

THE WANAMAKER PROSPERITY PLEA

Fallacies of His Argument Dissected in Counter Appeal to Merchants.

FREE TRADE NOT PROPOSED.

Panics Occur Without Regard to Tariff Revision—Business Men Directing the Wilson Campaign.

To the Merchants and Business Men of the United States:

Mr. John Wanamaker has issued a "note of warning" against the "destruction of industries" which he says will follow the election of Woodrow Wilson.

To hark back twenty years in American history is to deal with ancient history. During this score of years American industries have advanced so far in competing power that a comparison even with 1890 is ridiculous. In that year our exports of manufactures were less than two hundred millions in annual value; today they are at the rate of twelve hundred millions, a gain of 600 per cent.

How is disaster to come from the competition on our ground of those manufacturers with whom we are successfully competing on their ground? It is a poor time to cry distress when we are exporting steel manufactures at the rate of a million dollars daily.

During Mr. Cleveland's first administration, 1885 to 1889, there was no panic—there was only prosperity. But Mr. Wanamaker forgets this. Mr. Harrison, a Republican, succeeded in 1890, serving till 1893. During this time Mr. Wanamaker himself was in President Harrison's cabinet, and it was then the conditions matured which resulted in the panic of 1893, four months after Mr. Cleveland took office the second time.

Mr. Wanamaker quotes from various sources certain records of distress, but neglects to say that every one of them bears a date not less than six months before the tariff bill of 1894 became a law and, as a matter of fact, before its terms were known.

The truth is that neither a Republican administration nor a high tariff is any protection against panics, and they occur, as everybody knows, except Mr. Wanamaker, quite without regard to tariff changes. Our very worst panics have occurred under Republican administrations.

In 1908 the Republican party in its platform declared "unequivocally for the revision of the tariff," but this promise, soon so recklessly broken, had no deterrent effect upon improvement in business conditions. It cannot therefore be said that the mere threat of tariff revision causes distress, for there was no doubt in 1906 not only that the tariff was to be revised, but that it was to be revised downward.

Ignoring the Present.

Most important, however, in Mr. Wanamaker's letter is his failure to refer to existing conditions. He promises all sorts of disaster in a very general way, but has nothing to say about current facts of industry. For example, it has been well known since 1910 that the public demanded the downward revision of the tariff which Mr. Taft promised and later denied. A Democratic house of representatives was elected in 1910 on that special issue. That house passed a series of tariff measures, some of them over the president's veto. On each of these measures a number of Progressive Republicans voted with the Democrats. One of these bills reduced the duty on steel. Yet, although a revision of the steel schedule was and is pending, the steel industry has revived, prices are advancing and, strangest of all, from Mr. Wanamaker's point of view, large investments are now being made in new steel plants.

If the danger that Mr. Wanamaker foresees is real how is it that these investments proceed? How is it that manufacturers all over the country are increasing their plants?

Mr. Wanamaker seems ignorant also of the actual labor conditions. High wages are not necessarily a sign of prosperity. As Professor Fisher points out, a century and a half ago laborers in Rhode Island received a wage of \$10 daily, but it took four days' work to buy a pair of shoes. Nor are high wages a result of the protective tariff. The Lawrence strike brought out this fact vividly. There the textile manufacturers have a very high protective tariff to favor them, but the wages of their employees were shown to be indefensibly low. A fair comparison is that between England and Germany, both thickly populated, one having no protection and the other high protection. How do wages stand in these countries today? Those in Germany are 17 per cent lower than English wages, and not only so, but the cost of living in Germany is 17 per cent higher, so that the protected German workman earns the smaller wage and pays the higher cost.

Free Trade Bogey.

Is it not truly ridiculous for Mr. Wanamaker to raise the bogey of free trade? No party advocates that. Mr. Wanamaker must know that the Democratic cotton and woolen bills are not free trade measures in any sense.

The fact is that the Republican plat-

form of 1908 as well as the Democratic platform of 1908 declared for a revision of the tariff. It seems to me that the only question before the American people now is, Who will give them the downward revision for which they made a new demand in 1910, when a Democratic congress was overwhelmingly elected? It is clear that the only man in the race who will stand for an intelligent revision downward is Woodrow Wilson and the only party which will give it is the Democratic party.

