SOME PLAIN TALK ON THE TARIFF

The Need of Sanity as Well as Honesty Now Demanded.

EADLY PARALEL ON T. R.

rguments to Show That the Payne Act as a Revenue Producer Had a Beneficial Effect, While the Wilson Bill Spread Havoc Among Our Domestic Industries—Government Under Republican Rule Only Safeguard Against Return of These Conditions.

By THEODORE JUSTICE.

There is not now, nor has there en, any widespread demand here for ange in our tariff law. Of course, no riff law is perfect. The Payne act rrected the errors of the previous ts, and is probably as near perfect any tariff law we shall ever pro- ce. It reduced the duty on some rms of iron and steel about 50 per nt because it could do so and re- ed to alter schedule K because it uld not be done without injury to Human ingenuity could not frame ariff law that would suit everybody, d if we revised the tariff now there uld at once again be a clamor for rther revision by some dissatisfied tion. The law we have has worked well, on the whole, that even lead- Democrats acquiesced in it until rred to activity by political agita- s who used tariff revision down- rd for their own selfish advantage. The president of the United States s been most emphatic in expressing views upon the matter, and they to the effect that when a tariff is working reasonably well, as it now, it ought not to be disturbed, less the benefits to result from a ange will manifestly outweigh the knowledged disadvantages. Ex-President Roosevelt's earnest de- to avoid unnecessary disturbance business during his term is shown a public speech in which he stated: addition to honesty, we need sanity honesty will make a public man ful if that man is timid or foolish; e is a hot-headed zealot, or an im- ticable visionary, for the wild achers of unrest and discontent, wild agitators against the existing er, the men who preach destruc- without proposing any substi- s for what they intend to destroy, who propose a substitute far worse the existing evils—all these men the most dangerous opponents of reform. If they get their way they lead the people into a deeper pit any into which they could fall er the present system.

More important than all else is the fare of the wage earner, the wel- of the tiller of the soil, and upon e depend the welfare of the entire on."

the ex-president could have seen self as he is now in 1912 his words would have been prophetic. hose who advocate reciprocity ig- that we must invite importations ve wish to increase our exporta- s. The figures showing the actual merce of this nation, disprove this rtion.

ey urge that if we place the tariff some articles sufficiently low to re a greater influx of foreign goods doors of trade will automatically to us, and we will have an abun- outlet, but an examination of the rds shows nothing to justify this n.

ver has there been a period of tariff that has not resulted in less rtations, nor a period of high that has not resulted in large: rtations. This is because when people are prosperous, as they today under the Payne-Aldrich act, they buy everything in sight send abroad for more.

hen they are suffering from the ts of the tariff for revenue only, om unwise reciprocity, they are le to consume, and therefore im- little.

henever the American people buy woolens, and their iron and steel, their articles of every-day con- tion abroad, American producers ose articles are out of employ- , and our consumptive capacity is ed to a minimum.

Danger In Tariff Revision.

three months after the ways and s committee of the house of rep- tatives begins to revise the tariff e lines recommended by Wood- Wilson and Chairman Underwood toms of a financial panic will ap- which may be a worse panic any this nation has ever known. is because wages and the stand- f living through the long period ounding prosperity have reached heights that they would now further to fall to the free trade than ever before.

aking of the attacks upon the the vice presidential nominee e Democratic ticket says "it is t mainly owing to the fact that ll some products in foreign mar- at lower prices than we obtain em at home." This seems to act a red flag to a bull, and the ican people seem not to under- that while our industries are so lated by the tariff at times there be moments of over-production, ur surplus has then to be sold in n markets at whatever it will fetch there. This process of running full time, even at the risk of producing a surplus, cheapens products to the American consumer, for if our mills made only the goods that could be consumed at home, the cost to the American consumers would be increased. For instance, a great American carpet mill when running full time, will make more carpets than can be sold to the American people, but by doing so the cost of production is lessened, for the reason that fixed charges are the same when they run three-quarter time as when they ran on full time. Assuming that by running three-quarter time they could make all the carpets they could sell in the United States, the cast per yard under these circumstances would be increased 5 cents, whereas, by running full time the cost per yard is decreased 5 cents to the American consumer. The unsalable surplus portion is dumped on the London market and sold there at cost or less. This immediately sets up a howl on the part of those Americans who are seeking an excuse to rip open the tariff, because we sell cheaper abroad than at home.

