

IN FREE TRADE JAPAN

WHERE ABLE BODIED MEN EARN 96 CENTS A WEEK.

And Where Women Slave for Twenty-Four Cents a Week—Labor is One of the Minor Considerations in All Free Trade Centers—In America the Chief.

The British minister at Tokio, in an interesting report reviewing the progress of Japan in establishing home industries, suggests that, at the present rate of progress, "the Japanese will after a time hold their own with their instructors, and without any assistance of a protective tariff shut importers out of their markets." We are told that "since 1886 the amount of yarn annually produced in Japan has increased nearly sevenfold. During this period—from 1886 to 1890—the importation of yarn increased steadily for a time. Home consumption and demand for export to China encouraged the supply up to 1888, when the imports were nearly double those of two years before. In 1890 the importations had fallen off by one-third, while the home production had steadily increased. It is natural to suppose that this decline in imports is immediately connected with the growth of native manufacturers."

Further on, however, Minister Fraser lets in a flood of light on the secret of Japanese ability to cope with the foreign manufacturer. It is simply the low rate of wages that prevails in Japan. Minister Fraser describes as the advantages enjoyed by the Japanese mill owner the fact that "he can keep his machinery going through the whole twenty-four hours, while he pays in wages the low rates of eight pence a day to men and from two pence to five pence to women." The equivalent in American money is sixteen cents a day for men and from four to ten cents a day for women. If the mill operatives in Japan work six days in the week the women receive from twenty-four cents to sixty cents a week, and the men receive ninety-six cents a week.

It should be remembered that these figures are given in an official report from the official British representative in Japan to his home government, and are no doubt the result of careful inquiry and accurate information. If American manufacturers should pay their employees the Japanese free trade wages of from twenty-four cents to ninety-six cents a week there is no doubt that they could get along without fear of British competition. But American manufacturers have no desire to pay and American employes have no desire to receive the free trade wages

591,796, or about four to every hundred of same age.

Eight in each hundred of those between 60 and 65 years, or 65,889 in all, are paupers.

Over 65 years, twenty-six out of every hundred, or more than one in four, depend on public charity, of whom the total amounts to 343,962.

These are the estimates made by Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army in his recently issued book, "Pauperism, A Picture."

While strength and health last, the sturdy Briton, as a rule, bears up somehow, no matter how low his wages, against the burdens of his miserable free trade existence.

But when old age draws near he is forced to the poorhouse to end his days.

Here are Gen. Booth's own pathetic comments on the sad facts he sets forth:

"Old age fares hardly in our times. Life runs more intensely than it did, and the old tend to be thrown out."

"The community gains by this, but the old suffer."

"They suffer beyond any measure of actual incapacity, for the fact that a man is old is often in itself enough to debar him from obtaining work, and it is in vain he makes pretense by dyeing his hair or wearing false teeth."

It will be a sad day for America when we experience such conditions here, as we surely would under free trade.—American Economist.

The Force Bill.

There are Republicans who are in some doubt as to the kind of legislation needed to secure an honest ballot in the South and stop the prostitution of election laws and machinery in that section. They are ready to listen to any honest argument or suggestion in regard to this matter, but it may as well be understood at once that they will yield nothing to the bullying spirit and insolent falsehoods of the Democratic platform in its denunciations of the "Force bill." "Plantation manners" have been squelched in Congress and it is about time the bullying insolence of slavery should be omitted from the Democratic platforms. The ex-rebels have suffered enough by this time to know that the North is not to be bullied and that no cause is to be helped in this country by Democratic curses and falsehoods.—National Bulletin.

Democrats Never Resign Anything. Chairman Harrity will not resign his office as Secretary of the State of Pennsylvania while running Mr. Cleveland's campaign. Chairman Harrity holds the best paying office in the State of Pennsylvania with one exception, and is besides president of the

THE GREATEST ISSUE.

QUESTIONS FOR THE ENEMIES OF AMERICAN PROTECTION.

It is on That Question That We Must Stand or Fall—Can any of Your Democratic Friends Give a Satisfactory Answer to These Questions?

The American Economist occasionally asks a few questions. The last installment is as follows:

If free trade and slavery did not go hand-in-hand, why was John C. Calhoun a protectionist until he became the representative of the slave power?

If trusts are due to the tariff, what was the cause of the anthracite coal trust?

