

The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER—Partly cloudy, with possibly occasional light rain; westerly winds.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 51; minimum temperature, 30; precipitation, 0.01 inch.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 27.

HARM IN MORE WAYS THAN ONE.

Pacific University is looking for a president. It is the common occupation of many small colleges throughout the country and of some institutions of the age and standing of Amherst and Dartmouth. College presidents constitute one of the rare branches of unorganized labor in which the demand always exceeds the supply. It is not a condition to gratify the statesman or the realist, for higher education is not one of the things we like to think of as imperfectly equipped with either men or money.

Where are the men who ought to be at the head of these institutions of learning? The output of educators is large, for every university is grinding on full blast and the means to afford study and to hire teachers were never so general as now. The answer is that men are needed as filling positions in ships in the great universities, attracted by better pay and the opportunities for original research. No teacher, any more than a minister, can be impervious to financial considerations. His family—for most of them have families, and very worthy ones, too—claims the best support and education he can give to it. But this probably does not move the teacher who is also a student so much as does the chance which the university gives him for professional growth, and which the small college denies. Neither in science nor in the literary and historical field can the ambitious student advance in usefulness and reputation without laboratories and libraries. If he is a biologist, chemist, astronomer or natural philosopher, he must have appliances. If he wants to write books or become an authority in literature, language, history or economics, he must have books—also the books on his subject. The astronomer must have his lens, the biologist his complete cabinet, the historian his original manuscripts. Who at Forest Grove or Walla Walla is going to discover a star or measure a nebula? Who will write a history of Oregon that is new and fresh, unless he can pore over the Lewis and Clark manuscripts at Philadelphia and gain access to the Hudson's Bay records in London and Montreal?

The mischief of these great universities made over night by questionably acquired fortunes in the hands of Stanford or Rockefeller lies in this sacrifice of the small college. Great wealth and great ambition lays its hands on these struggling but indispensable institutions and carries off their best men to the great cities, whether the youth must go to find them. The result is multiformly bad. A great city is not the place for the young person to be reared, especially when he or she is far from home at the critical formative period of life. Many of our best and brightest men cannot afford the great university. They must attend the near-by school and they suffer and the community suffers by every sacrifice that is made in the quality of the men who train them. Educational speaking, the liberal college is the salt of the earth. There, near his home, the youth must be trained. There, in close contact with his teachers, he must imbibe not only the learning but the principles of high thought and honorable action which constitute the university's true service to society.

the acquisition of their enormous fortunes. It is a fitting fruit to gather from such a tree.

MANUFACTURERS FOR TARIFF REFORM.

There is reason to believe that the strenuous efforts made by Republican leaders to keep the tariff unaltered are not actually in the interest of the protected manufacturers, as pretended, but are due to a desire on the part of these leaders to perpetuate the threat of free trade as a means of scaring the manufacturers into continued support of the Republican party. This is the conclusion we draw from a remarkable symposium of letters from manufacturers, obtained by the American Machinist at its own request. The evidence is the Machinist's, the deduction is purely our own; but it seems to be justified by the facts, and if it is true, it is in a very serious situation.

A certain kind of tariff reform all manufacturers are understood to favor. If they can have reciprocity treaties which will reduce the duties they have to pay at foreign ports, with corresponding reductions here on imports that compete with other lines of home manufacture, but not with their own, they are agreeable to that kind of tariff reform. But when proposed reduction of duties menaces protection on their own products, they rebel. That is, we have been given to understand that they rebel. Our protectionist statements have increasingly put out the idea that the tariff must be untouched because of the anxious desires of the American manufacturer. But suppose it should turn out that the American manufacturer was not such a timorous being, after all, and that if he can get cheaper raw material through reduction of the tariff in machinery, thirty-eight unqualifiedly indorse the passages regarding the necessity of reciprocity treaties taken from President McKinley's last address at Buffalo, seven indorse the passages which seem to disprove them. Thirty-four declare they need no tariff on their own products, and two say they do need it. Forty-two would do away with or modify the present tariff on machine tools, while three say they would let it alone. Thirty-eight say that it does restrict our foreign trade in machinery, four think it does not. Twenty-four express the opinion that foreign workmen produce no more valuable units than is produced by American workmen, four declare that the American workman produces more per wage unit, and one that the foreign workman produces most. Twenty-four think that free raw materials would help foreign trade, seven think they would not.

