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# BRYAN FIRES FIRST GUN OF CAMPAIGN

## (Continued from page three,)

sale of such articles in this country, to profit by the excessive rate."

Now suppose the manufacturers, who have been favored by legislation, do consplie against the public and enter into a monopoly. What penalty do the Republicans suggest? None whatever, These men are to be consulted about proposed changes, and if the next Republican tariff is made like former Re-publican tariffs, nothing will be done without the unanimous consent of the beneficiaries.

#### DEMOCRATIC REMEDY.

DEMOCRATIC REMEDY. What would be the effect of the remedy proposed by the Democratic platform? Simply this; a law goes in-to effect at some fixed date in the fu-ture, and if the Democrats pass a law. putting upon the free list articles com-ing into competition with those con-trolled by a trust, the trust will have until that date to dissolve. If the trust considers the law too drastle, it can avoid it by giving up its monopoly. Secy. Taft calls this remedy "utterly destructive" and in his anxiety to pre-vent it overlooks the fact that the Demo ocratic party has other remedies for the trusts. If we can succeed in dissolving

trusts. If we can succeed in dissolving existing trusts, and in preventing the organization of new ones, there will be no trusts against which to use the be no trusts against which to use the remedy of which he complains. There is now a law against trusts, but it has not been sutuciently enforced to pre-vent trusts. The Democrats demand its enforcement; if its enforcement rids the country of trusts, then this policy which Mr. Taft so much fears will be-come perfectly harmless. If the Demo-crats secure control of both the house and the senate, they are pledged to legislation which will make a private monenous impossible. If the Republilegislation which will make a private monopoly impossible. If the Republi-cans retain control of part of the leg-islative machinery of the government and refuse to join in the effort to make a private monopoly impossible, they are not in a position to complain of tariff legislation aimed at trusts. If they refuse to assist us in exterminating the principle of private monopoly, they cannot well object to legislation neces-sary to protect the people from trust sary to protect the people from trust extertion.

#### HOW BURROWS STOOD.

Mr. Taft did not refer to the plat-form demand that wood pulp, print paper, lumber, timber and logs be placed upon the free list. Why? Be-cause the president vainly besought Congress to enact a law embodying part of this demand. It is absurd to complete out for the exhaustion of our for complain of the exhaustion of our for-ests while we encourage their destruc-tion by a tariff on the products of fortion by a tariff on the products of for-eign forests. But such legislation be-comes not only a folly but a crime when it is remembered that a handful of men monopolize the benefits flowing from the tariff on these things, while the whole country bears the burden of the tax. Hon, R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota, in a speech made in the United States senate, referred to an important statement, which appeared in the Northwestern Lumberman, Feb. 27, 1897. Senator Burrows of Michi-zan had referred to a Mr. Winchester ar are relativesterin Lamberman, peo. 27, 1897. Senator Burrows of Michi-gan had referred to a Mr. Winchester as a man of great reliability and truth-fulness, and Senator Pettigrew quoted Mr. Winchester as saying in the North-western Lumberman.

Mr. Winchester as saying in the North-western Lumberman: "There were a lot of gentlemen from the northwestt, up Minnesota way, in Washington the other day and they were sitting in Senator Burrows' room. An interesting incident occurred there. Senator Burrows is chairman of the committee. The committee had not hat a meeting for a long time. They committée. The committee had not hat a meeting for a long time. They happened to be seated in that room, and one of the gentlemen from Minue-sota had an envelope and lead pencil. He walked around the room and cl-phered up a little bit, and he said: "Mr. Burrows, do you know what \$1 a thousand would mean to this crowd of men in here?"

