

FREE TRADE "LOSSES"

SOPHISTRY OF PROTECTION ARGUMENTS EXPOSED.

American Economist's Clumsy Attempts to Show England Has Suffered Under Sensible Trade Laws—Points for Farmers to Consider.

The American Economist, organ of the Manufacturers' Protective Tariff League, is rejoicing greatly these days. Everything is going its way, it thinks. After lambasting the poor, weak little "free trade" to death and frightening President Roosevelt into pledging himself to stop flirting with the tariff revisionists and to get on the "stand pat" platform, the American Economist is now enjoying the additional satisfaction of seeing England ready to drop her free trade theories and follow America's example. It is already lauding Joseph Chamberlain as a great protectionist and congratulating England on her escape from free trade.

In its issue of June 19 it enumerates the "losses" which Great Britain has suffered through Cobdenism. These losses consist of a reduction in the wheat acreage since 1854; a great increase in the imports of wheat; an increase in the imports of cattle; a decrease in the assessed value of land since 1872; and an adverse balance of trade amounting to \$21,633,000,000 since 1854. The other losses mentioned consist of benefits which are less than the Economist thinks they should be.

It would naturally follow that when England abolished her corn laws, which protected English farmers just as our tariff protects our manufacturers and made bread dear, that the wheat acreage and the assessed value of farm lands would decline. Free trade broke the bread monopoly just as it would in this country break the manufactured goods monopoly and force the trusts to sell at lower prices at home. The landlords of England fought against free trade, just as our manufacturers are now doing here. The manufacturers there supported free trade, and greatly profited by it, just as the farmers here should do and would do if they knew their own interests. Of course the workmen in neither country should support "protection," which simply means increasing the cost of living to them without any compensating advantages.

Now, as to that \$21,633,000,000 loss in balance of trade. It certainly looks big—over \$400,000,000 a year. But while England was experiencing this tremendous "loss," she lifted herself out of adversity and depression into prosperity and wealth such as the world had never before seen. England must be something wrong about this classification. It consists in saying that a country which imports more than it exports is doing a losing business. The idea that a merchant who takes in more than he pays out is doing a losing business is absurd, but it is a part of the protectionist philosophy, or sophistry.

The Economist overlooks a few minor points in favor of free trade in England. It does not tell us that with free trade England has made greater progress than any protected country in Europe and that wages are higher and the cost of living lower there than anywhere else in Europe. It does not tell us that while the foreign commerce of protected France has increased in value by only \$4,500,000 since 1881, England's foreign commerce increased \$1,500,000,000, or 33 times as much. It does not tell us that the United States has prospered partly because of its unrivaled natural wealth and partly because it is the greatest free trade country on earth. Nowhere else on earth is so much trade carried on without the collection of tolls of any kind, as between and in the various states and territories of this great country.

Nor is it evident why the Economist should rejoice so hysterically at England's possible change of program, unless it is opposed to all trade and wishes for walls of fire or other impassable barriers between nations. If England shuts out our farm products by imposing duties which will greatly favor her colonies, our farmers and manufacturers will suffer. The result of this great market and will realize less for their products. Besides, it is evident that the two countries are differently situated—that England imports and the United States exports food stuffs. Hence, while protection would benefit farmers and farm lands in England, it would, and does, injure them here. The American farmer would be greatly benefited by free trade. It would remove many barriers between him and his foreign market and would therefore add somewhat to the prices realized for his crops. It would benefit him most, however, by reducing the cost of all kinds of manufactured goods and thereby lowering the cost of living and of running the farm. Under free trade the value of farm lands in this country would increase even more rapidly than they have been doing. In fact, farm lands from Ohio east have declined from 20 to 50 per cent since our era of high protection began. Free trade would undoubtedly give added value to Eastern farms.

If this tariff question is agitated sufficiently the truth will come out on top. The Economist is doing good work.

BYRON W. HOLT.

Another Investigation Needed.

The same virus that inoculated the Postoffice department and the same class of political strikers that have disgraced its administration are endorsed in other departments of the government. If the probe could be thrust into the War department it would reveal a state of rottenness that would astonish the honest voter. Enough has leaked out to more than show that Secretary Root has been following the same plan as Senator Payne when charges of corruption or mismanagement have been made, by scouting the idea and deriding those who made them. The War department under Secretary Root has been operated as a political machine from the beginning of his administration and the honest men who have connection or dealings with him have had much of the worst of it. The regular army of

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Recent Speech of Massachusetts "Statesman" Based on One of the Oldest of Trade Delusions—The Truly Prosperous Nation.

