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**A PROFESSOR'S VIEW**

FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS ON CORRUPTING INFLUENCES.

**He Can Find Them Only Where the Protective Tariff is Involved, but is Blind to Their Existence When Exerted in Behalf of Free Trade.**

In answer to some inquiries by the New York Evening Post it is said by Franklin H. Giddings, professor of sociology, author of "The Modern Distributive Process," "The Theory of Sociology," "The Principles of Sociology," "The Theory of Socialization," "The Elements of Sociology" and "Democracy and Empire."

"While it is quite unnecessary to go into a discussion of the opposing systems of protection and free trade, it should be said that, practically and viewing existing conditions as they are, our protective tariff has been shaped and created by corrupt influences and has exerted a correspondingly pernicious influence both on the people and on industry."

This is a very grave charge, made as it is in exclusion of corrupt influences by free traders, even by one who relies so much on his own thought as Professor Giddings does, and we think he should have excepted the tin plate industry, for instance, from his sweeping condemnation of the pernicious influence of protection. No one, we take it, will call a man necessarily corrupt because he receives pay for advocating a cause that he deems right. The value of Wilberforce's efforts to stop the English slave trade was not diminished by the assertion that he received pecuniary assistance from the people of Glasgow, who did not object to the slave trade for its horrors, but to injure Liverpool. Nor are Cunard's services to Great Britain in patching up the quarrel between these two cities by promising, if he got his subsidy, that all Cunarders should be built on the Clyde and that all those sailing in the transatlantic trade should start from Liverpool to be diminished by the fact that the successful result of his negotiations changed his position from that of a little "Bluenose" forwarder to that of Sir Samuel Cunard.

Both of these persons were doubtless actuated by philanthropic and patriotic motives of high order, although corrupt influences and practices were openly prevalent in both instances, particularly as against the port of Bristol, which already had two steamers engaged in the transatlantic trade as against none from Liverpool.

But when the importers of gloves secured the services of a noted Republican politician of this city by a retainer of \$5,000 to represent their interests before the committee that framed the Dingley bill or the importers of crockery secured the services of one with some reputation as a statistician of the protectionist persuasion to further their desires before the same committee it will be readily conceded that all of the influence exerted by these two, for instance, was as corrupt and pernicious as anything imagined by our learned and voluminous professor.

On the other hand, there is the still obscure case of Cobden. As all know, when the Anticorn Law league cleaned up after the successful issue of its campaign in 1846 it had an unexpended balance of £80,000. This the officers of the league gave to their chief advocate, if not fellow officer, Cobden. During the Irish famine he was asked to contribute some of this money to alleviate the distress in that country caused by the reduction of duty on foreign wheat, and he answered that he could not; he held the money in trust.

Does Professor Giddings believe, does any one who has studied Cobden's writings and speeches and who is familiar with the reputation of that narrow minded and mistaken man believe, that Richard Cobden was a liar and a sneak, losing that then immense fortune of \$400,000 by speculations in Illinois Central stock? We do not believe it. We believe with the protectionists of fifty years ago that he put the bulk of it into congressional and presidential elections, substantially the last of it into the election of 1856.

The American Economist is not contending that all corrupt practices are concentrated in one party or in one school of political economy. When, not counting the domestic products consumed at home, the exports and imports of a country aggregate over \$2,000,000,000 yearly, there are fortunes in a small percentage of its production, with power and wealth to those countries that gather and distribute them; hence it seems inevitable that men who are thought venal should be approached by both the entirely sordid and those who are actuated by patriotic motives, like Cobden, or by mixed motives, as in the case of Cunard. What we wish to protest against is Professor Giddings, as typical of the dishonest and should be disreputable practice so generally indulged in by the educators of our youth, of suppressing or, if that is impossible, distorting well known facts and filling the receptive minds of their pupils with the idea that there are not two sides to most of this world's questions and transactions.

While it may not be claimed the legislation beneficial to American interests has always been secured without corrupt influences, a review of our legislative history will show that effective legislation against American interests has probably, if not undoubtedly,

been secured by corrupt influences. Take for instance the withdrawal of the subsidy to the Collins line, an American line which made the undisputed assertion that its ships always beat the time of the rival Cunarders. Can any one believe that the British government increased its subsidies to the north Atlantic mail carrying steamers from £60,000 to £320,000 (as quoted in the American Economist of Oct. 24) and then, as we are assured, withdrew all subsidies, without a direct understanding that some portion of this sum should be used to attack the Collins subsidy? Cobden evidently did not so believe. Nothing but a mental smart at the large sums exacted could have induced him to ask the question, "You are aware that it (the Collins line) ceased because the American government withdrew the subsidy?" and have the question recorded in an official publication of the British government, so it could always be seen.

Lord Montague said the fight for the control of the north Atlantic was a long fight and a hard one. With it went the pecuniary gain of a few corrupt and a loss to the many virtuous. The control of the north Atlantic also apparently carried the control of our best thought, so that there are many Giddingeses Thurberizing in our institutions of learning. And England's growing influence in our legislation justifies Jefferson's warning against allowing any other nation to engross too much of our foreign carrying trade.

