

## WASHINGTON.

### New Tariff Bill to Prove Satisfactory

#### A LIVELY KICK ON HOSIERY RATE.

Increased Tariff on Stockings Will Not Increase Cost—Whatever Burden There is Will be Borne by Importers and Dealers.

Washington, April 24.—Members of the Senate Finance Committee expect to report the tariff bill to the Senate by April 15th and if possible on an earlier date. The Committee is holding night sessions and it has disposed of more than three-fourths of the bill. The bill it will report will differ widely from the bill the House passed. As a rule it has increased the duties proposed in that measure.

The members of the Committee confidently predict that no finally passed the bill will be entirely satisfactory to the country. They assert that much of the adverse criticism of certain schedules is wholly without reason and due to misinformation regarding the effect of the proposed changes upon the prices the consumer will pay after the bill becomes a law. Every change has been carefully considered from the viewpoints of the manufacturer, the working man and the consumer. In its efforts to secure all of the facts the Committee has taken advantage of every available source of information. In addition to hearings given representatives of every branch of an industry affected the Committee has heard the arguments of the wholesaler and retailer as well as tariff experts, who have given it the benefit of many years study of the operation of the tariff system. Senators on the Committee are confident that the bill as it becomes a law will not increase the cost to the consumer of any so-called "necessity."

The schedule at which most of the criticism has been directed is the one relating to hosiery. Members of the Finance Committee express surprise over the fact that so many misleading statements regarding that schedule have appeared in the newspapers. These statements come from importers, who oppose any duty whatever and who are conducting a systematic campaign against the tariff bill. Recently they furnished the newspapers of every large city with an alleged expert analysis of the textile schedule of the Payne bill. In this statement the public was informed that the bill "proposes a twenty cent increase" on low grade hosiery. There followed an inference that on the day the bill became effective the price of such stockings would be increased twenty cents a pair. Ever since this statement was printed women in all sections of the country have been sending members of Congress protests against the hosiery schedule.

The Payne bill increases the duty on nearly every grade of high priced stockings and on certain grades of low priced stockings, the kind that sell at retail for from ten to twenty-five cents per pair. The increase in the high grades were chiefly for revenue purposes. The framers of the bill proceeded upon the theory that a woman who buys silk stockings at the prices they are sold now for can also afford to pay the increase that would result from the new duty, in the event there should be any increase to the consumer. The duty on cheap stockings was increased not for revenue purposes but solely for the protection of the American workingman engaged in the manufacture of those grades of goods. The duty proposed will not increase the consumer's price of a pair of cheap stockings to the extent of a fraction of a cent. The proposed increase in the duty on a pair of twenty-five cent stockings is not twenty cents a pair as the importers and proprietors of large department stores would have the women believe. It is twenty cents on one dozen pairs or one and two thirds cents a pair. Under the new rate the grade of stocking affected could be imported into this country at \$1.90 and goods which have been wholesaled at that price never have sold for more than twenty-five cents a pair. The tariff experts and the manufacturers agreed that any increase in the price would be impossible owing to the competition that prevails in the wholesale and retail dry goods trade. The United States is not only the greatest stocking manufacturing country; it manufactures more stockings than the combined output of the rest of the world. The only country that might compete with the United States in the manufacture of cheap stockings is Germany, which "copies" our machines and other textile inventions and operates them with labor that is paid three hundred per cent. less wages than are paid in this country for exactly the same kind of work. The last official figures relating to wages in Germany show that men knitters in 1907 were paid \$295 a year and women knitters \$165. In the hearings before the committees of the House and Senate experts from the Department of Commerce and Labor appeared and made the statement that in the manufacture of cheap hosiery in this country textile

workers were paid one dollar and that for similar work German textile workers received but thirty cents. Under these conditions the Ways and Means Committee decided that the hosiery industry in the United States required more protection. Otherwise thousands of workmen and women would be thrown out of employment. The situation reduced itself to a question of whether the working men and women of the textile industry should be afforded the opportunity of covering their feet with stockings or of going barefoot. The public may rest assured that the increased duty in the Payne bill will not entail any hardship on the consumers of cheap stockings. The difference in cost will be borne by the importer, the wholesaler and the retailer.

## THE SENATORSHIP

### Will it Go to Wayne or Pike's Candidate?

#### FUERTH AND MARVIN IN THE FIELD

Speculations of a Honesdale Peeler into the Future—How Wayne County Republicans Feel as to the Two Candidates.