If the American laborers are so efficient that they do not need protection, why do free traders doubt their ability to make tin plate?

If Cleveland is not a demagogue, why does he misrepresent the condition of our country in order to gain a partisan advantage?

If the Mills bill was not a sectional measure, why did it leave the duties on southern products unchanged while abolishing or greatly reducing the duties on the products of the north?

If the result of free trade is to increase importation of competing articles, why will it not correspondingly discourage their manufacture in this country?

If invention is not stimulated by protection, why did it always progress more rapidly in protective than free trade policy?

If free trade is productive of hard times, why were there hard times in every free trade era our country has had?

If "cheapness" is desirable, why do the people of other lands where "cheapness" rules flock to this country?

If protection is un-Democratic, why was Jefferson a protectionist?

If it prevents us from exporting why are our exports greater than ever before?

If free trade would benefit labor, why were free traders from Adam Smith to Bonamy Price and Perry all opposed to shorter hours in a working day?

If reciprocity is a "sham," why is it detested by Great Britain?

If "free raw materials" are the necessity, why did free traders repeal the duty on cotton ties and retain it on hoop iron?

If wages are regulated by demand for and supply of labor, how will the destruction of American industries raise them?

If mugwumps are not un-American,

How the South Received the Olive Branch of Peace Offered by the People's Party.

The platform of the People's party contains this noble sentiment: "We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation; that it cannot be pinned together by bayonets; that the civil war is over, and that every passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it, and that we must be in fact as we are in name, one united brotherhood of freemen."

Upon this platform they nominated an ex-Confederate general. Here was an olive branch laden with luscious fruit. With that in his hand General Weaver, the presidential nominee, went into the south to advocate his party's cause. Instead of being given a respectful hearing he was mobbed. Think of it. The preferred choice for the presidency of the great party in America, denied a hearing in this land of free speech and freemen. Nor was that all. The ladies of his party, his wife and Mrs. Leese, the "Patrick Henry in petticoats" assaulted with rotten eggs! And this in the land of boasted chivalry! When Miss Winnie Davis, the "Daughter of the Confederacy" was in the north some years ago, she everywhere received marked courtesy. The only lady who declined to receive her was Mrs. Cleveland. What a contrast. Jefferson Davis' daughter showered with kindness; Mrs. Weaver showered with rotten eggs. The Georgia delegation voted solidly for Cleveland in the Chicago convention.

The democratic party hopes to elect Grover Cleveland, who was nominated by the south, by throwing the election into the house of representatives, which they hope to do by voting themselves for the Weaver electors. Will you aid them in this attempt? Will the true men of the north become the cat's paw for the south?

The voters of Nebraska who were formerly republicans are earnestly requested to read the following statement before voting at the next election. Admitting that you believe in the principles of the people's party, and in the measures advanced by that party to promote the general prosperity of the nation and earnestly desire the election of Weaver, how is it to be accomplished? If Weaver and Field were to carry all the following states, although they do not claim more than thirteen of them the result would be:

Alabama	11	Kansas	11
Arkansas	8	Louisiana	8
California	9	Minnesota	9
Colorado	4	Mississippi	9
Florida	4	Missouri	17
Georgia	13	Montana	3
Idaho	3	Nebraska	8
Iowa	11	Nevada	3
North Carolina	11	North Dakota	3
Oregon	4	South Carolina	9
South Dakota	4	Tennessee	12
Texas	15	Virginia	12
Washington	4	Wyoming	3
Total, 208.	Necessary to choice, 223.		

Weaver and Field would therefore still need 18 votes in the electoral college. But no one will now claim that the people's party can carry all of these 26 states. Weaver himself says he will carry 13 states. It is impossible to name thirteen states exclusive of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio which will give him a majority in the electoral college. The only result therefore possible for his candidacy is to throw the election into the house of representatives which insures the election of Grover Cleveland, who is opposed to every plank in the people's party platform; is a gold bug, opposed to the coinage of any silver whatever; thinks reciprocity a "sham" and is opposed to free speech especially by the speakers of the people's party.