"There were not as many in the room as there are here. He said: "An advance of \$1 a thousand on lumber would mean \$6,125,000 on last year's products."

tariff and a protective tariff. A revenue tariff is so framed as to collect a reve-nue and you stop when you get enough; a protective tariff may be so framed as to collect but little revenue, and yet lay a heavy burden upon the people—and you never know when to stop. To illustrate: a tariff may be made so high as to absolutely prohibit importation. If, in such a case, the manufacturers yield to the temptation mentioned by Mr. Taft and combine to take advantage of the duty, the con-sumers will be heavily taxed, and yet none of the money will reach the treasury. reasury.

treasury. Let us suppose another case: If we import one-tenth of a certain kind of merchandlse and produce at home nine-tenths, and the imported and domestic articles sell at the same price, then the treasury receives duty on the foreign article and the manufacturers collect nine times as much on the domestic article as the treasury collects on the one-tenth imported. It becomes a mat-ter of great importance, therefore, to the people at large, whether the tariff is intended to raise a revenue or is framed in the interest of the manufac-turers and for the purpose of p. otectio... No one would think of employing in 1 city, a county or a state, a tax system under which the bulk of the tax would go to the collectors, and yet the Repub-lican itaders demand the continuance of a system under which the protected interests receive far more than half the money collected from the negative interests receive far more than half the money collected from the people through the operation of a high tariff.

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

natural laws of trade, one who pro-poses a protective tariff, takes upon nimself the burden of proof to show, first, that a protective tariff is right in principle; second, that it is wise as a public policy, and, third, that it is necessary. And, yet, what protection-ist attempts to present an argument in support of any one of these proposi-tions? As a tariff law interferes with the

Is it right to tax all of the people for the benefit of a few? Where a community has attempted to collect laxes for the aid of an industry, even when the industry was to be located in the community, the highest court in the hand has declared such a tax to be larceny in the form of law. If a city government cannot rightfully tax ad government cannot rightfully tax all the people to bring an industry into the city, where such benefits as are conferred are more easily seen an-

more universally enjoyed, who will say that a farmer in the Missouri valley can be rightfully taxed to support an industry in a distant state?

### IS PROTECTHN WISE?

IS PROTECTION WISE? As a matter of public policy, is it wise that the industries that do pay should be compelled to carry upon their backs industries which, accord-ing to the arguments made by their representatives, could not live without aid? Have we not seen this system introducing corruption into politics, and is it not building business upon an un-substantial basis? Having secured a tariff from one party, the beneficiaries loudly declare that the country will be ruined if any other party obtains con-trol of the government. Manufacturers have intimidated their employes and threatened them with reduction in wages unless a party favorable to the P.S 5 threatened them with reduction in wages unless a party favorable to the system was continued in power. This is an old device, and there are indica-tions that it is being resorted to again. The new York Leather Belting com-pany has sent out a number of letters to companies with which it has busi-ness dealings, asking them to post in their factories a notice saying: and the second SA

# INDIRECT BRIBARY.

"Believing that the election of Taft and Sherman means a safe and con-servative administration, the day fel-lowing the election we shall start this plant on full time and keep going."

Here is a direct attempt to influence Here is a direct attempt to influence the election by a bribe. It is virtually a promise of wages if the Republican ticket is successful and an implied threat in case of Democratic success; but the offer is so made that it gives the employes no guaranty of its ful-fillment. The same kind of promises were made in 1896, and yet for six months after the election times were worse than they were before. There were business failures and bank-ruptcies, and many institutions that business failures and bankwere business failures and bank-ruptcles, and many institutions that promised their employes steady work and good wages, shut down or re-duced wages. If any factory posts up the sign which the Leather Belting company is sending out, the employes another to got boother and ask for a

DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY AUGUST 22 1908

fairly be charged to the Democrats? It came, it is true, a few months after the inauguration of a Democratic pres-ident, but it came while the McKinley high tariff was still in effect and before a single Republican law had been re-pealed, and it came from causes that were in operation before the election. In fact, it was the failure of the Re-publican party to do its duty and satis-fy the people that brought about a Democratic victory, and these causes would have brought on a pathic, even if the Republican party had remained in power. Now, this is the record, and yet, in spite of this record, the Re-publican candidate presumes to threat-en a panic in case of Democratic suc-cess. fairly be charged to the Democrats? It | Our better wages are due to the greater |