Europe Has Two Schedules.

But Secretary Shaw calls attention to the fact that Europe encourages the maintenance of two distinct schedules of prices. A higher one for their domestic or home consumption, and a lower one for export. He says there is scarcely a manufactured article in all Europe that cannot be purchased from 10 per cent to 25 per cent cheaper for export to the United States than for domestic consumption in the countries of production. He quotes in confirmation of this George Paish, editor of the London Statist, the greatest economic journal in Europe, who was Mr. Shaw's guest in this country.

Secretary Shaw introduced him to an audience that he was addressing and Mr. Paish sat on the platform. In the course of the discussion Secretary Shaw made the assertion that every European government except England encourages the sale of merchandise abroad at lower prices than at home. He added that he was not certain as to the attitude of England, and referred the question to Mr. Paish, who promptly replied that "England does not encourage it, but the British people practice it." Americans alone, of all the people in the world, complain that goods are sometimes sold abroad cheaper than at home. Those who do the most harm in these attacks upon the tariff in unsettling business are Republicans, who profess to believe in the principles of protection, but who are led through ignorance to denounce its practical application.

Comparison of present f. o. b. mill prices with domestic and export prices on iron and steel in the principal producing countries:

Rails.

Country.	Home Price.	Export Price.	Percentage of Difference.
Great Britain.	$31.50	$25.00	20.97
Germany.....	30.00	24.00	20.00
France.....	31.00	25.50	18.00
Austro-Hungary	31.00	25.50	18.00
Belgium.....	30.00	24.00	20.00
United States.	28.00	$25-26.60	7.86

Structural Material, Including Shapes, Plates, Bars, Angles and Tees.

Country.	Home Price.	Export Price.	Percentage of Difference.
Great Britain.	$1.60	$1.35	15.60
Germany.....	1.50	1.25	16.66
France.....	1.65	1.45	12.00
Austro-Hungary	1.50	1.35	10.00
Belgium.....	1.55	$1.35-1.40	11.30
United States	$1.60-1.70	1.40-1.50	12.12

Note.—The above is a copy in part from page 292, "Hearings before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, of the House of Representatives, on Senate bill 529."

The Payne Act as a Revenue Producer

Tariff revision downward and reciprocity caused such a deficit in the revenue during Grover Cleveland's administration that we were obliged to sell $262,000,000 bonds to defray the current necessary expenses of the government.

Duties had been cut down low in order to invite heavier importations, or, in other words, reciprocity was put into practice on competitive products, and while there was enough brought in under the Wilson act to paralyze our domestic industries, and throw millions of men employed therein out of work, there was not enough imported to furnish sufficient revenue, and a deficit had to be met by the sale of bonds. This created distrust, and there was a financial panic every year during the existence of that tariff act, and, save the Roosevelt panic of 1907, there has been none since the protective tariff act was enacted in its place. Is this any reason for its repeal?

Why Gamble With Prosperity?

As the Philadelphia Inquirer has so well said:

"This country is moving along a course of great prosperity. Why change it from that course?

"At Washington there is a Republican administration which believes that American industry, which involves the payment of wages to employes, should be protected, at least sufficiently to defend the wage earner against the cheap labor of Europe. Why change that Republican administration and its policy?

"The Democratic party quarrels with that policy. It declares all protection to be "unconstitutional." Its candidate for president is a free trader and freely declares that there should be 'radical reductions' of the tariff schedules. But under Republican rule the mills are open, prosperity is pronounced throughout the country, and why take chances under a party which would proceed to demolish the protection that Republicans believe to be the reason for that prosperity?

"There is a third party—the Third Term Party—of a self-seeker. Mr. Roosevelt proclaims the Republican party to be a mere shell and to have outlived its usefulness. He is not interested in the tariff. At least for seven years as president he was not. He has a suit case filled with patent remedies and he offers them to the people, not to give them prosperity, for that is already here, but to confuse them and to lead them into the devious paths which he is treading. He cannot produce prosperity. The Republican administration has done that. He cannot better their condition in any shape or manner, but he may very easily rend their prosperity and bring about a social and financial revolution. His one thought is power. He places personal ambition above all else.

