

by the recent Congress providing a pension for every soldier of the Civil War. There is one point, however, which has been called to my attention by an exciting case in my neighborhood.

Where an old soldier who had reached the age of 65 or 70 years and has a wife still living and is by force of circumstances dependent entirely upon his pension, there ought to be a special law passed granting to such persons twice the amount as the soldier who has no wife or family dependent upon him. A pension of \$12.00 per month is insufficient to support a man and wife. Considering the small number of soldiers of the Civil War who attain this age and considering the rapidity with which they are dropping off every day and the great wealth of our country it would seem to me to conserve the principles of true patriotism better to make ample provision for these aged men than to spend money for needless war ships to rot idly in our harbors.

I also believe that the pensions of all soldiers ought to be paid every month instead of quarterly and if elected I promise the soldiers of this district to bring the change about. Corporations of this state are compelled by law to pay their employees twice a month and it is most inconsistent upon the part of the government to insist upon the enforcement of that law by the corporations and at the same time evade the enforcement of that law by the corporations and evade it and by so doing become the direct cause of inconvenience and in many cases of actual suffering and want upon the part of the pension recipient.

Protection For All.

The time is here when the interest of the common people must be safeguarded. When we consider the vast possibilities which lie behind the consolidated forces of the financial interest of this country, there is no denying the fact that these forces wrongfully used may sometimes become an absolute menace to the business credit and consequent prosperity of our people. The total amount of actual currency of the United States is in round figures 2 1/2 billion dollars. We have one single corporation in this country whose assets show as listed on the market twice this amount in value and no country such as ours can afford to take the chances of having its entire financial fabric rest upon the whims of a few men as it does now. A free government will not fail to safeguard the interest of the common people who make up and constitute it any and law which stands for the protection not only of the savings of our people but for the integrity and maintenance of our business interests is a good law and ought to be established.

In conclusion, I have been persuaded to accept the nomination for Congress not from the standpoint of a politician but with all the earnestness of American patriotism. It is plain to me as a student of political economy and free government that our ship of both state and nation is drifting irrevocably upon the rocks of plutocracy that has crumbled into dust republics older than ours. In accepting this position with the possibility of election I feel the sacredness of the trust and its responsibilities. If elected I will go to Washington as your representative with a determination to become a part, a constructive part in the administration of this national government. My mission will be to not only stand by Roosevelt in his great measures for reform but to contribute toward the thought and earnest work in the business operations of this Government as was intended in the original formation of this Government. In other words it is neither fair or right nor wise for the management of this Government to be imposed entirely in one man or in one brain. You are paying salary for individual services and you have a right to expect it and it becomes the duty of your representative to set aside his business affairs which I propose to do and devote his full time and energy to advocating those measures of national importance which have in view the furthering of the business interests of my district regardless of party.

Not a Politician, but a Worker.

I am not a politician nor am I hungry for office and I realize to the fullest extent the personal sacrifice which it means in many ways for a man to devote his talent and his energy to public service. So cordially have I been received in all parts of the district by all classes of men of all parties that there has been created and strengthened within my breast that bond of human sympathy which has always existed for the common people. I value the personal friendship, the good will and esteem of my neighbors and friends more than money or political office and I want to say to you tonight with all the earnestness I possess that if elected there

is no railroad or corporate interest in this country will have money enough to buy my vote or influence as your representative against your interests. I fully realize the power of political patronage which is being used against me and the corporate money which I have reason to believe is about to be dumped in to the district for my defeat and I want to say to you with all candor that my personal interests in the outcome of this election is one of secondary importance.

Offers His Best Services.

I am fighting for the people and I believe we are going to win. I offer for your acceptance the best services and ability which I can give and if elected I want every man, woman and child in this district without regard to occupation, station, calling or politics to consider me as representative. I want you all to feel that you know me and that you don't have to go either to Philadelphia or Pittsburgh to see a political boss in order that your petition, whatever they may be, may reach my ear. If elected I want your earnest help and support! I want your best thought because as I stated clearly in my letter of acceptance that I shall look to a higher power than the party boss and to your good help for guidance and direction to see and do the right as an honest representative.

