### DESERET EVENING NEWS: MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1904.

space to the 'extravagant ideas of ex-

pansion," which he attributes to the present Republican administration; "our duty to the Philippines and South

America, and the perils of Napoleon-

He said in part: "The change from democracy to despotism is slow, subtle, insidious and fatal. Hence it behooves every citizen to guard with the utmost care any approach to the re-establishment of tyranny. Citizens must be blind in-

deed if they have not observed within the present decade marked indications

of the approach of centralization and mperialism. Shall the policy of ac-

ording the right of citizenship to the people of one part of the United States

and denying it to the people of another

"Fire and Sword" Produced.

Paris, Oct. 23 .- Maurice Bernhardt's

"Fire

Botanic Blood Balm

B. B. B.

dramatization of Sienklewicz's "Fir-and Sword" was produced at the thea

formance was given a good reception.

Butte, Oct. 23 .- Senator W. A. Clark

changes.

to take as sugar.

IVER PILLS.

GENUINE M

27.29 W. SO TEMPLE ST. SALT LANE

COULD STATE OF ST

He said in part:



Starts Out With Showing Hamilton's Object in His Famous Report on Manufactures.

## REVENUE AIM OF ACT OF 1789.

listory of Other Arts Given-John Sherman's View-Commission of 1882-The Remedy.

Esopus, N. T., Oct. 22,-In a speech en the tariff issue today Judge Parker replied to remarks on that subject from mon representing six distinct New Yerk delegations which were received at Rosemount roday. The day was not pleasant for an outdoor political gathering. The air was chilly and during the noon hour a cold rain began to fall. The speakers on behalf of the visiting delegations were: Isaac A. Hopper for the Harlem club, Louis R. Ehrich for the independent clubs, and Everati V. Abbott for the Reform

In his speech replying to the delestions Judge Parker said:

"Gentlemen: I thank you for the addesses you have made and for your merous assurances of the support of parasives and the various clubs you revent in the campaign now being riged. My response shall be confined he issue most prominently present-

at by your speeches. In order to understand our present stuation in respect to the tariff it is we to glance at the past and see how rereached the position we now oc-up. Our political opponents usually to Alexander Hamilton as the tender and expounder of the protec-tive system and they are never weary its system and this report of 1791 in support of their positions. They al-says speak of Hamilton's report on nanufactures as though it were a re-port on projection. Even the editor of his complete works, the present senator from Massachusetts, does so. Being a report on manufactures only, it des not justify protective duties on wool, coal, lumber, iron ore, borax and sther products of the soll, mines and sher products of the soll, mines and faheries, in which our present tariff abunds, and without which it could not last. Take out of the tariff every-thing that Hamilton did not include in his report and the alliances of spe-cial interests which the tariff represents would be shattered in fragments. HAMILTON'S OBJECT.

"Hamilton said that his object was to promote such manufactures 'as will tend to render the United States inispendent of foreign nations for millitary and other essential supplies.' Does anybody say that we have not reached that condition? Does anybody contend that the United States is still dependent on foreign nations for military and other essential supplies? Have we not frequently heard the note of alarm Europe at the American invasion the world's markets by our manua new yorks and especially those of inn and steel? Whether Hamilton's conceptions as to the best way to es-ublish manufacturing industries were right or not, the object which he "Mr. Clay here voiced the prevailing sought was long since gained, but the muctive tariff is now vastly higher than any that he recommended or probably conceived of. In this report Ham-tion enumerated a number of manufaduring industries as already estab-lished in the United States in his time. Among these were leather, iron and stee, coper and brass, tiles and pot-try, wood, paper, hats, carriages of all kinds, and most articles of per-sonal clothing and household use. These, he says, 'have grown up and fourished with a rapidity which surprises, affording an encouraging assurance of success'-meaning success in other branches of manufactures. If these branches had grown up and dourished with surprising rapidity 113 years ago, what just claim of extravagant government bounties can they advance now?

The Comfort reduction.'

