

assume when they invite young men to leave the environment of home and assist in extending the area of the wheat belt.

He was also gratified to find so cordial a welcome given to Americans and so high an opinion entertained of the value of the American as a wealth producer.

The United States will be an important factor in the settling up of western Canada and that section is likely to have a composite population quite similar to that in our western states.

Practical Tariff Talks

The argument is being put forward by some defenders of the tariff system, to discredit those who have criticised the wool schedule, that the man who buys clothing can still buy eight, ten, twelve, fifteen and eighteen dollar suits, and point to the advertisements as proof. As a matter of fact this proves nothing except that the consumer is getting less for his money than ever before. The retail clothier, when he sends his buyer to the suit makers, instructs him to purchase clothing that he can sell for standard prices and yet secure his usual measure of profit. The suit manufacturers pass the same instructions on to their men who contract with the manufacturers, the men who turn the wool into cloth—with the result that the ten dollar suit of this year will yield the same measure of profit to each person who handles it as did the ten dollar suit of last year, until it reaches the wearer, who gets eight dollars of value possibly for the ten dollars he hands over. He has paid no more for a suit that looks as good as his last one, but it won't be as warm nor will it wear as long.

Here is what happens—and you will find it all duly testified to in the hearings before the congressional committee that made the Payne tariff. Wool growing, in America, despite the big tariff protection (which the growers don't always get through manipulation by the manufacturing exporters) has not kept pace with the increase in population and, therefore, not with the demand for textile fabrics. Because of the heavy tariff foreign wool seeks more favorable markets, and the tendency here naturally has been towards higher prices. Retailers are the persons who come in contact with the wearers of clothing, underwear, hosiery and the like. They deprecate all of this tariff criticism because they don't want the people to be educated to the fact that while they are getting the goods at the same old price, they are not getting the same quality. This is not because the retailer approves of or is satisfied with this condition, but because he is the only man in the price chain to whom the wearer can enter his protest.

This demand for suits, hosiery, underwear, etc., that can be sold at a stated price raised a problem that has been solved by the increased use of cotton. The manufacturers of men's wear began turning out a cloth known as cotton worsted and for the better grades made mercerized cloth 50 per cent worsted wool and 50 per cent cotton yarn. Where all worsted yarn made entirely from wool was used the weight of the cloth has been lowered; eight, nine, twelve and thirteen ounce cloth has been substituted for the regular regulation sixteen-ounce for the light weights, and for the heavy weights, for which the regulation weight was twenty ounces, sixteen-ounce cloth is used. In order to make up the lost weight in the cloth heavy lining packed with cotton wadding and other substitutes was used. The hosiery manufacturer has clipped a little off the length of the stocking and put in one thread of cotton to every thread of wool. The underwear manufacturer took out nearly all the wool and put in Peruvian cotton. In fact, the more wool he had in, the greater amount of wool he took out.

One witness testified that the manufacturers have had but one choice, make their wool cloth lighter in weight or use as much cotton as they could. The higher the price of wool, the more cotton goes into the cloth, with the result that the people wear paper clothes in summer and light-weight clothes in winter. Did all use wool the price would reach around \$1 a pound. One wool man figured out that it would and tried a corner two years ago, but he hadn't reckoned on the use of cotton and lost a fortune. Congressman Crumpacker, of Indiana, one of the

Cannon organization leaders, seemingly asked one witness before the ways and means committee who had said many men were wearing cotton shirts and thought they were wearing woolen ones: "What's the difference if they don't know it?" In other words, it's all right to cheat a man if he doesn't discover the fact. All of these offenses against square dealing are committed under the pretense of protecting American labor, yet many of the woolen mills—this is testimony before a committee of congress—are filled from top to bottom with foreigners, many of whom can not even speak the English language, who are imported because they work for small wages and who are supplanted by others brought from abroad when they eventually discover the benefits of organization and form unions to demand more wages.

C. Q. D.

HOW THE FARMER "PROSPERS"
A Salem, N. J., dispatch to the Philadelphia North American:
A hog deal that furnishes another angle to the high cost of living discussion has just taken place here.
A farmer killed two hogs and a Salem butcher agreed to buy them, the price being satisfactory. The farmer said he'd like to have the hams and shoulders, and again the butcher agreed. After the farmer put the hams and shoulders on his wagon he remarked:
"Well, what's the balance coming to me?" The butcher figured a moment and replied: "There's nothing coming to you; you owe me \$2.85." And the farmer was obliged to pay it.
The butcher's figures were correct—the farmer's were correct. The butcher bought the entire hogs at a wholesale price and the farmer was charged at retail prices for the hams and shoulders—although that was not understood when he made the bargain.