Under the display headings of "Fuerth and Marvin Senate Possibilities"—"One an Anti-Machine Democrat and the Other a Helper of City Combine"—"Rowland May Not Run," the Philadelphia North American of Sunday last, prints the following special dispatch from Honesdale:

"A lively fight for the seat in the State Senate from the Wayne-Carbon-Monroe-Pike district is expected next year. Miles C. Rowland, of Kimble, Pike county, now represents the district, having been elected to succeed his brother, G. Frank Rowland, who died in office, November 3 last. He is not expected to be a candidate, however."

"Rowland is a Democrat, and Leopold Fuerth, of this county, now a member of the House of Representatives is anxious to enter the Senate. Fuerth will probably receive the support of the Democratic organization in Wayne county, with good chances of getting the district nomination of his party, and for this reason Rowland is not likely to enter the fight."

"The Democratic nominee may find a formidable opponent in Alfred Marvin, of Matamoras, Pike county, who is a Republican member of the House. Marvin has not yet made up his mind whether he will run again for the House or try for the Senate."

"Marvin is the first Republican ever sent to Harrisburg from Pike county. He was elected on the platform that he would 'go to Harrisburg and do something for Pike.' Most of his votes have been cast with the Philadelphia-Pittsburg combine, and at the beginning of the present session he figured as one of the conspicuous deserters of Frank B. McClain in the speakership contest."

Wayne county Republicans do not sympathize greatly with the city gang, and should Marvin be their party's nominee, with Fuerth on the Democratic ticket, many of them will support the latter."

### THE KNAPP FAILURE.

From all accounts the people of Deposit and vicinity are greatly overcome by the Knapp Brothers' failure on Friday last. It is said that the closing of the bank is a death blow to many of the prosperous business men, dairyman and farmers of the territory between Binghamton and Port Jervis, and running over into northern Pennsylvania. But few residents of that section carried their savings in Binghamton, or Sidney, the two nearest points where other banks are located. From all points of the compass they came to deposit their hard-earned money at the bank there, or at Callicoon.

Estimates are wild regarding the amount of money going up in the failure. The deposits are claimed to have amounted to about \$450,000 in Deposit, and it is said that practically everything is lost to the depositors. At Callicoon the losses are said to be about \$300,000. Both of these estimates are indefinite, but they are the only ones that can be obtained, since no member of the concern is talking definite figures.

Wayne county people, especially in the Delaware river townships, are much greater sufferers than we were at first led to believe. It is said now that a \$10,000 deposit was made by V. & F. T. Scheidell, merchants and creamery men of Jeffersonville, N. Y., on the day before the failure, the money being largely intended for the payment of Damascus, Lebanon, and Manchester dairy farmers, for milk delivered the firm. We hear of one Damascus business man who had \$9,000 on deposit at Callicoon, and many others who will lose from a few hundred down. Augustus Hartung, formerly of Honesdale, proprietor a Callicoon hotel, had \$500 on deposit in that branch, which is probably gone beyond hope of recovery in whole or in part.

Doubtless the convenience of doing their banking business with a nearby institution led many to patronize the Deposit and Callicoon concerns; but the consensus of belief is that the one cent interest on deposits above what sound banks put as the proper limit was the lure which led the great mass of sufferers into the misfortune which has befallen them. One of the wisest sayings that Ben. Franklin put into the mouth of "Poor Richard" was: "Pause long at a big pennyworth!" Had the unfortunates who are now mourning the loss of not only their interest but their capital as well, hesitated long enough to realize the dangerous character of the big pennyworth offered them, they would not now be in their present straits. If their great misfortune serves to warn others from the rocks on which they have stranded, the disaster which has befallen this section will not prove to be an altogether unmixed evil.

A record of three-quarters of a century has established the fact that we have banks worthy of confidence, and which will not betray the trusts committed to their charge. They pay every farthing of interest on deposits consistent with sound banking and honest methods, and the very names of their managers are in themselves guarantees of safety. They naturally attract the patronage of the great bulk of prudent investors and enjoy notable prosperity; but so long as there are human spiders with sufficient address and cupidity to spin tempting webs for the entrapping of the thoughtless and unwary, there will be an abundance of eager flies to "step into the parlor," only to find out when it is too late that they have been sucked dry.

### The Murphy Pure Food Bill.

A few days since the following correspondence passed between Representative Fuerth and one of his Wayne county constituents. Our member was true to his word, and the North American of April 9th places his name in the "Roll of Honor," as having been one of the members of the House who refused to sanction the drugging of food products with benzoate of soda: Hon. L. Fuerth, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Complying with several requests from this and other districts in Pennsylvania, we ask that you do all in your power to support the "Murphy Pure Food Bill," as we believe the manufacturer should be responsible for impure products and not the retailer.

