DESERET EVENING NEWS: THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1906.



MAKES A CONVINCING TALK.

pleads for the Protection of Home Products as Against Those From the Outside.

Washington, Jan. 16 .- The Philippine tariff bill was passed by the house tojay substantially as it came from the ways and means committee. The vote was 258 to 71. Rice was made subject to the same tariff as sugar and tobacco-15 per cent of the Dingley rates-and ane or two changes were made as to language.

Following is the speech of Congressman Joseph Howell on the Philippine tariff bill, made in the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., Friday, Jan, 12, 1906:

The Chairman. The gentleman from Utah is recognized for thirty minutes. Mr. Howell of Utah. Mr. Chairman, the prolonged discussion on the bill now before the house has already brought out a great deal of valuable information on the subject of cane and beet sugar and tobacco, both here at home and in the Philippines. I might cor-rectly say that the ground has been completely covered by those who have spoken here, whether for or against the measure. I desire, however, to briefly state the reasons that impel me to op-lit is with considerable

It is with considerable regret that I find myself in this position of opposi-tion. I am particularly distressed by tion. I am particularly disfressed by the knowledge that my views on the subject at issue are at variance with those of the leaders of my party on this question. I do not forget that the vetran members of the majority of the committee on committee on ways and means who have reported this bill occupy a place, a very important place, in the galaxy of leaders of the great Republican party. Some of them for almost a genera-tion have been leaders in that grand party and as such have ably done their part in proclaiming and championing the doctrine of protection to American labor and industries. Their speeches and expositions of political principles have crystallized into party declara-tions and have formed the text-books for handing down the traditions and teaching the principles of Republican-

ism. I had my training in the school of Republicanism and my text-books were the teachings of these leaders, and be-cause of this training I am convinced that my opposition to this measure is amply justified.

SUGAR MAKING IN UTAH.

Having the honor to represent here Having the honor to represent here on this floor a state in which beet sugar is produced in large quantities. I shall devote myself entirely to a con-sideration of the effects of the present measure on this particular industry, leaving to others better posted regard-ing cane sugar and tobacco the task to them entiences



Our cook book "Culinary Wrinkles" mailed free for the asking. Armour & Company, Chicago

sugar in this country. We want to build up the sugar industry in the United States."

Again, during that discussion, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Gresvenor), in the course of an eloquent speech upon the doctrine of protection—and I will say his speeches are always able and convincing-expressed himself as follows:

"We will give to the sugar producer "We will give to the sugar producer of Leuisiana an opportunity to enlarge its products and to turn over some of the splendid lands of that beautiful state to the production of sugar instead of corn, cotton, and other products of the soil; and so, Mr. Chairman, throughout Nebraska, through Kansas, and the of the states of the Lioton the throughout Nebraska, through Kansas, and all of the states of the Union the Republican party comes and offers his boon. We will protect the industries of the country in all directions from further demoralization, and we ask you to turn aside hundreds of thousands of acces of the spiendid lands of all of those of the spiendid lands of all of acres of the spiendid lands of all of these states from the production of corn, cats, wheat, potatoes and cot-ton, to put into an already over-stocked market, to the production of sugar, and give to the farmers upon farming lands of the country a better market with less competition than they now have."

These are some of the characteristic expressions of the leaders of the Re-publican party at that time, and clear-ly indicate their attitude and deter-mination to foster and protect the beetsugar industry.

UTAH IN THE FOREFRONT.

I mention here, and take great pride in the fact, that my own state was in the forefront of this movement and has the distinction of building the first factory to be equipped entirely with Am-erican-made machinery. We have now five factories in opera-

We have how nye factories in opera-tion, with an annual capacity of about 50,000 tons of sugar and a capital of about \$8,000,000. We are not only supply-ing our home requirements, but export

ing our nome requirements, but export about three-fourths of our products to other parts as far east as the Mis-souri river. (Applause). No industry in our country ever responded more promptly to or more completely justified the wisdom of the policy of protection than did the beet-surger industry (Applause). With some sugar industry. (Applause.) With rare exceptions, wherever it has been under-taken in the United States it has proved eminently successful So that the production of sugar has so greatly the production of sugar has so greatly increased in the short space of five years that about 50 per cent of the to-tal sugar output of this whole country, leaving out our insular possessions, is now credited to sugar beets. This fact alone demonstrates conclusively that beet sugar production in this that beet-sugar production in this country is a commercial success which in my opinion, will be entirely over-come if this bill becomes a law.