Now, if Mr. Wanamaker is correct in his assertion that prosperity depends wholly upon Republican rule and the maintenance of a high tariff policy, how does he explain the incontrovertible fact that with everybody demanding tariff revision downward the whole business of the country today is, in anticipation of this very revision and the certainty of Democratic success, in better condition, more stimulated and more aggressive than it has been in many years? Does he not know that our shrewd merchants—business men and bankers almost infallibly sense improvement in business conditions or, as they say in the vernacular, "discount it"? Democratic success is on all sides conceded.

Is Not to Destroy.

Finally, it bears strongly on Mr. Wanamaker's statement to note that the Democratic campaign is largely in the hands of business men. I cannot claim the distinction of being a merchant, yet I hope I can qualify as a business man. Certainly I should hesitate to advocate the adoption of any policy or to ask my friends to follow the leadership of any man or party likely in any way to bring harm to the people of this country. It would be easy to add the names of distinguished manufacturers all over the land who are in active co-operation with the Democratic national committee in this campaign. These men, having great business interests at stake, are not likely to be deceived into promoting their own destruction. They feel, as do many others of our leading manufacturers, that the Democratic party in promising a gradual revision of the tariff is helping and not hindering our industries. Governor Wilson has frankly said:

"I am not interested in disturbing the great course of business in this country, but I am interested in enriching it." W. G. M'ADOO.

New York, Oct. 12.

IT'S YOUR CAMPAIGN; IT NEEDS YOUR HELP

If the Democratic campaign fund were being drawn from multimillionaire contributors anxious to purchase legislative favors at the expense of the people there would be no need to appeal to the voters at large for the means to finance the campaign. The sinews of war in a contest between the victims and the beneficiaries of tariff extortion and trust monopoly, however, must be furnished in the main by persons of comparatively small means, and the contributors to the Democratic campaign fund must make up by strength of numbers what they individually lack in length of purse.

The recent statement of the chairman of the Democratic general finance committee showed that 17,116 individuals have contributed in the aggregate about \$300,000, and that about \$750,000 more is needed for the legitimate expenses of the campaign. That would be a small sum to a candidate who could pass around the hat among four trust magnates and get it back with \$450,000, but it is a large sum to the supporters of Woodrow Wilson's candidacy, and everybody should chip in according to his means without waiting to see what his neighbor is going to do about it.

IT IS UP TO YOU!

The freeborn citizen gets up when dew is on the grass
And sees himself reflected in a trust made looking glass.

A trust controls the soap he finds at length upon the stand.
And through the favor of some trust he takes his comb in hand.

His shoes, suspenders, shirt and socks, the buttons on his coat,
His handkerchief, his necktie and the collar round his throat.

All come from factories that trusts permit to operate;
A trust allows him to have coal to pile upon the grate.

By yielding to the sugar trust he makes his coffee sweet;
By bowing to the beef trust he may have a steak to eat.

The cracker trust, the flour trust, the coffee trust, likewise,
Take tribute from the man who dwells where freedom's banner flies.

He rises from the table which a trust leaves in his care
And on the trust made hall tree finds a trust made hat to wear.

Now see the freeborn citizen upon the trust owned car;
By paying tribute he may ride to where his duties are.

He sits before a trust made desk—a trust has said he may—
And, being free and equal, he toils for the trust all day.

At night a trust provides his light, and when his prayers are said
The uncrowned king devoutly kneels beside a trust made bed.

Thus all his trust's bound up in trusts that treat him as they please.
He lives through favor of the trusts; to them he lends his knees.

Ah, let us trust that when he dies and leaves this world of care,
Some trust will wait him to the skies and give him glory there.

HIGH TARIFF VS. YOUR POCKETBOOK

"Protection" That Increases Price of Everything You Purchase.

TAXES YOU HAVE TO PAY.

No Escape From Extortion of Republican Tariff Law in Any Corner of the Household or the Farm.

Here are some of the rates of tariff taxation in force as a result of the Republican party's violation in 1900 of its pledge to revise the tariff downward and of President Taft's vetoes when Democrats did reduce these duties.

Does the consumer wonder why the cost of living is high!

TAX ON THE PARLOR.

	Rate of duty.
Carpet, wool	50
Carpet, cotton or flax	50
Carpet, ingrain	50
Carpet, tapestry	64
Furniture, plush	90
Furniture, wooden	35
Looking glass, common	45
Window curtains	50

TAX ON THE BEDROOM.

