VIEWS OF GREAT STATESMAN

Andrew Jackson's Ideas of a Protective Tariff.

COMMON SENSE THE REMEDY

Shows That There is Nothing That Labor Buys That Under the Beneficent Influence of Our Protective Tariff Cannot Be Bought Today For Fewer Hours of Service Than Else-

In a letter to L. H. Colman, of Virginia, dated Washington City, April 26, 1824, replying to a question as to his views of a protective tariff, General Jackson said in part:

There is too much labor employed in agriculture. The channels of labor should be multiplied. Common sense at once points out the remedy. Draw from agriculture the super-abundant labor, employ it in mechanism and manufacture, thereby creating a home market for our breadstuffs, distributing labor to a most profitable account, and benefits to the country will result. Take from agriculture 600,000 breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us.

This was General Jackson's idea of diversified industries that in the twentieth century has reached its per- way employees and proper inspection fection, for labor now receives from of appliances have been passed. 100 to 500 per cent more pay than is received for similar service in Europe. There is nothing that labor buys that under the beneficent influence of our protective tariff cannot be bought today for fewer hours of service than ployment in factories has been or- ly the poor sultor. anywhere else on this globe. If labor would consent to live here in the same way as in Europe, it could do so for the same cost.

Sixteen staple articles, in November, 1910, were found to be dearer in France than in the United States. Laborers in the United States live better than the so-called middle classes in Europe. A working man in the United States for the proceeds of one cut, well-tailored, all wool suit, which could not be bought for two weeks' labor in Great Britain, for three weeks' labor in France or Germany. or for five weeks' labor in southern Europe.

Effect of the Tariff.

The protective tariff, that is now blamed for the higher cost of living, has more than worked out in this generation the blessings for the country that General Jackson's foresight indicated nearly a century ago. It has not only made the home market the best in the world, but it has cheapened to the consumer everything but food. The better prices for foodstuffs that General Jackson had in mind as so desirable have been achieved by the agriculturalist. The general did not foresee that while a protective tariff would enlarge the market for agricultural products, it would within twenty years lower the cost of everything produced in factories, and at the same time increase the per hour wage almost 40 per cent. (See the July Report of Commerce and Labor.)

While the higher cost of living is world-wide, it is only the American wage earner who today is able to earn the wages necessary to maintain the higher standard of living for labor, which exists nowhere outside of the United States. The average daily compensation here is from two to three times as great as that of our severest European competitors.

Foreign Wages.

As an example, the average daily compensation of railway employes of all classes for the year 1910 in the United States was \$2.23; in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, \$1.05, and in Prussia, 81 cents, showing that the pay in the United States was more than double that of Great Britain, and almost three times that of Prussia; and the pay of railway employes is a fair sample of the average difference in all other occupations.

A recent report of the English Board of Trade on railway wages showed that the average weekly pay of engineers in the United Kingdom was \$11.17, as against \$25.80 in the United States, It is well within the truth to estimate in a broad and general way that while the cost of a much higher standard of living of the railway employes in the United States is not 50 per cent higher than that of the corresponding employe in Great Britain, his compensation averages more than twice as much.

THEODORE JUSTICE.

The Best Way to Still Activity. The country has enjoyed an unusual wave of prosperity, reaching to every village and hamlet. The very best way to still activity is to elect a Democratic free trade congress. Past experience should be sufficient to put every bread winner on his guard against the machinations of a party that travels with free trade as its chief ally and leaves free soup in its wake.

A vote for the free trade ticket and platform is a vote for more imports, less employment and lower wages.

UNDER TAFT'S ADMINISTRATION 563 STUDENTS



a year following passage of the Payne ly in iron and steel manufactures. bill wages were increased more than men, women and children, and you at \$500,000,000. Industry is operating at once create a home market for more high pressure, general business is prosperous, and there is a scarcity of labor everywhere.

The federal mining bureau for re ducing the dangers to workmen has been established.