The democrats are seeking to elect Cleveland by voting for Weaver electors in a few northern states and thereby throwing the election of president into the house of representatives, which is done when no candidate has a majority in the electoral college. They are very friendly to the people's party in the north, but in the south it is different. The New York World of Oct. 9th, Cleveland's personal organ in New York, contains a two column extract from the speech delivered in Georgia by H. W. J. Ham of that state, accompanied by his portrait. To show his regard for the people's party and the respect entertained for them by Cleveland's supporters we quote the following extract from the World's account of the speech:

"After jumping on the women's suffrage plank he asks the boys in a confidential way if they have ever seen Mrs. Leese. 'Well, I have,' says he. 'Well, boys, she is a plumb sight. If I had a bound dog that would bark at her as she passed by the gate, I'd kill him before night. She could sit on a stump in the shade and keep the cows out of a one-hundred-acre confield without a gun. She's got a face that's harder and sharper than a butcher's cleaver. I could take her by her heels and split an inch board with it. She's got a nose like an ant-eater, a voice like a cat fight and a face that is rank poison to the naked eye.'"

"The conditions in Georgia now," he will begin his speech, "are significant because all the old elements which have always fought democracy, the snollygosters, shoulder-biters and sons of guns, the discordant elements, every atom of which is a storm center of political disintegration, are mustered under this piebald banner of so-called reform."

"In describing what will become of the Third party he gives this little allegory: 'I have somewhere read a story of a lion who lay asleep in a forest. There came along a pestiferous little animal whose name I will not call, who, with an old grudge against the lion, thought it would be some satisfaction to slip up and bite him, for he thought he was dead. He awoke and simply placed his paw upon this pestiferous little animal, and all that was left of him was a greasy spot in the sand and a little stench.'"

"I want to tell you, my fellow citizens, that the democratic lion in Georgia is alive and awake, and in November he will place the paw of his power upon this pestiferous little skunk of a Third party, and all that will be left of it will be a little greasy spot in the sand and a little stench."

What shall it profit a party to carry Nebraska for Weaver and thereby elect Cleveland and put in power a gang of men that treat them in this manner, and who ridicule and reject every idea advanced by it. If you favor free coinage of silver, why elect a man who openly advocates the complete demonetization of that metal. If you favor 'fair and liberal pensions' why vote so as to elect a man who does not believe in giving any.

Prices of Farm Products. If the farmer will carefully study the changes in the market price of all farm products by a comparison of the farmer's price and the manufacturing price, or in other words, the price on the farm and the price at the factory, he will see what an advantage manufacturing states have over those which are purely agricultural. The manufacturing states during the past year have been paying an average of 91 cents for corn, 95 cents for wheat, 60 cents for rye, 35 cents for oats, 60 cents for barley, 58 cents for Irish potatoes, and \$11.25 per ton for hay; while in the agricultural states the average price for the same period was for corn 25 cents, wheat 66 cents, rye 34 cents, oats 20 cents, barley 40 cents, Irish potatoes 25 cents, and hay \$5.30 per ton, being an average of about 60 per cent. in favor of the manufacturing states. It cannot be said that the cost of production in Pennsylvania is any greater than it is in Wisconsin, therefore the comparison leads the thoughtful producer in this investigation to clearly see and understand that the farm needs the factory in order to secure the best prices.

The Farmer and Agricultural Implements—Are Not the Prices Lower Than Ever Before Known! We have been living now for nearly thirty years under the protective system. If protection has oppressed the farmer by increasing his expenses, then clearly he ought to be paying more to-day for his necessities than he paid, say, ten years ago; certainly, he would be paying more than the British farmer pays, for the British revenue system even longer than ours has been a protective system. But the fact is that the American farmer pays in the American market less money for all his supplies in 1892 than he had to pay in 1880; he paid in 1880 less than in 1870, and in 1870 less than in 1860, when we were living under a free-trade revenue; and he pays to-day in the American market, protected as it is from foreign assault, less money than the British farmer pays in the British market, open though it be to the production of the whole world.