Does any one in this world think the Canadian reciprocity treaty of 1854 was carried through without corruption? And what influenced the man who wrote of the Canadian attitude, 1860 to 1865, as developed by the kindly relations consequent on our reciprocal pursuit of wealth?

Does any one think that the law which disgraced our statute books for years, making the registered net tonnage of American vessels equal to their gross tonnage, was procured without corrupt influences? The effect of this was that an American built steamer under the American flag would pay almost twice as much port dues in a port of the United States as a steamer of identical size and build under a foreign flag.

Can any one maintain that there were no corrupt influences cutting down the payments by this government to vessels under our flag in 1875? For the four years ending with 1875 this pay averaged \$777,961, and for the four years ending with 1881 the payments averaged \$40,634, and the percentage of our commerce carried under our flag dropped from 25.9 to 16 per cent. During the four years ending with 1875 England was "assisting" her ocean-going mail carriers at the rate of \$5,474,035, and in the four years ending with 1881 this assistance averaged only \$3,789,430—that is, while we reduced our subsidies by about 95 per cent England reduced hers by about 31 per cent. Few will pretend to believe that the makers of this wretched arrangement, if not bargained, were uninfluenced by corrupt motives, unless they could have thought it was better for us to occupy the same relative position to England that the people of Constantinople held to the Genoese in the fourteenth century (see Gibbon, chapter 63, note 40), who would not allow them to fish in their own harbor. Under this rule, as is well known, the Greeks when attacked by Mohammed II. presented the noble spectacle of a people relying entirely on moral effect for its defense by sea.

When in 1886 a postmaster general refused to pay American steamers money congress had appropriated, does any one believe that no corrupt influences were in play? Or in 1891, when under a decision of a secretary of the treasury foreign vessels under the German flag paid less port dues in United States ports than vessels built in the United States and owned by a citizen or citizens thereof that the promptings to this decision were uncontaminated by corrupt influences?

These examples of wrong and injury to American interests are not obscure. They received notice in the newspapers of the day. Most of them are spread on the pages of government reports and have been commented on repeatedly since their occurrence. It does not seem that teachers of history, political science or any allied subject can be ignorant of these cases and others like them. But we venture the assertion that in the majority of our colleges the students are kept in total ignorance of such facts; that what is hoped will be their beliefs for life are deliberately formed on suppressed facts and false suggestions. Why is it?

The use and not the amount of our possessions is the important thing. It is by using what we have that we earn a right to have more, and it all should be employed to gain that wealth of character which is the end for which all that we have is given. In love, in unselfishness, in sympathy, in charity, in tolerance, in these things should the soul of man grow rich by putting into use the ability and time and advantages which have come to him by inheritance or by effort.—Rev. Percy Olton, Episcopalian, Brooklyn.

**The Breadth of Religion.**  
 Religion means more than a hobby. It is not a social reform alone, and yet it includes all reforms. Neither a prohibitionist nor an equal suffragist nor a preacher of this or that single idea comes up to the great broad freedom and sweep of the wide truth the Master announces. The quibbles and non-essentials, the frills, furbelows and phylacteries are relegated to their proper place in the presence of the greater truths of God. If one love God as the Master bids, he can grasp every hand offered in the same love. Heresies disappear and old discussions vanish before this wondrous power of religion that is broad enough to take in the whole man.—Rev. Dr. Charles W. Byrd, Methodist, Chicago.

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In effect Monday, Nov. 17, 1902.

Read down				Flag stations where time is marked "F"				Read up					
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
10 15	12 50	5 20	4 20	10 22	7 10	Halls	6 55	9 50	11 55	4 00	4 50	9 46	
10 30	1 05	5 35	4 35	10 37	7 25	Pennsdale	6 50	9 45	11 30	3 55	4 45	9 55	
	1 15	5 45	4 45	10 54	7 42	Hughesville	6 40	9 35	11 15	3 45	4 35	10 00	
				10 42	7 29	Picture Rocks	9 25	10 45	11 10	3 36		10 15	
						Loys Mills			11 04	3 27		10 30	
						Chamouni			11 01	3 28		10 45	
						Glen Mawr			10 54	3 29		10 55	
						Strawbridge			10 42	3 18		11 10	
						Bechtelgen			10 48	3 09		11 25	
						Muncy Valley			10 40	3 00		11 40	
						Sonestown			10 32	2 51		11 55	
						Nordmont			10 24	2 42		12 10	
						Mokoma			10 15	2 33		12 25	
						Laporte			10 06	2 24		12 40	
						Ringdale			9 57	2 15		12 55	
						Bernice Road			9 50	2 06		1 10	
						Batterfield			9 42	1 57		1 25	
									9 34	1 48		1 40	

**EAGLES MERE BRANCH.**

8 10 Sonestown P. M.  
 8 25 Gevelin Park P. M.  
 8 40 Eagles Mere P. M.  
 9 10 Batterfield P. M.

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