DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY AUGUST 22 1908



t audience, fired the first gun of campaign. He attacked the Re-lican tariff revision, and asked if Democratic party was not justified a it included in its platform the aration that "the people cannot ey entrust the execution of this partant work with a party which is apply obligated to the highly pro-gd interests as the Republican m"

AIM OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The whole aim of our party," he summarizing, "Is to secure jus-taxation. We believe that each usl should contrbute to the t of the government in proportaxation. the benefits which he receives protecting government. We hat a revenue tariff approachlually according to the plan wn in our platform will make dens of taxation still more if the Republican party is to the support of the people will pecuniary profit in the exercise taxing ower, as a private as-their business, we ought to have upport of that large majority of sople who produce the nation's is time of peace, protect the 's flag in time of war, and ask thing from the government but anded justice."

ARRIVAL IS DELAYED.

Bryan, accompanied by Mayor W. Brown, of Lincoln, private ary, Robert E. Rose, and sev-prrespondents, arrived at 9:30 this morning, two hours later he schedule called for. The en-arty was in a very tired condi-owing to the long wait at the in Lincoln, it being after 33 before the start agest was k before the start east was Upon his arrival in this city, Bryan and those who accompanwere driven in automobiles to oy hotel, where the Democratic avoy hotel, where the Democratic idate held an informal reception the lobby. At the station to meet were Mayor A. J. Mathis, of Les ess: Mayor Sears, of Sloux City; Sullivan, national committee-of Wade; Fred E, White, Demo-c candidate for governor, and y other prominent Jowa Demo-

CALLS ON GOV. CUMMINS.

After breakfast Mr. Bryan ien for an automobile ride through then for an automobile ride through the city. This included an unexpect-call on Gov. Cummins in the exec-we chambers. The two men indulg-in repartee for 10 minutes. The cordial. After luncheon, Mr. Bryan rested for several hours, and tonight, resorded by the Young Men's Bryan clab and many prominent Democrats, he proceeded to the baseball park, where he received an ovation before he received an ovation before encing his remarks. Upon the ision of his tariff speech, he the he the nelusion " addressed an overflow crowd in Auditorium and emphasized his v egarding the election of senator



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of the tariff on wood pulp, print paper, lumber, timber and logs, and that these articles be placed upon the free list." REPUBLICAN VIEW

REPUBLICAN VIEW. The Republican platform says: "The Republican party declares un-equivocally for a revision of the tariff by a special session of Congress imme-diately, following the inauguration of the next president and commends the steps already taken to this end in the work assigned to the appropriate com-mittees of Congress, which are now in-vestigating the operation and effect of existing schedules. In all tariff legis-lation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference befween the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries. "We favor the establishment of maxi-mum and minimum rates to be admin-istered by the president under limita-tions fixed in the law, the maximum to be available to meet discriminations by foreign countries" against American goods entering their markets and the mifilimum to represent the normal measure of protection at home; the aim and purpose of the Republican policy being at any for protection at home; the aim

and purpose of the Republican policy being not only to preserve, without ex-cessive duties, that security against

foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage earners of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the proteclive system.

Between the United States and the "Hetween the United States and the Philippines, we believe in a free inter-change of products, with such limita-tions as to sugar and tobacco as will afford adequate protection to domestic Interests.

Secvi Taft refers to this subject briefly in his notification speech-only briefly-but as I shall quote such passages from his speech as are pertinent to this discussion, it is not necessary to read his remarks in full. It will be noticed that the Republi-

arguments abandoned the Republi-can party has abandoned the earlier arguments advanced in support of a high tariff. We hear no more of the "infant industries," that must be ten-derly cared for "until they can stand upon their feet." there is no suggestion that the "foreigner parts the tariff" and

that the "foreigner pays the tariff," and nothing about the "home market." These catch phrases have had their day -they are worn out and cast aside. The Republican leaders are no longer arro-gant and insolent; they cannot longer defy tariff reform. Their plan now is to seem to yield without really yielding.

