has half the railroad mileage of the world.

The time is near at hand when, in some parts of the country, to double the railroad trackage will be still not a sufficient effort to meet the requirements of a swift expanding commerce.

And if some one shall say that this stupendous prosperity produced under the shelter of the tariff is by no means the result of the operation of the tariff, we may well ask, How can you prove that proposition? To prove it is of course quite impossible. But we may declare, with no peril of contradiction, first, that a high tariff has at least not operated as an obstruction or a check upon prosperity, and second, that no nation under heaven ever succeeded in building up manufacturing industries without help from tariff protection.

There is not a single example in history; actually not one. Is it prudent to try experiments with this amazing prosperity? And, particularly, may I ask of the out-and-out free trader, What reason have you for presuming that a higher measure of prosperity may be procured by the adoption of methods directly opposed to those under which we have attained to the very highest prosperity ever achieved by human effort?

It is a fair reasonable supposition that, if we simply let conditions alone they will work towards, or at least, they will not obstruct, the continuous movement towards better and better things for the nation.

The assertion may be made with confidence, an assertion which has for its warrant such mournful experience in the past, that a decided change in the protective system, or even strong menace of such a change, will have the effect to check the development of business rather than to promote it.

#### How to Check Prosperity.

Do you wish to know how to put an end to the embarrassments now experienced by mill owners who are behind with their orders, by employers who find the supply of laborers short, by railroads which cannot obtain cars enough with which to move the freight offered them?

I can suggest an immediate and effective remedy for all such troubles.

Let the word go out from an authoritative source that Congress intends to make important changes in the tariff. And, particularly, let it be made known that there is to be revision of important duties downward, and all the difficulties from which manufacturers and common carriers are now suffering will promptly disappear.

Send the tidings over the land to a startled and indignant people that the tariff barrier behind which they conduct their peaceful pursuits is to be undermined, and instead of the mills being unable to meet their orders, the goods will be stacked in the store rooms and the wheels will be idle. Instead of the railroads finding cars scarce the sidings will be filled with empty cars. Instead of the working people being eagerly bid for by the manufacturers, and wages swiftly rising, there will be multitudes of idle men in the streets and in the soup houses, and there will be suffering and distress where now there is comfort and abundance.

It will be strange if this nation, within a few years of the Cleveland hard time, produced by a foolhardy attempt to recast the tariff in the interests of foreigners, should be willing to make again a venture so ruinous and dreadful.

The protective system absolutely justifies itself by the conditions now existing in the United States in every department of business. Let me put the fact more strongly. We have here, under that system, the one magnificent economic success thus far achieved by the human race.

We shall manifest wisdom if our unremitting purpose shall be to hold fast to the policy under which things so mighty have been done.

CHARLES HEBER CLARK

#### Reward of Merit.

"I see one of our big corporations is going to do something for its old clerks." "Good enough! What form will it take?" "Well, after a man has been with them 25 years, they're going to give him a gold stripe on his sleeve."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

#### Be Warned.

It isn't safe to put much trust in a man who is good merely because he expects his goodness to be no tired.

## 4% AND NO WORRY 4%

This strong bank, with assets of more than Seventeen Million Dollars, managed by successful and conscientious business men, assumes all the care of your savings and the risks of investment. It pays you 4% interest, and guarantees the safety of your principal.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET F. L.

## PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS

4th Ave. and Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

### TRIAL LIST.

List of causes set down for trial in the Court of Common Pleas of Forest County, Pennsylvania, commencing on the Third Monday of November, 1912:

1. J. C. Dunn, J. J. Landers and J. F. Proper, doing business as Dunn, Landers & Company, to use of J. F. Proper, vs. Keystone Handle Company, of Corydon, a corporation of the State of Pennsylvania, No. 9, September term, 1912. Summons in assumpsit.

2. Union Machinery & Supply Co., a corporation of the State of Washington, vs. W. J. Campbell and D. J. Cropp, doing business under the firm name of Cropp & Campbell, co-partners, No. 15, September term, 1912. Summons in assumpsit.