Timely Quotations

Howard B. Seitz, Roherstown, Pa.—The introduction of a column "Timely Quotations," into The Commoner should prove to be a good innovation. I have collected and copied a few quotations which I enclose. Best wishes for the success of The Commoner and the democratic cause.

May it please your serene highnesses, your majesties, lordships and law-wardships, the proper epic of this world is not now "Arms and the Man;" how much less, "Shirt-frills and the Man;" no, it is now "Tools and the Man;" that, henceforth to all time, is now our epic; and you first of all others, I think, were wise to take note of that!—Thomas Carlyle.

When the church is social worth,
When the state house is the hearth,
Then the perfect state is come,
The republican at home.
—Emerson.

In 1823, in a letter to Judge Johnson of South Carolina, concerning the federalist and democratic parties Thomas Jefferson wrote in part as follows: "Still further to constrain the brute force of the people, they deem it necessary to keep them down by hard labor, poverty, and ignorance, and to take from them, as from bees, so much of their earnings, as that unremitting labor shall be necessary to obtain a sufficient surplus barely to maintain their privileged orders in splendor and idleness, to fascinate the eyes of the people, and excite in them an humble adoration and submission, as to an order of superior beings. * * * We believed, with them (the majority of the constitutional convention and the people themselves), that man was a rational animal, endowed by nature with rights, and with an innate sense of justice; and that he could be restrained from wrong and protected in right, by moderate powers, confided to persons of his own choice, and held to their duties by dependence on his own will."

Of the United State bank Jefferson said: "This institution is one of the most deadly hostility existing against the principles and forms of our

constitution. The nation is, at this time, so strong and united in its sentiments, that it can not be shaken at this moment. But suppose a series of untoward events should occur, sufficient to bring into doubt the competency of a republican government to meet a crisis of great danger, or to unshrink the confidence of the people in the public functionaries; an institution like this, penetrating by its branches every part of the union, acting by command and in phalanx, may in a critical moment upset the government. I deem no government safe which is under the vassalage of any self-constituted authorities, or any other authority than that of the nation, or its regular functionaries. What an obstruction could not this bank of the United States, with all its branch banks, be in time of war? It might dictate to us the peace we should accept, or withdraw its aids. Ought we, then, to give further growth to an institution so powerful, so hostile?"

Let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed.—Washington's farewell address.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency.—Washington's farewell address.

Our fathers to their graves have gone;
Their strife is past, their triumph won;
But sterner trials wait the race
Which rises in their honored place.
—Whittier.

Democracy rests finally upon us, * * *
And our visions sweep through eternity.
—Walt Whitman.

Courage! my brother or my sister!
Keep on! Liberty is to be subserved, whatever occurs;
That is nothing that is quelled by one or two failures, or any number of failures,
Or by the indifference or ingratitude of the people, or by any unfaithfulness—

When liberty goes out of a place, it is not the first to go, nor the second or third to go, it waits for all the rest to go—it is the last.

Then courage!
For till all ceases, neither must you cease.
—Walt Whitman.

Infuse a better spirit into these men! Inspire even their minds with purer sentiments!—Demosthenes.

The Commoner will be glad to have its readers suggest for publication in this column some quotation that may be serviceable just now to the American people.

THAT OMAHA FAKE

When an Omaha paper recently published a statement that William J. Bryan has determined to be a candidate for the presidency in 1912, and that Mr. Metcalfe, the editor of The Commoner, is planning with party leaders to capture the nomination for Mr. Bryan, sensible people knew that another lie had been started on a tour of the opposition press. And how speedily it has traveled! Republican newspapers, almost without exception, have published the item and commented upon it. Yet the story was so lacking in plausibility that the Register would not insult the intelligence of any editor who published it as a verity by assuming that he believed it to be true.

In the last issue of The Commoner the story is denounced as a "raw, unadulterated fake." Mr. Metcalfe declares it to be a lie out of the whole cloth.

Mr. Bryan is a victim of more wilful falsehood and misrepresentation than any other American citizen, and few other American citizens are less deserving of such treatment. He is one of the most distinguished men in the private life of the nation, and there is nothing in his honorable and useful record to justify the attempt to make him the laughing stock of the country.—Wheeling (W. Va.) Register.