

MR. TAFT'S CONFESSION

The following is a communication printed in the New York Evening Post:

To the Editor of the Evening Post: Sir: I clip the following from a report of the president's speech at Seattle:

"We earn a profit from our foreign mails of from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000 a year. The appropriation of that amount would be quite sufficient to put on a satisfactory basis two or three Oriental lines and several lines from the east to South America. Of course, we are familiar with the argument that this would be a contribution to private companies out of the treasury of the United States, but we are thus contributing in various ways on similar principles in effect, both by our protective tariff laws, by our river and harbor bills, and by our reclamation service. We are putting money into the pockets of shipowners, but we are giving them money with which they can compete, for reasonable profit only, with the merchant marine of the world."

It is no new doctrine that the protective tariff is in effect "a contribution to private companies out of the treasury of the United States," and that by it "we are putting money into the pockets" of a favored class to insure them "a reasonable profit;" but has it ever before been unblushingly confessed and approved by a chief magistrate of the nation?

Such a policy being thus stamped with approval by the most prominent and powerful advocate of revision downwards, what, in the name of all that's unholy, does the so-called stand-patter—the upward revisionist—advocate? Shades of Grover Cleveland! To think that as a raw youth, I withheld from him my vote because I was persuaded not only that the foreigner made this "contribution," but that what he contributed was "put into the pockets" of the workingman!

As an imaginary consumer, I was later persuaded of the iniquity of a protective tariff by being convinced of its identity with a subsidy, the iniquity of which, not so many years ago, was considered axiomatic. But behold, how the weapons of the enemies of prosperity are turned against them. The virtue of a protective tariff is made an axiom from which to demonstrate the virtue of a subsidy.

There are many millions of unreal consumers who cast real ballots and adhere to the old maxim and renounce the new, and who never cease to hope for a Moses to lead them out of Egypt. But pray, what can one do when one must choose between the efficiency of organized tweedledum and the inefficiency of unorganized tweedledee? F. S. B.

Philadelphia, October 2.

C. Q. D.

Jack—"Reginald was sorely in need of a summer suit, so he sent a distress message to his tailor 'C. Q. D.'"

Eva—"And did he get a reply?"

Jack—"Yes, C. O. D."—Chicago News.

Magistrate—"Have you any visible means of support?"

Prisoner—"Yus, yer wushup. (To his wife, a laundress) Hemmar, stand up so's the court can see yer."—Town and Country.

WHICH IS BETTER, BANK OR FARM?

Which is better, to leave your money in a savings bank, where it draws only 3 or 4 per cent interest, or to buy a Florida farm with your savings, which will yield \$5,000 a year clear profit? Watch for the full page announcement in The Commoner next week. If you are prompt, you may be one of the lucky 300 who can buy a farm on terms of only 33 cents a day.—(Adv.)