WAGES AND LABOR. The third proposition which the pr

The third proposition which the pro-tectionists must establish, namely, that the tariff asked for is necessary, is still less considered. It is true that we pay higher wares per day than are paid elsewhere, but that does not nec-essarily mean that the actual labor cost of an article is higher here than abroad. On the contrary, the rule is that high priced labor produces a cheaper article than low-priced labor. Manufacturers of hardware will tell you that they can export hardware which contains a great deal of labor and a small amount of raw material, but that they cannot export hardware in which the raw material constitutes a large proportion of the value. We are sending manufactures of steel all over the world. The steam engine, for instance, is made by skilled labor. for instance, is made by skilled labor and yet we can send it abroad and defy competition. Our electrical machinery is made by skilled labor, and yet we have no fear of foreign competition even in the foreign markets. Our ag-ricultural machinery is made to oblicat toultural machinery is made by skilled abor, and yet we export it to all cour-ries. Our sewing machines are manufactured by skilled labor, but the American traveler finds our sewing machines everywhere; and the list could be extended definitely.

WORKING MAN DELUDED.

For 25 years the American working man has been told that he receives higher wages than the English work-man solely because of protection, but our wage earners now know that this cannot be due to protection, because the English workman receives higher wages than the German workman, al-though the German tariff is higher than the tariff of Great Britain. Protection does not make good wages. the Eaglish workman receives higher wages than the German workman, al-though the German tariff is higher than the tariff of Great Britain. Protection does not make good wages.

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Silk petticoats \$5.45

tucks, hemstitching or shirring.

First floor-Annex.

but better wages the die our workmen, to the greater hope which free institu-tions give them, to improved machin-ery, to the better conditions that sur-round them, and to the organizations which have been formed among the wage expers age camers.

wage earners. A revenue tariff will not bring a paule: It will not imagurate industrial de-pression: it will not reduce wages; on the contrary, it will stimulate business, and give more employment, and a larger demand for labor will be a guaranty against the reduction of wages. A reduction of the tariff will reduce the extortion that is now prac-tised because of the high schedules: a reduction in price will employ a reduction in price will enable more people to buy, and this larger demand for the goods will put more people to work and increase the number of industries. A lower price will greatly stimulate exportation, and manufac-turers who are now crippled by a tar-iff upon what they use will be better prepared to enter the contest for su-premacy in the world's trade.

### PROTECTION A HANDICAP.

We cannot hope to invade foreign markets to the extent we should until we relieve our munufacturers of the handleap that protection places upon them in the purchase of materials they have to use. Neither can we hope to continually increase our ex-ports without increasing our imports. Trade must be mutual if it is to be permanent. President McKinley rec-ognized this, and in the last speech that he made he pointed out that we must buy from other nations. If we expect to soll to other nations. markets to the extent we should until

# DEMOCRATIC PLAN.

The Democratic plan does not contemplate an immediate change from one system to the other; it expressly declares that the change shall be gradual, and a gradual change is only gradual, and a gradual change is only possible where the country is satisfied with the results of each step taken. We elect a Congress every two years and a president every four years, and the people can soon stop any policy if the results of that policy are not sat-isfactory. But we believe that the experience the people have had with "protection for protection's sake" has led them to favor a restoration of the tariff by gradual steps to a revenue basis, and we are convinced that the advantages following each step will be so pronounced and that the benefits will be so universally enjoyed that there will be no cessation in the pro-

gress toward a system under which the tariff will be levied for the pur-pse of revenue and limited to the needs of the government. The low tariff law of 1846 did not produce a panic; on the contrary, it was so salisfactory that when the Republican party wrote its first platform 10 years afterward the protective principle was not endorsed. The Democratic party has declared

The Democratic party has declared The Democratic party has declared for an income tax as a part of the revenue system, and for a constitu-tional amendment as a means of se-curing this tax. Secy. Taft announces in his notification speech that he is in favor of an income tax whenever the revenues are so low as to require it, and expresses his belief that it is possible to secure such a tax without a constitutional amendment. If it is possible to frame a law which will a constitutional amendment. If it is possible to frame a law which will avoid the objections raised to the income tax law of 1894, well and good, but this is uncertain. If an income tax is desirable, surely Secy. Taft can-not consistently oppose the adoption of a constitutional amendment. If the principle is right and tax wise, Congress ought to have authority to Congress ought to have authority to levy and collect such a tax, and no supporter of Seev. Taff can oppose our position without dissenting from the Republican candidate.