Common wooden bed	35
Commonest blankets	35
Feather beds	50
Wooden chairs	35
Cast iron bed	35
Sheets	42
Mattresses	30

TAX ON THE WARDROBE.

Flannel underwear	31
Ready made clothing	35
Hats of wool	35
Knitted goods	35
Cloaks	35
Shawls	35
Jackets	35
Suspenders	37

TAX ON THE TABLE.

Beef	23
Sugar	53
Rice	45
Eggs	35
Cheese	35
Salt	104
Lemons	79
Starch	57

TAX ON THE KITCHEN.

Commonest glassware	60
Commonest chinaware	55
Average cutlery	50
Commonest stoves	45
Commonest tinware	45
Common yellow ware	45
Scrub brushes	40
Matches	33

THE FARMER'S PLOW HORSE IS TAXED FROM HIS EARS TO HIS TAIL.

	Payne bill, per cent.
Bridle	35
Harness	35
Backband	35
Hames	35
Plow	17 to 50
Boils	45
Trace chains	45
Clips	45
Clevis	45
Washers	5 to 10
Rivets	45
Flanges	45
Buckles	45
Bits	35
Grass rod	45
Heel pin	45
Plow lines hemp	19 to 25
Plow lines flax	22 to 30
Plow lines cotton	25
Plow lines leather	25
Horseshoes	5 to 10
Horseshoe nails	11 to 35

THE DRIVER OF THE PLOW IS TAXED FROM HAT TO SOX.

Hat of fur	47 to 136
Hat of straw	38
Hat of wool	35 to 100
Leather gloves	39 to 81
Kid gloves	39 to 81
Shirt, cotton	50 to 64
Drawers, cotton	50 to 64
Stockings, cotton	50 to 64
Stockings, silk	50 to 64
Coat, wool	40 to 75
Ready made coat	50 to 60
Ready made clothing	45 to 62
Collar buttons	50
Studs	50
Necktie	50
Diamonds	Free
Pearls	Free
Shoes	50 to 107
Iron buttons	50 to 107
Horn buttons	50 to 107
Ivory buttons	50
Pearl buttons	57 to 113

HIS WIFE IS TAXED AS FOLLOWS.

Woolen knit underwear	50 to 98
Woolen cloak	68 to 80
Woolen jacket	68 to 80
Woolen shawl	92 to 108
Woolen plushes	92 to 108
Flannels	106
Belt	35
Dress goods	70 to 129
Gloves, leather	60
Gloves, schmaschen	39 to 60
Gloves, sheep	39 to 60
Gloves, kid	39 to 60
Stockings, kid	39 to 60
Stockings, selvedged	50 to 65
Neckwear	40
Shoes	50
Dress facings	52 to 78
Cotton ribbon	50 to 68
Silk ribbon	50 to 68
Fur hats	47 to 86
Straw hats	35
Wool hats	35 to 100
Waterproof cloth	54

HIS CHILDREN ON ALL THEIR CLOTHING ARE TAXED AS HE IS—AND ON THEIR DOLLS 35 PER CENT.

Jumping Jacks	35
Marbles	35
Firecrackers	97 to 227
Sugar plums	95 to 100
Chewing gum	29 to 35
False faces	35
Molasses	35
Castor oil	35 to 38

Last—the Baby.
Should there be a baby in the family he or she is not forgotten, but pays 28 per cent under the guise of "infant's food." His coffin pays 35 per cent and the hearse 45; flowers for the grave, 25 per cent; while the Bible and the hymn books used at the burial are taxed 25 per cent.

DANGER AHEAD! SIGNAL'S A FAKE

Republican Circular Warning Railroad Men Is Palpable False Alarm.

EASY TO MAKE FIGURES LIE.

Old Trick of Setting Red Lights on a Clear Track—Facts Presented So Railroad Men May Judge.

The Republican national committee is distributing circulars among railroad men predicting a panic and hard times in the event of Democratic victory. Among their statements intended to mislead railroad men is this:

RAILROAD MEN, STOP! LOOK! LISTEN! LEST YOU FORGET \$138,379.

Big sum of money, isn't it? Nevertheless it's exactly that much more paid to the railroad employees of the United States under the administration of President Taft in 1908 than was paid in 1907, the year before Mr. Taft became president.

This is a sample of the old time Republican habit of claiming credit for all natural progress—credit even for good crops.

It is true that in 1910 the wages of railroad employees amounted to some \$71,000,000 more than in 1907.