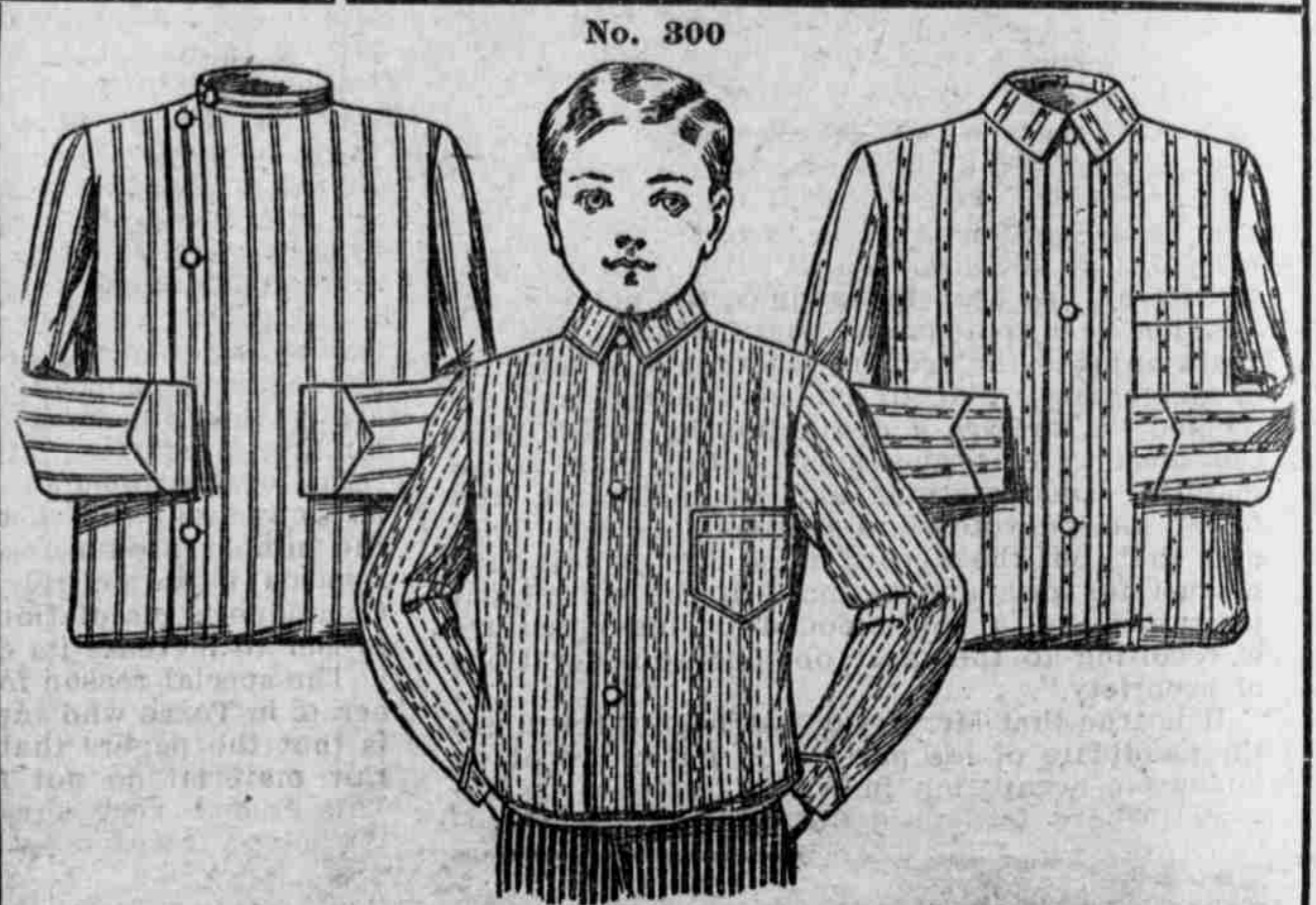
R. H. MACY & COMPANY,  
Broadway at 6th Ave., 34 to 35th St., N. Y.

Our Deposit Account is even more of a convenience to patrons from places remote from this city than to the ones who live in or near it.

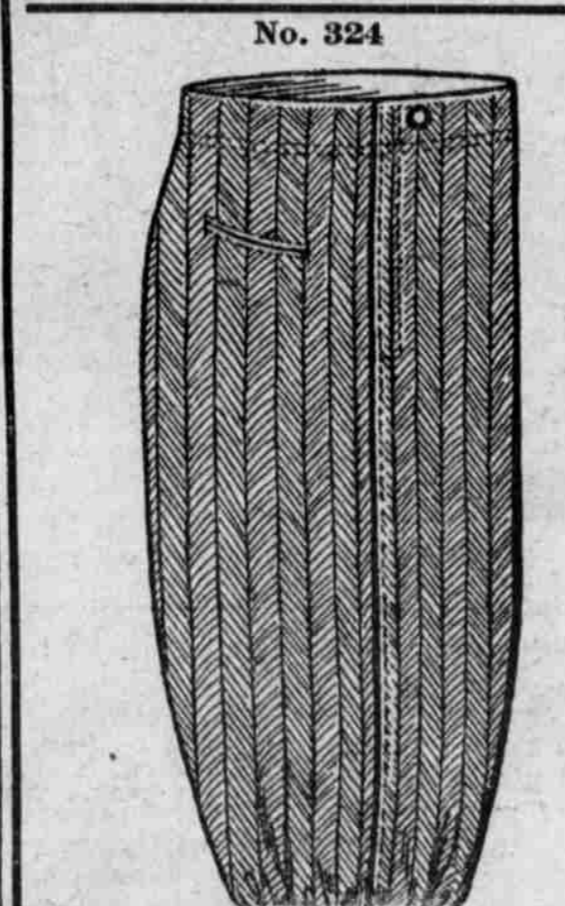
Deposit with us a sum large enough for your ordinary needs and charge your purchases against it. This will give you the facility of a regular charge account and the economy of cash store prices. Our customers in New York and vicinity enjoy this advantage. But you from a distance may send us a check on your local bank when you intend coming to New York, and draw against the money as you need it while here—just as from a savings bank with the added convenience that you may get all or any part of your balance whenever you wish between 8:30 a. m. and 6 p. m. Of course, you cannot issue checks against your account—as we are not bankers. But you may purchase against it and draw against it in person.



