

Tariffs, Trusts and Monopolies

Chief Causes of Higher Cost of Living

According to Leading American Senators the Payne-Aldrich Bill Encourages Champagne Drinking and Discourages Woolen Clothes--"Result of Protection is Great Fortunes for the Few, Great Suffering for the Many, Wages Are Not Helped by It."

DEMOCRATIC VOLLEYS FIRED AT LODGE REPORT.

The tariff and the trusts are the chief malefactors, and they are of our own creation.

The Payne-Aldrich bill encourages drinking champagne, but discourages wearing woollen clothes.

The result of protection is great fortunes for the few and great suffering for the many.

The New Yorker pays more for sugar than the Londoner by the difference between the tariffs in the two countries plus 17 cents per hundred pounds.

Great Britain is a free trade nation and it is the most prosperous nation in the world except our own.

In the sixty years since Great Britain has adopted free trade, wages have increased 81.7 per cent and prices only 3 per cent.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The tariff trust combines and monopolies, and an increased money supply was the three substantial causes for the higher cost of living in the United States according to Senator Johnston, of Alabama; Clarke of Arkansas and Smith of South Carolina, minority members of the select Senate committee appointed during the last session of Congress to investigate and report on wages and the prices of commodities.

Vigorous attack is made in the minority members' report on almost all the reasons given by Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee, in the recently published majority report as to the cause for the advance in prices.

"The tariff and the trusts," says the minority report, made public to-night, "are the chief malefactors, and they are of our own creation or permission."

After attacking, one at a time, the fifteen principal causes contributing according to the majority report, to

the high cost of living, the minority take up the tariff, declaring that when the Payne-Aldrich bill was framed, "champagne was put on the schedule at from 54 to 66 per cent., while wearing apparel was taxed from 80 to 92 per cent—drinking champagne was to be encouraged and wearing woollen clothes discouraged. So with hats," they add, "those bringing not over \$4.50 per dozen were taxed 77 per cent. and those valued at more than \$18 per dozen 47 per cent."

"GREAT FORTUNES FOR FEW, SUFFERING FOR MANY."

The result of protection, they declare, is "great fortunes for the few and great suffering for the many."

"We believe," they say, "that the amount of the tariff is added to the price and taxed to the consumer; that but for the tariff the commodities we buy upon which that tax is laid would be cheaper, approximately, to the extent of the tariff, and that when we do not buy the imported article the protected manufacturer puts approximately the amount on it the goods produced by him."

"It is difficult to understand how any one can favor high rates of duty if he does not honestly believe that it will increase the prices to be realized by the manufacturers producing the article affected, by diminishing or destroying competition, and thus necessarily increasing the cost to the consumer."

"Then, we were many times mournfully warned that any reduction in rates would flood our country with lower priced German products, and that the smoke of American manufacturing would disappear from the heavens. Now we are informed that the tariff has not increased the cost of these articles entering into every household and administering to the health and comfort of every family."

Showing the effect of the tariff on prices they instance sugar, on which the New York consumer, they say, pays more than the London consumer by the difference between the sugar tariffs in the two countries, plus 17 cents per hundred pounds.

"THE INIQUITOUS WOOLEN SCHEDULE."

"It is scarcely necessary," they add "to mention the iniquitous woollen schedule—where the tariff rates are so high on these necessities of our people as to practically preclude any foreign competition with the American manufacturer, except on high-priced goods purchased by the wealthier consumer, who can, to some extent, disregard price."

Taking up the subject of trusts, combinations and monopolies, the report declares "there are few trusts that could survive a revenue tariff. They flourish only under the shadow of high protective walls. Standing behind those walls that shut off foreign competition and destroying domestic competition by consolidations and absorptions, they are limited only to selling at a fraction less than the foreign price plus the protective duty. That they reduce cost of production seems certain, but it is in rare cases that the public or the laborers employed by them participate in the enlarged profit."