We have not the space to print all of the replies, or even those most suggestive. The impressive utterances on the lack of long-needed protection on machinery and other goods now highly protected. In another column on this page we reproduce extracts from some of them, and bespeak their careful reading. They represent many lines of manufacture and indicate a widespread conviction that the tariff on the goods represented is not only unnecessary, but positively damaging to business in the United States. The Machinist's returns contain many more such letters, as well as some few from the minority that is still kept in terror by Republican threats as to the dangers of free trade. It looks as if the American manufacturer had been grievously misrepresented and misjudged. The effort of our high-tariff statesmen is evidently to maintain the whole fabric of protection as a means of working the manufacturers for support, in order, as they pretend, to prevent the Democrats from bringing in free trade and ruining our industries by wholesale. What is this but a species of blackmail?

MILES AS A MARPLOT.

General Miles' denunciation of the War Department's staff bill as conferring upon the President the powers of a despot is abundant enough when we remember that by the Federal Constitution the President is designated as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. It is not remarkable that General Miles should have forgotten this fact, for Henry Watterson, in his speech at the Democratic banquet Monday, appears to have forgotten it, too. In his denunciation of the President for his official reprimand of the Lieutenant-General of the Army, President Polk, through Secretary of War Marcy sharply reprimanded General Winfield Scott when he had "grown gray in the service." President Lincoln reprimanded General McClellan, Meade, Hooker, Fremont and Hunter. The President, as the final reviewing officer of military courts, was in the strict execution of his constitutional duty when, on the appeal of Admiral Schey, he passed upon the sentence of the court over which Admiral Dewey presided.

The folly of General Miles is understandable, but the bitter denunciation of President Roosevelt by so able and intelligent a man as Henry Watterson is surprising, for Watterson knows perfectly well that there is nothing in the action of President Roosevelt in reprimanding Miles which is unlawful or unprecedented; he knows, too, that the President of the United States in all important military courts has not seldom reviewed the findings at length and reversed or confirmed them when they had become subject of bitter public controversy. According to the Washington Post, at the time of the great railroad riots of 1894, General Miles, instead of obeying President Cleveland's orders to proceed at once to Chicago, wrote to the President, asking him to persuade the President from doing his duty. He went to the White House and told the President and the Secretary of War that in his opinion United States troops ought not to be employed in the City of Chicago at that time. General Schofield, in his memoirs, says: "No reply was made by the President or Secretary of War that expressed disapproval, but the President approved my further suggestion that General Miles should return at once to his post. The General started for Chicago, but could not reach Chicago in time to meet the emergency. President Roosevelt was the first person to recommend to Congress the adoption of a general staff in the Army. It is this feature in the bill that General

Miles so warmly opposes, so the criticism by Miles of the purposes of the general staff provision apply directly to the President, whose recommendation Secretary Root followed when he had a general staff scheme drafted and incorporated in the bill. In the early part of the present month General Miles asked the President to send him to the Philippines to succeed General Chaffee. The President's reply is reported to have been so scathing a rebuke that it makes the official reprimand formerly administered seem like a "compliment in comparison." The bill creating a general staff is a most important measure of military reform, and provides that General Miles shall be chief of staff as long as he remains on the active list of the Army.

TONNAGE AND WHEAT PRICES.

A ship was chartered in this port Monday to load wheat for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders at 25 shillings on board. This vessel will load alongside of one or two others which were chartered several months ago "to arrive" at 32 1/2 to 35 per ton. A year ago any of these ships could have secured 40 shillings. Yesterday Walla Walla cargoes for prompt shipment were quoted in Liverpool at 28s 3d per quarter, and Walla Walla wheat in Portland at 64c and 65c per bushel. Walla Walla cargoes were quoted at exactly the same figures one year ago, but Walla Walla wheat in Portland a year ago was only 56 1/2 cents per bushel. These comparative figures show the extent to which the wheat market is dependent on ocean freights, and also show the tremendous risks that must be assumed by exporters who finance the crop of this big territory.

Last August, when the crop was being harvested, a Tacoma commercial organization passed a resolution demanding that the exporters secure more tonnage. A Walla Walla paper took up the cry and accused the exporters of "standing in" with the shipowners to force freights up to extravagant figures. The Oregonian came in for some unmerited criticism for printing both sides of the controversy, in order to show the matter in its proper light. Rates were then ranging from 38s 9d to 42s 6d, with anything like a free chartering market almost sure to send them over 40 shillings for early 1902 loading. It was stated in this paper that rates were too high to warrant free chartering, and that it was almost a certainty that more tonnage would be available than there would be wheat to fill it. The problem has worked out exactly as predicted. At no time in the season has there been anything like a shortage of tonnage, and at no time in the season have the farmers in the immediate vicinity of Walla Walla been willing to sell their wheat on the basis warranted by freight rates quoted at the time when the Walla Walla paper was laboring the exporters for not chartering big fleets of ships. There is more wheat held in the vicinity of Walla Walla than in any other section of the Pacific Northwest, and it cannot now be purchased on the basis of 25-shilling freights.

