

**ADANGEROUSREMEDY**

**TARIFF REPEAL IN DEALING WITH TRUSTS.**

To Remove Protection Would Either Be Ineffective and Worthless, or Else It Would Prove Destructive to Our Industrial System.

To the questions, Is the Customs Tariff the mother of trusts, as was asserted by Mr. Havemeyer? and Would the repeal of protective duties on articles controlled by trusts render the success of trusts impossible in this country? one of the most thoughtful answers yet given by any of our public men is that of Representative Tawney of Minnesota, which is printed in the current issue of the American Economist. Mr. Tawney, a conspicuous member of the house committee on ways and means, of which the late Nelson Dingley was chairman, and which formulated and framed the Dingley tariff law, is a man who evidently thinks before talking. In this respect he differs radically from certain other Minnesota talkers and writers, who are strenuous advocates of the repeal of protective duties as a means of smashing the trusts. Ex-statemens who never had any reputation for brains and editors more or less influenced by commercial considerations take a flying jump and land squarely upon the conclusion that by the removal of protection the trust problem is at once solved. To jump at a conclusion is the easiest of all ways out of a perplexing dilemma. It requires little thought and less knowledge.

But is the trust question so easily settled as all this? Representative Tawney thinks it is not. Briefly stated, his presentment of the proposition is this: The repeal of the protective tariff as a means of smashing the trusts would be either absolutely worthless or else absolutely destructive. If, as is claimed by all free-traders, by all mugwumps, and by a few wabbling protectionists, the protective policy has outlived its usefulness in the United States, and is no longer necessary in order to enable our domestic industries to compete with foreign production, then, as Mr. Tawney clearly points out, the repeal of protective duties would accomplish nothing in restraint or control of trusts. It would be a worthless remedy, for the trusts would continue the even tenor of their way, just as though nothing had happened.

If, on the contrary, protection is essential as a means of assuring the possession of the great home market to the domestic producer, then the removal of protection would, while undoubtedly smashing the trusts, at the same time smash our vast industrial system, and by so doing would drive domestic production out of the field and leave our consumers wholly at the mercy of foreign trusts not amenable to regulation and control through the operation of our domestic laws.

Such is the alternative. Either protection is or is not needed. Either the trusts of the United States could get along equally well without it, or else its repeal would wreck the domestic trusts and also wreck domestic industries. This is a consummation which might prove acceptable to free-traders and mugwumps; but would it prove acceptable to the country as a whole? Half-hearted protectionist writers and ex-statemens who think they think would do well to follow representative Tawney's example, and give this question serious consideration before they become so cocksure of having solved the trust problem by the abandonment of protection.

**RETURN OF CONFIDENCE.**

It Came About Solely Through the Restoration of the Policy of Protection.

Some people are foolish enough to believe that the present happy condition of affairs is attributable to the restoration of financial confidence, but it requires no special acumen to discover that this confidence rested on the belief that protection would set the wheels of industry in motion. If the fact were otherwise it would long since have disappeared, for it must not be forgotten that there has been no monetary legislation since the election of President McKinley and that our monetary system remains practically in the same state that it was when Cleveland falsely held it responsible for the disasters which the carrying out of his un-American free-trade policy brought on the country. It is true there is a largely increased stock of gold in the United States, but no legislation touching the standard or manipulation by the treasury has brought about that result. Protection did it by largely increasing the favorable trade balance. By diminishing our imports and increasing our exports we have accomplished what no legal regulation of the standard could have accomplished. By sticking to protection we have kept out of, or at least lessened, our indebtedness to foreigners, and thus we have made it impossible for them to force us to yield up any more of our gold than we find it profitable or convenient to part with.

Protection is entitled to credit for this result, but its enemies, under the guise of monetary reformers, are seeking to obscure the fact. They will not succeed, however, because the American people are acute enough to discern these facts, which stand out plainly: First.—That in 1892, when protection was in full blast, "the business of the country was in a provokingly healthy condition."