PROFITABLE INDUSTRY. Three million acres out of a total of

half a billion acres of improved land in the United States, or one acre out of

have in perfect food faith, I maintain, counted on the necessary protection from the majority. If there ever has from the majority. If there ever has been one principle more than another of the Republican party that was basic and fundamental, it is that of protec-tion--that principle which says that the higher level of the intelligent and well-paid labor of America must be main-tained and guarded against the lower level of industrial Europe, and partic-ularly the swarming millions in the ori-ent. [Applause.] On the other hand, the Democratic party from time imthe Democratic party from time in-memorial has taken the opposite view. It has been the persistent argument of the tariff reformer and freetrader that the American laborer by reason of his superior intelligence and greater efficiency can successfully compete with the whole world. But this plausible argu-

ment of our free trade friends has been vigorously and successfully met and disproved, as, of course it could not prevail against the cold logic of facts. A PERNICIOUS MEASURE. The pending measure leads, however, to a reversal of the hitherto uniform course of legislation on this subject; it involves a departure from that princi-ple of government which has done so much for the industrial development of our country that its commerce is now

our country that its commerce is now become the wonder of the nations. It means that the farmer engaged in the growing of sugar beets will have now to compete with the cheapest labor and owest level of living on the globe. One an not forbear the question, What hecan not comes of the promises made by lenders in this house, in party platforms, and in public messages?

Why are we so concerned and grave-ly apprehensive as to the consequences of this proposed legislation? I will tell you. The situation that confronts us is the certainty that the inducements of low-priced productive lands and an abundance of cheap oriental labor in addition to the bounty amounting to about 31.40 per hundredweight will so stimulate the production of sugar in the Philippines that it, entering our ports, will precipitate a contest with our own sugar, with the results that our mar-kets will be totally demoralized and the beet-sugar industry finally wiped out. A crushing blow will thus be dealt to the intelligent American farmer, for this industry has benefited him direct-

ly and indirectly more than any other

WHAT FIGURES SHOW.

In the extended hearings that have been held apropos of this measure the committee on ways and means has listened to a great mass of conflicting tes-timony and argument. Some tilngs, however, have been established beyond controversy. It appears that the total area of the Philippine islands is 73,000. 000 acres; that about 50,000,000 acres of this is forest land, leaving of arable coast and uplands about 23,000,000 acres.

Approximately 30 per cent of the latter, some 7,000,000 acres, are now in private ownership, leaving 16,00,000 acres to be disposed of in tracts of 2,500 acres for public lands much easier of reclama-tion than our western sagebrush prairies which can be converted into excellent and profitable cane planta-Now, let us consider for a moment

the results of this policy in the light of past experience. Since 1875 we have had free trade with Hawaii. What has been the result? In 1875 Hawaii produced 11,197 tons of sugar. Under the stimu-lus of free access to our markets she now produces from 350,000 to 400,000 tons upon an area of only 100,000 acres, which is merely one one hundred and sixtieth part of the arable public lands in the Philippines adapted to sugar. Cuba, since obtaining a preferential of 34 cents per hundredweight, has dou-34 cents per hundredweight, has dou-bled her production of sugar. Porto Rico has done likewise. Now, what is to hinder a vast increase of production in the Philippines? It is generally con-ceded that the natural conditions are ideal-soil, climate, and so forth-and that with up-to-date methods and ma-chinery the industry will be enormous-by profitable. Where great profits are in chinery the industry will be enormous-ly profitable. Where great profits are in sight the history of the world is that difficulties melt away and all obstacles are overcome. [Applause.]

