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"The divine law, wounded and offended in this world, must possess the inward force to heal itself from the wound, to reinstate itself in its own form. In that nationality, by whose injury humanity has been most cruelly violated, the idea of humanity must most powerfully vibrate. Our death was necessary, our rising up will be necessary; in order that the word of the Son of God, the eternal word of life, may diffuse through the social circles of the world. It is through our nationality, tortured to death upon the cross of history, that it will be revealed to the human spirit, that the political sphere must be transformed into a religious sphere, and that the temple of God on earth must be, not this or that place, this or that form of worship, but the whole planet. For the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof."

SIGMUND NAPOLEAN KRASINSKI.

If it is true that President Taft was asked to break the senatorial deadlock in Illinois, we prefer to believe, in view of the results of that deadlock, that he firmly refused.

Western republican organs are always telling us how their senators have been taking falls out of Senator Aldrich, but the Aldrich schedules continue to get into the tariff bill.

Who said Philadelphians are slow? A Philadelphia lawyer filed a suit for personal injury damages, and the records show that he filed the suit sixty days prior to the date of the alleged injuries.

The money invested in one modern battleship would establish an experimental farm station in every state in the union, or build two \$40,000 labor temples in every state, or build 1,000 miles of macadamized roads in one year.

Yes, a few republican senators are doing fairly well on some of the tariff schedules, but the bulk of the republican senators and members continue to pile up the taxes and to laugh at the consumers who were foolish enough to expect reduction at the hands of the "friends of protection."

The Times-Dispatch of Richmond, Va., says that "even a United States senator is a servant of the people, and the humblest journal has full freedom to criticize his official acts." Thanks. The Commoner appreciates this vindication of the right to criticize and will endeavor to exercise the right with wisdom and moderation.

EDUCATIONAL SERIES

TAXES THAT ROB THE COMMUNITY

Franklin Pierce writes in the New York World as follows:

A large proportion of the tariff schedules are so high and the American monopolies have made them so effective that the consumers in this country, by reason thereof, are actually paying an enhanced price for necessities equal to the whole cost of labor in the protected manufactures.

How does the reader like this? Out of your income—scanty, perhaps—you pay the whole labor cost of most of the products of American protected manufacturers, and you pay it under the humbug plea that it only covers the difference between wages in the United States and in Great Britain and continental Europe.

The value of all manufactured products in the United States in 1900 was \$14,800,000,000, and the total wages paid in factories that year were \$2,600,000,000; and even then, when the trusts were not in full efficiency, the American people, because of the tariff, probably paid out of their own pockets the greater part of that entire labor cost for the encouragement of manufacturing. Not only this, but the duties are so high on a great part of the dutiable imports that they actually prohibit the importation. The cases in which they prohibit the importation are generally cases where the duty is known as a compound duty, specific and ad valorem—so much duty per pound or per yard, together with an ad valorem duty. The result is that the cheaper grades of materials pay much higher ad valorem duties than the costlier, and the class of goods worn by the poor in practically all cases are kept out.

According to Mr. H. E. Miles, chairman of the tariff committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, who testified before the ways and means committee, the entire labor cost at Pittsburg of converting iron ore, coke and the other materials which go into a ton of pig-iron is 90 cents, while the tariff on pig-iron is \$4 per ton. The duty on a ton of pig-iron is more than four times the entire labor cost. Before the industrial commission Mr. Schwab testified that the cost of converting pig-iron into rails was \$3.75. The duty on steel rails is \$7.84 a ton. Deduct \$4 duty on pig-iron and we have a duty of \$3.84 to cover a labor cost of \$3.75 for converting pig-iron into steel.

The wage cost of the American Brass company in making their output is 17 per cent of the total cost, while the tariff is 45 per cent; and this company exports \$4,500,000 worth of product yearly and sells it in competition with the rest of the world.

The builders of railway cars have a wage cost for their product of 19 per cent, yet the tariff on their product is 45 per cent, and they export about \$9,000,000 worth yearly.

The wage cost of labor in refining to the American Linseed Oil company is, according to Mr. Miles, about 3 per cent of the value of the product, while the tariff on the product is 50 per cent.

The Glucose trust has a total wage cost on its product of about 11 per cent, while the government extends to it a duty upon importations of from 46 to 69 per cent, and this trust actually exports about \$3,000,000 worth of product.