A children's bureau to minimize inganized.

ened and increased. White slavery has been outlawed

and checked.

Our trade with foreign nations has Jan. 1.

The tariff has been revised. Within been enormously increased, particular

Congress has made the contract between railroads and their employees more favorable to the latter.

Shippers by rail and patrons of express, telegraph and telephone companies are assured just rates by reason Two acts providing safety for rail- of additional authority conferred upon the interstate commerce commission.

The eight hour law on government work has been extended to include contract supplies.

Practice in the federal courts has been simplified in the interest of all fant mortality and reduce child em- litigants, which will relieve particular-

Postal savings banks have been es-Pensions for Union veterans of the tablished, to the great convenience of war of the rebellion have been broad- persons who formerly hoarded their surplus.

Provision has been made for the parcels post, which will begin operations

These are among the achievements of three years of Taft. No other administration within the same brief limit has accomplished so many substantial benefits to the people. Why make a change, involving widespread upheaval of week's labor can buy a fashionably business, when every physical and material condition is favorable?—From Horrisburg (Pa.) Telegram.

WHO WAS REPRESENTED?

Dr. Wilson Asks Question That May Embarrass Democrats.

"Who," asks Woodrow Wilson, in his speech of acceptance, "when you come down to the hard facts of the matter. have been represented in recent years when our tariff schedules were being discussed and determined, not on the floor of congress, for that is not where they have been determined, but in the committee rooms and conferences?"

Precisely. Who has? When the Payne-Aldrich bill was being framed prolonged and open hearings were conducted by the ways and means committee. Every one who had facts or arguments to present was given an opportunity to be heard. However, wher Dr. Wilson's fellow Democrats undertook to revise the schedules in this congress Oscar Underwood and his associates barred the doors and out of advices, the sources of which they have never yet entirely disclosed, proceeded to make up the schedules in secret and jam them through the house by gag

It would be interesting could Dr. Wilson secure from the Democratic leaders an answer to his question. It was not entirely thoughtful of him to pro-

How the Democratic party does progress! Its tariff planks in 1802 and 1912 are duplicates. The results will be, too, if the American people elect Wilson, -- Norwich (Conp.) Bulletin.

CHASING A PHANTOM.

exaggeration of the defects of our pres

ent condition, by false charges of responsibility for it against individuals and classes, by holding up to the fever-ish imagination of the less fortunate and the discontented the possibilities of a millennium, a condition of popular unrest has been produced. New parties are being formed, with the proposed purpose of satisfying this unrest by promising a panacea. In so far as inequality of condition can be lessened and equality of opportunity can be promoted by improvement of our educational system, the betterment of the laws to insure the quick administration of justice and by the prevention of the acquisition of privilege without just compensation, in so far as the adoption of the legislation above recited and laws of a similar character may aid the less fortunate in their struggle with the hardships of life, all are in sympathy with a continued effort to remedy injustice and to aid the weak, and I venture to say that there is no national administration in which more real steps of such progress have been taken than in the present one. But in so far as the propaganda for the satisfaction of unrest involves the promise of a millennium, a condition in which the rich are to be made reasonably poor and the poor reasonably rich by law, we are chasing a phantom; we are holding out to those whose unrest we fear a prospect and a dream, a vision of the impossible. - From President Taft's Speech of Acceptance.

ALL NICE FELLOWS NOW.



EARNED \$95,035

Annual Report on Employment of Columbia Undergraduates.

TOOK ALL SORTS OF ODD JOBS

Domestic Service, Tutoring, Sewing and Sawing Wood Were Sources of Profit-Forty-seven of the Number Who Got Employment Were Girls.

More than 500 students at Columbia university, New York, worked their way through college, either in whole or in part, last year, according to the annual report of the committee on employment for students.

The students, by doing odd jobs of all kinds during the summer vacation of 1911 and the academic year which ended last June, earned \$95,035.53. More than one-third of this was made from work found for the students by the employment office.