PEOPLE'S RULE LEAGUE FOR JOHN G. McHENRY

Organized in the Interest of Honest Government De- clares He Ought to be Elected.

The National Federation for People's Rule is a non-partisan organization which stands for civic virtue, in the proportion that the people exercise control in the selection of public officials and the conduct of public affairs vice or virtue predominates in the official life of a State. Machine rule means iniquity. Graft is essential to the maintenance of corrupt organizations for they are expensive and those who defray the cost reimburse themselves in whatever manner they may.

The National Federation for People's Rule is directing its energies to the work of taking the power from the machines and restoring it to the people. Composed of men of ability and character it has thought out the best remedies for existing evils and is striving to apply them. One of the methods it has adopted is caucusing candidates. Among others, debates for Congress in this district with the result is expressed in the report which follows:

Report of the Federation.

To the Voters in the 16th Pennsylvania Congressional District:

Amid the multiplicity of issues there is one so broad and clear that the attitude of Congressional candidates upon this question shows whether they are really with the People or with the Trusts. That question is: Shall a system be re-established whereby the people may vote direct on national issues?

All the congressional candidates throughout the country have been asked the question by the undersigned, the National Federation for People's Rule, a non-partisan organization representing organized farmers, wage-earners and other classes, except the monopolists. The first Vice-president is the Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange.

The attitude of congressional candidates in your district is as follows:
Hon. John G. McHenry, YES.
Hon. E. W. Samuel, NO.

The exact wording of the questions to congressional candidates is as follows:

Questions to Candidates.

"If the electors will select you to represent them will you faithfully work and vote for the immediate enactment of a statute to establish a system of direct voting on public questions through

(1) The Advisory Initiative, to apply to questions of inter-state commerce, civil service, immigration, trial by jury or any modification of the law of injunction, eight-hour day in government contract work, and the submission of constitutional amendments for the initiative and referendum, election of United States Senators by the people, and election of fourth-class postmasters by the patrons of each office; and

(2) The Advisory Referendum, to apply to laws of Congress and measures passed by either House?

"Will you obey instructions from your constituents when given by referendum vote?"

A. F. of L. Endorsement.

"This is to certify that the foregoing questions have been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor and approved by the undersigned. The A. C. & F. campaign has for its purpose immediate relief from wrong and injustice, and the establishment of initiative and referendum principle (the rule of the majority) in the political affairs of our country.

SAMUEL GONPERS,
JAMES O'CONNELL,
FRANK MORRISON.

Labor Representation Committee, A. F. of L."

Organized farmers are likewise working for the restoration of majority rule. For four years the Pennsylvania Granges have been demanding the Initiative and Referendum.

In the letter to candidates it was said: "A refusal to reply within ten days from the receipt of this letter will be a negative to our questions and will be so considered in our report to the newspapers and non-partisan organizations."

The demand for a direct-vote system is merely a demand for the restoration of a system that existed previous to the convention system, some seventy-five years ago. At that time the people instructed at will by direct vote at town meetings in rural New England and elsewhere at mass meetings, while members of Congress and of the Legislatures were pledged by election districts instead of by machine-rule state and national conventions, as is now the case. The people ruled.

The first state convention was in Pennsylvania in 1821, and the system soon spread to the other close states. The first national convention was in 1830.

The state convention took the place of the legislative caucus for the nomination of state candidates, and the national convention took the place of the congressional caucus for the nomination of President and Vice President. Both of these convention systems were a vast improvement until they were debased to machine rule. Machine rule—the rule of the few through the convention system, has resulted in private monopoly and on every hand the Trusts are in power.

The restoration of a direct-vote system, in the improved form known as the initiative referendum and the advisory initiative and advisory referendum, will re-establish the people's rule and the people will quickly curb the giant Trusts. No one can successfully dispute this.

It follows that the Congressional candidate who is against the restoration of the direct-vote system is against the People. He has labeled himself a tool of the Trusts. The People, however, having learned the truth can protect themselves, for on election day they can vote for those who have pledged to work and vote for the immediate restoration of a direct-vote system for national issues.

