## PLICAN NEWS ITEM ALES L. WING. Edit

Published Every Thursday Afternoon By The Sullivan Publishing Co. the County Seat of Sullivan County. LAPORTE, PA.

Entered at the Post Office at Laporte, a second-class mail matter.

Mr. Carnegie's remarks on the relative values of the home and foreign markets were taken as a matter of course in this country, but were received with marked skepticism in England. The question is taken up in a late number of the London Iron and Coal Trades Review and discussed from the English point of view as modified by a knowledge of trade sta-tistics. After calling attention to the fact that in 1901 we consumed 12,827,-000 tons of iron and exported 1,126,000 tons the following table is given:

Home con-sumption. Percentage of output consumed at home. 5,083,000 2,254,000 Great Britain 7,805,000 gary...... 1,408,000 Belgium..... 1,025,000 1,459,000 861,000

The exports and imports of the countries mentioned in percentages of their total production for the year 1901 are given below:

84

PIG IRON ON	LY.
Import per cen product	t of per cent
United States 4 Great Britain	
tota	t of per cent
United States 1.3   Great Britain 12.7   Germany 1.4   France 3.5   Austria-Hungary 3.6   Belgium 10.4	*

England, as shown, leads the list in exports of both pig iron and finished material, but the Review combats the inference that Mr. Carnegie was wrong in asserting that foreign trade is poor at the best, saying the United States presents the most notable confirmation of Mr. Carnegie's thesis capable of be-ing cited. On the other hand, the United Kingdom in 1901 received not less than 1,000,000 tons of foreign made material, most of which, as pointed out in the case of the United States, France and Russia, protectionist countries, would have excluded, thus dis-placing an enormous volume of home-made products. No doubt it was the American home market "and not one like our own which is liable to periodic invasions which threaten to swamp it entirely and to have its price move-ments regulated by the prices of sur-pluses thus thrown on our hands that Mr. Carnegie had in view when he recognized the superior merits of home markets."

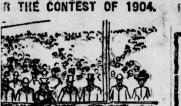
It is noticeable that the British iron trade has compared with ours, taking the average production for two year periods, as follows:

PRODU	CTION	OF	PIG	IRON-AV	ERAGES.
				United	United
			States.	Kingdom.	
				Tons.	Tons.
864 and 1	865			943 000	4 794 000

1888 and 1889.... 1900 and 1901.... 8,072,00 8,335,00 7,046,000 The first date, 1864-65 is selected be

cause the combined effects of the Walker tariff and the civil war then put us in the lowest relative position in our history; 1888-89 are the two last years in which the British output exceeded ours, though in 1894, when Cleveland's administration was reaching for the markets of the world, we made less than England. The con-trast in the two columns above shows the effect on production of regulating markets by the prices of surpluses al-most as vividly as the agricultural his-

tory of Great Britain since 1846. Speaking of our foreign trade, the Review says explicitly, "To a large Review says explicitly, "To a large extent it was cultivated at a consider-able loss and mainly for the purpose of



PLATFORM OF 1904. Shall We Stand by Protection of Lean Toward Free Trade?

One of the captains of industry, one of the leading business men of the United States, a large employer of labor and a man of wide experience in national and international affairs, one whose name, were we permitted to use it, would instantly command attention and respect, writes to the

American Economist as follows: "Certain men, and we have such in the Republican party, seem to think that the way to retain power is to compromise with the enemy. I am one of those that don't believe in this, as far as principles are concerned. The Republican party either believes in pro-tection or it does not. If it does, it is not for us to break it down. If it does not, there is no reason for protection-ists, as such, to sustain the Republican party. This is a point that some of the disorganizers want to comprehend. The fact is that there is danger of losing nore votes by going toward free trade than can be gained from the enemy by such action. If this is not understood before our next national platform is framed, I think we shall have an era of reduced tariff under Democratic auspices as a result, and I should pre-fer this to a damaging reduction un-der Republican auspices. •