On the Pacific coast are already heard

mutterings of anxiety over the influx

the extent to which production of sugar

WHAT MEASURE MEANS.

The adoption of the policy embodied

in this measure means, in effect, that we insure the Philippine producers of sugar against every other country a

sugar against every other country a hourty to the extent of \$1.68% per hun-

stimulate the production and raise the price of sugar in the Philippines, our home inoustry need have no fear of in-

house moustry need nave no rear of in-fury to its own markets thereby; that the mere potentiality of free entrance to our rots will enable the Philippine producer to control the oriental mar-kets of China and Japan to the extent

of obtaining for this product the United

Wholesome

flakes of finest wheat.

CALIFORNIA

(Flaked Wheat Food.) Cooks in two minutes.)

All the indigestible fibre

and impurities removed.

All the nutriment retained.

In two pound packages. Sealed to protect its purity and flavor. All good grocers.

San Francisco, California

States price, less transportation and in-

JAPAN IS READY.

Because we make medicines for them. Why Refer They know all about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, so they prescribe it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, weak lungs, consump tion. They trust it. Then you can afford Doctors to trust it. Sold for over sixty years. We have no secrets! We publish J. C. Ayer Co., the formulas of all cur medicines. Lowed! Mass.

plain. The buyers of China and Japan will buy according to their needs in the world's markets. If sugar is quoted higher at Hollo than at Java or else-where, then Hollo need not expect to sell. The mere potentiality of free en-trance of Philippine sugar to our ports will not raise the price of sugar pro-

will not raise the price of sugar pro-duced in other countries to any appre-clable extent, and the result will be that the entire Philippine product above that consumed at home will be disposed of in this country, and our own market will be depressed to an exient dependent upon the total Phil-ippine production. It has required 100 years of protection to develop the beet-sugar industry in Europe to its rpesent state of perfection. It is now firmly established, as the following figures on European production will show:

Country.	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3. [1903-4.	1904
lurope:	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Ton
Germany	1,984,187	2,305,013	1,762,461	1,927,681	1,675
Austria	1,094,043	1,301,548	1,057,692	1,167,959	783
France	1,113,893	1.123.545	833,210	804,308	625
Russia	918,838	1.098,983	1,256,311	1,206,907	- 240
Belgium	333,119	324,980	224,0901	202,448	172
Holland	178,081	203,193	102,411	123,551	122
Other countries	367,919	393,230	325,082	441,116	24
Total Europe	5,990,080	6,750,478	5,581,257	5,874,968	4,681
and and the fail research is the owner of a data data in the Annual of the Annual of the Annual of the	A CONTRACT OF A	Address of Address of Address of		and a second day of the second	

HAS TAKEN YEARS.

It has required time and experience to establish this beet-sugar industry in these countries; no European nation has thought to risk the fate of this has thought to risk the fate of this beneficient industry to unrestricted competition with the cane sugar of the tropics. Holland, though possessing Java and the Dutch East Indies, im-

Java and the Dutch East Indies, im-poses the same duty on sugar from her tropical possessions as from other parts of the world; and in spite of this Java produces 1,000,000 tons of sugar an-nually to add to the world's supply. Why can not the people in the Philip-pines be taught the same lesson of self-reliance instead of being coaxed and pampered in the most unwise and un-reasonable way and to the menace and injury of our sugar industry here at home? (Applause.) This policy of unrestricted competition in the produc-tion of similar products between an allen oriental race and our own people allen oriental race and our own people in the end is bound to produce an in-tense racial antagonism.