"So enormous have been their profits that we find organizations springing up all over the country, like the Elgin Board of Trade, the wholesale grocers, lumber dealers—associations that have contributed largely to the advance in prices and the frauds perpetrated by manufacturers of certain goods in reducing the weight of contents of packages from 20 to 50 per cent and maintaining the same price."

"The methods of the meat trust," they declare, seem to be admirably adapted to taking from the consumer and the producer the largest amount that the tariff will bear. Their destruction of local competitors cannot be improved upon. As what they call a "sample of the working of our combines," they say that "while everywhere else in the world the price of harvesting machinery has been appreciably reduced since 1909, in the United States it has been materially increased. The increase," they add, "started nearly contemporaneously with the Dingley tariff."

"FREE TRADE HASN'T HURT BRITAIN."

As to wages, they say that "the fear that wages would fall if the tariff were removed and the fall in prices would not be a clear gain to the consumer, is not warranted by the experience of Great Britain. Great Britain is a free-trade nation, and it is the most prosperous nation in the world except for our own. Shoals of emigrants from the tariff-ridden nations of France, Germany, Italy and Russia go to England to work. But Englishmen do not emigrate to those countries because the standard of living is lower. The general testimony is that the rate of wages for all mechanical trades is substantially higher in Great Britain than in those protectionist countries, while the prices of necessities are lower, leaving the Englishman a wider margin to live upon."

"It is about sixty years since Great Britain adopted free trade, and during that time, according to a table published in Whitaker's Almanac wages have increased 81.7 per cent and prices only 3 per cent. It is, therefore, well seen that the abolition of the tariff in England did not bring down the rate of wages. Neither would it in this country. If we remove the obstruction allowing prices to sink to their natural level, the question of wages may be trusted to take care of itself."

Replying to the majority's statement, in its report, that an "increased demand for farm products" is a cause of advancing prices, the minority cite the wheat crop as having increased from less than seven bushels per capita in 1900 to more than eight in 1909; corn from twenty-seven to thirty bushels per capita, and potatoes from almost three to more than four bushels.

Notwithstanding the increase in the price of farm products, the farmer they say "has realized a small net return on his labor and investment by reason of the increased cost of the articles necessary for him to purchase to carry on his business."

BANDITS HOLD UP TRAIN AND ROB THE PASSENGERS

Bucklin Mo Aug 16—Two men boarded a Santa Fee passenger train at the Russell Fork Bridge two miles east of here late last night held up and robbed two of the passengers and escaped into the woods. Luther Ryalls a merchant of Ethel Mo. resisted the robbers and was beaten and shot. His condition is dangerous.

HAVE YOU A BAD SORE?

If so, remember these facts—Zam-Buk is now the most widely used balm in Canada, yet four years ago it was unknown here. Why has it become so popular? Because it heals sores, cures skin diseases, and does what is claimed for it. Why not let it heal your sore?

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The rapidity with which the aeroplane is following its predecessor, the automobile, in becoming a commercial reality instead of a scientific plaything, is shown by a glance at the New York business directory. In 1908 only two builders of aeroplanes were listed. This year there are 15.

CROP PROSPECTS

Ottawa, August 16.—The census Bulletin shows that the conditions of field crops in Canada this year have been greatly modified by temperature and rainfall, and that between the East and the West it is hardly possible to make a statement of averages that will not be misleading. In the eastern provinces growth has been uniformly good throughout July and the percentage of condition have been high for every crop; but in extensive tracts of the northwest provinces drouth has prevailed and crops are reported in every stage of condition. The northerly parts of these provinces have been largely exempt from the drouth, and there the per cent conditions are high. It is difficult to indicate fairly an average of conditions for the East and West which does not take account of the areas sown, and these have been considerably reduced report will give revised figures from which yields may be estimated.

In comparing the per cent condition of crops for 1909 and 1910 it should be remembered that fall wheat, rye, peas, buckwheat, mixed grains, beans, potatoes, hay and clover and corn are principally produced in the eastern provinces; and spring wheat and flax mostly in the northwestern provinces; with oats and barley in nearly equal proportions in the two regions.

