

## MR. GRUNDY CONDEMNS SECTIONAL SELFISHNESS

Gives supplemental information on Backward States to Chairman Caraway of Lobby Investigating Committee

Washington — Sectional selfishness in tariff framing was condemned by Joseph R. Grundy in a communication to Senator T. H. Caraway, Chairman of the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee. This supplemental information was placed in the hands of the Committee upon its recent request for more light on what Mr. Grundy characterized as the "backward States."

"In my statement filed with the Committee on October 24th," said Mr. Grundy, "there were several tables which set forth the actual and the relative importance of Pennsylvania, from the agricultural as well as the industrial viewpoint, and which also showed the proportion of the total income tax which Pennsylvania and other industrial States contributed to the national upkeep in 1928, as compared with the contributions of a like number of so-called 'agricultural' States.

"To illustrate the farm status of Pennsylvania in comparison with the several so-called 'agricultural' States mentioned, I offered the table which appears on Page 1122 of the typewritten transcript of my testimony. That table contained four of the States which are represented in the membership of the Committee (Arkansas, Idaho, Montana and Wisconsin), and three additional States (Arizona, Mississippi and South Dakota) whose representatives in the Senate have been most vocal in the efforts to prevent industry from deriving any benefit from the pending tariff revision.

"In another table (Page 1124 of the typewritten transcript) I compared the same seven States above mentioned, with seven industrial States, thus showing that the latter employ nearly 55% of all the industrial workers of the country, as against less than 5% in the contrasted seven States; and that the proportion in wages paid is nearly 59% in the first instance, as against 4% in the second; value of products 55 1/2%, as against 4 1/2%; and that while the seven industrial States paid more than 64% of the total income tax, the other seven States paid only a fraction over 2 1/2%.

"In another table I listed twenty-five States whose total industrial output is only approximately that of Pennsylvania alone, and in still another tabular statement I set forth twenty-two States whose total income tax payments do not come within \$5,000,000 of that paid by Pennsylvania.

"It was upon the basis of the facts set forth in these various tables that I made the following observation (Page 1126 of the typewritten transcript): 'Perusal of the figures here submitted justifies the statement that if volume of voice in the United States Senate were proportioned to population, productive power, or the total sum contributed toward the national upkeep, some of those States which are now most vocal would need amplifiers to make their whispers heard.'

"Likewise upon the basis of the data supplied, I referred to some of the States mentioned as 'backward Commonwealths.'

"Upon two subsequent occasions (October 29th and October 30th) I was before the Committee for a total of at least six hours. So far as I can recall, or can discover from a reading of the whole of my examination, the Committee has not denied or disputed a single fact which I set forth, but has shown a most remarkable interest in that single expression, 'backward Commonwealths.'

"Although I tried to be clear—and thought I was—in the definition of my meaning, you have asked me to further define that expression and give some illustration of its application. That is the purpose of this communication.

"There hardly can be an intelligent comprehension of the principles upon which the whole of my discussion was based, however, without a clear understanding of the part which those principles have played in making our country what it is today.

Mr. Grundy then reviews the progress over the period of years since the Revolution, when the nation's industries were protected by a tariff and the backwardness of industry when that safeguard was removed or tampered with.

"The result was that from that period until shortly before the Civil War, with some flashes of protective sentiment in the country (notably in 1824, 1828, 1833 and 1842), legislation carried us backward to a position almost wholly agricultural, without manufactures; and, notwithstanding the development of much of our natural resources, including gold in California, and despite continuing wars in Europe which created unusual demand for our agriculture, our gold was flowing from us, our national credit fell, business houses failed, and distress was prevalent throughout the land.

"That was a backward period in American history, during which our national growth and development was retarded by decades, and our national wealth depleted and deferred by billions.

"It was only after that long and bitter experience—that period of trial and tribulation and suffering and sacrifice, too unnecessary as we know now

—that finally, in 1858, a Republican Congress was elected and paved the way to the passage, in 1861, of our first really protective Tariff Act. That Bill was prepared by Congressman Morrill, of Vermont, and was signed by James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, a Democratic President who, in the light of history and conditions then prevailing, was compelled to admit that protection was an absolute necessity to the United States, and who, therefore, despite the historic policy of his party, attached his signature to a protective tariff measure.