JUSTICE IS DEMOCRATIC AIM.

JUSTICE IS DEMOCRATIC AIM. The whole aim of our party is to secure justice in taxation. We be-lieve that each individual should con-tribute to the support of the govern-ment in proportion to the benefits which he receives under the protec-tion of the government. We believe that a revenue tariff, approached grad-ually, according to the plan haid down in our platform, will equalize the bur-dens of taxation, and that the addition of an income tax will make taxation still more equitable. If the Republi-can party is to have the support of those who find a peculiary profit in the exercise of the taxing power, as a private asset in their business, we ought to have the support of that large majority of the people who produce majority of the people who produces the nation's wealth in time of peace, protect the nation's flag in time of war, and usk for nothing from the government but even-handed justice.

# TO OGDEN CANYON.

It is with the above care that we insist upon compounding all pre-scriptions brought to us. This is one reason why we are the never tried it. HOME OF STRONG HEALTH Godbe-PittsDrug Co. DELIVERED EVERYWHERE Our Fountain dainties are pure and unadulterated. Liquors not eeley's in our Menu. •••••••• **Bug Killer!!** 

Bugs, ants, roaches, all animal Bugs, ants, roaches, all animal and garden insects instantly ex-terminated. These pesky little brown pests that disturb your slumbers vanish like a dream on one application. Large bottles 25c. Special price by gullon to hotels. Both 'phones 457. Re-member the number, **209 MAIN STREET,** 

The housewife who doesn't use

HUSLER'S

**FLOUR** 

is the one who has

TROY LAUNDRY. **KENYON PHARMACY.** "THE LAUNDRY OF QUALITY Both 'Phones 192, 166 MAIN S Ceo. T. Brice Drug Co. ------

Fillet lace squares

Splendid reductions on started needlework

Beauties for tables and pillow covers--

East alsle-Main store,

SUMMER PLEASURES

Are enhanced if you products of our SOFT PROCESS laundering. color, perfect finish 1

o your apparel are the

"A Life May Depend on

The Man Just Behind."

Don't disturb him-please be so

Don't disturb him-please be so kind; It may be father, or mother, or baby, or wife, But the Man Behind's Working For Somebody's Life!!"

SYLPH



# The greatest sale of blankets and comforts Salt Lake has ever been favored with Greatest in quantity involved-greatest in values represented and greatest in reductions on prices

Another feature never before incorporated in a blanket sale in this city-EVERY PAIR OF BLANKETS-EVERY COMFORT-STRICTLY NEW FOR THIS SEASON-not a single pair of last season's blankets in the display-every pair new and spic span. No soiled or mussed numbers here-from the factory to your beds with hardly a stop in transit.

And the Senator Burrows mensired? sired? And the Senator Burrows men-tioned is the same Senator Burrows who acted as temporary chairman of the last Republican national conven-tion, and sounded the keynote of the campaign.

\_\_\_\_How long will the Republican farm-ers, merchants and laboring men per-mit a few men to make the tariff laws for their own pecuniary advantage and at the expense of the rest of the coun-try?