Underwear In Wright's Health Underwear health and comfort are combined as in no other kind. The lining of tiny woolen loops makes a veritable Fleece of Comfort, soft, downy and fluffy---grateful to the skin and

always the same. It is a delightful change from the ordinary scratchy underwear to the luxurious softness of Wright's Health Underwear. The comfort is more than this, too, for

of

## WRIGHT'S Health Underwear

allows the pores to breathe freely and the skin to throw off its natural excretions unimpeded. It carries the perspiration to the outside of the fabric where it evaporates,

leaving the skin dry. Hence, wearers of Wright's Health Underwear do not

The Fleece of Comfort which puts Wright's above all other underwear in comfort and health will not mat from wear or washing, but remains like new.

With its many advantages Wright's Health Underwear upon request Wright's Health Underwear Co 75 Franklin St New York. the

> and then by leaps and bounds until 1827. when it reached 43 per cent. The latter has passed into history as the 'tariff of abomination.' It was followed by Clay's compromise tariff of 1833, which re-duced duties, by a sliding scale extend-ing over a number of years, to 20 per cent. Mr. Clay was at that era, and, indeed, during his whole public life, the standard bearer of the 'American system' of tariff protection, and I wish to recall some words that he used in a de-bate in the senate in 1838, f sltfying his course in advocating this tariff re-

duction. He said: "'No one, Mr. President, in the com-mencement of protective policy, ever supposed that it was to be perpetual. We hoped and believed that temporary protection extended to our infant man-ufactures would bring them up and enable them to withstand competition with those of Europe. If the protective competition policy were entirely to cease in 1842 It would have existed 26 years from 1816,

times, been most strenuous for the preservation of our national industrial defenses. Such a reduction of the existing tariff the commission regards not only as a due recognition of public sen-timent and a measure of justice to consumers, but one conducive to the gen ral industrial prosperity and which although it may be temporarily incon-venient, will be legitimately beneficial to the special interests affected by such

"The commission also reported a bill which they said would make an aver-age reduction of 20 to 25 per cent in the rates of duty. The protected interests, which had previously given their consent and support to the commission, now suddenly changed front. They went to Washington, killed the commission bill, and caused Congress to pass another in its place. It was framed in a conference committee, that is, in secret. It was never considered in detail in either house of Congress. It was passed in one lump.

### INCREASED DUTIES.

"Instead of reducing duties 20 to 30 per cent, as the commission had rec-ommended, this bill increased the average rate of dutlable gools from 41.33 per cent to 45.86 per cent. This was the tariff of 1883. Notwithstanding the the farin of 1883. Notwithstanding the betrayal of public interests which it involved and the clandestine manner of its enachment, this tariff was more moderate than the subsequent McKin-ley tariff of 1890, or the Dingley tariff now in force. The average rate of the former as shown by the importations of 1892 was 46.21 more next on dutable of 1822 was 48.71 per cent on dutiabl goods. The dutiable importantions of goods. The dutiable importantions of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, were \$336,940,590, and the duties collected were \$230,904.119, which is an average rate of 53 per cent.

"To this condition we have come at last. Beginning with a tariff of  $8l_2$ per cent in 1789, when many of our in-dustries were really infants, we have by successive steps reached a scale of over 50 per cent, while the industries themselves have become colossal. Han, fiton said that the iron and steel industry was aircady in a flourishing condition in his time. He was willing, nevertheless, to give 7% per cent of protection to steel. It now has 7.84 per cent on steel rails, and 'the steel pool' sells them to Canadians at \$19 per ton, but extracts \$28 from American purchasers. It is enabled by the tariff to do this, for without the tariff it would be obliged to sell rulls at home for the price at which they could be imported. American rallways are thus compelled to pay \$7.84 per ton more than a fair price; that is, \$7.84 more than the price at which somebody else would ensule then would supply them.

## THE STEEL RAIL MAKERS.

"Why do the railways submit to such extortion? Why do they remain quiet. Why do not they establish rolling mills and make their own rails? Surely the difference of \$7.84 per ton. or 40 per cont, is a sufficient inducement to do so. I cannot answer this queation, but if the leaders of the steel rail industry are also the controllers of those railways which are strong enough to defend themselves against extortion the mystery is explained. In such case the profits go to the pockets of the controllers of the railways in their capacity of steel producers, while the other shareholders of the railways and the general public pay the difference The tariff lends itself to this sort of grab game, and if the men who command large capital do not avail them-selves of their opportunity they are not so shrewd as they are generally supposed to be.