Second.—That during the years while free-trade was impending and in force, that is, between the fall of 1892 and 1896, a disastrous depression set in and continued, during which bank-

ruptcy was rife and great numbers of workmen were deprived of employment and with their families reduced to want.

Third.—That as soon as McKinley and a Republican congress were elected and a protective tariff was assured business at once revived and the country entered on a career of prosperity that makes it the envy of the rest of the world.

Cause and effect are so closely linked in this matter it is impossible to escape the conclusion that protection and free-trade are responsible for the results described. They were the only factors in the problem, and it will be idle to seek to make it appear that the trouble was due to the standard, or apprehension concerning the currency. The attempt will be made, however, but there is every reason to hope that the American people will not be led astray, but will intelligently conclude that the policy that brought prosperity before 1892 and restored it in 1897 is good for the country and should be permanently maintained.—San Francisco Chronicle.

**The Dodge Will Not Work.**

Protection is a Republican policy. The Democrats have formed the habit of denouncing it, and they think they must keep it up, with or without reason and sense. And so, with the splendid record of protection staring them in the face, and being unable to point to a single fact that is not to its credit, they wildly re-echo Havemeyer's flippant utterance with some such scheme as this in their heads: "The people like the protective tariff; let us try to make them hate it by circulating the absurd lie that it is the mother of trusts."

The hypocrisy of all this is quite as comical as it is revolting. It shows what a poverty-stricken old concern the Democratic party is. Free silver is dead. Flag hauling as an issue is worse than no issue at all. Fantastic yarns about trusts and the tariff are the only remaining resort. The Democracy grabs at this grotesque banner and flourishes it frantically, hoping to rattle voters and muddle their thinking apparatus. But the dodge will not work. It is a confession of weakness and a proclamation of stupidity. The people see through the game and will coolly keep out of it, preferring to retain their prosperity, their open workshops, their 100-cent dollars, their sterling Americanism, and their respect for the flag of their country.—Freeport (Ill.) Journal.

**A Suggestion for the Dewey Arch.**



**What He Needs.**

Here is a bright and shining example of the protection afforded consumers by competition. Without the Doshers and Arbuckles there would be no cheap sugar. With them the fangs of the sugar trust are drawn, and instead of a monopoly it is only a large corporation in competition with smaller ones, which have the power to regulate prices.

What Mr. Havemeyer seems to need is not so much modification of the tariff as a law prohibiting any one but the Havemeyer combination manufacturing or selling sugar. From his exhibitions of monumental gall and selfishness, it is a wonder he has not urged such action by congress.—Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger.

**A Divided Responsibility.**

Protection enriched the few at the expense of the many, and the trusts that grew out of protection are doing the same thing—only a little more so.—Toledo Bee.

The Bee is mistaken; that is not so. The political history of the country shows that protection to home industry was always a great help to American labor—the bone and sinew of the country.

As for trusts, the fact is, the Republican party is no more responsible for them than is the so-called Democratic party. In that respect all parties are in "the same boat."—Norwalk (Ohio) Reflector.

**One of the Evils.**

Those Denver steam whistles which the inhabitants of that city are complaining about as nuisances are one of the evils of a Republican protective tariff administration. When Republicans are in power factories are always running, whistles blowing, chimneys smoking and like misfortunes worrying the people.—Martinez (Cal.) Contra Costa Gazette.

**Viewed with Alarm.**

Notwithstanding the crime of '73 and the "rocher tariff" in connection with the present Republican administration the farmers show a degree of prosperity and happiness that must be very trying to Billy Bryan and his gang of perjurers who view it with alarm.—Pomona (K.S.) Republican.

**WOULD BE SMASHED.**

American Industries and the American Standard of Wages and Living.

Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota hits the nail on the head when he says: "Congress might revoke every article and section of the tariff law carrying a protective duty, and it would not make the slightest difference with the so-called trusts." The proof of the truth of this statement is found in the fact that free-trade England also has formidable monopolistic combinations.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Convincing as this fact may be, it is not the only proof of the soundness of Senator Hansbrough's conviction regarding the relation of trusts and the tariff. Trusts in Great Britain do not fear external competition so long as they are able to control domestic competition. To control domestic competition is much easier in a free-trade country than in a country where protection acts as a perpetual stimulus to internal competition. If the truth were known there are trusts in the United States to-day that would welcome the repeal of all protective duties as the surest safeguard against the greatest menace to their successful operation—the menace of new competitors. They are not disturbed at the prospect of injurious foreign competition under free trade. Competition of that kind could be easily met by reducing the cost of production—that is, by reducing wages. Protection being abolished and wages having been reduced, it would be plain sailing for the trusts. No; the repeal of protective duties would not smash the trusts. The things certain to be smashed in such a contingency would be the American standard of wages and the American standard of living.

**No Satisfying Them.**

Bryan newspapers in out-of-the-way places are copying the figures of a New York paper showing that the increase in the prices of fifty or sixty articles since January 1, 1897, has been 28 per cent. Thereupon a howl is set up against the protective tariff and the trusts. The greater part of the increase is in iron goods, tin plates, etc. While there is a tin plate trust, there is no iron trust. The advance in tin plates in the United States has been but half as much as in Great Britain. Provisions, meats, and particularly beef, are higher than a year ago, but the tariff does not affect the price of beef a particle, and there is no combination that can be seen that can affect the price as a trust might. The growing scarcity of cattle and the increased demand cause the advance in prices, which begins with those who raise cattle. Lumber is much higher than two years ago, but there is no lumber trust, and the tariff cannot materially affect the price, so that the increase may be attributed to the scarcity and the greatly increased demand. In 1896 Mr. Bryan and his satellites went up and down the country declaring that so long as the gold standard prevailed prices would decline, and there would be no profit in trade and no activity in production and trade. The gold standard prevailed, and now these same men are pitying the poor and denouncing the trusts and the tariff because prices have advanced. There is no satisfying these fellows.—Indianapolis Journal.

**Wages and Prices.**

Those who refuse to confess the truth take pleasure in pointing out the fact that there has been an advance in the prices of some common articles of consumption, amounting to an average of 15 per cent, but they fail in most cases to also state that wages have advanced fully 25 per cent at the same time, and the number of unemployed dwindled to insignificant proportions. The present industrial policy of the nation has, in its practical working, indicated the wisdom of its principles.—Minneapolis Progress.

**Utility of Trusts.**

It is a fine thing for Democrats that we have trusts, for without them there would be nothing for Democrats to denounce. Yes, trusts are good things to have around when platform making time comes in this country. The Democratic party would be more consistent if her leaders in Congress would help Republicans to annihilate them with good laws on the subject.—Williamsport (Ind.) Republican.

**May Be an Issue.**

The tariff is not now an issue, but nobody can tell what the Democrats will do before the next election. There are at present strong indications of an attempt to force the tariff to the front by taking up the trust issue on the lines laid down by Bryan, and if that is done the testimony of Mr. Grace as to the beneficial effects of protection will be interesting.—Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

**Natives Not Wanted.**

There isn't any question that William McKinley will be re-employed in 1900 as advance agent of prosperity. Even if the "crops" should be a little short in that year, there will be enough of farm produce left over from 1899 to encourage his employers to stick to him. The people won't want to risk a green hand at the business.—Greenville (Ohio) Courier.

**Of Course It Knew.**

"The trusts own the Republican party. The trusts created McKinley as a political leader and the trusts will never be attacked by the Republican party."—Norwalk Experiment.

Did not the Experiment know that in that brief paragraph it was giving publicity to a series of abominable falsehoods?—Norwalk (O.) Reflector.