A BELATED PROMISE

I submit that the Democratic plat-I submit that the Democratic plat-form accurately described the Repub-lican position when it refers to "the be-lated promise" made by the Republican leaders as "a tardy recognition of the righteousness of the Democratic posi-tion on this question." The Democratic party in its platforms and through its party sentatives in Congress has for tariff of 50 per cent was imposed upon

The use of the word "un quivocally indicates that the wrote the platform recognize that they are under suspicion. They want to dis inguish this promise from the unkept promises of the past by adding as en-shatic an adjective as could be found in the dictionary. If former Republican phatic an adjective as the dictionary. If former Republican promises had been conscientiously ful-filled, it might not have been necessary to thus strengthen the promise made this year. The use of the words "lim this year. The use of the words "lim this year. The use of the words "fin-mediately after the inauguration" is evidence that the Republicati leaders are conscious that the patience of the public has been strained to the point of breaking, and it is almost pathetic to note the solicitude which they now feel about doing a thing which, but for wil-ful neglect, might have been done at any time during the last 10 years.

REPUBLICANS NOT TRUST WORTHY.

Are we not justified in saying that "the people cannot safely entrust the execution of this important work to a execution of this important work to a party which is so deeply obligated to the highly protected interest as is the Republican party?" The "fat frying" process has become familiar to the American people. Pressure has been brought to bear upon the protected in-terests every four years and to a last terests every four years-and to a less extent in the congressional campaigns xtent in the congressional campaign etween presidential elections—to com pel contributions to the campaign fund in return for former favors and in anticipation of favors yet to come. It is difficult to overestimate the corruptng influences introduced into the poli ing influences introduced into the poli-tical life of the nation by this partner-ship between the government and the favored industries. The literature cir-culated in support of a protective tar-iff has studiously cultivated the idea that suffrage should be employed to come nonundary ratures and the anscure pecuniary returns, and the ap-peal made by the Republican leaders has come to be more and more a has come to be more and more a selfish one. Every one engaged in a protected industry has been approach-ed with the proposition that it is dol-lars in his pocket to maintain the sys-tem, while those who could not possi-bly trace any tangible benefits to themselves have been beguiled with the as-surance that it was all a matter of public spirit and that they ought to support the system out of patriotic love of country. If attention was call-ed to the fact that the farmer was taxed for the benefit of the manufacttaxed for the benefit of the manufact-urer; that it did not amount to much for each farmer anyhow; and that a man was small minded who would be-grudge so insignificant a contribution to the nation's prosperity. The plan has been to keep the taxpayers quiet by keeping them in the dark as to the operation of the law, and then to con-centrate the votes and influence of the tax-eaters in favor of a continu-ation of high tariff legislation. If a tariff of 50 per cent was imposed upon

who would monopoliz ize the pro acticles in those who would monopolize the pro-duction - "stile of such articles in this country." He adds, however, that "there are some few articles on which the tariff is not sufficiently high to give them the measure of protection they should receive." REASONABLE PROFIT RULES. "REASONABLE PROFIT" RULES, Will be explain upon what rule the present tariff was framed? When have the Republicans claimed more protection than enough to cover the difference in the cost of production here and abroad? The "reasonable profit to American industries" is an addition to the rule, and is likely to be used as an excuse for raising the tariff. And, by the way, to what other business does the sovernment guar-untee a "reasonable profit?" To the farmer, or the merchant or the lab-oter?. To none of these If in revis-ing the tariff the Republican party is to work upon exactly the same plan (or a plan contemplating a higher rate) what hope have we that the new tirlff will be lower than the present does? Are the present leaders more honest than the ones who framed the existing tariff? Are they not, in fact the same men who are responsible for tariff extention during the low that the existing tariff? Are they not, in fact the same men who are responsible for tariff extortion during the last de-cade? If this new-born zeal for re-vision were 100 times greater than his notification speech indicates, what chance would the Republican candi-date have of securing any real tariff reform at the hands of such Republi-cans as now represent that party in the senate and house, the very men who represented it in the recent na-tional convention? Speaker Cannon, who has suppressed tariff cerigilation

tional convention? Speaker Cannon, who has suppressed tarift legislation in the present Congress, was a domin-ating factor in the convention, and, if the Republicans retain control of the house, will be the speaker of the next Congress. Does his prominence afford tariff reformers any assurance of a reduction of the layiff in the Innext Congress. Does his prominence afford tariff reformers any assurance of a reduction of the tariff in the in-terest of the consumers? In case of a Republican victory. Congressman Sherman will become the presiding officer of the senate. He has been the confidential companion of Speaker Cannon, and in the convention it was Speaker Cannon who vouched for him. But as a matter of fact, Mr. Sher-man's standing needed no endorsement; his record is a guaranty that no bene-ficiary of special privileges will be dis-turbed. It was Congressman Sherman who, in a speech in the house on the 18th of last April, boastfully declared, "We recognize the fact that we have a Republican majority in the senate, that we have a Republican majority in this house, that is ready to resort to every legal, every proper constitutional this house, that is ready to resort to every legal, every proper constitutional right to enact such legislation as it deems for the best interest for the greatest number of our people, and which is willing and ready to accept full responsibility for all those meas-ures which are introduced here and which are not enacted into law."