But that represented three years' progress.

In 1906 the amount paid to railroad employees was \$900,801,653. In 1907 it was \$1,072,386,427. This was an increase of \$171,584,774 in a single year preceding the Taft administration, amounting to more than double the increase during three years of the Taft administration.

Isn't it obvious that they are presuming you won't have the statistics at hand to inform yourself and that therefore they will fool you into believing that the Taft administration made railroad men's prosperity?

Then stop, look, listen again! In four years preceding Taft's administration 1,193 miles of railroad were sold under foreclosure. The stocks and bonds of these roads amounted to \$47,031,000.

Under three years of the Taft administration 5,115 miles were foreclosed, involving \$384,434,562.

The Tariff Hump Again.

A still more palpable presumption by Republicans that railroad men are fools is the following statement in their circular:

The total number of railway employees in 1896 was 785,034.

The total number of railway employees in 1911 was 1,599,803.

Under Republican administration the number of railway employees has increased from 785,034—during a Democratic administration—to 1,599,803, an increase of 344,775, nearly 1,000,000 men.

Do you want a Democratic president and return to conditions and number of employees of 1896?

The Taft people take 1896 because the last Democratic low tariff bill, known as the Wilson bill, went into force in 1894, and they would like to have railroad men believe that a Democratic tariff revision made the hard times.

What the Facts Prove.

Now, what are the facts?

The "hard times" began back in 1890, right after the Republican high tariff, known as the McKinley tariff, went into effect. Grover Cleveland, the last Democratic president, was elected in 1892. The panic came on in 1893, not as a result of Cleveland's election, but as a result of conditions that had been growing steadily worse under Republican rule. The panic was over before the Democratic tariff bill was passed in 1894, and after that prosperity began to return.

Now let us make a fair comparison of these railroad figures.

In 1893, under the Republican high tariff, and with the panic on, there were \$73,002 railroad men employed, or 515 per 100 miles.

In 1894, part high tariff and part low tariff, the number fell to 770,008, or 444 for 100 miles—decrease 71 per 100 miles.

From this year on, so long as the Democratic administration was in power, conditions improved steadily.

In 1895 the total number of railroad men at work was increased to 785,034.

In 1896 it was 826,620.

In 1897 McKinley came into the presidency, and the Republicans set about to "redeem the country" with high tariff. AND IN 1897 THE TOTAL NUMBER OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES FELL OFF TO 823,476.

Republican Panic of 1907.

Then in the fall of 1907 there was another panic under the Roosevelt administration and under a Republican high tariff. Were the railroad men protected from loss of jobs? Scarcely! The next year, 1908, the number of railroad employees fell off by 235,790, a decrease of 112 per 100 miles against 71 per 100 miles in 1894, the year when the results of the panic of 1893 were felt most severely.

So what is the use of trying to make fools of railroad men or of any other Americans by distorting figures? The truth is that these fluctuations were not due to high tariff or low tariff.

The program of the new party legalizes monopolies and systematically subordinates workmen to them and to plans made by the government both with regard to employment and with regard to labor.—Woodrow Wilson.

FALL and WINTER GOODS

Our stock is always in season, because we take pains to clear our shelves of the older goods at regular intervals. For this reason you may always be sure of getting the best and most timely articles at this store.

LADIES' AND MEN'S SUITINGS

MADE TO ORDER

are among the specialties we are able to offer you. We can give you a wide choice of material, pattern and style, and the garments are made to your order by a reliable house that knows how. We can please you.

CHAS. GEHLEN

The BUREAU Bar

ROY MULLINIX, Proprietor

CELEBRATED SALEM BEER KEPT CONSTANTLY ON TAP

Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Phone 2142 Stayton, Oregon

THE "Bee" AND "Bee"

BAILEY & BERG, Proprietors

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS

SALEM BEER ON TAP

Your Trade Solicited—We'll Treat You Right

WE DON'T WANT TO FLOOR YOU



but we would like to have you floor your new house or re-floor your old one with flooring from our mill. It is real quality flooring, unexcelled on the Pacific coast. If you have tried it, you know that this is not an exaggeration.

If you have not, a trial will convince you.

JOSEPH PETZEL

Pastime Pool Parlor

GEO. WARFORD, Proprietor

Everything in the line of Tobacco, Soft Drinks, Candy, Gum, Sandwiches and Canned Goods

A Good Place for a Social Game