Thanking you in advance, we are,

Yours truly,

April 8, 1909.

Dear Sir:

I have yours of yesterday, and wish to say that you have no doubt received a letter from Pittsburgh, covering a list of names of the Representatives from each county, in which you are asked to write to your members asking them to vote for the Murphy Bill. If you look over the letter you will find that it is not signed by a firm or a corporation. It is misleading in every respect. I am opposed to this poison bill, and believe that nothing but pure goods should be sold to the people; and I know you are. You will find that my vote is always recorded for what I think is for the best interests of my constituents, and the people at large. I have received over seventy letters against the measure from all classes of my people. There is a strong lobby here working hard in favor of the Murphy Bill, and if you were representing Wayne county in the Assembly I am sure you would not cast your vote in favor of a bill providing that poisoned food shall be sold to the people. I am sorry that I cannot acquiesce in your wishes to support the bill you are asking me to vote for. I would only be too glad to vote for any proper measure for which you might ask my support, but in this instance I am sorry to say, I cannot.

With best wishes to you, I am,

Very truly yours,

L. FUERTH.

With girls' schools closing on account of the "tonsillitis kiss," co-ed students will be extra particular to use the sterilized variety.

Colonel Goethals went patiently back to his job like a man who sees his duty and expects to do it on lines laid down by the boss.

The Kaiser is so tickled with the scarce recently "thrown into" England that he will build an aerial navy to push it along.

By common consent the top of the flat of those "who never will be missed" is reserved for the kidnaper.

After the poles are discovered the world will wait for the man who brings one back with him.

Everybody is glad that the jury system is still working when the kidnaper is in the dock.

The tariff wall will be a back number when aerial navigation makes good.

Austria acts like the bully with a bigger bully egging him on.

## DEPOSIT CRASH!

### Receivers Appointed for the Outing Company.

#### BANK EXAMINERS BUSY AT WORK

Knapp Bros. Adjudicated Bankrupts on Voluntary Petition—Money Borrowed to Keep Printing Plant Running for Thirty Days.

Application was made before Judge Ray in the United States District Court at Syracuse on Monday last for the appointment of receivers for the Outing Publishing Co., publishers of Bohemia, The Gray Goose, and Brains, at Deposit, N. Y. The order was granted, and with it an order adjudicating the company a bankrupt. The application was made by Knapp Bros., private bankers at Deposit and Callicoon, N. Y., who were also adjudicated bankrupts on a voluntary petition.

C. J. Knapp of Knapp Bros. is president of the Binghamton Trust Company, which was closed on Friday of last week. Knapp Bros. had borrowed large sums of the Binghamton Trust Company and the Outing Publishing Company has a bond issue of \$380,000. Its liabilities are said to amount to \$750,000 and those of Knapp Bros. close to \$1,000,000. These two are said to have involved the Binghamton Trust Company.

Archibald Howard of Binghamton, Walter S. Sullivan of New York and William H. Clark of Cortland were named receivers for the publishing company, and their bond was fixed at \$25,000. They are allowed to borrow \$2,500 and continue the business for thirty days. The receivers for Knapp Bros. are M. R. Howard, Henry L. Beach of Binghamton and Henry Putnam of Deposit, and their bond is \$50,000.

John Yokum, Jr., is president of the Outing company and Mrs. Yokum, a sister of the Knapps, is in the firm of Knapp Bros.

The employees of the Outing Publishing Company were working on Monday. They were not paid on Saturday but agreed to continue work pending a settlement. The appointment of a receiver was deferred until the current issue of the Bohemian Magazine had been completed, and a carload of the magazines were shipped to New York, Monday.

The bank examiners began the examination of the trust company securities and tallying up the cash in the vaults. It was announced that it would be a week before the State officers who are working on the accounts could give anything like an exact statement of the financial affairs of the Binghamton Trust Company.

At the New York office of the Outing Publishing Company at 35 West Thirty-first street, the news from Binghamton caused no surprise, as in the nature of the case, it was said, the chain of difficulties involving the Knapp brothers' banks at Deposit and Callicoon and the Binghamton Trust Company must affect the Outing company. The Knapp brothers are the Outing company's backers, and it did most of its banking through the Binghamton company. The receivership, it was said, was not expected in any way to interfere with the issue of the Outing Magazine, which was in good condition currently although having been hit in the panic of 1907. Latterly the Binghamton Trust Company had been practically in control of the Outing company, owing to the latter's large liabilities to it.

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J. H. GROMBICH, Administrator, Ariel, Pa., April 12, 1909.

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