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM

The Republican platform suggests that there should be a maximum tariff and a minimum, and the mini-mum to be used in retallation and the minimum in ordinary cases. This is merely adding delusion to procrastin-ation and uncertainty. We have ation and uncertainty. We have prominent Republican authority, Sen ator Dolliver and Senator Hanna, prove that in the present law prove that in the present law the rates were knowingly made higher than necessary with the understanding that reductions would be made to secure foreign trade Mr. Dolliver said in the senate on Jan. 13, 1903; "It is true that in the bill which he (Mr. Dingley) reported from the com-mittee on ways and means he did put duties up for the express purpose of having them traded down." Mr. Dol-liver insisted that the reciprocity proliver insisted that the reciprocity pro-vision in the Dingley act was as dis-tinctly a part of the tariff policy as the coal schedule, and complained that "not one line of the wisdom of James G. Blaine remained on the statute books" and that "not a step had been taken to fulfiil the purpose of the last Buffalo address of Presi-dent McKinley." And yet the very men who present this new plan pre-vented the carrying out of the old plan. plan. TARIFF BENEFICIARIES. The schemes resorted to by the men The schemes resorted to by the men who have grown rich by laying tariff burdens, upon the country are more numerous than novel. Tariff meas-ures which embody the principles of protection are not drawn by legis-lators, although as a matter of cour-tesy they generally bear the names of legislators; they are really drawn by the representatives of the interests which demand protection. These rep-resentatives claim to be the guardians of the laboring men, and yet they resentatives claim to be the guardians of the laboring men, and yet they carefully avoid writing into the law anything that will require the guar-dians to execute the trust. It is strange that so many voters have been so long deceived as to the ob-ject and the operation of the laws which are optenably designed for the ject and the operation of the laws which are ostensibly designed for the protection of the wage earners; It can only be accounted for on the theory that the voters have not understood the theory of protection as facts that are relied upon to support

pected—the manufacturers have ap-propriated the trust fund to their own use and have paid their employes only such wages as trade conditions com-pelled.

HOMESTEAD STRIKE.

The Homostead strike occurred after the Republican convention of 1892, but before the Republican candidate wrote his letter of acceptance. He could not his letter of acceptance. ignore the strike, for it ignore the strike, for it presented an object lesson which even a high-tariff Republican could not fall to see. So Mr. Harrison, the candidate, referring

Mr. Harrison, the candidate, referring to the strike, said: "I regret that all employers of labor are not just and considerate and that capital sometimes takes too large a share of the profits." "Too large a share of the profits." "Too large a share of the profits." Yes, more than that. The protected manufacturers have se-The protected manufacturers have we cured, in many cases, a thriff of more than twice the percentage paid to workneen in wages. The net profits of the steel trust last year were just about equal to the entire amount paid in wages, and the wages constituted less than 25 per cent of the total value of the product. According to this state-ment, each workinginan employed by the steel bust entired, on an average, not only the amount paid to him, but 100 per cent profit besides for his em-ployer. And, I may add, while these benefictaries of protection have been pretending to make the tariff laws for the direct benefit of the employes, these same employes have, as a rule, be kept close to the hunger fine, while many of the employers have become kept close to the hunger line, while many of the employers have become the possessors of the "swollen for-tunes" which now menace the nation's morals as well as its business.

And yet the Republican party was ot willing that a single item on the teel schedule should be touched, and steel schedule should be touched, and the Republican campaign committee will not dare to publish, before the elec-tion, the contributions that have been made or will be made to the Republican campaign fund by the interested in the steel trust.

HOW THE TARIFF OPERATES.