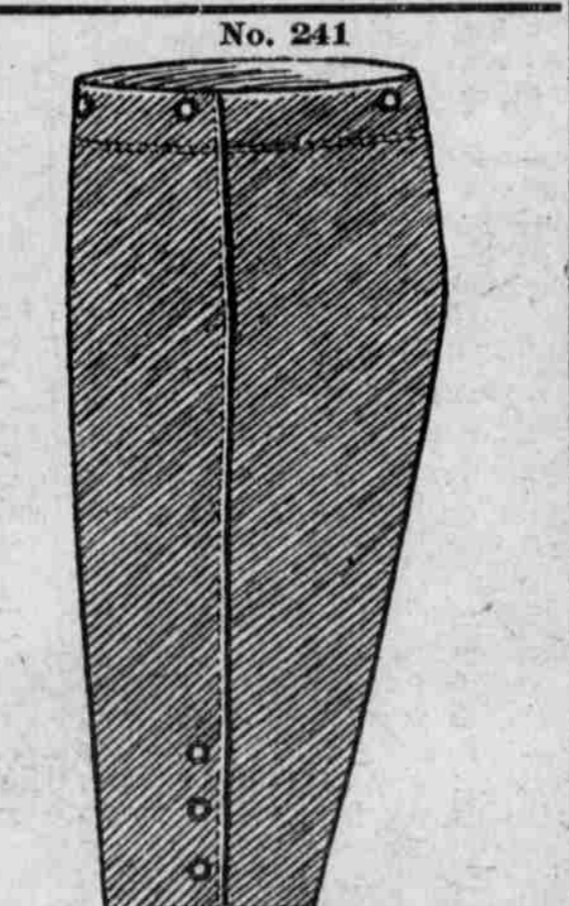
No. 142—Tailored Waist of white linen; tucked front in clusters of six; one wide tuck and large pleats over shoulders; three flat pearl buttons on embroidered panel fastening front of waist; long sleeves with cuffs of same material; panel back with two wide tucks; embroidered turn-over collar— sizes 34 to 44; at..... 99c



No. 300—Boys' Blouses made of blue chambray, white madras, striped gingham and outing flannel; all fast colors and full sizes. Russian style buttoning at side; sizes 3 to 9 years; Negligee style, mannish designs, collar attached; sizes 6 to 15 years. Our price for three Blouses, 72c Postage, 15c.



No. 324—Boys' Bloomer or Knickerbocker Trousers, made of woolen chevots in gray, brown and tan, also plain blue and corduroy; double stitched seams, taped and finished with patented elastic waist bands; bloomers sizes 3 to 8 years, finished with elastic at knee; knickerbockers sizes 8 to 17 years finished with strap and buckle at knee, at ..... 79c



No. 241—Boys' Knee Trousers, made of wool chevots in mixtures, check and striped effects; in gray, tan and brown, also plain blue. Strongly sewn and warranted to withstand hard knocks; sizes 3 to 16 years; at..... 46c Better qualities at 79c, 94c and \$1.29.



No. 145—Petticoats, made of black percaline, with deeply shirred and tucked flounce, finished with full ruffle of embroidery edging; percaline dust ruffle; length 38 to 42 in, at..... 99c