We have been protecting all the machines mentioned and England has not, and if protection raises prices and free trade lowers them, as the democrats allege, how under the sun can it happen that farming implements here are cheaper than in England? In an address delivered at the Farmer's congress, in Chicago, in 1887, the Hon. Thos. H. Dudley, of New Jersey, formerly our Consul at Liverpool, made this pertinent statement:

"Something over three years ago I attended the national agricultural exhibition of France. It was held in Paris, and a grand exhibition it was, quite worthy of the great nation it represented. I spent four days at the exhibition. There were fourteen or fifteen acres of ground covered with farming implements, tools, machinery, etc. All the exhibitors had their price-lists upon their exhibits, and I was careful to obtain copies of them. The lowest priced horse-rake was 250 francs, or \$50 dollars of our money. You can buy one just as good in any town in the United States for \$27. The lowest priced mower was \$102 in our money, and was no better than we sell for \$60, if as good. The lowest priced reaper, without the binder, was \$185 no better than ours for \$110. The plows, harrows and cultivators were 20 per cent. above the price they are selling for in the United States. There was not a hoe, fork, shovel, spade or rake on the ground but was dearer in price and inferior in quality to ours."

"I therefore repeat what I have said before, that under our protective tariff the prices of all manufactured commodities, instead of being enhanced, have actually been reduced, and that nine-tenths of all manufactured commodities now used by our farmers and laboring people in the United States are as cheap as they are in England, and in many instances cheaper."

Who Will Vote to Make America a Free Trade Country? "It is an awful fact—it is really not short of awful—that in this country (Great Britain) with all its wealth, all its vast resources, all its power, 45 per cent.—that is to say, nearly one-half—of the persons who reach the age of 60 are or have been paupers. I say that it is a tremendous fact, and I cannot conceive any subject more worthy of the attention of the Legislature, more worthy of the attention of us all."—John Morley.

A Free Trade Picture. [By an Englishman.] "Though England is denuded with spinning-wheels, her people have not clothes; though she is black with the digging of fuel, they die of cold, and though she has sold her soul for grain, they die of hunger."—John Ruskin.

Horses. Again, how many farmers are aware of the fact that there were 62,411 head of horses imported and sold in the United States in 1888, and only 2,263 exported. This is depriving the farmers of the United States of the sale of over 60,000 horses annually; and the same is true for each of the past five years. Most of these horses came from Canada, and, under the old law, paid a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on a value of about \$45 per head;

while under the McKinley bill they will have to pay at least \$30 per head, which will undoubtedly stop their coming here, and the farmers of the United States will reap the benefits thereof.

Cattle. In 1887 there were 72,665 head of beef cattle imported into our markets, thus adding to our surplus and depreciating the value, paying a duty of \$2 per head. The average importation for the past five years has been 88,000 per year. Now, the act passed by the (most of these cattle come from Canada), you must pay us a tax of \$10 per head if you want to sell your steers in the United States." Is not this all right?

Buckwheat. Why not protect the farmers of the United States in raising farm products? Why should farmers of other countries find a market in the United States for 65,000 bushels of buckwheat and pay only ten per cent. ad valorem duty? Why not make them pay us fifteen cents per bushel, as provided in the McKinley bill? It would take over 6,000 acres to produce the buckwheat that was imported in 1889.

Flaxseed. Last year 1,583,941 bushels of flaxseed were imported and none exported. So the republicans said: "We will put a tax of thirty cents per bushel on flaxseed," for the benefit of the farmers.

Saur Kraut. Canada sent \$54,230 worth of saur kraut, \$1,100 worth of peanuts, \$2,564 worth of sweet potatoes, 200,000 barrels of turnips, besides cabbage, cauliflower and other vegetables, which our Eastern farmers can raise just as well as not, instead of raising so exclusively the less profitable crops of wheat, oats and corn. The duty on all vegetables not classified was increased from ten to twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Barley. We have been importing from Canada some eleven million bushels of barley and malt annually. A large number of the farmers of the United States ask to have the tariff raised from ten cents per bushel to thirty cents per bushel (48 lbs.). The republican party says "all right, we propose to help the farmer," and so they increase the tariff on barley. "The average yield per acre in the United States is given at twenty-two bushels per acre, and it will take 477,000 acres to produce what barley is imported from Canada."

Potatoes. We imported in 1888, 8,259,538 bushels of potatoes upon which a duty of fifteen cents per bushel was paid. Eastern farmers asked to have the duty raised to twenty-five cents per bushel, and this was done in order to help the farmers of the United States.

Beans. The same year there was imported 1,942,864 bushels of beans and peas, paying a duty of ten cents per bushel. Our farmers requested this duty raised to forty cents per bushel. This was done, and at the same time the duty was raised on a long list of other vegetables for the benefit of the Eastern farmers. This was all right was it not? For if the Eastern States raise commodities they will not be raising wheat, oats, corn, and stock, and this will help the Western farmer.