Fall wheat is grown chiefly in Ontario, and its condition for all Canada has been reduced by a relatively poor crop in Alberta. Compared with the condition at the same time last year, it is 84.63 to 76.53. Rye is 85.20 in 1910 to 81.84 in 1909; peas is 81.70 to 87, buckwheat 87.64 to 86.15, mixed grains 99.91 to 87.23, beans 84.43 to 84.33, potatoes 81. to 92, hay and clover 90.87 to 73.79, corn for husking 84.30 to 82.86 and corn for fodder 89.76 to 83. These crops, which are mainly grown in the East, show a high average of condition, affected

KITTENLESS CAT ADOPTED CHICKEN

Ottawa, Aug. 15—A few days ago a Mrs. Karon, a Swedish lady, living here, drowned a batch of kittens. The mother cat acted very disconsolately.

About the same time one of the family found in the yard a recently hatched chicken and brought it into the house. The kittenless cat immediately jumped onto the sofa where the chicken was and started licking and caressing it as though it had been a kitten. She curled herself around it and cuddled it up in the fondest way imaginable. The cat's mothering of the chicken lasted for twenty-four hours, till the chicken died, whereupon the cat showed every evidence of grief.

A few hours later the cat went out of the house, and strange to say, from somewhere brought back in her mouth a kitten several days old, which she started to mother.

A man in a Pennsylvania town went to the refrigerator in the dark and took a drink of what he thought was soda water. It turned out to be a metal polishing acid, and he is now in the hospital.

only in a slight degree by reports for the West.

The average condition of spring wheat is 77 for 1910 to 84.57 for 1909, and of oats 79.57 to 87.78 for all Canada, which is substantially lower than the averages for the East. In the three northwestern provinces the condition of spring wheat is 62, of oats 58.62 and of barley 63.60.

The estimated yield of fall wheat in the country is 18,724,000 bushels, being 26.47 bushels per acre. The hay and clover crop is estimated at 15,490,000 tons, or 1.80 tons per acre, and of alfalfa 1.92 tons per acre.

FARMERS WILL ABANDON ONE CROP PLAN

Those in West Will Go Into Stock Raising and Dairying.

Brandon, Aug. 15.—E. W. Hanna, one of the big farmers of Western Manitoba, said today after inspection of his farms in Griswold district:

"It is now evident that the early crop predictions were too pessimistic. We will have the lightest crop we ever had in this part of the country but not a losing yield. It will go 10 to 12 bushels to the acre, and will be expensive to handle. Other grains will show up well. Late barley is as fine as the country ever produced. The farmer will profit, too, by the light yields for they will serve to turn his attention to stock raising and other side lines. Scores of farmers, including myself, are going into dairy work. There will soon be a noticeable increase in the production of beef and butter, the demand for which now exceeds the supply. This unfavorable season has done more than anything else in the past to convince the farmers that the one crop plan must be discarded, and more attention given to side lines that are open for development on the farm."

HIS ANCESTRY

(Tit-Bits)

King Edward was very fond of his eldest grandson, and liked talking to him. When the little Prince was eleven his grandfather asked him what he was studying in his history lesson and was told, "Oh, all about Perkin Warbeck." The King asked, "Who was Perkin Warbeck?" and the lad replied, "He pretended that he was the son of a King. But he was not; he was the son of respectable parents."

GUIDE FOR TRAVELLERS

INTERCOLONIAL DEPARTURES.

No. 303—Mixed for Loggieville, 5.00
No. 317—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 6.15.
No. 321—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 11.15.
No. 323—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 16.20.
No. 301—Express for Loggieville, Chatham, Campbellton, Quebec, Montreal, etc., 18.30.
No. 327—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 18.40.
No. 329—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 22.00.