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"We have," said he, "a higher energy of organization and production than any other nation. For this reason we are driving less highly organized and less energetic peoples to the wall. Whether the opposition thus aroused can be stillled or whether it will become desperate and manifest itself in a political or military manner no one can say. It behooves us, however, to watch carefully and be always on our guard both in our conduct and our readiness."

In saying what he could to help on the project of an immense navy with its jobs and jobs Mr. Lodge may not have taken the trouble to think much about the economic principles underlying his plea for "readiness." Be that as it may, his words are calculated to instill into the public mind the essential military and military establishments which he has called the "great powers," which make broader and deeper the gulf separating the extremes of poverty and wealth and which are a continual menace to the peace of the world.

This economic delusion is not much more than a modification of the old balance of trade delusion which once drenched the world in blood and which still actively survives in the notion that a nation to be prosperous must export more than it imports and which finds recognition in the forms of our commercial statistics and our official documents relating to foreign trade.

The truth of the matter is that the nation which excels in economic energy and efficiency demonstrates its excellence by increasing the abundance of things which minister to human wants, and in no other way. It profits by its excellence in proportion as it supplies these wants and in proportion as other nations are able to buy the things which minister to their wants.

To vary the statement, the nation which excels prospers in proportion as others prosper. It can never prosper by impoverishing others. It is never to its interest that they should make themselves poor by loading themselves down with crushing military and naval establishments. It is as foolish in them to reject the greater abundance offered them as it would be in the nation which excels to impoverish its own markets.

The whole militant notion of the economics of international trade is a delusion. The survival of the fittest is a law which is so productive of jealousy, hatred and bloodshed—the notion that whatever one people gains by trade other peoples must necessarily lose.

The whole colonial system for the defense and extension of which nations are calling themselves to the teeth and taxing themselves insanely is based on this economic delusion, which is not the less foolish and impoverishing and exasperating and dangerous because of its present modification.

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This is his administration and not Mr. Payne's or Mr. Knox's or any other cabinet officer's. He is responsible as chief executive for the administration of all the executive departments. It is for him to see to it that they go right and to call them to account if they go wrong.

It is not sufficient for him to leave every cabinet officer to investigate the officers of his own department and to trust every such officer implicitly to discover and expose everything that goes wrong within his jurisdiction.

Not every head of a department is eager to expose good judgment, if not the integrity of the department heads. Men are prone to hide things which may damage their reputation for official capacity or vigilance, even when there is no doubt of their personal honesty.

It is, therefore, especially incumbent upon the president to take upon himself the direction of all such investigations as that now in progress in the postoffice. Mr. Roosevelt is to be commended for doing this, though he has come to the discharge of his duty somewhat tardily.

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by enjoining secrecy upon those who happen to know damaging facts. Publicly, it is true, may in some cases tend to defeat the ends of justice. Secrecy as to some things, therefore, may be advisable. But a sweeping order to all concerned to say nothing is as objectionable as a sweeping order as to those things which are as though there was an intention to cover up some things permanently. There should be no warrant for such a suspicion.

Trust Control and Publicity.

The new Department of Commerce and Labor has been very busy for the past few months, but the principal business accomplished has been the appointment of Republican patriots to good, fat jobs. The trusts, combines and corporations have so far not met with any discouragement from the new department, and commerce and labor has not received any encouragement, but the chiefs and the large army of clerks are receiving their salaries with great regularity. All of which is said to be giving great satisfaction to the Administration, and as the demand for patronage has been so much diminished by the number of good places that have been filled we are prepared to credit this statement. The only advance towards that publicity which is so much towards controlling the trusts, according to President Roosevelt, has been the scrutiny of the Littlefield list of 792 trusts and numerous additions to that already enormous number. Secretary Cortelyou reports regularly to the President at every Cabinet meeting the name of any new trust he has discovered, so far no great publicity has been made of the trusts, according to President Roosevelt.

It is understood that Congress will be asked to make a further large appropriation for more employees, as the amount of work ahead is appalling.

Postponement Advisable.

When we consider the disagreeable publicity which followed the Philippine rice transaction and the equally unpleasant comment evoked by the operations of Col. Heistand and others in the hemp line, it is perhaps just as well that Mr. Root should postpone for the present the letting of the opium monopoly. Coming so close together, these developments of our colonial policy could only invite comment of a reasonable kind. If allowed to simmer down the opium transaction can probably be consummated without causing undue publicity.