Hay. There was 100,269 tons of hay imported in 1878, paying a duty of two dollars per ton. McKinley and the Republicans thought they could help the farmers in this and so made the duty four dollars per ton. It will require 100,000 acres to produce the imported hay.

Hops. We are importing annually an average of about 7,000,000 pounds of hops more than we export, and it would require seven thousand acres to produce these. The tariff, formerly eight cents per pound, is now fifteen cents.

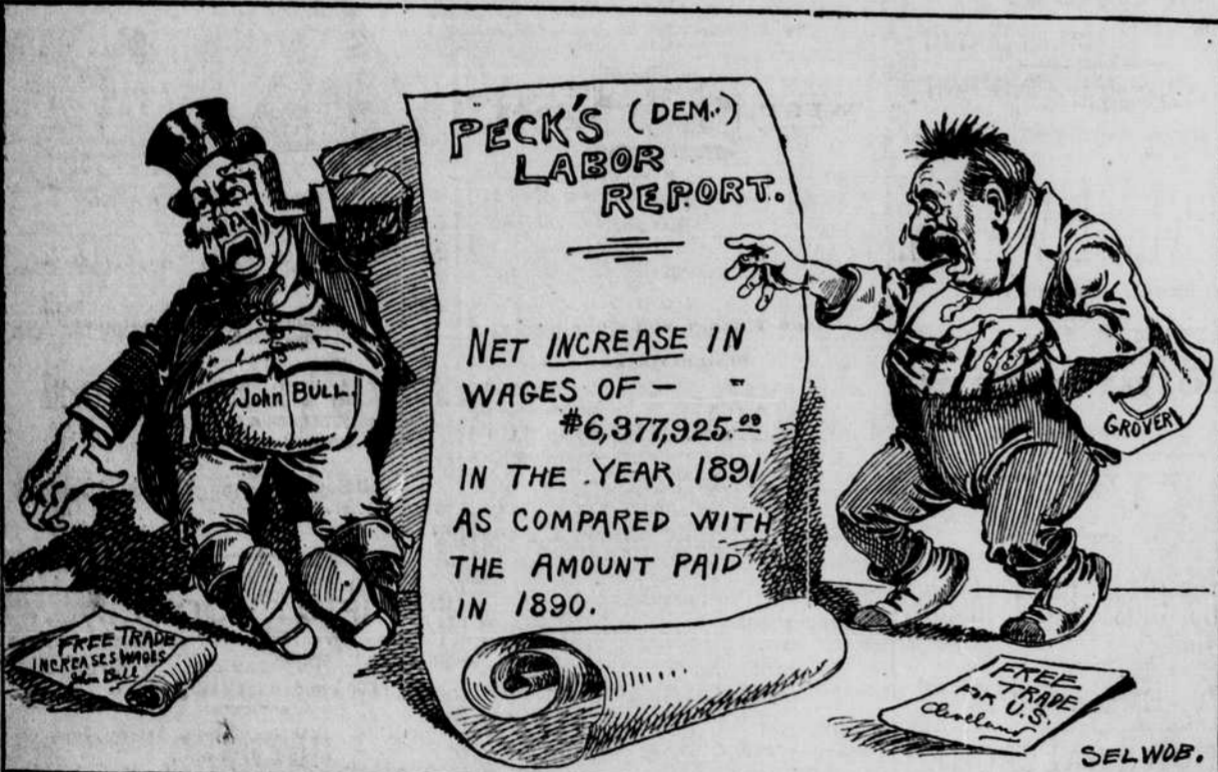
A Farmer's Letter.

"MOND VALLEY, Kans.
"MY DEAR SIR: What will the Democrats and Mugwumps do with the tariff this session of Congress? As you know, I am a farmer and quite an old man, and I have lived in this country a good many years when we had democracy and free trade, and I know what they are. In those days I drew wheat from my farm in Indiana to Vincennes, a distance of 45 miles, and sold it for 33 cents a bushel, and took calico at 85 cents a yard, and very common brown sugar at 14 cents a pound, and as is generally known, there is much sand in Vincennes, and the merchants were troubled with optical delusions, and could not tell the difference between common brown sugar and yellow sand, and as a result, when we would get home we would find our sugar badly mixed with sand. Remembering all this, I say, as an old farmer, may the good Lord deliver us from democracy and free trade.
"Can't you send me some documents?"