Let me show you how the tariff rates. I have here a y Mr. H. E. Miles, tariff committee of th ciation of Manufacturers and head the agricultural implement trust. T statement appears in the dustries of November 15 American In 1997, a pape oustries of November 15, 1907, a paper which is now supporting the Republican tleket and making a special right against the labor plank of the Demo-cratle platform. Here is what Mr. Miles says:

"I have made money every year out of the tariff graft. Not much, but still

The tariff barons raised their price "The tariff barons raised their price \$50,000 to me. I made a charge against the jobber of \$60,000, and I know that he charged more than \$70,000 for the \$60,000 he paid me. Before reaching the consumer the \$50,000 charge became about \$100,000 to be paid by the agri-cultural consumer.

about \$100,000 to be paid by the agri-cultural consumer. "The manufacturer who would prosper must make a double profit, one by the shrewd management of his business and another by still shrewder manipulation in Washington. "We have no great difficulty in shop-ping abroad for we could get as high prices as at home. We are so held up, however, by our supply people that to most of us there is very scant profit in foreign business.

however, by our supply people that to most of us there is very scant profit in foreign business. "When Congress gave us 45 per cent, we needing only 25 per cent, they great us a congressional permit, if not an invitation, to consolidate, form one great trust and advance our prices 25 per cent, being the difference be-tween the 20 per cent needed and the 45 per cent given." Mr. Miles shows how the tariff raises prices to those who, in manufacturing, have to buy other manufactured pro-ducts. This expense is transferred to the next purchaser. The jobber charg-es a profit on the tariff as well as on the cost of the article, and each per-son who handles the product collects a profit, so that, according to Mr. Miles, the first charge of \$50,000 becomes \$100,000 by the time it reaches the con-sumer. Mr. Miles in another article estimates the total loss to the peo-ple at \$500,000,000 annually. The state-ment of Mr. Miles also shows that the tariff law is an invitation to consoli-date, and that having been given the the the intended that they shall take the manufacturers naturally assume that it is intended that they shall take advantage of it, even if they have to



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of the people. Ing the day, Mr. Bryan an-ed that of Wednesday next, on ay from Indianapolis to Topeka, way from the analysis to top-active would stop several hours at Salem, his birthplace, and deliver a speech 1 the porch steps. Mr. Bryan left 5:50 o'clock for Chicago, where he remain thre days and hold fre-at conferences with his campaign

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Bryan's speech on the tariff uestion follows in f. 1: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentle-nan-In-my notification speech I stat-d hat, as the campaign progressed, 1 would discuss the question, "Shall the eeple rule," as it applies to the var-ces issues involved in this campaign. sues involved in this campaign, n with the tariff question, because he most lasting of our economic ons and the one upon which the ons and the one upon which the g parties have most frequently ad each other. Other questions one and go, but questions which taxation, like Tennyson's k" "go on forever." As the gov-nt is not a Lady Bountiful, with the means but morely an or-Valimited means, but merely an or-fanization which must collect on the one hand what it pays out on the oth-ef, the subject of taxation is an ever erent one. We may discuss how the we should collect, what methods should employ in collecting, and w best to distribute, through appropriations, the money collected, but we are never far removed from the sub-ject of taxation. Iowa has been seted for the presentation of what leads for the presentation of what leads to say upon this subject be-ise the lowa Republicans were plo-rs in the effort to secure tariff re-ion at the hands of the Republican 'ty. I come among them to define i defend the Democratic position on tariff question, because I believe the tariff question, because I believe it will commend itself to them. That the issue may be clearly stated, I shall read you the Democratic plank on this subject, and then the Republican plank. plante

DEMOCRATIC VIEW.

DEMOCRATIC VIEW. The Democratic platform says: "We welcome the belated promise of tariff reform now offored by the Re-publican party as a tardy recognition of the righteousness of the Democratic position on this question; but the peo-ble cannot safely entrust the exe-fution of this important work to a par-ble which is so deenly obligated to the lon of this important work to a par-which is so deeply obligated to the hly protected interests as it the Re-alican party. We call attention to significant fact that the promised ef was postponed until after the ning election—and election to suc-d in which, the Republican party sit have the same support from the inficiaries of the high protective iff as it always heretofore received in them; and to the further fact at during years of uninterrupted ver, no action whatever has been (on by the Republican Congress to Teet the admittedly existing tariff quities.

favor immediate revision of the by the reduction of import dutariff by by the reduction of import dis-Articles entering into competition trust-controlled products should acced upon the free list: material (Jons should be made in the tariff the necessities of life, especially inticles competing with such Am-a minufactures is are sold abroad n manufactures is are sold abroad cheaply than at home; and grad-eductions should be made in such "schedules as may be necessary store the tariff to a revenue basis. Mitting duties he E restore die tariff to a revenue basis. "Existing duties have given the man-ufacturers of paper a shelter behind which they have organized combina-tions to raise the price of pulp and pa-per, thus imposing a tax upon the "Bread of knowledge." "We demand the immediate repeal

party in its pattorns and through its representatives in Congress has for years pointed out that the tairff sched-ules are excessively high and ought to be reduced, but the Republicans have, until recently, refused to admit that there was any necessity for reduction. Then new confers through their plat-They now confess, through their plat form and through their presidential candidate, that the nee-i for revision is so great as to justify the party in de-claring "unequivocally for a revision of the tairff" and the need is so urgent

that the work is to be undertaken at "a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration of the next