Out of the total number of 563 students there were forty-seven young women who earned relatively just as much as the men. They worked in private families as tutors and governesses, and some of them even got work meant for men students. A great many of the students found employment as tutors, and this kind of work was the most lucrative.

During the summer vacation of 1911 the students earned a total of \$9,416.29 with the committee's aid and \$15,-307.38 without the committee's aid, making a total of \$24,738.67, or \$8,000 less than the report for the summer of 1910. The falling off was in the work which the students found for themselves, the committee's earnings in that period increasing by more than \$1,500.

In the academic year, which began last October and finished in June, the committee found work that netted \$26,-003.27 for the students, and by themselves they earned \$44,308.59, or a total of \$70,311.86, nearly twice as much as they earned in the corresponding academic year 1910-11.

Average Earnings.

The average earnings in all the schools of the university during the academic year were: College, \$133.06; applied science, \$73.63; medical, \$148.51; graduate, \$280.65; law, \$189.17; fine arts, \$547.37; Barnard college, \$164.88; Teachers' college, \$162.88; students in We are living in an age in which by extension courses, \$76.12.

> One student in the law school spent the summer in a country grocery store and earned \$204. Another worked in a Canadian paper mill and made \$280. which he supplemented with \$128 earned by tutoring in a private family. A third year student in the medical school got a little practice at his profession by working as camp physician at a summer camp in Maine and, in addition, cleared up \$508.

A senior in Columbia college, who started to work his way through the university by waiting on table, spent his last summer as an undergraduate by managing a lunch room on an excursion boat and netted the tidy sum of \$820. Another student in the college played in seacoast orchestras and earned \$247. One enterprising college student organized a traveling moving picture show company at a profit to himself of \$1,200.

What They Worked At.

A great many of the students were elerks in banks and summer hotels, averaging in these positions about \$100 a month. One girl tried her hand at several things, including looking after children, making up financial tables and redecorating a house. From these various sources she netted \$200.

Another girl taught gymnastics in a summer playground and made \$120, while a third girl directed a settlement house for the summer for \$125. The high record for the summer of 1911 went to a third year student in the law school, who worked as a life insurance agent in the south and made \$656. Another law school student clerked in a shoe store and earned \$206.

A third year engineering student was cook and butler in a private family for the entire year, and in addition to earning his board and lodging he cleared \$72.50. Another engineering student spent his Saturday evenings working as shoe salesman and at this made \$98.

STOOLS FOR CONGRESSMEN.

No Desk Room In House For Fortytwo New Members.

Elliott Woods, superintendent of the United States capitol building, after an examination of the floor of the house of representatives, has found it practically impossible to make desk room for the forty-two new members to be added to the house by the next general elections. It is probable some new members will have to occupy extra chairs or stools.

Provision had been made for the re arrangement of the house chamber, but Woods will be unable to make permanent changes before the Decem ber session. The new congress will come into office March 4 with the prospect of an extra session next summer. If no extra session is held, the house chamber will be rebuilt before the fall session.

Imports of Guano.

Guano comes duty free to the United States. Of the 29,516 tons imported in 1911 Peru furnished 8,800 and Mexico

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Fletcher Gilpin, M. D., late

All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against the said es-tate are notified to present them

duly attested for settlement.
Mrs. Libbie Gilpin, executrix of the
estate of Fletcher Gilpin, M. D., by Friend B. Glipin, attorney. 118 North Ave., West, Cranford, N. J., Aug. 28, 1912. 70eoi6.

STOCKHOLDERS' NOTICE.

At a meeting of the directors of the Honesdale Dime Bank, held on July 25, 1912, the following resoluion was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we recommend the stockholders of the Honesdale Dime Bank to increase the capital stock of the said bank from \$75,000 to \$100,000."