**SOME STORIES OF THE PRESENT WAR**

**Every Artillery Man His Own Horse in the Philippines.**

Oscar H. Weber, a St. Louis man, who acted as a photographer's assistant when he was not fighting in the Philippines, has brought back with him a number of views that, better than words, tell the story of campaigning as done by the artillerymen. Weber served in Light Battery D, Sixth artillery, enlisting in St. Louis, making the overland trip to San Francisco and then sailing on the transport Peru.

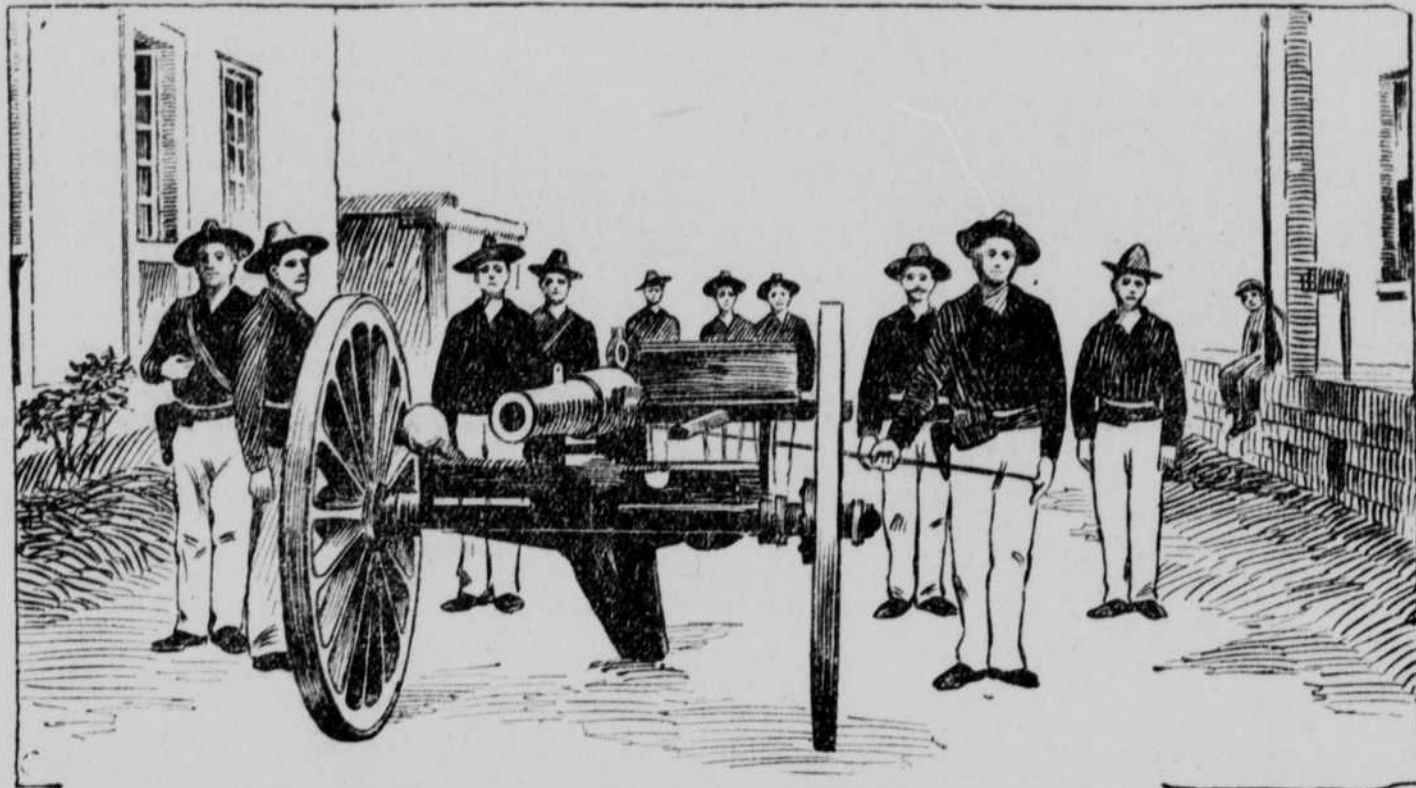
tery on its march was christened Fort MacArthur. It was made up of sandbags, behind which trenches were dug for the shelter of the men. Oat sacks were carried in the ammunition wagons for the purpose of making walls, which insurgent bullets could not perforate. The most unpleasant part of life in this fort was the terrific heat. There were no horses to be had, and the men pulled their cannon with long