"The patriotic impulses that were awakened by the Civil War, coupled with the constantly increasing needs of the Government for revenue, led to increased duties on imports as the only means of procuring governmental income, aside from the internal revenue taxes. And following the Civil war there was such a clear realization of the part that protective duties had played, both in sustaining our industries and in raising revenues, and such an appreciation of the part that domestic industries had taken in the winning of the war, that protective influences prevailed for the next twenty years.

"Again, however, the generation which 'had seen and knew' passed from public life, and in 1883 the party which had been the custodian of the protective principle, fearful of misfortune in the Presidential election of 1884, made a tariff revision so unwise and unscientific that it brought disaster upon many lines of manufacture, especially in certain branches of the iron, steel and woolen industries. Indeed, there is much in the selfish, unwise and sectional revision which the Democratic-Insurgent coalition seems determined to enact now, which is reminiscent of the 'backward' character of the revision of 1883.

"During the ensuing four years of Cleveland's first term there was a continuous battle over the protective principle, and it was during that period that the Mills Bill, a tariff-for-revenue measure, failed of passage by a single vote in the Senate. Thus was economic disaster averted, or at least postponed, under Cleveland's first administration.

"In 1888 the election of Benjamin Harrison and a Republican Congress resulted in the enactment of the McKinley Bill, but that measure was so grossly misrepresented by the newspapers, and the people's minds thereby so inflamed, that in 1892 Grover Cleveland was elected for a second time, on a tariff-for-revenue platform, and the country was on its way to the widespread disaster which had been averted by a single vote during his first term.

"It is unnecessary to go into the details of that tragic period when our industry and agriculture alike were laid prostrate and a great part of our population was without employment and even the funds with which to buy food. Their mistake was driven home to our people in terms and conditions which none could misunderstand, and, saving what they could from the wreckage of 1893 and 1896, they elected William McKinley President upon a protective tariff platform in the latter year. His election was followed by the enactment of the Dingley Tariff, which, proportioned to its time, probably was one of the best balanced tariff laws that the country ever has had, considering the extent and diversified character of the development which took place under it and as a consequence of it.

"From then until the present time there has been no deviation from the protective principle by a majority of our people, although at all times there has been a 'backward' sentiment in some sections, and some States have been consistently 'backward' in that they have not availed themselves of the advantages under which the country as a whole has gone forward.

"The Dingley Act was amended by the Payne-Aldrich Law of 1909, which remained upon the statute books until the three-party fights of 1912 resulted in the election of Woodrow Wilson by a minority of the voters, with a Democratic Congress which immediately proceeded to the enactment of the non-protective tariff, so-called 'competitive.' Underwood-Simmons Act of 1913.

"Under that Act the country almost immediately began a descent toward the same conditions as had prevailed under the Wilson-Gorman Democratic Tariff of 1894; then came the World War, which intervened as an artificial barrier against practically all imports, at the same time that it set up an unprecedented demand for practically everything, agricultural and industrial, that the United States could produce.

"The wholly unusual and entirely unnatural prosperity which we had enjoyed throughout the war vanished into thin air, however, as soon as the conflict was over and the Underwood-Simmons non-protective tariff again became effective. Within a period of a few months some five millions of our people were without employment, with conditions growing steadily worse, and I already have reviewed how, in an effort to ameliorate this condition to some degree, the present President of the United States was called upon to head a commission whose purpose was to get all possible Federal, State and municipal projects under way, in order to provide work for at least a part of the unemployed.

"In my statement filed with the Committee on October 24th, I also set forth how, in their quest for relief, the people in 1920 elected a Republican Administration and Congress by an unprecedented majority, and how the first act of that Administration and Congress was to re-enact the Agricultural Emergency Tariff, which President Wilson had refused to permit to become a law.

## Apricots for Desserts



WHEN you cast around in your mind for a new dessert, why not include the aristocratic apricot in your survey? For the apricot is capable of as many uses as the peach and is less often used only because its capabilities are less familiar.

### All Year Use

Of course, the fresh apricot can't be bought all year around, but the canned fruit, which is put up in factories near the orchards when the golden apricot is meltingly ripe, can be obtained any time. Some recipes which are new and have been tested by a trained dietitian are here given. Don't they sound tempting?