Voters of Pennsylvania, insist on a discussion of these issues. The candidates who are against you will try to evade the issue but you can question them. At every meeting you can insist that the direct-vote system shall receive consideration.

Candidates cannot justify their refusal to stand for the People's Rule. It is not anti-Republican or anti-Democratic. No convention in this country has declared against the initiative and referendum (majority rule). To do so would kill the party. The Republican party in Maine, Montana, South Dakota and Oregon has affirmatively declared for the restoration of majority rule. The Oregon Republicans pride themselves on having re-established the system. President Roosevelt, Senator LaFollette and various other Republican Senators and Congressmen are ably championing a restoration of the People's Rule. Voters in the 16th District should stand with them. Vote against Machine Rule. Vote for the re-establishment of Self-Government.

Why should Mr. Samuel refuse? Manifestly he is obligated to the Trusts.

You see it is not a question of Republicanism, but whether the Trusts or the People are to be represented. Which candidate in your district is receiving the Trusts' support. Which will receive your support?

For the first time since the war of the Revolution the paramount issue is the people's right to self-government, and the issue is clearly drawn.

For whom will you vote? Lincoln and Roosevelt Republicans will not hesitate.

Yours for the termination of Machine Rule.

NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR PEOPLE'S RULE.

George H. Shibley,
President.

Washington, D. C.,
Oct. 15, 1906.

Letter Accompanying Report.

National Federation for People's Rule
Bliss Bldg., Washington, D. C.
October 15, 1906.

Hon. John G. McHenry,
Dear Sir and Brother:

We thank you for your favorable reply to our questions, and enclose two copies of our Report. Your splendid attitude and the autocratic position taken by your opponent ought to elect you.

GEORGE H. SHIBLEY, President.

OVERCHARGE TO AMERICANS

COMMERCIAL AGENT TELLS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST HOME PURCHASERS

American Products Are Sold Abroad Much Below Prices Charged to American Consumer.

Easily the greatest evil of the Republican fiscal policy is the discrimination against American manufacturers in the purchase of protected raw materials. It will be remembered that a few months ago the Panama canal commissioners asked for bids for two floating dry-docks for use in the construction of the canal. There was considerable competition in the bidding and among the competitors was a ship-building firm of Glasgow, Scotland. On opening the bids it was discovered that the foreign firm was something like \$360,000 below the lowest American bidder, while both bidders stipulated that the steel would be purchased from the same American manufacturer. Secretary of War Taft communicated the facts to Congress and inquiry developed the fact that the American bidder would be obliged to pay precisely the difference in the bid more for the steel than it could be purchased from the same American firm by the foreign bidder. Thereupon Congress, with the view, probably, of preserving the sacred tariff, directed the Commissioners to award the contract to the American bidder at the greater cost.

American manufacturers of machinery, cutlery and other high-class steel and iron products have been defeated in bids for foreign work repeatedly for the same reason. Their English, Scotch and German competitors being able to buy the steel needed for the work from American manufacturers at from \$10 to \$12 a ton less than it would be sold to an American competitor could underbid for the work and invariably get it with the result that American manufacturers have frequently failed of valuable contracts for the reason of the discrimination against them in the purchase of raw materials. The evil effects have not been felt to the full measure as yet for the reason that under the impulse of abundant crops domestic shops have found the home market ample for their capacity. But in the event of a crop failure or other incident which would impair the prosperity of the farmer, an industrial slump would be the inevitable result.

But the farmers have not escaped from the consequences of this discrimination. In their purchases they have been heavily taxed by this iniquitous policy as the correspondence in the State Department shows. For example American plows are sold in Canada at a vastly lower price than in this country and the same is true of mowers, binders, rakes and other implements. Even in sewing machines which have become a necessity in every agricultural household there is an enormous difference in favor of the foreign purchaser. In a recent discussion of the subject in Congress Representative Sayers said: Mr. Chairman:

In connection with the price of farming implements exported from the United States and sold in foreign countries, as compared with the price of the same implements as sold to the farmers in the United States, I desire to ask the clerk to read a letter from Mr. Washington, our commercial clerk in London, Canada, dated Sept. 1888. The clerk read as follows:

United States Consular Agency
London, Ontario, Sept. 15, 1888, (received September 18.)