[Laughter.] Yours truly,
W. H. HARPER.
"HON. B. W. PERKINS,
Washington, D. C."

The Truth About Van Wyck. LINCOLN, Oct. 9, 1890. To all Members of the Independent People's Committees, and to the Voters of Nebraska:

It having become evident that Mr. Van Wyck has turned squarely against the independent movement, and is using his influence to defeat the independent candidates, we recommend that he be not invited to address independent meetings nor given an opportunity to use his unfriendly influence.
Geo. W. Blake,
Chairman State Central Com.
C. H. Firtle,
Secretary State Central Com.



COMMISSIONER PECK'S REPORT.

GROVER AND HIS CAMPAIGN COMPATRIOT GET A TERRIBLE SHOCK FROM THEIR OWN CAMP.

either of Great Britain or Japan.

This report of Minister Fraser is of great interest and importance for another reason. At the present rate of progress the twenty-four-cent-a-week factory labor of Japan will soon produce more than enough for the Japanese demand. Should the protective tariff be broken down in the United States the American market would be most convenient and accessible for the products of Japanese twenty-four-cent-a-week labor, and the quick and intelligent Japanese would be sure not to miss the opportunity. It should not be forgotten that European competition is not the only competition against which it is necessary to protect American industries. There is a vast field of cheap labor in Asia that is rapidly acquiring civilized arts and that is rapidly preparing to enter any Western market that may be thrown open to the world. In Asia labor counts as a minor expense in manufacturing; here, in America, it is the principal expense.

Free trade would ultimately and logically mean the degradation of American labor to the Asiatic level.—New York Press.

Short Tariff Sermon.

Free trade and poverty are Siamese twins.

In free trade England there were 3,317,104 paupers, exclusive of lunatics and vagrants in the year 1890-91.

They included persons of all ages. There were 315,457 under 16 years of age, or about three in every hundred of the total population of similar age.

Between 16 and 60 years, there were

Equitable Trust company of Philadelphia. Senator Quay, who once held the same office, resigned it before undertaking the management of another campaign. Chairman Carter promptly resigned his office of commissioner of the land office upon accepting the chairmanship of the National Republican committee. Joseph H. Manley of Maine resigned the postmastership at Augusta, Maine, before even accepting a position for the campaign on the national executive committee.

"Free Trade" Defined. Properly understood, the term "free trade" means not the abolition of all tariffs, but that import trade shall be free of taxes levied to protect home industry. Such taxes as imports can easily bear and still monopolize the American market are said to be imposed for revenue only. Thus large revenues may be raised by taxing imports, and yet there will be a condition of "free trade," that is of trade free from protective, defensive or discriminated taxes adjusted to benefit home industries.

Free trade thus means simply trade free from protective, but not from revenue taxes. The Democratic demand is not to destroy the tariff altogether, but to adjust it so it will not protect home industries, but merely raise revenue and not interfere with the control of the American market by foreign manufacturers.

The conflict between free trade and protection is irrepressible and must be fought out to the bitter end. We spit upon compromises, and propose neither to ask nor to give quarter.—Henry Waterson.

why do they sneer at the American flag?

If British workmen were benefited by free trade, why did Cardinal Manning speak of the "world of wealth and the world of want," as typified in the condition of the English people?

If patriotism means love of country, why is it not patriotic to support the products and industries of one's own country before all others?

If the decline of American shipping is not due to the want of protection, why did it always advance until protection was withdrawn?

If the Democrats are not reaffirming the confederate constitution, why did they make that document the pattern for their free trade platform?

If the mission of the United States is to "produce cotton and wheat at low prices," how comes it that we are the greatest of manufacturing nations?

Holman.

Holman, the economist, is fairly beaten by the record of expenditure of Congress. He whines in extenuation that the increase over the appropriations by the Fifty-first Congress are due to legislation by that Congress. He means the pension legislation, notably the dependent pension bill. But no attempt has been made by the Democratic House to repeal that legislation. They had not the courage. At the same time it is safe to say that there will be no future increase of expenditures made necessary by pension legislation enacted by this Congress.

Only native or naturalized citizens are permitted to work on the streets of New Bedford, Mass.