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a given article of merchandise, it vas assumed that those engaged in he production of the article would the contribute liberally to keep up the tar-iff. It was also assumed that the employes would vote with their employers to keep from having their wages reduced, and it was expected that the business men of the town would also vote for the tariff because of the business brought to the com-munity by the protected industry. Those who are acquainted with the ariff fight known to what an extent the pecuniary argument has been used. The recent Republican platform is a bugle call to every beneficiary of is a bugle call to every beneficiary of special privilege, to enlist again under the Republican banner, and when the election is over and the Republican committee publishes the list of contri-butors—too late to make the informa-tion valuable—it will be found that the Depublican speciar bas again so obligate Republican party has again so obligat-ed itself to the protected interests as to be unable to make a revision in the interests of the consumers.

WOULDN'T PERMIT REVISION.

WOULDN'T PERMIT REVISION. With a president who, loward the close of his term, admitted the neces-sity for tariff revision, with a two-thirds majority in the senate and fear-ly 60 majority in the house, the Repub-lican party has refused to permit any revision whatever. Mr. Williams, the leader of the minority in the house, in-troduced a bill providing for a reduc-tion of the tariff to 100 per cent, where-ever it is now more than 100 percent. It would look like the Republican party might have taken this step to-ward tariff revision had it been deep-ly in earnest.! but no , the bill was not even reported from the committee, Whenever attention was called to an indefensible schedule, the answer was that they could not afford to open the subject for debate just before a cam-paign, but there is no force in this objection because the house rules are so framed that the majority can cut off debate, prevent amendment and silence opposition. debate, prevent amendment and silence opposition.

STANDARD OIL CASE.

The administration has claimed credit The administration has claimed credit for the line against the Standard Oll company in the case which was lately reversed, but no effort has been made to reheve the people from the fine which is imposed upon them every day by the Standard Oll company through the operation of the tariff law which gives that company more than 100 per cent protection against its chief rival, Russia. What faith can a real tariff reformer, whether he be a Republican or a Democrat, repose in the Repub-lican leaders, when they deliberately put off all reduction until after elecnear leaders, when they democrately put off all reduction until after elec-tion, and then call for contributions, with the understanding that the public shall not know the names of the conpibutors until after the polls are closed?

WILL MR. TAFT EXPLAIN?

The Republican platform says that the tariff is intended for the American the tariff is intended for the American manufacturers, farmers and producers, and especially for the wage-earners. If the farmer and the wage-earner are really the chief beneficiaries of the protective system, will the Republican candidate explain why the farmer and the wage-earner have contributed so little to the Republican campaign fund? Is he willing to publish a list of contributors on the 15th day of next October and allow the relative advan-tage of protection to the manufacturer, the farmer and the wage-earner to be measured by the contributons received from each class? Why is it that the from each class? Why is it that the manufacturers are expected to furnish so large a proportion of the money to run the campaign, if, as the Repub-licans claim, the farmers and the la-

REFORMER AND PROTECTIONIST.

In ordinary affairs there is no dif-ference between a tariff reformer and a protectionist. They meet together in business, in society, in the todge In business, in solvery, in the hose room and in the church. In their daily hit they apply the same rules and are guided by the same business rules. This similarity manifests useful all through life and up to the very all through life and up to the very all through life and up to the very hour of death. If a protectionist makes a will be makes it upon the same plan that the tariff reformer foi-lows. As death approach tows. As dealh approaches, he es-limates the value of his property, leaves to his wife and children what he wish-es them to have and then makes such bequests as he likes to public institu-tions and to those outside of the fami-be and such part as he become to he light and such part as he leaves to his wife and children he carefully divides among them, giving to each a definite

among es not give all his prop-child and say that be d to deal fairly with the mily, Why? Because He de erty to trusts the chilrest of the knows hildren and would not position where selfisi-him to do injustice to put a child ness might other mem f the family. No. la ist his own flesh and fairly with those reared reside with him; and he would not blood to de at the sam side with him, and the dacing this temptation his own family. But outst comes to make a cys on an entirely dif-otes millions, yes, hun-ps of doltars to manu-he has never seen, and is wise in before one when a pr tariff law. ferent plan; facturers whom he has hever seen, and trusts them to be just in the diatribu-tion of the trust fund among their employes. And what has been the re-sult? Just chair might have been av dreds of m

How will Mr. Taft explain to the average man the benefits of protection? He can easily convince a trust that it profits by the tariff, but what about the victim of the trusts?