# HEAVIEST ON THE POOR.

Начителя от тне роот.
Пехителя от

# FOREIGNED FAVORED.

Surely no one will object to a reduc-tion being made upon articles which come into competition with American manufactures which are sold abroad more cheaply than at home. The Amer-lan manufacture who sould be code more cheaply than at home. The Amer-ican manufacturier who sends his goods to foreign index and there, without any protection whatever, competes success-fully with the manufacturers of all the world, does not need a high tariff to meet competition in the nome market. And there are enough articles sold abroad at a low price to assure a large advantage to the American consumers through the carrying ont of this one through the carrying out of this one

blank. Mr. Taft, however, unds the gnatest alarm in the following clause in our

"Graduat reductions should be made in such other schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff to a revenue basis."

### A REVENUE TARIFF

A REVENUE TARIFF The regards this threatened departure for a revenue brought face to face with the protective system as fats, we have been as the subject of fact the two parties on the subject of fact. The Domostratic party response to the two parties on the subject is the site of the two parties on the subject is the site of the two parties on the subject is the site of the two parties on the subject is the site of the two parties on the subject is the site of the party response to the party response of the two parties on the particular in the particular is the site of the party response of the two parties on the particular is the site of the party response of the two parties on the particular is the site of the party response of

company is senting out, the employes ought to get together and ask for a guaranty as to the amount of the wages they are to receive and as to the length of time during which the guaranty is to extend. If the votes unranty is to extend. If the votes are to be bought, the purchase price, at least, should be made secure. If the employee' heritage-citicznship— is to be sold, he ought, at least, to be sure of bits many security of the sure of his mess of pottage,

WHOLE SYSTEM VICIOUS.

But the whole system is vicious. But the whole system is victous. Business should not be built upon leg-islation: is should stand upon its own merit, and when it does stand upon its own merit we shall not only have purer politics, but we shall have less fluctuation in business conditions and a more equitable distribution of the proceeds of toil.

I cannot pass from this part of my subject without calling attention to the fact that Secy. Taft has allowed him-self to be drawn into the use of an argument which the beneficiaries of protection have been employing for a generation. Speaking of the gradual substitution of a revenue tariff for the generation. Speaking of the gradual substitution of a revenue tariff for the protective system, he says in his notification speech:

#### THREAT OF PANIC.

"The introduction in power of a party with this avowed purpose can-not but halt the gradual recovery from our recent financial depression and party produce business disaster, compared produce business disaster, compared with which our recent panic and de-pression will seem small indeed." Here is a threat of a panic if the Republican party is not retained in power. The papic argument was worked overtime in 1895, but I am surprised that a Republican refers to it in the present campaign.

worked overthie in 1/255, but 1 am surprised that a Republican refers to it in the present campaign. We have had three panics since the Republican party was born; the panic of 1973, the panic of 1893 and the panic of 1970. The panic of 1893 and the panic of 1970. The panic of 1893 and the panic of 1970. The panic of 1893 and the panic of 1970. The panic of 1893 and the panic of the rescutive branch of the rovernment. The starthing "panic and depression" of 1853 occurred in the very midst of Republican victory, and un-der a bigh tariff. Is it not strange that Secy. Tart should forget this panic, when he warns us to be are a fary departure from the protective system? PANIC OF 1897. PANR: OF 1807.

PANIC OF 1967. The panic of 1967 came after the Re-publicans had been in complete con-troit of the foderal government for more than 10 years. They had an opportuni-ty to do everything that they wanted to do und to unde everything that needed to be underse and we were un-der such a high surfit that even Sery. Taft admitted the necessary of revi-sion. This bank was so had that banks tell if measury to do something that they had never done before, name by arbitrarily that the amount of money that depositors could draw on says that the structury of 1907 was "the every accounts. Ex-Sery, Shaw "the every that such the should argue that his election is necessary to prevent a panic." 69 50

# How to wash blankets

The best blankets require considerable care in washing in order to preserve their original softness and pliancy. Blankets should never go in the wash with other articles. When the first washing becomes nec-essary give the blanket a thorough soaking and shaking in warm rain wa-ter to remove the sulphur used in the bleaching. Then in fresh water, as warm as the hand will bear, dissolve some good, pure soap and add a little amnonia. In this bath the blankets should be soaked for some time and carefully washed, without twisting. Rub soap paste into solled spots and then wash out-run the blankets through a wringer and put them in another bath of clean, warm, soft water to remove all soap-run them through the proper shape to dry. other articles. When the