Attest, S. R. MAXWELL, Prothonotary, Tionesta, Pa., October 21, 1912.

## Free Values B & B Free Values

### misses' new suits

Several stylish plain tailored models—coat slightly cutaway with self or velvet collar—lined thruout with satin—panel back skirt, deep lap on side effect front gore. Plain Cheviots, Wide Wale Diagonals, Two-toned Diagonals, Novelty Blue Mixtures, Brown Suiting Materials—exceptionally well tailored Suits, \$22.50. Other Suits, \$16.50 to \$75.00.

### heavier clothes for the boy

Boys' Blue, dark Grey and light Grey Chinchilla Overcoats—button to neck style—Black Velvet Collar—Russian model—sleeves 2 1/2 to 10 years, \$5.00. Boys' Finer Overcoats of Chinchilla—Russian, belted-all-around model—convertible collar—plaid lining—very dressy coats for boys 6 to 12 years, \$8.50. Boys' Overcoats, \$5.00 to \$18.50. Boys' heavy School and Dress Suits—Russian and Norfolk styles—Knickerbocker Trousers, \$3.50 to \$15.00. Boys' New Fall Wash Suits, \$1.50 to \$7.50.

BOGGS & BUKL  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Prescription lens grinders for the eyes, plus Collegiate trained and internationally endorsed

Optometrist

Behind the Guns.

NO DROPS. RESULTS DEFINITE. Artificial Eyes in Stock.

Both 'Phones.

Fred. Grettenberger

GENERAL BLACKSMITH & MACHINIST.

All work pertaining to Machinery, Engines, Oil Well Tools, Gas or Water Pumps and General Blacksmithing promptly done at Low Rates. Repairing Mill Machinery given special attention, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop in rear of and just west of the Shaw House, Tidoute, Pa.

Your patronage solicited.

FRED. GRETTEBERGER

J. L. Hepler

LIVERY Stable.

Fine carriages for all occasions, with first class equipment. We can fit you out at any time for either a pleasure or business trip, and always at reasonable rates. Prompt service and courteous treatment.

Com's and see us.

Rear of Hotel Weaver

TIONESTA, PA.

Telephone No. 20.

PATENTS

Freely obtained, or FREE RETURNED. 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. OUR CHARGES ARE THE LOWEST. Send model, photo or sketch for expert search and free report on patentability. INFRINGEMENT suits continued before all courts. Patents obtained through us. ADVERTISED AND SOLD, free. TRADE-MARKS, PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS quickly obtained.

Opposite U. S. Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C.

D. S. WATSON & CO.

## PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section four of article nine, which reads as follows:

"Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars. Provided, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.

ROBERT MCAFEE,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to permit special legislation regulating labor.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof. Amendment to Article Three, Section Seven.

Section 2. Amend section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens:

"Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts:

"Changing the names of persons or places:

"Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:

"Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State:

"Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:

"Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State:

"Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children:

"Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines:

"Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters:

"For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting:

"Granting divorces:

"Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts:

"Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election of school districts:

"Changing the law of descent or succession:

"Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or of any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate:

"Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:

"Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes:

"Fixing the rate of interest:

"Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment:

"Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury:

"Exempting property from taxation:

"Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing:

"Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof:

"Granting to any corporation, asso-

ciation or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track.

"Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law, but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:

"Nor shall any law be passed granting powers and privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for,"—so as to read as follows:—

Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens:

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts:

Changing the names of persons or places:

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and other States:

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State:

Authorizing the adoption, or legitimation of children:

Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines:

Incorporating cities, towns or villages, by changing their charters:

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting:

Granting divorces:

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts:

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts:

Changing the law of descent or succession:

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or of any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate:

Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes:

Fixing the rate of interest:

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment:

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury:

Exempting property from taxation:

Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing; but the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the State, or by any county, city, borough, village, or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or services for the State, or for any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village or other civil division thereof:

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof:

Granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down a railroad track:

Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a special law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:

Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.

ROBERT MCAFEE,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section three, article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (if the Senate concur), That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof. Amendment to Article Eight, Section Three.

"All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers for