



TARIFF COMMISSION Its Immediate Creation is Demanded in Resolutions of Na-

**REVISION WANTED FORTHWITH** 

tional Tariff Conference.

FOR PERMANENT

Senator Beveridge Makes Eloquent And Clear Appeal for Businesslike · Methods of Treating Question,

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 17.-Deman for the immediate creation by Congress of a permanent tariff comm volced today in resolutions adopted by the national tariff commission confer ence. To dispel any idea that delay h tariff revision is sought, a provision was added urging that Congress during its special session revise the taciff is the best of its ability under presen conditions.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions, after domanding the creation of a tariff commission, outline its work as follows:

"First-The collecting and intelligent, thorough and unprejudiced study of tariff facts.

Second-The development and en largement of our foreign trade.

Third-The accomplishment of this by reciprocal trade agreements, based on maximum and minimum schedules. "Fourth-The adjustment of the ta-riff schedules, so that they shall affect all interests equally.

all interests equally. "Fifth—The fixing of the rates of the duty to be paid on the imports from any foreign country, within the limits of the maximum and minimum rates established by Congress, under reciprocal trade agreements negotiated by ar ander the direction of the presi-dent in order thereby to develop and protect our foreign trade by means favored by President McKinkey and au-thorized by sections 3 and 4 of the Dingiey law."

It was Beveridge day in the conven-tion, and the speech of the Indiana sen-ator stirred the delegates to much enthusiasm.

Comptroller Herman A, Metz of New York declared the need of a tariff com-mission so great that if an offichal one could not soon be procured, it would be wisdom for the businessmen of the country to establish an unof-field one. ficial one.

John M. Stahl, president of the Farmers' National congress, urged the for-mation of a commission.

TARIFF METHODS CONDEMNED.

Mr. Stahl condemned the method. by which our tariffs have been framed and said that very rarely, if ever, is any organization of farmers or of dily workingmen represented at the hear ings before the ways and means com mittee of Congress. He continued:

'It is in behalf of the unheard ma-"It is in behalf of the unheard ma-jority and large majority of the Amer-ican people that we would plead for a tariff commission. Such commission would have time to hear all classes and all industries. As tariffs are framed new the rich and powerful are heard and considered." A tariff commission would make possible a tariff of the peo-ple, by the people, for the people. "And corrative is a manufacture from

"And certainly it is appropriate that a farmer should present the case of the in parmer should present the case of the unheard majority, for farmeric consti-tute the most important part of that majority. We are more numerous than any other class. Of all classes we are the greatest producers and the greatest consumers. Yet we have found that as tariffs have been framed there was very little time or disconting to consider us

ascarets WORK WHILE YOU SIE But that this shall be the last tariff thus builded, we soon must provide a commission of tariff experts. The present emergency never must be fac-

TO-NIGHT

d again ""Heretofore both parties have build-""Heretofore both parties have build-ea our tariff's without sufficient know-ledge of the facts, without scientific classification of schedules. Both par-ties, whether framing a ao-called revenue or a protectice tariff, have handled this intricate subject in a way which would have crippled any business man or corporation handling way which would have crippled any husiness man or corporation handling their enterprises in the same fushion. Both parties have mude the tariff exclusively political; have waged cam-paigns as to whether our tariff policy should be on the protective or revenue basis, work preparatory to revision has been delayed until the people have ordered immediate revision; and so, finally, a new tariff has been rushed through without time or abili-ty to get the facts, without either the technical knowledge or scientific skill to make classifications.

