

ONE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY

The famous ball game between democratic and republican members of congress took place at Washington, Friday, July 16. The story of the battle is told by the Associated Press in this way:

Washington, July 16.—With "Uncle Joe" Cannon looking on and powerless to call the minority to order or bring in a special rule shutting off base hits, the democrats of the house of representatives walloped all sorts of tariff schedules out of the republicans at American League park today and won the most famous congressional baseball game on record by the thrilling score of 26 to 1. The minority wanted to make it 16 to 1, but the republicans defeated that proposition once again.

The democratic victory—the first of the extra session—was followed by a cloudburst. The deluge did not descend until the seven-inning battle had ended, with the stout members all puffing and groggy from punning bases and chasing balls, and the lean members prone on the grass from exhausted energy. The crowd which witnessed this game was equally weary—from laughter. The throng present included most of the distinguished government officials. President Taft did not attend—he was at Chey Chase with Vice President Sherman playing golf.

More different kinds of baseball were played in that game than ever crowded into seven innings before, and it was not all bad. The democrats put up a rattling game in the field—sometimes. Representative Heflin of Alabama playing in one of the outer gardens once had a chance to be a hero. The republicans came to life in the fifth inning and were scoring, eight, or nine or ten runs, when a line fly went winging out into left field, straight at Heflin. The portly Alabamian, who played in white flannel trousers, cast one eye at the ball and another at his bare hands and "ducked." The hit ought to have been good for a home run, but Representative Howland of Ohio fell exhausted on the second sack and yelled for somebody to come out and finish the run.

Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio failed to live up to his advance notices. He presented a natty appearance in his golf trousers, but he "Caseyed out" twice with two men on bases, got a base on balls once and then, in the last half of the seventh showed a flash of rare speed when he beat out a tiny little infield hit. His only other acquaintance with the ball was a couple of foul tips and several long runs after two-baggers slammed out by the democracy.

The official score looked too much like a house tariff bill coming out of the senate committee on finance to be presented in full. The republicans stuck to their original line-up throughout the game but the democrats wore themselves out making ten runs in the second and after that substitutes were called upon with ever increasing frequency and the batting order was shifted every inning.

The nearest the newspaper scorers could come to the base hits and errors was to give the democrats twenty-three of the former—no jest intended—and five of the latter. The republicans are credited with twenty safe hits and nine errors. The real reason there were not more errors was because the players side-stepped the hard ones and could not reach the long ones. Texas leaguers were there in bunches and once in chasing a pop fly the republican catcher and pitcher collided with fearsome results. Representative Burke of Pennsylvania, who was at the receiving end for the majority is of slight build and when he crashed into Pitcher Gaines of West Virginia the little catcher was sent heels over head to the ground. He picked himself up undaunted and then while he and the pitcher were doing an "Alphonse and Gaston," three democrats, with a warped idea of chivalrous courtesy rushed home and added three runs to their already opulent total.

Rumors were in circulation that "ringers" would be introduced but when they lined up at 4 o'clock the nine republicans were as stalwart a party of men as was to be found in all the land, while all the democrats were of as pure a Jeffersonian strain.

The first victory of the day for the free traders was won at the gate. The game was supposed to be for charity, but everybody seemed to have a pass.

"This certainly is funny," said the old gate keeper, as the passes poured in. "If I got a paid-for ticket I wouldn't know where to put it."

The republicans were captained by Representative Tener of Pennsylvania, who played short.

Representatives Gaines and Burke were the battery.

The democratic leaders were Kinkaid of New Jersey, who played second and wound up a brilliant record by making a double play at the end of the seventh, with Nicholas Longworth as one of the unwilling victims. Representative Webb of North Carolina pitched for the democrats, and outside of the fifth inning, when the republicans equalled the democrats' high inning score of ten, he "had the game well in hand." Representative Oldfield of Arkansas was the catcher. It was in battery work that the democrats excelled, although their slugging was a revelation to baseball enthusiasts. There were some funny mix-ups at the plate all through the game. Once a thin democrat began to chase a fat one around the bases after making a long hit to center, caught up with him at third and then the two ran home together. Catcher Burke got the ball in plenty of time to make the most phenomenal double play on record by tagging the two runners out with a "take this and that" but he dropped the ball. Nearly every player wore a hat, and after stealing a base some one invariably had to go back and retrieve his "sky-piece." The stay-at-home white uniforms of the Washington American league team were in great demand. Some old-time grays and blues were also scattered about the diamond.

The problem of securing a satisfactory umpire was solved by the selection of Rev. Father James Reynolds of Red Bank, N. J.

Score By Innings

Democrats	2	10	2	0	0	5	7	—26
Republicans	2	0	1	0	10	1	2	—16

Hits—Democrats 23, republicans 20.

Errors—Democrats 5, republicans 9.

The lineup:

Democrats—Oldfield, Ark., c.; Webb, N. C., p; Hughes, N. J., 1b; Kinkaid, N. J., 2b and c; Garrett, Tenn., rf; McDermott, Ill., lf. and cf; Robinson, Ark., rf; O'Connell, Mass., ss. and 3b.; Dan Driscoll, N. Y., ss. and 3b.; Heflin, Ala., lf.; Cox, O., cf.