BOSTON MAN LIVED TO SEE HIS SECOND CENTURY

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Mr. Grimes was born in Dublin, Ireland, March 4, 1802. The date of birth is verified by the records of his native place, which show that his name was destroyed the latter part of that year. In his native town he attended the public schools for a few years, and at an early age served his apprenticeship, learning the trade of ship Sawyer, what is now known as a ship carpenter. From his early boyhood he was remarkable for his great physical strength and wonderful vitality, and figured in many leading athletic events.

In a reminiscence mood Mr. Grimes frequently recalled his early days, and remembered distinctly the arrival in Liverpool of the first steamship that crossed the Atlantic. She was the Savannah, was built in the city that same and created considerable interest on both sides of the water. On her arrival in Liverpool thousands of people witnessed the important event. Mr. Grimes was of the number, and he was afterward one of many who paid half a crown to board the steamship and view her machinery and every part.

Mr. Grimes ever remembered the scenes and excitement attending the news of the battle of Waterloo and Napoleon's exile to St. Helena that followed. For many years he was employed in shipbuilding, learning every branch of it.

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When he first lived in South Boston it was the garden spot of the entire city, and so sparsely settled that people used to pick fruit and berries on Broadway.

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The new structure is to be devoted to the scientific collections of the government, the present National museum building to the industrial arts and the old Smithsonian building to the Smithsonian and National museum library and art collections. The regents propose that the scientific collections be arranged in a building the finest in the world, and an officer of the institution makes the statement that already many of the branches to be covered have reached a perfection that is not equalled in any other museum in the world, even the great British museum. The chief subjects to be covered are biology, anthropology, geology, zoology, botany and American history. The present National museum building will be given up to a great exposition of industrial art, including the already immense and unique collection of the museum, and many additions that the regents are planning to secure as rapidly as possible. The museum will be modeled in its scope and general plan after the Victoria and Albert museum of Great Britain.

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Green, on the other hand, is the king of colors, and no amount of it can do any harm. If you were sat up in an artificial green light for a month it would develop your eyesight immensely; but it would be fatal, because when you returned to the world you would be utterly unable to stand ordinary lights and colors, and you would certainly contract ophthalmia, or possibly destroy the optic nerve altogether, unless you were very mindful to take great care.

SEEK HIDDEN WEALTH EXPEDITIONS FITTED OUT TO RECOVER TREASURE.

Valuable Finds Made in the West Indies Have Stimulated Speculation—Authentic Instances of Finds of Immense Amounts.

A party of three, we were chatting on the deck of a steamship during a voyage from Jamaica to Trinidad. The talk fell upon buried treasure in the West Indies, and each of us had his tale to tell.

A couple of months ago, said the first man, an American mining engineer, I was in New Providence and everybody was talking about a mysterious American who had been down in the Bahamas just before.

He came in a small schooner, and anchored off one of the small cays, or islands, which are so numerous there. He said he hadn't come for sponges or coral or salt or pearls; but he would not tell anybody what he had come for.

One day he hired two men, and got a boat filled with thinned provisions, rowed his way to another cay about six miles off—a mere lump of coral and a few bushes, where nobody lives.

There he staid for a week, making the men dig like fury in place he pointed out, while he watched over them with a rifle to see that they did not shirk.

After six days' digging they came across a heavy, brass-bound trunk. They carried it to the boat and rowed him to the schooner. A man who had rowed about the cay watched the anchor, and nothing more was heard of him. Nobody knew his name or what he had found; but of course they all think that he had the clue to some pirate hoard, and found it.

When I was in Hayti, in 1898, said the second member of our party, a Canadian business man, I came across a curious treasure story. A poor man in Cape Haytien, who everybody knew had not got \$100 to invest in a man of wealth, and went in for land speculation.

Presently the secret leaked out. The house he lived in was a ruined French chateau, dating back to the days when the French colonists occupied the island; a magnificent old ruin of the type one often sees in Hayti.

Sawing through the wainscoting one day to make some repairs, he came across a big oak chest filled with French gold pieces, gold and silver plate, necklaces, brooches, watches and other valuables. The box was worth about \$15,000.

A wealthy speculator in Cape Haytien, hearing of his find, concluded there might be some more chests there, so he offered to buy the house, and eventually did so for \$2,000.