tense racial antagonism. The Philippines came into our pos-session through the fortunes of war, and until this present time we have been legislating for their immediate welfare and future good. We have as-sumed the responsibility of guiding them to a higher plane of eivilization. They have been a very unfortunate They have been a very unfortunate people in the past, but we have given them a system of education, as also the them a system of education, as also the widest opportunity to develop the re-sources of their country. We have sent them men of high character and great ability-- men who are singularly devoted to their interests. No great-er proof of this devotion can be cited than the effective intercession of these same men on behalf of the islanders for the legislation embodied in this bill. With such a body of men as has been sent them there-conscientious, power-ful, intelligent, and able--with all that grea with experience and wisdom, more ges with experience and wisdom, more has been accomplished and is being accomplished than under any other col-onial government in the history of the world

SUPPORTED BY TAFT

The honorable secretary of war, with other powerful allies, has seen fit to enlist himself in the cause of the Fili-pinos: in the present matter he has brought to bear in favor of this meas-ure his strong personality and forceful



You Tried Seen 11? **G**The highest type of FAMILY SEWING MACHINE-the embodiment of SIMPLICITY and UTILITY-the ACME of CONVENIENCE. I We have already referred to one of its many valuable and unique features - THE AUTOMATIC TENSION RELEASER. A word now concerning anotherstrongpoint-THE NEEDLEBAR. Thisis only half the usual length. Think what that means! -reduction of weight and increased ease of motion, contributing to make it, amongst other improve-

Machines Rented, Repaired, Exchanged.

ments, the LIGHTEST RUNNING of all machines.

At the Singer Store.

43 South Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

moment's investigation will make it | sideration and action defines a policy with respect to these islands that has the elements of permanency; it is not for one, two, or three years only, but for a generation. The future develop-ment of the Philippine Islands can not now be forefold. Fifty years ago our domain west of the Missouri was ac-counted of but little value by great statesmen of that day statesmen of that day.

No person. I believe, now opposing this legislation anticipates any phe-nomenally rapid development of the sugar industry in the Philippines, but there is no escaping the conclusion th in the future, whether immediate of in the future, whether immediate or remote, the producers in the United States will have to meet a competi-tion such as no other beet sugar pro-ducers in the world have had to meet before. (Applause). The prospects presented by these conditions will, in my opinion retard the development of TOTAL BEET-SUGAR PRODUCTION | my opinion, retard the development of

5,000

3,000 5,000 0,000

3,000

5,000

our industry and place its future absoar industry and place its inture abso-utely in the power of the sugar irust. I trust that my apprehensions of this cloomy future will prove to be un-bounded. I regard the encouragement of the beet sugar industry as of vital mportance to the welfare of the United

States, not alone from an economic standpoint, but also from the fact that its growth in this country means a multiplication of farm homes. And while the farmers of our country have some of the frailities of humanity, sche of the francies of humanity, it must be conceded that from the farm cenes, in large portion, the physical strength, intellectual vigor, and moral stamina that distinguish us as a nation. (Applause.)

NO DANGER OF MONOPOLY.

I know of no industry where there is ess danger of monopoly or unfair di-vision of profits than in that of beet sugar. The m nufacturer whose capital is invested in a factory is absolute-ly dependent on the farmer for his raw materials; any injustice or unfair treatment toward the latter will soon work his undoing. The farmer of today is an intelli-

gent and reasoning man, but he will not be imposed on by the beet sugar manufacturers, for he has recourse to a variety of profitable crops. He compels fair treatment of himself. He thus

The farmers of our land have faith in the patriotism and wisdom of the Republican party. That party has always been true to its declaration of principles. Let us in this case make no exception. (Loud applause.)

BENT HER DOUBLE.

'I knew no one, for four weks, when I was sick with typhold and kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Annie Hunter, of Pittsburg, Pa., "and when I got better, although I had one of the best doctors I could get, I was bent double, and had to rest my hands on my knees when I walked. From this terrible affliction I was rescured by Electric Bitters, which may rescured by Electric Bitters, which now I can walk as straight as ever. They are simply wonderful." Guaran-teed to cure stomach. Hver and kidney disorders; at Z. C. M. I. drug store; 112-114 South Main St.; price 50e. "I knew no one, for four weks, 112-114 South Main St.; price 50c.