prefer-viz, a reduction all along the line rather than destruction of indus tries by so called reciprocity or sin-gling them out for destruction. The reciprocity platforms of the Republic an party heretofore have not proposed any injury to American industries, but I see that the president's message sug gested substantially that if a gain were to be made for one industry by an in jury to a lesser one it might be all jury to a lesser one it might be an right. This is dangerous ground." The national Republican platform of 1904 is soon to be written. Who will write it, and how shall it be written? In the letter above quoted there is food for thought along these lines. Events in the session of congress soon to close and in the Fifty-eighth congress, to as-semble next December, will largely de-termine the character of the platform of 1904. They will determine whether the Republican party is to be partly for protection and partly for free trade or wholly for protection. Much depends upon that decision, much more, we im-

agine, than some people seem to think at the present time. In the midst of the many schemes which have for the many schemes which have for their animus a relaxation of the doc-trine, policy and practice of protec-tion it would be well to pause long enough to consider what the platform of 1904 is to be. It is a grave question

Like the Countryman In a Fable. One of the best known of Æsop's fables is told as follows:

"One day a countryman going to the nest of his goose found there a golden egg, all yellow and glittering. When he took it up, it was as heavy as lead and he was going to throw it away because he thought a trick had been played upon him. But he took it home on second thought and soon found, to his de light, that it was an egg of pure gold Every morning the same thing occur red, and he soon became rich by selling his eggs. As he grew rich be grew greedy, and, thinking to get at once all the gold the goose could give, he killed it and opened it only to find nothing." The Democratic party, which wants the great industrial enterprises of this country killed through removal of the protective tariff, is like the countryman protective tarin, is like the countryman in the quoted fable. It seems to think that if they were destroyed, somehow it would be possible to seize and dis-tribute the wealth that is in them. But, as the goose gave gold only while it lived, so the industries of this country will produce wealth and add to the gen eral prosperity only while they are in operation.—Camden Post-Telegram.

10'11 ) Rosset; 13'; 3'1' Bank Block, Dushore, Pa. John D. Reeser's Big Store Bank Block, Dushore I.

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enabling the American iron trade to keep the mills and forges fully em-ployed," or, in other words, to give steady employment to these working

This statement by the Review is of interest in view of the large expendi-tures here during the past ten years to promote the idea that after an Amerian manufacturer has supplied the home market any wages paid to an American mechanic tending to create surpluses throwable on foreign mar kets and thus regulating price move ments to the advantage of consumers in those markets is an outrage, both on the American mechanic and on thos with whom he spends the money re ceived for such work.

Handicapped by a Solid South. In contests for the presidency the Democratic party starts with the solid south and hopes to pick up votes enough here and there in other parts of the country to give it the control of the ex-ecutive. But the trouble with this plan of campaign is that the spectacle of the solid south and the notorious expedi-ents of fraud and violence which have been used to make and to keep it solid have the effect of arraying the other sections against it. In a word, the solsections against it. In a word, the sol-id west and the practically solid east must be taken as the nation's answer to the solid south. Every new step which is taken in the south to suppress the opposition at the polls, every new constitutional trick and subterfuge, "grandfather's clauses," "understand-ug clauses" and all the rest only rest. ing clauses" and all the rest, only react to make the chances of Democratic success in national elections increasingly remote.—Boston Journal.

Should Be Kept Alive.

According to statistical tables issued by opponents of reciprocity with Cuba, the beet sugar output of 1901 in the United States was 185,000 tons. This showing is good, and the beet growers may rest assured that the voters of the country do not wish to injure them, whatever the Havemeyers may have done. Reciprocity with Cuba should be so arranged as to be of mutual benefit without injury to American industries. The beet sugar industry has grown up under the protective tariff, and it should be kept alive. This does not mean that its supporters ought to control our foreign policy without reference to other and graver considera-tions.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

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