The new man did more than search; he pulled down the house, and in the end found four other chests found altogether to be worth nearly \$200,000. The first man got very angry, and wanted to share; but he came off badly.

The speculator had political influence, and soon had him hung into jail and despoiled of most of his wealth for the heinous crime of concealing treasure trove from the state. That speculator and his family to-day are among the richest people in Hayti.

I recounted a most marvelous, but perfectly true story told to me in Jamaica last year by the skipper of a turtling schooner from the Cayman Islands.

He was aboard the schooner one day last spring, anchored close to a reef near the Catmans on which a bark had been recently wrecked.

Looking over the side of his vessel, he saw a curious yellow gleam on the ledge of the reef, about eight feet under water. Thinking it was a large sheet of copper or brass, he ordered one of his crew to dive for it.

The man came up with his hands full of gold coins—Spanish doubloons, with the arms of St. Jago on them. The ledge was covered with loose gold.

The skipper showed me a lot of the gold in a store in Kingston, Jamaica, and sold the entire find soon afterward for over \$10,000.

At this moment there are two or three expeditions—English and American—searching for buried treasure in various parts of the West Indies. The favorite hunting grounds are the Bahamas, from New Providence as far south as Tortuga and the Virgin Islands.—Chambers' Journal.

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A splash or two of any other color in the room would save your reason for some time longer; but dead purple will kill you eventually; as surely as would foul air. Scarlet is as bad, but scarlet has a different effect. It produces what is called homicidal mania—a madness that drives its victim to kill his fellows, especially his nearest relatives. Even on animals scarlet has this effect. It will drive a bull or a tiger to charge a naked ape. But purple, on the contrary, brings on melancholy or suicidal mania.

Blue, as long as there is no trace of red in it, stimulates the brain, and helps it; but its effect on your nerves, if you are saturated with it and cannot get away with it, is terrible. Scientists class blue as a kind of drug in its effects on the brain. It excites the imagination and gives a craving for music and stagecraft, but it has a reaction that wrecks the nerves. If you doubt it, stare hard for a few minutes at a piece of bright blue paper or cloth—not flowers, for there is a good deal of green in their blue—and you will find that it will make your eyes ache and give you a restless, uneasy feeling.

Green, on the other hand, is the king of colors, and no amount of it can do any harm. If you were sat up in an artificial green light for a month it would develop your eyesight immensely; but it would be fatal, because when you returned to the world you would be utterly unable to stand ordinary lights and colors, and you would certainly contract ophthalmia, or possibly destroy the optic nerve altogether, unless you were very mindful to take great care.

SEEK HIDDEN WEALTH EXPEDITIONS FITTED OUT TO RECOVER TREASURE.

Valuable Finds Made in the West Indies Have Stimulated Speculation—Authentic Instances of Finds of Immense Amounts.

A party of three, we were chatting on the deck of a steamship during a voyage from Jamaica to Trinidad. The talk fell upon buried treasure in the West Indies, and each of us had his tale to tell.

A couple of months ago, said the first man, an American mining engineer, I was in New Providence and everybody was talking about a mysterious American who had been down in the Bahamas just before.

He came in a small schooner, and anchored off one of the small cays, or islands, which are so numerous there. He said he hadn't come for sponges or coral or salt or pearls; but he would not tell anybody what he had come for.

One day he hired two men, and got a boat filled with thinned provisions, rowed his way to another cay about six miles off—a mere lump of coral and a few bushes, where nobody lives.

There he staid for a week, making the men dig like fury in place he pointed out, while he watched over them with a rifle to see that they did not shirk.

After six days' digging they came across a heavy, brass-bound trunk. They carried it to the boat and rowed him to the schooner. A man who had rowed about the cay watched the anchor, and nothing more was heard of him. Nobody knew his name or what he had found; but of course they all think that he had the clue to some pirate hoard, and found it.

When I was in Hayti, in 1898, said the second member of our party, a Canadian business man, I came across a curious treasure story. A poor man in Cape Haytien, who everybody knew had not got \$100 to invest in a man of wealth, and went in for land speculation.

Presently the secret leaked out. The house he lived in was a ruined French chateau, dating back to the days when the French colonists occupied the island; a magnificent old ruin of the type one often sees in Hayti.

Sawing through the wainscoting one day to make some repairs, he came across a big oak chest filled with French gold pieces, gold and silver plate, necklaces, brooches, watches and other valuables. The box was worth about \$15,000.