The government kindly extends to the tobacco trust duties running from 147 to 155 per cent on imports of competing product, while the wage cost of its product is only 19 per cent of the value of the product. The internal revenue tax upon tobacco is the reason for a considerable part of the duty on tobacco.

The rubber trust pays in wages about 15 per cent of the value of its product, while the government affords it a protective duty of 20 to 35 per cent, and this trust exports about \$5,000,000 worth of product.

The sugar trust, with a labor cost of 3 per cent of the cost of its product, is protected by a practically prohibitive duty of 72 per cent on refined sugar.

The woolen goods trust, with a labor cost of 18 per cent of its product, is protected by well-nigh prohibitive duties of 55 to 135 per cent on cloth, 70 to 118 per cent on dress goods, 96 to 141 per cent on knit fabrics, 86 to 144 per cent on flannels, and 96 per cent on felts.

Mr. George H. Mayer of the house of John Lucas & Co., of Philadelphia, appeared before the industrial commission in 1900 and testified that the Pittsburg Plate Glass company con-

trolled 80 per cent of all glass sold in the United States, and that since the passage of the Dingley bill in 1897, the Pittsburg Plate Glass company had increased its price to John Lucas & Co. in the amount of 150 per cent. Testimony was given before the ways and means committee recently that the specific duty on the foreign cost of many imports of plate glass is in the neighborhood of 160 per cent of the cost value abroad, and that all branches of imported plate glass, figured cut on an ad valorem basis, runs from 89 per cent to 160 per cent.

Paragraph 364 of the Dingley bill provides that "wool and hair which has been advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition, not specially provided for in this act, shall be subject to the same duties as are imposed upon the manufactures of wool not specially provided for in this act. This provision was made for the benefit of the Arlington mills, which have a monopoly in what are known as tops—changing wool through combing, at a cost of 2½ to 5 cents per 100 pounds.

The provision which we have cited above, together with paragraph 366 of the Dingley bill, results in giving to this mill a protection of 1,480 per cent on the cost of combing wool.

When you buy a jack-knife of foreign make for 50 cents, you pay a duty of 150 per cent thereon. When your wife buys a pair of the cheapest foreign scissors, she pays a duty of at least 100 to 150 per cent, and she pays on the commonest table knives and forks a duty of 100 to 22 per cent. The duty on a pound of Sumatra tobacco, the foreign cost of which is 75 cents, is only \$1.85, or 384 per cent.

The educating process in religious matters of these monstrous duties is well illustrated by the zinc producers of Joplin. Mr. S. Duffield Mitchell, of Carthage, Mo., appeared before the ways and means committee on November 25, 1908, and asked for a duty of 1½ cents per pound on calamine, an ore of zinc, produced far away in Mexico, and brought from Mexico to the Kansas and Missouri smelters at a cost for ore and freight of about \$12 a ton. Although admitted free, only 59,000 tons of this zinc ore found its way to the Joplin district in 1907. The Mexican ore has only 40 per cent of metallic contents, while the Joplin ore has 60 per cent. This 1½ cents duty per pound on metallic contents would mean \$12 a ton on the 40 per cent Mexican ore and \$18 per ton on the 60 per cent domestic ore. While Mr. Mitchell and his associates were pleading with the ways and means committee to keep out Mexican ore, and thus materially increase the price of galvanized and brass products, the clergymen of Joplin were praying for the conversion of the ways and means committee, and while the clergymen prayed the choir sang a hymn, the refrain of which we are told was:

So now we humbly pray that we
 Be saved from ruin's brink;
 We will accept whate'er must be,
 But Lord remember zinc.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

New York, March 15.

THE HANDS OF AGE

The hands of youth are smooth and beautiful,
 And round, and finely formed, and white, and cool.

But I have known two old and twisted hands,
 With knotted veins, and fingers bent with work,
 No grace of form is left to those worn frames
 Wherein the hidden grace of life doth lurk.

But thin, and cramped, and old, they on them
 bear
 The scars of those who toil and struggle much.
 The patient strength of all the earth is theirs.
 And tenderness untold is in their touch.

The hands of youth are white and soft with ease,
 But God hath clasped such twisted hands as
 these.

—Henrietta Sperry in Smith College Monthly.

Mr. Carnegie is going to write a magazine story and tell us how much he has spent for libraries, and how it made him feel to spend it. He should follow up this story by another one confessing just how he made it.