In reply to the circular letter of the Department of State dated Sept. 4, 1888, requesting information as to the imports of agricultural machinery and tools from the United States into Canada, inquiry elicited the following facts: I find that plows of American manufacture are among the most prominent of the imports in this line. The Oliver chilled plow (made at South Bend, Ind., and the one I am told, that has the largest sale in the United States, The Syracuse plow and the South Bend plow

seem to be the most in demand, and have the largest sale. I have before me on my desk an offer from an Ontario dealer in Oliver plows to sell same in f. o. b. at this city in Canada for \$16.00 each in quantities. The retail price here is \$12.00, and numerous transactions take place at that figure. The same plow, I understand, are sold in quantities at the factory (not for export) at \$14.00 each, and cost the American farmer at retail \$16.00. The Syracuse plow retails at \$11.00 or \$12.00 here, and I am informed sells for from \$14.00 to \$16.00 in the United States at retail, and the South Bend at \$11.00 here and \$14.00 at home.

It is pleasing to observe how cheaply our manufacturers must be able to turn out these goods, from the fact that the Canadian duty on this class of goods is 35 per cent. ad valorem. Even admitting that the manufacturer makes no profit on the sales in Canada, these sales are of interest:

Price at which plow is sold in Canada	per. \$10 00
Duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem and freight	\$3 50
Profit to Canadian dealer, probably,	1 50 5 00

Leaving actual cost of manufacture	5 00
Retailed to American farmer at	16 00
Profit to manufacturer on all home sales	11 00

It would thus seem that the Canadian farmer has an advantage over his American neighbor in the purchase of necessary implements produced in his own country, and the latter before purchasing his plows might well figure as follows:

Price of plows at retail in United States	16 00
Price of same in Canada 12 00	
Freight to return same to the United States (duty is free on American goods returned)	1 00 13 00

Profit to American farmer for purchasing American made plow in Canada	3 00
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Plows with tempered steel mold-board and beams, which sell in the United States for \$17.00 and upwards, are manufactured in Canada (from Pittsburg steel) on which duty has to be paid, and the wages of the working men are substantially the same as in the United States), and are sold for \$14.00 retail; thus showing excess of profit made by American manufacturers over Canadian manufacturers, \$3.00 on each plow. When it is considered that the Canadian manufacturer has to pay a duty upon his material and freight upon same to Canada from Pittsburg, it would be readily seen at a glance that the excess of profit to the American over the Canadian manufacturer is much greater than the sum named, \$3.00.

I am creditably informed by a very prominent Canadian farmer that he has just bought an American self-binding reaper (Walter A. Woods') for \$110.00. Laid down in an American city near the line, the price of the same machine in some place to an American farmer would be from \$150 to \$170.00.

In addition to the larger implements mentioned, farmers' or agricultural hardware imported from the United States consists of light shelf goods, dry paints, whitewash, agricultural hand tools, (such as spades, shovels, forks, etc.), on which articles the duty varies from 35 per cent. to 70 per cent., although the printed tariff reads only from 30 to 35 per cent. This Government has, however, instructed its custom officers to advance prices on invoices in certain lines, which brings the duty up to a very high rate. Thus on scythes, for instance, by means of a specific ad valorem duty they have to pay from 60 to 70 per cent.

Notwithstanding these tremendous charges a careful comparison of the wholesale and retail prices of the above tools show that in all cases American goods can be bought in Canada as cheap, and in many cases cheaper, than in the United States.

It is conclusively proved by these facts that the American farmers are not receiving the full benefit of the low prices at which these goods can be produced in the United States. These benefits are apparently reserved for the Canadians and other foreigners, whose markets re-export goods; but existing conditions enable the American manufacturers to compel the purchase of his goods by the American farmer at exorbitant profits. So great has been this discrimination by American manufacturers in favor of foreign purchasers, that the Canadian custom authorities have come to regard with suspicion the prices on nearly all American invoices, as they cannot understand why these goods should be sold to Canadians at such great reduction from the price at which they are sold at home at the point of man-

ufacture.