I sincerely believe that this present measure is a serious menace to the beet-sugar industry of the United States. Without doubt it will check and retard its further development and threaten its very existence. The origin of the best-sugar industry

the United States is directly trace-able to the protective policy that has long characterized our government under Republican administration. patriot and statesman, the beloved Wil-liam McKinley, as chairman, in his time, of the ways and means commit-tee of this house, reported the wise tariff measure that ever afterwards bore his name. This measure provid-ed for a governmental bounty of two ed for a governmental bounty of two cents on every pound of beet sugar mised within our borders. Under the stimulus of this bounty and the confi-dence inspired by it the first six beet-sugar factorles in the United States were established, and thus was inaug-unated an industry which has since grown to wonderfully encouraging pro-

HAD ITS SETBACKS.

But this wonderfully encouraging growth did not go on uninterruptedly or without hindrance. Just as the stim-ulus of the McKinley bill had begun to be felt in the erection of beet-sugar factories the American people, allured by the siren voice of the free-trade party masquerading as tariff reformers. trusted to that party the control of government, with the result that the withering blight of its administra-tion fell upon the country during the years from 1892 to 1896. The beetyears from 1892 to 1806. The beet sugar industry, like all others, was se tously affected and passed through an exceedingly critical period of its ex-istence. During these distressing years no new factories were projected or erected, as the following figures will

IQuantities in tons of 2,240 pounds.]

Year,	Fac- tories in opera- tion,	Sugar pro- duced.	
1892 AL CLANDY RADING	6	12,018	
1893	6	19,550	
1804	5	20,092	
1895	6	29,220	
1996	7	37,536	
1897	9	40,390	
1898	15	32,471	
1899	31	72,944	
APOD REALIZED AND AND A	34	76,859	
Mon. HEREKENPERSON	39	163,126	
1902 HARRISCHERKER	- 44	195,46	
1903*	53	208,135	
AND CONTRACTOR AND	51	209,000	

• The last year before Cuban reci-procity took effect.

EFFECTS OF DINGLEY BILL.

But after this severe object lesson, with a return to sanity of those who had gone astray and with the Republi-can party once more at the helm, con-fidence was a constructed to Directory bill was specified in the helm, con-fidence was again restored, the Dingley bill was specificly enacted, and the wheels of industry began to hum as they had never hummed before. It is only since the beginning of this last far of confidence and prosperity that the beet-sugar industry has really had a fair chance to grow and develop and a fair chance to grow and develop and

A fair chance to grow and develop and show its possibilities. It is interesting to note in this con-nection that when the Dingley bill was under consideration in the house the schedules were vehemently assailed by the Democratic minority, but their at-tacks were as viccorously met by the tacks were as vigorously met by the sentieman from New York, the able hairman of the ways and means com-As well as others. On that ocsaid:

ers by tradition and principle. They would go much farther, even to the ex-tent of greatly reducing the tariff on coal, iron, steel, glass, and other im-portant manufactures, so that the in-dustries engaged in the production of these things would be exposed to world competition, regardless of the disas-trous effects of such action. The inter-ests affected by this proposed legisla-tion have never for a moment counted on any assistance or special considerawe went at the sugar question with the idea in view to put sufficient duty to give us enough revenue and at ^{2.0} give us enough revenue and at on any assistance or special considera-same time to enable us to raise tion from the free-trade minority, but

every 170 of our improved lands, if de voted to sugar would supply all our home needs; not only would it do this, but the withdrawal of such an acreage from the production of the ordinary farm crops would tend to improve the market for other crops by removing that surplus of production over actual needs which the farmer now has to