# GERMANY'S ENTERPRISE.

GERMANY'S ENTERPRISE. "If this country were as small as Germany, had Germany's meager re-sources, and builded our tariff, either revenue or protective, as both have been builded in the past, our com-merce would be paralyzed in five years. Germany is no larger than texas, to soil, mineral, and all other natural resources, the German em-nire has not the wealth of Okinkoma, Germany has only a naval window on the North sea, while we have thou-ands of rules of coast line, with perfect harbors on two occame. Yet ainds of miles of coust line, with perfect harbors on two oceans. Yet with all iteese advantages we foday are effing abroad only one finished menu-factured afficie where Germany falling ten, although both Germany ind ourselves have a protective fariff, a the comparative growth of foreign rade. Germany is leaving the United Kingdom humiliating's behind, and commony has a protective affir yetem my has a protective avia system England has a revenue taxia

system "This German conquest of foreign trade, beating both far more highly protected America, with infinitely greater resources than Germany, and wresting from free trade England the commercial command of 70 years, and from which it appeared that she could not be ousted, proves that Ger-many has a better method of build-ing her tariff than either America or England, since the tariff is the lar-gest factor in foreign trade. "Yes Germany's tariff method 18

"Yet Germany's tariff method perely common sense applied to tariff uliding. It is the method of all suc-eastul business mon or corporations in the management of their business cessful business man or corporations in the management of their business affairs. It is the method of our courts. It is the method of our own government in everything—except the tariff. This German method is simply to find out all the facts concerning every industry which their fariff ducted the facts concerning every industry which their fariff du-ties fit those facts; next to arrange these duties in pialn and simple classifications, and finally, to make two protective fariffs, one of which she uses to get from other nations trade concessions for her producers and the other of which she applies to other nations who will not grant her those trade concessions. She finds out these these these classifi-cations through a commission of fariff experts, who are the best equip-ped men in the empire for this purmon in the empire for this pur CANADA'S EXAMPLE.

"France has done the same thing, and Italy, Japan, Austria, Hungary, and every modern nation, excepting only ourselves. What American does not feel shamed by the knowledge that Canada, with fewer people than the state of New York, has a tariff as much more modern than ours as the ocean liner of today is more mod-ern than the sailling vessel of yester-"ay" The Japanese commission is now working on a new tariff, which is to working on a new tariff, which is to be enacted in 1911,

"Except upon the tariff. Congress has seen the wisdom of a commission of experis to examine all sorts of subjects and report to Congress. Yet the tariff is more difficult, intricate and

little time or disnoin adjusting duties.

"Because of this we feel especially the need of a commission that would the need of a commission that would give our business as producers and our claims as consumers, fair consid-eration; that would not consider only the facts mesented to it forcibly and shrewdly by able men, but the facts presented by working men and farmers, and even the facts not presented to it. and even the facts not presented to it; a commission that would likely seek out the facts until it had all of them."

Senator Beverldge's was an eloquent and clear appead for businesslike nethods in handling tariff questions. fan.ia He said in part:

ADDRESS OF BEVERIDGE.

Within less than four months a new tariff will have been made. I hope and believe it will be the best tariff that Congress ever his constructed. It will be historic in this that it will be list inst American thirff created without the aid of a tariff commission.

"Immediate revision must not be delayed until a tariff commission is created and has necessary investiga-tions and arranged scientific classi-fleations; that would reguire at least two years, and ought to take a longer period. So, for the last time we must have a tariff building in the old way.

far-reaching than all other present coonclube problems combined, except-ins only the problem of currency and banking

"We are now asking only a com-mission of experts to find out facts and make classifications. Congress is to fix duties from these facts and adjust them to these classifications. The man who does not want experts to find out the face does not want the facts found out.

"The triff commission is inevita-ble, because the committees of Con-gress cannot do the work which a tariff commission alone can do. "We, who are demanding an Am-erican tariff commission, do not ex-pect such painstaking work as the German commission did and constant-by is doing, or as the official Japan-ese court and the unofficial British commission are doing now. We are

ess court and the unofficial British commission are doing now. We are asking only a commission which shall find suit and digest the facts and make scientific classifications and re-port hold to Congress, so that Con-gress may have all this preparatory work done when Congress goes to its legitimute work of fixing tariff duties and determining tariff policies. We Americans, the youngest of peoples, should be the most modern of peo-jates."