In accordance with the above res-

olution a meeting of the stockholders is called to convene at the bank of Thursday, the 10th day of October 1912, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the said day, to take action on the ap-

proval or disapproval of the propos ed increase. Note: In the event of the stock holders approving the increase as recommended, the Board of Directors will fix the price for which the said stock shall be sold at \$200 per

BENJ. F. HAINES.

Honesdale, Pa., Aug. 5, 1912.



The FARMERS and **MECHANICS BANK**

HONESDALE, PA.

M. E. SIMONS, President.

C. A. EMERY, Cashier.

CAPITAL STOCK

\$75,000.00

Corner of | Main & 10th street

BANK WITH THE PEOPLE

Reasons Why!

It represents more stockholders than any other bank in Wayne county.

ITS DEPOSITS HAVE REACHED OVER THE \$300,000.00

mark and is steadily growing with the people's confidence and the bank's progressive yet conservative methods.

Its expense of management is limited to amount of business; together with it's trust funds invested in bonds and first mortgages on improved real estate assures its depositors absolute security.

It treats its hundreds of small depositors with the same courtesy as though their funds were deposited by one or more persons.

This bank comes under the strict requirements of the State banking laws as all savings banks and is frequently visited by the Pennsylvania State bank examiner, besides having a board of directors consisting of sixteen of Wayne county's reliable business men and farmers.

DIRECTORS:

M. B. Allen, George C. Abraham, J. Sam Brown, Oscar E. Bunnell, Wm. H. Dunn,

W. H. Fowler, W. B. Guinnip. M. J. Hanlan, John E. Krantz, Fred W. Kreitner, John Weaver, G. Wm. Sell, M. E. Simons, Fred Stephens, George W. Tisdell,

Coming

Another Consignment of **FARM AND DRAUGHT**





All horses will be tried on farm work and seen in the harness before Mr. Braman will purchase them. His reputation will be back of them.

M. LEE BRAMAN

Church St., Honesdale, Pa. **Both Phones**

D. & H. CO. TIME FABLE---HONESDALE BRANCH In Effect June 30, 1912.

W	AM		P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	44	N 19. 40	D M	D M	*****	A M	D. M
5 40 5 50 5 54 6 05 6 11 6 123 6 26 6 32 6 33 6 43 6 50	88888888888888888888888888888888888888		6 25 6 35 6 39 6 51 7 03 7 12 7 18 7 21 7 25 7 38	2 05 15 19 23 19 23 19 24 31 22 25 57 29 25 30 33 31 15	8 50 9 00 9 04 9 17 9 23 9 37 9 42 9 44 9 52 9 50 10 00	Carbondale Lincoln Avenue Whites Quigley Farview Canasn Lake Lodore Waymart Keene Steene Prompton Fortenia Seelyville Honesdale	8 05 7 54 7 50 7 7 125 7 7 125 7 7 109 7 7 05 6 55 6 55	1 35 1 25 1 21 1 09 1 03 12 56 12 43 12 43 12 40 12 36 12 39 12 25	5 50 5 43 5 24 5 18 5 11 5 00 4 50 4 50 4 50 4 50 4 50		11 25 11 14 10 10 00 10 53 10 45 10 37 10 32 10 29 10 25 10 21 10 18 10 15	8 27 8 13 8 13 8 00 7 47 7 33 7 7 30 7 7 15
P.M.	A.M.	*****	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Ly Ar	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.
8 15 4 05	7 10 8 00		4 40 5 35	12 30 1 19	7 10 8 00	Wilkes-Barre	# 35 # 45	2 55 9 13	7 25 6 30		12 55 12 65	10 05 9 12
10 00	2 15		12 30		A. M. 2 15	Philadelphia	4 00 A M	7 45	8 12 P.M.	*****	7 45	8 12 P.M.
8 30 10 00		*****	10 00 10 00		4 30 6 05 A M	Albany Binghamton	2 00 12 40	10 50 8 45			10 50	
AUN	P.M.	****	A.M.	A. M.	P.M.	STATIONS	P. M.	P.M.	A . M .	****	P. M. SUN	SUN