of Japanese to this country. Here is an opportunity for them to go to the Phil-ippines, right at their doors, as it were, and reap the rich harvest resulting from free trade with the United States, contend with. contend with. I have shown that from 1879 up to 1902 no cloud was on the horizon to darken the seemingly bright future of this new and vigorous infant industry; to all appearances it has become the the best market that the world affords. Sugar cane is raised by Philippine la-bor at from 17 to 20 cents per day, while American farm labor ranges from \$1 to \$2 per day. The present tariff rate on sugar from the islands is \$1.26 per hundredweight for 96 degrees sugar, with a preparticate decrease. For event settled policy of the Republican party to hasten the time when our country should produce a large portion, if not all, that is consumed of sugar, and the per hundredweight for 96 degrees sugar, with a proportionate decrease for every degree of less purity. This bill pro-poses to take off all but 25 per cent of this duty, which will give importers of Philippine raw sugar a further reduc-tion of about \$12.60 per ton, or 63 cents per hundredweight, on all sugar brought from the islands to the states until 1909, and then absolute free trade. With a restoration to normal conditions hope was that such a time would speedhope was that such a time would speed-ily arrive. The national irrigation law was everywhere halled, not only as a means of creating homes for the home-less, but also as vastly enlarging the possibilities and hastening the develop-ment of the beet-sugar industry. The whole course of legislation denoted on the part of the Republican party a pride and satisfaction in its success and a cuaranty for the future. With a restoration to normal conditions and modern methods it is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy

and a guaranty for the future. I feel confident that the production of been vastly greater even than it is to-day if the question of Cuban reciprocity and free trade with the Philippines had never been agitated; but since both these propositions have been brought forward and supported by hitherto champions of protection confidence and champions of protection confidence in the future of this great industry has yielded to uncertainty and is now giving place to anxiety.

SOME OF THE BENEFITS.

about ty to the extent of \$1.68% per hun-diedweight for every hundredweight they raise of 96 degrees purity, and against Cuba's production to the extent of \$1.32 per hundredweight. In other words, the policy is one of fostering and encouraging by a most liberal bounty the cane-sugar industry in the tropics into compatition with encour It would be difficult to estimate the many benefits which have resulted to bounty the cane-sugar industry in the tropics into competition with our own beet-sugar industry; a policy wholly unique and contrary to that of every other beet-sugar country in the world. Now, it is claimed by some of the advocates of this measure that while it is intended to and undoubtedly will subaultate the production and refer the the agricultural communities where these factories have been built. Not only is the farmer who raises a crop of only is the farmer who raises a trop of sugar beets assured of a ready cash market for his crop, which is one that does not enter into competition with other products of the farm, but also does other products of the farm, but also does it enhance the value of his land and in-duces him to adopt more scientific methods in his agriculture and adds to the diversity of his crops. Further than this, it gives an impetus to every branch of business, which is reflected throughout the entire community. [Ap-plause] plause. A majority of the majority of the able members of the committee who re-

The arguments of the gentleman from New York [Mr. Payne] and the gentle-man from Pennsylvania [Mr. Dalzell]

and the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Hill] along the line of sustaining

their position singularly harmonize with those of the gentleman from Mis-souri [Mr. Clark] and the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Williams]

from Mississippi [Mr. Williams] against all forms of protection. [Ap-

MINORITY CONSISTENT.

The position of the minority, howev-er, in the light of past history, is much more consistent, for they are free trad-ers by tradition and principle. They

plause.]

surance charges, without this free ex-trance ever becoming actual. At the same time it is frankly admitted by the able members of the committee who re-ported this bill have, I believe, recom-mended its passage. They profess to believe, and undoubtedly do believe, that the development of the cane-sugar industry in the Philippines which will follow the removal of the present tariff does not portend any injury to the com-peting beet-sugar industry of our coun-try. advocates of this bill that they expect to export to the United States vast quantities of sugar. This argument is so palpably absurd and fallacious that

The important duties which he has been called on to perform in connection with the pacification and rehabilitation Again, Japan, exultant over her sucess in her recent contest, is ready to begin a struggle for commercial laurels.

of the islands has naturally awakened within him sympathetic interest on account of the unfortunate condition account of the unfortunate condition of the inhabitants. But in considera-tion of this matter he has approached it from the standpoint of the benefits accruing to the islands, while, in my view, the interest of American citizen is the paramount consideration. (Ap-