WHO WILL MAKE REDUCTIONS?

No Republican leader will now deny No Republican leader will now deny that reductions ought to be made, but who is to make the reductions? The only answer given by the Republicans is that the tariff ought to be reformed by its friends; that is, that those will made the last tariff law should be en-trusted with the making of a new tariff law. But suppose the people adopt the Republican idea and entrust the making of the tariff law to Repub-lican congressmen, what will be the method of procedure? Fortunately for the voter, Mr. Miles explains this al-so. In the April, 1998, number of American Industries, Mr. Miles says: "The people instruct and trust Con-gress to grant just, equitable and ample protection."

ample protection." Is possible and leaders claim to favor? They want you to "instruct and trust Congress to grant just, equitable and ample pro-tection." And what does that mean? Mr. Miles says that Congress "trusts the ways and means committee." And a Republican leader will fell you that this is also proper. Then what? Mr. Miles says that "this committee trusts such persons as Mr. Dalzell," and that "they—they trust the trusts."

A CASE OF CONFIDENCE.

The method of procedure is simple. The method of procedure is simple. It is a case of confidence. The vaters have confidence in Republican leaders; the leaders have confidence in a Republican Congress; a Republican Congress has confidence in the ways and means committee; the ways and means committee has confidence in the means committee has confidence in the men who represent the trusts, and thus trusts write the tariff law and thus scence to themselves the right to levy tribute upon the public. So accustoni-ed have the Republican leaders become to allowing the protected interests to write the tariff schedules that so eminent and honorable a man as Ser-ator Hoar of Massachusetts said, in discussing the McKinley bill, then be-fore the senate:

and Hoar of Mussachusetts said, in discussing the McKinley bill, then be-fore the senate: "Instead of coming before your sub-committee for a formal hearing on our Massachusetts industries. I thought the best way was to carefully prepare a table of all the various industries, per-haps some 60 or 70 industries, and ask Brother Aldrich 10 go over them with me and ascertain where the com-mittee had not already done exactly what the petitioners desired or had not inflexibly passed upon the question, I could have a bearing before you, but I find to every instance the action of the committee, as Mr. Aldrich thinks it likely to be is entirely satisfactory to the interests I represent, with the ex-ception of one or two, and the papers in regard to those cases I have handed to Mr. Aldrich."

Mr. Miles, whom I have before quot-cd, says, in American Industries of April of this year:

"People asking a government repre-sentative for relief on another sched-ule were by that representative is ferred to a New England manufacture the official agreeing to act in accord-ance with the protocted manufacturer's wishes. Said the manufacturer's wrote that schedule myself. I did not intend that it should he interpreted as severely as it has been but having been so interpreted. I will not con-sent to a modification of it.' And this man's will remains the law."

We would not expect a jury to do jus-tice to the defendant if it was com-posed entirely of the relatives of the





Everyhedy likes money. We collect for thousands. We can collect for an if you turn in your claims. You would like more money? Write or see a. Red streaks of honesty exist in everybody. MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, SCIENTIFIC COLLECTORS OF HONEST DERTS. 77 to 100 Rooms, Commercial National Bank Bidg., Sati Lake City, Utah.

FRANCIS G. LUKE, General Manager. "Some People Don't Like Us." 如何可能注意的问题的问题。在1500年,这些这些资源的问题是你自然与1500年的问题。如何可能是可能的问题。

plaintiff; neither can we expect a ton-gress to do justice to the masses if it is composed of men who are in sym-pathy with, and obligated to, the cor-porations which have for a generation been enjoying special privileges. NO PROSPECT OF RELIEF.

There is no prospect of relief from a Republican president and Congress. The Democratic party, if intrusted with power, can and will reduce the tariff. The Democratic platform not only demands a reduction of the tariff, but it of itsly outlines the course to be pur-

suad in securing the reduction. If he-gins by proposing that articles which came into composition with articles controlled by a trust be placed on the tree fist. What botter place to be-win? Years age Mr. Havemeyer, the bend of the sugar trust, said that the children are many. Secy. Tart, in his notification speech, says that an excess-sive tariff serves no useful purpose "but offers a temptation to these who would monopolize the production and

(Catinued on puse ten.)