I cherish no grudge against mer because they are rich, nor do I greatly blame them for taking the profits which unjust laws throw into their way, bu I protest against the unjust laws. protest against the men who make them and who 'stand pat' whenever anybody proposes to repeal or modify them

'The pauper labor argument for the tariff has for the most part dropped out of sight. Industries that compete with foreign markets no longer have the audacity to say that the difference (直當在日 peting on equal terms in the American market INFANT INDUSTRY ARGUMENT. "In place of the pauper labor and the infant industry argument and all the other arguments heretofore noted, the ome market argument has been substituted and is now relied on so far as any arguments are used. This assumes that without the tariff and, indeed, without the 53 per cent Dingley tariff without the 53 per cent Dingley tarin, we would have no hone market for the farmers' products or for any other products. This is a bogy to frighten children. So childish is it, in view of what Hamilton told us of the fourish-ing condition of large branches of man-ufacturing industry more than a century ago, and of all that has transpired since, that no answer to it is required. The bare statement of such an argu-ment carries its own refutation. What happened under its own tariffs of 1846 and 1857? Was there any lack of a home market then? On the contrary, Senator Morrill of Vermont, the father of the Morrill tariffs of the war period, said in a public debate that the year 1860, which fell within this period, was ing the past week was: Monday

## TEA

Tea is not infallible; moneyback makes amends. We are not, in the least, uneasy about the money.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Hest.

ficarles and 'stand patters' have aban doned arguments. They virtually say to us now that a high protective tariff part of our territory be continued?" Gen. Miles paid a high tribute to is a good thing per se and ought to last forever, and by this they mean the Judge Parker, present Dingley tariff. So far have the old arguments been abandoned that it is not necessary now for a protection to show that it cannot stand alone and make fair profits on its own merits. few years ago a large deposit of borax was found in California. The owners of it forthwith advertised that they ter of Sarah Bernhardt last night. The play is very melodramatic. The percould produce borax at such low rates as to undersell the world, which was a fact. They went to Washington and expressly on the ground of their ability to undersell foreigners, they got a duty Clark Sells Helena Independent. of 5 cents per pound on borax. They then began to sell borax in England at has sold the Helena Independent to John S. M. Neill of Helena, and the formal transfer has already taken place. Senator Clark bought the Inrates far below what they charged to ow. But this is only one of the multitude of like monopolies which oppress the public and by no means the first in point of time which has obtained pro-tection not because it needed protection, but because it could command votes

'Well, what of it?' our opponents may ask. An enswer is supplied by the tariff commission of 1883, whose words I have quoted. They said that a reduction of duties was due as 'a measure of justice to consumers.'

#### WHEN TARIFF FAILS.

"A duty which does not raise the A diffy which noes not raise the price of the article to the consumer fails of its object and is therefore need-loss for purposes of protection. If it does artificially raise the price then the onsumer pays the difference, which, is Hamilton said, is the same thing as a bounty to the producer. These boun-lies are pilling up mountain high. They are paid by the people. The beneficiar-les, having induced the government to shut out foreign competition, form trusts and combinations to stiffe domesform the competition. Not all the trusts and combines are founded on the tariff, but most of them are. Their continued existence and their mode of self-perpetu-ation lead to the belief that the counry is no longer governed by principles but by interests. The most effective remedy that can be applied to the combinations or trusts which owe their existence to excessive tariff duties is to educe the tariff rates, while the remedy which can be effectively applied as against the other combinations is to enforce the law. This remedy I point-ed out in my response to the notifica-tion committee, and also in my letter of acceptance. That the remedy can be made effective by an administration disposed to enforce the law cannot be doubted by any student of that branch of the law. It is not doubted by the trusts, who have good lawyers to advise them. And it is not questioned by the trusts that a Democratic adminisration will enforce the law.

"It is true, as all know, that all ex-cessive tariff rates have caused serious njury to the great body of the people, t has increased the cost of living and ided to the price of nearly everything that the people must buy. This is known of all men and they cry out it. And their cry should be But it has been so long a part igainst it. eeded. of the policy of the country that its reformation must be prudently underaken so as to prevent an immediate

"The Democratic platform points out "The Democratic platform points out the true method when it demands 'a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses and or the common weal, and not by the discriminations. JUDGE PARKER'S REMEDY. "I pointed out in my response to the notification committee how a gradual reduction of the customs duties may be accomplished without disturbing business conditions, and I adhere to the methods suggested. But the work should be undertaken at once in the interest of the whole people. And it can only be undertaken by the Democratic party will not attempt it. The Republican party will not attempt It only promises such a on as the friends of the vision tariff wish. As they do not wish any revision downward there will be none in that direction while that party can prevent it. Any other revision will not relieve the masses. And it is to their relief that Congress and the president should hasten.