As a consequence they have, during the past two years, largely adopted the plan of appraising these goods for duty at the home figure, in preference to the prices stated in the invoices. For instance an American manufacturer may be willing to sell a certain article for \$5.00 to the Canadian trade, the prices for the same article at home being \$3.00, the valuation is placed at the latter figure, and even though he sells for the former, the purchaser has to pay the duty on \$3.00 more than the goods cost him. The result of this practice is that we are losing our export trade to this and other foreign countries, the falling off of American trade to this port on dutiable articles in one year, having been \$211,058.

The short-sightedness of our manufacturers in this respect no less than the developing of manufacturing in Canada, is closing this as it does other outside markets, to our goods, and is driving us back to trade only with ourselves, to the injury of our great agricultural interests, to the reduction of the wages of our working men, and to the lessening of the product of our factories.

Replying thus to your circular, by enumeration of facts, I remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) William DeH. Washington,
Commercial Agent.

Hon. Geo. L. Rives,

Asst. Sec. of State, Washington, D. C.

In addition, Mr. Chairman, to this Consular report, I beg to call the attention of the Committee to the following discriminations by American manufacturers against American farmers, and in favor of foreign buyers:

Cultivators (Protective Duty 45 P.C.)
In home to for-
market eigners

Wheel hoe, cultivator, rake and plow	\$11 00 \$8 40
All steel horse hoe, and cultivator, with wheel	8 00 6 75
All steel plain cultivator, with wheel	7 20 4 50

The above prices to the exporter as well as for sale here, are for single articles. For export cultivators are delivered "free on board" ship New York. They are sold in all the world and catalogues describing their merits are printed in English, Spanish, French, German and Portuguese.

Horse Rakes, Tedders and Potato Diggers (Protective Duty 45 P.C.)
In home to for-
market eigners

Lock-lever hay-rakes,	\$15 00 \$14 00
Self-dump hay rakes	18 00 17 15
Hay tedders	26 00 25 25
Potato diggers	8 00 6 75

The above are the prices to the home trade for large consignments, but the foreign consumers for single machines.

Sewing Machines (Protective Duty 45 Per Cent.)
In home to for-
market eigners

Best make machines	\$24 00 \$21 00
Medium machines	22 00 17 00
Fine machines	27 50 20 75

The above are the prices charged the wholesale dealers for one of the tread machines. This machine is sold at retail by the agencies in England for \$32.00 and in the United States for \$45.00.

A cheaper machine manufactured in the United States is sold to the home dealer for \$18.00 and to the exporter for \$12.00.

A prominent manufacturing Company sells the machine for which it charges the American dealer \$20.00 for export to South America for \$5.00. This system of charging American buyers higher prices for their machines, than buyers in England is not confined to a single Company, but is characteristic of them all.

Forges and Blacksmiths' Tools (Protective Duty 45 Per Cent.)
In home to for-
market eigners

Forges, portable:	
18 inch bellows	\$17 00 \$16 00
22 inch bellows	25 50 24 00
Similar discount for stationary forges.	

For tongs, etc., which cost the home dealer a net price of \$10.00 the price to the exporter and foreign consumer is 10 per cent. less or \$9.00 (Cong. Rec. 51st 1st session.) (Vol. 1, part 5, page 4582-3.)

Congressional Outlook.

In speaking of the situation in several congressional districts in this state the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"The Republican national leaders are of the opinion that four districts in Pennsylvania will go to the Democrats. These are the Northampton District, represented by G. A. Schaeffer; the Berks-Lehigh Democratic stronghold; the Sixteenth, where John G. McHenry is expected to defeat Doctor Samuel, and the Luzerne District, where the Cobleigh-Palmer contest occurred. The Schuylkill and Lackawanna districts are also in bad shape, and Daniel F. Lefean, in the York-Adams district, has plenty of work on hand."