# Cotton and wool blankets

A hundred pairs of grey cotton blankets-size 42 by 72-The pair Extra Grey and tan cotton blankets,

size 50 by 72--Worth 95c the pair—Extra 

White, grey and tan cotton blankets-size 60 by 70-Worth \$1.25 the pair-Extra Special ......\$1.00 Heavy cotton sheet blankets handsome borders, white, grey and tan-size 66 by 80-worth

\$1.65 the Fine quality white or grey cotton blankets-size 68 by80worth \$2.00 the \$1.50 White and grey cotton blankets with handsome borders-size 72 by 80-Worth \$2.25 \$1.75 the pair -----

White, grey and tan cotton blankets-Extra heavy-size of by 72-German finish-silk bound-Worth \$3.00 \$2.25 the pair Grey wool blankets-size 60

by 80-assorted borders-Worth \$5.00 the pair \$3.50 White wool blankets-full 72 by 84-Worth \$5.50 \$3.75

A CONTRACTOR



It's just an idea of how Walker's Store does things-it's a sale involving thousands of dollars worth of fine cotton blankets, fine mixed blankets and finest wool blankets-including our famous St. Marys lines at an average reduction of 25 per cent.

Monday-Tuesday-Wednesday-Thursday-Friday-Saturday

# St. Mary's Blankets---sold in Salt Lake City, only by Walker's Store

Grey or white St. Mary's wool blanketssize to by 80-Worth \$6.00-\$4.75 Special ..... White or grey St. Mary's wool blankets,

size oo by 84-worth \$7.00 the pair-Special ......\$5.25

White, grey and fawn St. Mary's wool blankets-size 70 by 80--Worth \$6.00 \$8.00 the pair .....

White or grey St. Mary's wool blanketssize 72 by 84-Worth \$9.00 each-\$6.75

White St. Mary's wool blankets-Size 70 by 80-worth \$8.00 the \$6.00 

Plaid and grey St. Mary's wool blanketssize 72 by 84-Worth \$11.00 \$8.25 the pair .....

Light grey Royal Fleece St. Mary's wool blankets—size 72 by 84—Worth \$13.50 the pair
White, grey and red, St. Mary's wool blank- ets—size 72 by 84—Worth \$15.75 <b>\$12.00</b> the pair
White St. Mary's blankets—size <b>\$17.50</b> 72 by 84—Worth \$25.00 the pair <b>\$17.50</b>
White St. Mary's wool blankets
White cradle blankets—size 30 by 40— Worth \$2.25 the \$1.75
White cradle blankets—size 36

No approva's-no returns-no exchanges allowed during this sale.

# Cutting wrappers and robes

Patterns for cutting and making up our robe blankets can be purchased at our pattern counter at 10c and 15c each.

# Shrinkage

There is no process in washing that will prevent shrinkage-whether a blanket will shrink or not depends on the process of making. We guarantee our unshrinkable blankets not to shrink at all-others will shrink a little but nearly as much as some blankets. All our blankets are pulled in the making, which insures against much shrinkage.

# Comforts and puffs

58 by 72 comforts-both sides covered with print-worth \$1.40 cach----

Cotton filled cheese cloth covered comforts-size 72 by 72-Worth \$1.65 each- \$1.25

Silkoline covered comfortsfilled with pure white cottonsize 72 by 78—Worth \$2.25 each—Special ...\$1.65

Heavy comforts-size 72 by 78-Silkoline covered-Worth Special ...... \$1.95

Silkoline covered comfortssize 72 by 80-Quilted-Worth Special ...... \$2.50

Satine covered comfortsboth sides covered-size 72 by 84 -Worth \$5.50 each- \$4.45

Lambs wool puffs, handsome satine borders-size 72 by 84-

Silk covered down puffs, size 72 by 84-Worth \$35.00 each-Special \$25.00