# **Blood** Poison

Blood Poison, hereditary or contracted, pollutes the system with a poison that, unarrested, effects disastrous ravages throughout the human anatomy. Soon ulcers form in the mouth and throat, rose and copper-colored spots appear on the body and often bubbes form in the groin, the scalp becomes diseased and the hair and eyebrows fall out, the whole surface of the face and body finally becoming covered with horrible sores. In the third stage the hard tissues, the bones and the ligaments are atlacked, the actual frame-work of the body putrifies, the whole human organism becomes a mass of corruption and the pitiful victim eries for death to end the awful sufferings.

Blood Poison can be absolutely and permanently cured by Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) This wonderful medicine is guaranteed to cure the worst, Balin (15, 15, 15.) This wonderful medicine is guaranteed to cure the worst, longest standing and deepest seated cases. It cures where other medicines, doc-tors and hot spring treatments have utterly failed. It promptly heals all seres, stops all aches and pains, reduces all swellings, makes the blood pure and rich and completely changes the body into a clean, healthy condition. It is a purely vegetable compound, containing no mercury or other dangerous minoral. It is a peerless tonic, building up the system as it drives out the poison. Write the manufacturers for circulars and free medical advice.

> Botanic Blood Balm (B, B, B.) issold by all druggists. Price \$1.00 per large bottle. If taken in sufficient quantity according to directions on label and not oured, money is refunded.

> Write for free book containing valuable medical advice and the history of many re-markable cures made by B. B. H.

wasn't. There's just one-and

only one-safe way to save your-

self against the ravages of fire,

namely: insure in our company,

Manufactured by BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Georgia. For Sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Department.







have the stiffed, stuffy, sticky feeling common to wearers of ordinary underwear, nor do they become chilled after perspiring

#### FIRST TARIFF BILLA

"Although Hamilton is usually cited as the founder of the system, it real-ly began before him. The first tariff bill was passed in 1789. As originally reported it was a tariff for revenue only. Mr. Madison, who reported it to the house, was opposed to protection in principle, but he yielded in some principle, but he yielded in some articulars to the advocates of that detrine, so that his bill became a tadectrine, so that his bill became a ta-riff for revenue, with some slight incihit for revenue, with some slight inci-dental protection, the average rate of duty being 8% per cent ad valorem. All of our tariffs until 1816 were of this wor, and the argument used to sup-port the very moderate protective fea-tures was substantially the same as that of Hamilton already mentioned. It was coupled also with the argument, on which Hamilton had iaid great these, that the completion of domes-tic manufactures would reduce the manufactures would reduce the bie of goods and prevent anything like monopoly. He did not foresee the combinations of the present day or-saized to do sway with competition. MORE PROTECTION DEMANDED. The war of 1912 and the embargo atts which accompanied it stopped im-portation for the time being, having the effect of a prohibitory tariff. When the war came to an end and the pro-the war came to an end and the pro-lexted classes were again subjected to the competition which they had before successfully met, they demanded more protection, and they got it. The tariff was advanced to 24½ per cent average.

You Can Never Forget The Flavor. Tree Tea has been the Popular Flavor for Years and Years.



"Mr. Clay here voiced the prevailing opinion of the country that the protec-ed trades were no longer in a state of infancy. In fact, the infant industry argument was then superseded by the pauper labor argument. It was now contended for the first time that the tariff should be used to compensate the American producer for the higher wages that he had to pay as compared with his foreign competitors. As this argument has at times done great serv-ice, although now quite threadbare. I will dwell upon it a moment. Inasmcuh as the law puts the tariff benefits ex-clusively in the hands of the capitalist and provides no means for giving the wageworker his share, the system virtually says: 'Let the government take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor.' It is a short step then to say: 'Let the government take care of the poor. It is a short step then to say: 'Let the government take care of everybody,' a doctrine ab-horred of all sound-thinking men. But it is not true that greatly enlarged profits are on that account divided among the workmen helping to pro-duce them. The advance in wages is not due as a rule to a desire on the part of the employer to share profits with his workmen, but rather to the organization of the workmen.