"Now, the people of the United States know what they have. They are prosperous. Against this prosperity there is offered the gambler's chance with Wilson or Roosevelt.

"Why gamble with prosperity?"

SPARKLESS WIRELESS INVENTED BY A FRENCHMAN

Said Also to Make Wireless Telephones Practicable.

The Paris Matin announces that a system of wireless telegraphy without sparks has been invented by a young French engineer, Julien Bethenod. By Bethenod's invention it is said to be possible to establish wireless stations in close proximity to one another without the messages being confused, and that it is also possible to exchange communications ten times faster than by submarine cables and ten times less expensively.

Mr. Bethenod's wireless sparkless system necessitates as a plant only an alternator and antennae of a special character.

The primary advantage of the system is that sound waves sent direct from the machine in the antennae will not be interfered with by other posts on the same zone. Moreover, thanks to an automatic system of perforated bands, two stations will be able to exchange their messages at a maximum speed of 200 words a minute.

Other advantages of Bethenod's system are greater simplicity of installation and cheapness, each wireless station being capable of doing the work of ten cables, yet costing hardly more than $260,000. Bethenod's discovery also makes wireless telephony still more possible. With a spark only 2,000 oscillations per second can be produced, while the human voice can go to 20,000 vibrations. By sparkless wireless telephony 20,000 oscillations per second can be produced.

TOBACCO GROWN IN IDAHO.

Dry Climate May Yield a New Fine Quality For the Smoker.

A new brand of tobacco for cigar wrappers may be developed as the result of experiments which have shown that the leaf can be grown in Idaho on a profitable basis and that excellent facilities for curing are offered by the dry climate. The experiment has been made in Boise valley by a Minneapolis seed firm. Under irrigation a fine field of tobacco has been developed this season in Boise valley. State agricultural officials are convinced that the practicability of the crop here has been proved.

"The chief pest of the tobacco plant is the tobacco worm," says Professor J. W. Jones of the state immigration bureau in speaking of the crop. "It is believed that the cool nights in Idaho will prevent pupation, and there will be fewer worms to bother the plants. This fact has been demonstrated with other pests.

"In the humid regions where tobacco is grown it is necessary to erect expensive drying and curing buildings. The building is opened during drying weather and closed during damp or rainy weather, which, of course, interferes with the process. In Idaho we can absolutely control moisture conditions, thus developing a uniformly high quality of leaf."

BOTH BORN ON FEB. 22.

Yet General Baden-Powell Is Fifty-six and His Fiancee Twenty-two.

An engagement recently announced in London is attracting attention in many lands. It is that of Lieutenant General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, head of the boy scouts. The hero of Mafeking is nearly fifty-six and his fiancee, Miss Olive Soames, about twenty-two. General Baden-Powell, in talking about his romance, said:

"The affair is not so new as persons imagine. As a matter of fact, Miss Soames was traveling in the West Indies when I went there in January, and we were in America on Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, which, curiously enough, is the date of my fiancee's birthday and of my own. I well remember how we were both interested in the little axes which they sell for wear in the buttonhole in the United States on that day."

Pear Blooms In September.

A pear tree in full blossom was the center of attraction on the lawn of Thomas M. Brewster, Hackensack, N. J., during the last days of September. The tree is an old one, and when it failed to blossom in the spring Mr. Brewster decided that it had outlived its usefulness. He was more than surprised when he awoke one autumn morning to see that the tree had blossomed.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Frederick Dieroff.

Notice of Audit: Notice is hereby given that Homer Greene, an auditor duly appointed by the Orphans' Court of Wayne county to pass upon exceptions filed to the account of W. S. Harvey, administrator of the above named estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Honesdale, Monday, Sept. 23, 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m.

HOMER GREENE, Auditor.

August 28, 1912. 70w3

WHEN THERE IS ILLNESS

in your family you of course call a reliable physician. Don't stop at that; have his prescriptions put up at a reliable pharmacy, even if it is a little farther from your home than some other store.

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