A wealthy speculator in Cape Haytien, hearing of his find, concluded there might be some more chests there, so he offered to buy the house, and eventually did so for \$2,000.

The new man did more than search; he pulled down the house, and in the end found four other chests found altogether to be worth nearly \$200,000. The first man got very angry, and wanted to share; but he came off badly.

The speculator had political influence, and soon had him hung into jail and despoiled of most of his wealth for the heinous crime of concealing treasure trove from the state. That speculator and his family to-day are among the richest people in Hayti.

I recounted a most marvelous, but perfectly true story told to me in Jamaica last year by the skipper of a turtling schooner from the Cayman Islands.

He was aboard the schooner one day last spring, anchored close to a reef near the Catmans on which a bark had been recently wrecked.

Looking over the side of his vessel, he saw a curious yellow gleam on the ledge of the reef, about eight feet under water. Thinking it was a large sheet of copper or brass, he ordered one of his crew to dive for it.

The man came up with his hands full of gold coins—Spanish doubloons, with the arms of St. Jago on them. The ledge was covered with loose gold.

The skipper showed me a lot of the gold in a store in Kingston, Jamaica, and sold the entire find soon afterward for over \$10,000.

At this moment there are two or three expeditions—English and American—searching for buried treasure in various parts of the West Indies. The favorite hunting grounds are the Bahamas, from New Providence as far south as Tortuga and the Virgin Islands.—Chambers' Journal.

A FALSE REASONING.

SENATOR LODGE IGNORANT OF TRUE ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES.

Recent Speech of Massachusetts "Statesman" Based on One of the Oldest of Trade Delusions—The Truly Prosperous Nation.

Not long ago Senator Lodge delivered an address in Greenfield, Mass., in which he spoke of the dangers from without due to our great industrial growth and power.

"We have," said he, "a higher energy of organization and production than any other nation. For this reason we are driving less highly organized and less energetic peoples to the wall. Whether the opposition thus aroused can be stillled or whether it will become desperate and manifest itself in a political or military manner no one can say. It behooves us, however, to watch carefully and be always on our guard both in our conduct and our readiness."

In saying what he could to help on the project of an immense navy with its jobs and jobs Mr. Lodge may not have taken the trouble to think much about the economic principles underlying his plea for "readiness." Be that as it may, his words are calculated to instill into the public mind the essential military and military establishments which he has called the "great powers," which make broader and deeper the gulf separating the extremes of poverty and wealth and which are a continual menace to the peace of the world.

BOSTON MAN LIVED TO SEE HIS SECOND CENTURY

Thomas Grimes, one of South Boston's oldest residents, died Sunday morning. He was 101 years old and had been sick only ten days, says the Boston Globe.

Mr. Grimes was born in Dublin, Ireland, March 4, 1802. The date of birth is verified by the records of his native place, which show that his name was destroyed the latter part of that year. In his native town he attended the public schools for a few years, and at an early age served his apprenticeship, learning the trade of ship Sawyer, what is now known as a ship carpenter. From his early boyhood he was remarkable for his great physical strength and wonderful vitality, and figured in many leading athletic events.

In a reminiscence mood Mr. Grimes frequently recalled his early days, and remembered distinctly the arrival in Liverpool of the first steamship that crossed the Atlantic. She was the Savannah, was built in the city that same and created considerable interest on both sides of the water. On her arrival in Liverpool thousands of people witnessed the important event. Mr. Grimes was of the number, and he was afterward one of many who paid half a crown to board the steamship and view her machinery and every part.

Mr. Grimes ever remembered the scenes and excitement attending the news of the battle of Waterloo and Napoleon's exile to St. Helena that followed. For many years he was employed in shipbuilding, learning every branch of it.

In 1831 he came to America, and has been a resident of South Boston ever since. He landed in New York and came to Boston immediately.

During his declining years Mr. Grimes delighted to recall the early days of the city, and especially South Boston. He remembered distinctly a meeting of Irishmen held in Faneuil Hall when he had the distinguished honor of carrying the Irish banner into its history. He recalled the eloquent oration of Dr. O'Flaherty.

When he first lived in South Boston it was the garden spot of the entire city, and so sparsely settled that people used to pick fruit and berries on Broadway.

PLAN A NATIONAL MUSEUM THAT WILL COST MILLIONS

Plans have been completed for the new \$3,500,000 structure that is to be erected for the National museum in Washington and bids for its construction will soon be called for.