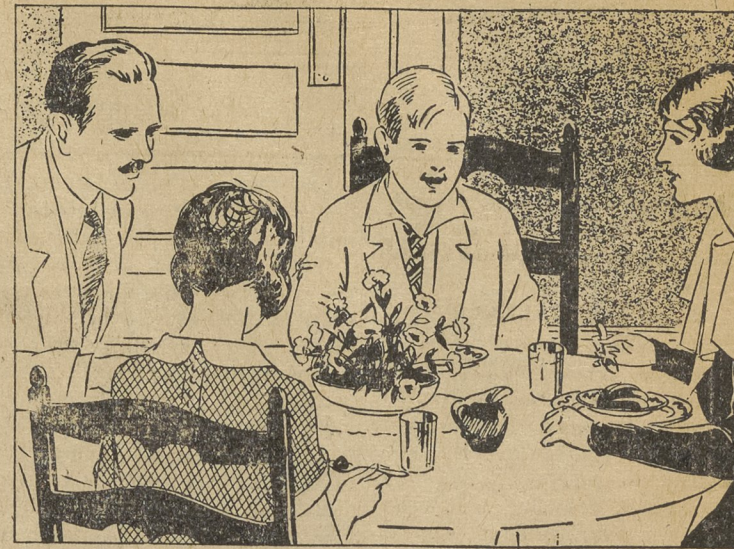
**Apricot Cranberry Tarts:** Cook together until creamy and rather thick the following ingredients: one cup of canned cranberry sauce,

one cup of apricot pulp (made by pressing apricots through a sieve) and four teaspoons of sugar mixed with one teaspoon of flour. Cool and put in previously-baked tart shells. Top with whipped cream. This makes ten to twelve tarts.

**Peach and Apricot Filling:** Whip one cup of cream, and add six tablespoons of confectioner's sugar. Cut one-half cup of canned peaches, one-half cup of canned apricots and one-half cup of candied cherries into small pieces and drain well. Fold into the whipped cream. Use the filling in cream puffs, between layers of cake or as a garnish on a simple cornstarch or rice pudding.

To lend variety to tapioca and cornstarch puddings for the children, put an apricot half in the bottom of the individual mold and fill with the pudding; top with another apricot half.\*

## A Dollar Dinner for Four



IF four people went into a restaurant and tried to get four dinners for only twenty-five cents each, people would begin to suspect their sanity. But at home it's a different matter! Just look at the meal which the intelligent housewife can purchase for her family of four for a modest dollar bill:

Corn and Beef Loaf ..... \$42  
Scalloped Potatoes ..... 10  
Steamed Tomatoes & Celery ..... 17  
Bread and Butter ..... 08  
Jellied Pears ..... 16  
Demi-tasse ..... 03  
Total ..... \$96

The recipes for this economical dinner are:

**Corn and Beef Loaf:** Mix the following ingredients and form into a roll: one pound ground rump of beef, one-half pound ground fresh pork, one beaten egg, one tablespoon chopped onion, one-half tablespoon salt, one-fourth teaspoon pepper, one-half cup bread crumbs

and the contents of an eleven-ounce can of corn. Place in a well-greased loaf pan and bake in a hot oven (400°) for about 45 minutes. Serves eight. For four, make only half the recipe, or cook the entire amount and use the loaf for two meals.

**Steamed Tomatoes and Celery:** Combine contents of a number 2 can of tomatoes, one-half cup of diced, cooked celery, salt and pepper, one tablespoon of butter and one teaspoon of sugar. Simmer gently for a few minutes.

**Jellied Pears:** Drain the syrup from an eight-ounce can of pears and add one-half cup water, one tablespoon of grenadine syrup and one tablespoon of sugar. Dissolve one-half package of lemon-flavored gelatin in the hot mixture and cool. Arrange pears in four individual molds wet with cold water. Pour the cold syrup and gelatin mixture over them, and set away to harden. Unmold and serve cold.\*



# Merry Christmas Everybody!

Santa has decided to make our store his headquarters in Noxen for a whole week before CHRISTMAS he will be here every day to welcome boys and grownups, too. He has arranged to have a letter box here where boys and girls can drop their letters to him so that he will know first hand just what they want for CHRISTMAS.

And Santa's got a great present, too, for everybody in our low prices. He says nobody need go out of Noxen to see Santa Claus, because our stock is filled with Toys, Sleds, Christmas Candy, Nuts, Fruits, Fancy Groceries and usable presents in Dry Goods, Hardware and everything imaginable

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Shoes  
Caps  
Shirts  
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Garters  
Suspenders  
Belts  
Handkerchief

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Handkerchiefs  
Dress Goods  
Shoes  
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