organization of the workmen,

THE WALKER TARIFF. "Protection did not come to an end, "Protection did not come to an end, however, in 1842. On the contrary, it was augmented in that year from 20 per cent to 32 per cent average. The next tariff, enacted in 1846, was a re-duction to 22 per cent-the Walker tariff. There was a further reduction in 1887 in which the protected classes themselves concurred 20 per cent avthemselves concurred, 20 per cent average

'At this point of our history the tariff "At this point of our history the tariff question ceased temporarily to be an issue in the American politics. It dis-appeared so completely that when the Republican party was formed nobody thought of reviving it, and there is good reason for believeing that it never would have been revived but for the Civil war, which necessitated the rais-ing of a large revenue to meet the ex-traordinary demands upon the treastraordinary demands upon the treas-ury. Certain classes availed them-selves of this opportunity to reintroduce the protective system for their duce the protective system for uncess-own advantage, and they were success-ful. The result was the Morrill tariff, or rather four successive installments of the Morrill tariff of which Senator Sherman, in a debate on the tariff bill in 1872, spoke as follows:

JOHN SHERMAN'S VIEW.

"'It must be remembered that the It must be remembered that the present duties taken together are far in excess of what they were before the war, and they have been three times largely increased since th passag of the Morrill tariff act of 1861. If the present rates of duty were high enough present rates of duty were high enough during and since the war, when home industry was burdened with heavy inindustry was burdened with heavy li-ternal taxes, with stamp duties, income taxes and high rates on raw materials, then surely they are now too high when all these taxes are removed.' "The views which Senator Sherman here overcomed and which we other

here expressed and which many other Republican statesmen entertained, gained such ascendancy in the councils of the party that a plan for revision of the party that a plan for revision of the tariff was made a distinctive fea-ture of President Arthur's administra-tion. With the sanction of a protec-tionist Congress, a commission was appointed for this purpose in 1882, con-sisting, with one exception, of the sisting, with one exception, of the chosen representatives of the protected industries. They spent several months taking testimony and made a report in which they summed up their conclusion in these words:

TARIFF COMMISSION IN 1882. " 'Early in its deliberations the commission became convinced that a sub-stantial reduction of tariff duties is demanded, not by a mere indiscriminate popular clamor, but by the best con-servative opinion of the country, in-cluding that which has, in former

one of the most prosperous in our his-tory." This is also the testimony of Professor Taussig in his tariff histor of the United States, not alone as t the year 1860 but as to that period g erally. The same authority tells us that our cotton spinning industry never grew more rapidly or prospered more grew more rapidly or prospered mo than under the Walker tariff of 1846.

ARGUMENT ABANDONED. "The truth is that the tariff bene-



Columbus, Ohio, May 20, 190 Six years ago I had a severe attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism. I was laid up in hed for six months, and the doctors I had did me no good. They changed med-icines every week and nothing they prescribed seemed to help me. Finally I be-gan the use of S.S. S. My knee and elbow oints were swollen terribly, and at one ime my joints were so swollen and painful that I could not close them when opened. I was so had that I could not move knee or foot. I was getting discouraged, you may be sure, when I began S. S. , but as I saw it was helping me I continaed it, and to-day I am a sound well man and have never had a return of the disease. S. S. S. purified my blood and cured me of this severe case of Rheumatism after everything else had failed. I have reccommended it to others with good re-R. H. CHAPMAN. sults.

1355 Mt. Vernon Ave.

The poisonous acids that produce the in-flammation and pain are absorbed into the blood and Rheumatism can never be conuered till these are neutralized and filered out of the blood and system. S. S. S. goes directly into the circulation and atacks the disease itself. It purifies and re-stores the blood to a healthy, vigorous

erals, but is guaranteed entirely vegetable. Write us and our physicians will advise without any charge whatever. Our book on Rheumatism sent free.

The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.



ously Hurt.

Tuesday

Friday





New York, Oct. 23.-In writing Col. Findley Anderson of New York, Lieut-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, in a letter made public today, discusses at length the issues of the campaign, devoting much