Republicans—Burke, Pa., c.; Gaines, W. Va., p.; Dawson, Iowa, 2b.; Longworth, O., cf.; Cole, O., rf.; Ames, Mass., lf.; Tener, Pa., ss.; Howland, O., 1b.; Thomas, O., 3b.

FOOLING THE PUBLISHERS

New York, July 9, 1909.—Office of Committee on Paper, American Newspaper Publishers Association. To Newspaper Publishers: When the United States senate at Washington returned to the house of representatives today the so-called Payne bill with 847 amendments, a resolution was offered that the house do not concur and that a committee be appointed to confer with a similar committee of the senate upon the points of difference.

Speaking upon that resolution, Hon. James R. Mann, of Illinois, who had been chairman of the select committee of the house of representatives, which committee had spent ten months in a study of the paper industry, said:

"Mr. Speaker, it seems to me the only thing we can do is to adopt the resolution and send the bill to conference. It is out of the question to believe that we will remain here and give calm and cool discussion to the senate amendments. But in saying this I desire to add a word in reference to certain amendments of the senate. Without any desire on my part, I was placed in a position where, with other members of the house, we were compelled to make an investigation in reference to certain items contained in the tariff bill which at least took more time than the investigation upon all the others combined. The committee that investigated the subject of wood pulp and print paper will properly not be represented upon the conference committee.

"The house passed a bill which upon these items would reduce the tariff on print paper, to the benefit of the consumer probably, and at the same time would give to the manufacturer of print paper that free raw material from Canada which is absolutely essential to the continued prosperity of that business. The house bill made the tariff \$2 per ton on print paper instead of \$6; but by so doing we would secure pulp wood from Canada without restriction of exportation. The senate amendment, on the contrary, will raise the tariff on print paper from \$6, the present rate, to \$8, and in effect will stop the exportation of pulp wood from Canada. I have stated what will be the effect of the two propositions, not merely what they nominally propose. There are two states in the union which would be benefited by the adoption of the proposition of the senate; two states which have two-thirds of the spruce wood

in the United States, which can be used in the manufacture of news print paper. I give notice now that if those two states write the provision in the conference report on news print paper and on wood pulp, in the interest of their states and against the interest of the consumer of paper and the manufacture of paper in the rest of the union, so far as I am concerned I shall swallow my desire to stand with the organization of the house, my desire to prove that the republicans are able to write a tariff bill, and vote against the conference report. (Loud applause.)"

Newspaper publishers are urged to ask their representatives in congress to co-operate and to notify the conferees that any increase in pulp and print paper duties over those recommended by the select committee will not be confirmed.

The conferees on the tariff bill are now in session. Action on your part, to be effective, must be immediate.

JOHN NORRIS,
Chairman of Committee on Paper, American
Newspaper Publishers Association.

Practical Tariff Talks

Anybody with a strong pull can get what he wants put in the senate bill. This is a strong statement, but there are many items which prove it. Here is one: The committee has decided to raise the tariff on cigar bands. Nowadays most smokers insist upon buying a cigar with a band about it. The Dingley law put a thirty-three per cent ad valorem duty on all bands imported. This was sufficient to make it impossible for the foreign maker of bands to undersell the Americans, but the public fancy seems to demand a foreign label in a number of instances and there is also a desire on the part of some makers of cigars to palm off domestic cigars for the imported variety, and this can best be aided by using a sure enough foreign printed label.

Evidence was presented before the committee and the senate that the printing of these bands in the United States is almost entirely in the hands of what is called in the communications to congress, "the lithographic trust," and the assertion made was undisputed that the real intent of the new rate, which is 38½ per cent ad valorem, is to give these manufacturers a complete monopoly of the business and place them in a position where they may dictate prices to the cigar trade. The fact that under the existing law the American manufacturers have offered labels and bands less than the price of the imported stuff proved they have protection enough. What they desired was to wipe out the little competition that exists by putting a prohibitive tariff in effect, and as the business is in a few hands and those hands control nine-tenths of the labels used in this country, the absence of any competition would put them in the position of absolute price-dictators, which is what a good many business men think a protective tariff is really meant to do anyway.

C. Q. D.

THE WORST ENEMIES OF PROTECTION

High protectionist senators who absented themselves from the chamber while Senator LaFollette was speaking on the tariff last Wednesday missed some sound and seasonable doctrine. We refer to the senior senator's stinging rebuke of the nauseating and dishonest talk about the party's not being pledged to downward revision and to his powerful plea for free hides.

The Sentinel yields to none in loyalty to the principle of protection.

But protection is not "standpatism," or perpetuation of this or that set of schedules. The worst or most dangerous enemies of protection are, not out and out free traders, but defenders of the abuses and excrescences of protection, and the legislative henchmen of selfish interests that fight against reduction of schedules when those schedules have become excessive and levers for extortion.

When party leaders stoop to the pitiful quibble that no pledge of downward revision was given in the last campaign they countenance a wretched operation which if carried out would expose the party to the charge of winning an election on false pretenses.—Milwaukee Sentinel (Republican).