Is the paramount consideration. (Ap-plause, It is contended by the advocates of this measure that the sugar and tobac-co industries are at present in a lan-guishing condition, while the other in-dustries are doing well. But this is easily accounted for in the light of the successive calamities that have swept over the country, for which we are no wise responsible. The serious conse-quences af the insurrection were not overcome before an epidemic of "rin-derpest" deciminated their carabao; then followed successively and devas-tatingly surra, drought, typhoons, and ladronism, all combining to bring about the unfortunate conditions in these in-dustries now prevailing there. But with the dawn of a brighter day and with the orderly administration afford-ing protection to life and property we with the orderly administration afford-ing protection to life and property we will soon be better able to determine what are the normal industrial conditions and capabilities of the is-land people. Time is the only thing seemingly now needed to a proper working out of their destiny.

some products protected while in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, for instance, this industry has not yet been established or tried to any great extent; but the products of the mills and factories of those states— the manufactures of fron and steel, glass and textiles, and all the varied manufactures of those great states are all wisely protected against the cheap-er similar products of other countries. In the equipment and construction of our beet-sugar factories we patronize the mills and tool works of the East, all of whose product is protected, while it is here proposed to let this promising industry of ours shift for itself. In oth-er words, the proposed bill discrimin-ates against a new and struggling in-dustry by lowering the tariff which protects it against the Philippines and the sugar trust, but "stands pat" on industries which, by all logical reason-ing, are infinitely better able to meet the competition of the world. This bill is in the interest of, not the natives, the real owners of the islands and the ones entitled to our sympathy, but speculators, exploiters, and capital-ists, who alone will profit by it, while the beet-sugar men suffer a correspond-ing loss, if indeed their industry be not entirely wiped out. SOME PRODUCTS PROTECTED.

ing loss, if indeed their industry be not entirely wiped out.

If Pennsylvania or Ohio, and other If Pennsylvania or Ohio, and other manufacturing states, for example, were situated as are the beet-sugar sections, I feel certain that not one of their representatives would have any hesitation in voting to maintain the protection vital to their material wel-fare. Can not we then confidently and with marfact propriety anneal to the fare. Can not we then confidently and with perfect propriety appeal to the representatives of these powerful states, which have been the greatest beneficiaries of the princi-ple of protection, to unite with us against this legislation which vells a menace and possible destruction to the beet sugar industry? Can they expect to escape unscathed when the very fundamental principle which upholds their industries is ruthlessly set aside? If the agriculturist can successfully If the agriculturist can successfully compete with an alien race in a state of semi-civilization, what excuse can be offered for maintaining the tariff wall around those industries which involve a competition with the generously, by comparison, paid labor of Europe? PERMANENT POLICY.





If you suffer from backache, There is only one way to cure the kidneys. A bad back means sick kidneys.

Neglect it, urinary troubles follow. Doan's Kidney Pills are made for kidnevs only.

Are endorsed by Salt Lake City peo-Robert C. Kirkwood, engineer on the Oregon Short Line R. R., residence 424

West Fourth South, says: "Like most men who follow the occupation I do, the jarring and jolting of the engine causes a constant strain on the small of the back, and a lameness, soreness of the back, and a lameness, sorehess and aching is the result. I suffered se-verely at times with my back and on more than one occasion I have been relieved by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at the F. J. Hill Drug Co.'s store. Not only can I speak post-tively about the preparation myself, but Mrs. Kirkwood derived so much benefit from the use of the remedy that we both look upon it as of great value. I will be pleased to tell others about the merits of Doan's Kidney about the merits of Doan's Kidney

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. sole agents for the United States. Remember the name-Doan's-and take no other.

All \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50

Mixed and Fancy Striped Pants,



50% DISCOUNT. Boys' and Men's Sweaters at HALF PRICE. Sale Now On.

Cutler Bros. Co., 36 Main Street