ropes. As there were plenty of pullers, they did not object to it. Besides, it was a great relief to the Commissary Department not to have the feeding of horses on its hands. Rice straw, called "paddy," was the only fodder to be had in that country. The native ponies subsisted on this mainly, but for the larger draft horses from the United States this was not sufficient. Their feed, oats and hay, had to be imported.—Post-Dispatch.

**CLING TO THEIR OWN RELIGION**

Christianity in Japan Has Been on the Decline for Some Years.

Though the fact may be an unpleasant one for Christians to contemplate, it is nevertheless unquestioned that there has been a decline of interest in Christianity since the successful war in China produced a high degree of national self-confidence among the Japanese. The cry was heard everywhere "Japan for the Japanese." One



GUN CREW, BATTERY D, SIXTH ARTILLERY.

The ship stopped at Honolulu, and in August, a year ago, landed its men on Oriental soil. J. W. Cole, formerly connected with St. Louis theaters; Frank Simmons, Selzer, Benson and others were in this battery.

For several months after their arrival the men of the Sixth had provost duty to perform inside of the walled part of Manila. When the trouble at Pago Church came, Battery D saw active service. With two guns they smashed the church to smithereens, and later at Calocan did more valiant service. Lieut. Hawthorne had command of the guns of the Astor battery, which had been turned over to the government and formed part of the Sixth, and on these occasions they were brought into play effectively. It was necessary to keep the railroad lines open, and for this work the Sixth artillery was admirably suited, as it shelled the insurgents whenever they appeared to be working on new intrenchments.

After the Calocan affair, these fighters, aided by the rapid-fire guns of the gunboat Helena, swept the nearby country of Filipinos. The insurgents in bushes were able to give cross-fire that exposed D battery to much danger, but only one death resulted. One of the forts built by the bat-

teries. As there were plenty of pullers, they did not object to it. Besides, it was a great relief to the Commissary Department not to have the feeding of horses on its hands. Rice straw, called "paddy," was the only fodder to be had in that country. The native ponies subsisted on this mainly, but for the larger draft horses from the United States this was not sufficient. Their feed, oats and hay, had to be imported.—Post-Dispatch.

**Exclusiveness of De Reszke.**

Jean de Reszke is the only one of the grand opera singers whom it is impossible to hire for private musicales. He will sing an entire evening at the house of a fellow artist, but becomes positively angry when singing in private houses for money is suggested. He once visited the house of the Rothschilds in Paris, and delighted his host by singing a number of songs. The baron, who had tried to get him to sing at private entertainments a number of times, but never succeeded, now resolved to reward the singer in what he considered the proper way. At the close of the evening he presented De Reszke with a blank check, signed, asking him to fill it up for any amount he wished. De Reszke

result was religious, and became manifest in a decline in the number of converts to the Christian faith and in a falling off in the membership of the Christian churches. Not a few abandoned Christianity. At the same time the policy of some of the missions was modified. Self-support was more and more insisted upon both in relation to churches and schools. Contemporary with these influences has been perhaps a decline, under the power of an increasing materialism, in the interest and prayers of the churches which have established the missions. But there remains a strong body of Japanese Christians and of wise men who, while they are not professing Christians, favor Christianity as an elevating force morally and intellectually, and contribute to various Christian institutions. There are many tried and true Christians in official positions and the number of steadfast adherents to the Christian faith continues large. Under the new treaty which throws the whole empire open to all nations, a desire has arisen to learn English, and the Bible is sought after as a text book in English. Missionaries and teachers are in request as teachers of English.

What women say men do.

**LATE AUTUMN PASTIMES.**