ARRIVALS

No. 306—Suburban from Marysville 7.45.
No. 302—Express from Loggieville, Chatham Junction 11.25.
No. 308—Suburban from Marysville 13.30.
No. 304—Mixed from Loggieville and Chatham Junction, 16.00.
No. 316—Suburban from Marysville 19.15.
No. 316—Suburban from Marysville 21.55.

CANADIAN PACIFIC DEPARTURES

6.20 a.m.—Express for St. John, Portland, Boston, Woodstock, etc.
7.55 a.m.—Mixed for Woodstock and points North. Leaves St. Marys at 8.35.
9.45 a.m.—Express for St. John and points east.
4.45 p.m.—Mixed for Woodstock, via Gibson branch on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
5.50 p.m.—Express for Montreal, and Boston, Woodstock, St. Stephen etc.
9.05 p.m.—Express for St. John and points east.

ARRIVALS

9.10 a.m.—Express from St. John and points east.
11.20 a.m.—Mixed from Woodstock via Gibson branch, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
11.35 a.m.—Express from Montreal Boston, etc.
7.50 p.m.—Express from St. John, and points east.
9.05 p.m.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points North.
10.50 p.m.—Express from Boston Portland, Woodstock, St. Stephen etc.

STAR LINE S. S. CO.

Steamer Victoria leaves for St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock a.m. Arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4.30 p.m.

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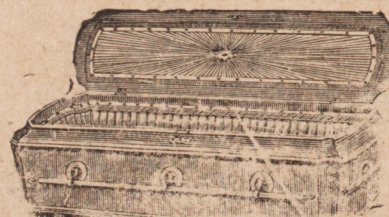
Steamer Elaine leaves for St. John every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at eight o'clock. Arrives every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

Steamer Hampstead leaves Fredericton every week day for Gagetown at 4 o'clock p.m. Arrives from Gagetown at 10.30 a.m.

Stage line for Meductic and point on western side of river leaves the post office Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.30 a.m.

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Notice to Plumbers, &c.

All contractors, plumbers, and others having charge of plumbing work in this city are required to hereafter comply strictly with the fourth and other regulations of the Provincial Board of Health with respect to Plumbing and House Draining—more particularly by filing with the Local Board plans and specifications of proposed work for approval. Compliance with this law will hereafter be strictly enforced. Blank forms will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

By order of the Fredericton Board of Health.
Dated this 29th day of June, A. D. 1910.
CHAS. W. BECKWITH, Secretary.
Fredericton Board of Health.

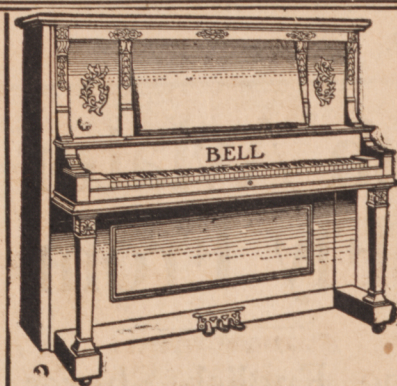
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—The evils of coffee drinking are laid bare by a writer in a recent number of the British Homeopathic Review. It is granted that the intellectual powers are stimulated and the vivacity of the mind increased after drinking coffee. But this period is followed by "failure of attention, hiatus and inconsequence in thought." Then there are physical ills attributed to the coffee cup that cheers. An abiding retardation of the digestive processes is claimed against the beverage and a specific "coffee headache" and "coffee toothache" are to be traced among human ills, it is asserted. The latter malady effects a sound tooth, and the pain is intense. In all "coffee symptoms" the afflicted one is said to show a marked intolerance to pain. Fortunately the "coffee toothache" can be cured by the simple remedy of holding cold water in the mouth. Abstinence from coffee may soon be deemed worthy of being reckoned among the occupants of the "water wagon."

Why is a washerwoman the most extraordinary thing in nature? Because she goes from pole to pole, she crosses the line, she goes to bed a washerwoman and gets up a nun.

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