Ocean freights on wheat can never be controlled by local conditions, but are governed by world-wide conditions. A depression in nitrate business on the west coast of South America will send a fleet of ships scurrying north for wheat cargoes, and there is an attendant break in wheat freights. A failure of the rice crop in the Orient also throws on the market a big lot of tonnage which must be assimilated by other parts of the world. The failure of the corn crop in the Middle West last summer produced two factors of benefit for the Pacific Coast freighters. It not only left an immense shortage in coarse grain, which caused a sympathetic rise in wheat, but it also threw on the freight market a big fleet of tramp steamers which in previous years depended almost exclusively upon corn cargoes to keep them moving. Being crowded out of the market, they went to sea with wheat, and the result was that those of the few now remaining roamed at will, but all are kept in inclosures to protect them from unterm. While the passing of the buffalo was perhaps scheduled by Nature, it was pushed to an untimely conclusion—first by the insane desire of a certain type of men to kill every wild creature that they can overtake, and latterly by the execution of the great plains by settlers and stockraisers. After all, it was another demonstration of the survival of the fittest, which in this instance may be rendered the "survival of the most useful."

The managers of the Charleston Fair announce that April 9 will be "President's day" at the Ivory City, and that a feature of the occasion will be the presentation of a beautiful sword to Major Jenkins by his former chief of the Rough Riders, from the people of the Nebraska Literary Magazine. It appears that the Tillman invitation affair is a closed incident, and that the Tillman—Senator and Lieutenant-Governor—has been properly though discreetly snubbed.

Mr. Bryan's New Single Issue.

It may not be true, as now reported, that Colonel Bryan advised Democratic leaders at Washington and elsewhere to concentrate their efforts upon a single campaign issue, namely, the election of Senators by popular vote. Anyway this is no recent idea of Colonel Bryan. In the Spring of 1896, before his name and fame as a political philosopher had blossomed, he recorded his profound thoughts on the subject in the columns of the Nebraska Literary Magazine, then edited by Miss Helen G. Bingham, with the assistance of Miss Katherine Melick, Miss Anna Broady and others. Mr. Bryan wrote, six years ago, "for the consideration of those who are going forth from college prepared to give to society the advantage of their knowledge and mental discipline":

The present method of electing United States Senators is an anomaly, and one of the reasons for its adoption, we have reached a time when the selection of United States Senators by the people is a matter of public concern. When this is done the electors will be able to choose the public servant whom they desire, and also to punish him if he betrays his trust. The present method of electing Senators, besides being more representative to public sentiment, would do away with restrictions and leave the Legislature to deal with state matters. At the same time Mr. Bryan communicated to Miss Spoyner, Miss Melick and Miss Broady a summary of his views on the reform of our political institutions and the revision of our constitutional methods. Through the Literary Magazine he suggested the abolition of the President's veto power, the election of all Federal judges by popular vote, and limited terms instead of life tenure for the Supreme Court, and the establishment of the initiative referendum.

the slot machine should ever have been permitted to obtain a foothold in our self-respecting, law-abiding community. The subtlety of the device and the specious claim set up for it as an adjunct to business furnish the only possible explanation of this fact.

Officers of the United Mineworkers of America, headed by President Mitchell, are in conference at Shamokin for the purpose of organizing, if possible, the threatened miners' strike in the coal mines of Pennsylvania. The matter is one in which large and, indeed, vital interests are involved. The coal miners' grievances are for the most part real enough, though many things that made their lot unbearable and led to former strikes have been eliminated by organization and legislation. The "company store," for example, that once brought the miners' wages from week to week and month to month, and left always a standing account against them, has been to a certain extent abolished, a weekly system of payment has been inaugurated with manifestly good results; hours of labor have been materially shortened, and methods of weighing coal, which formerly involved more or less of the mine operatives, have been to some extent corrected. The coal miner's life is at best a hard one and his vocation is a dangerous one. Though much has been done through the regulation and inspection of mines to abate the dangers, and though the wage scale has been revised in their interest and the pay system improved, complaint is still made of hours. This, together with the demand that coal be produced in a more practical, indicated at once the present basis of the miners' discontent and the manner in which the threatened strike can be avoided. The Civic Federation's efforts to settle the controversy deserve as they will have the wishes of every right-minded person for their success.

Farmers and dairymen who desire to be "in clover" will find profitable and interesting reading in Dr. Withycombe's address before the farmers' institute held at Walker last week. Starting out with the statement that clover is king of the forage plants, he proceeded to give in detail methods for securing a crop that will justify all expectations of the royal qualities of this plant. The subject is suggestive of sweet, golden butter, sleek cattle, busy bees and Summer air redolent with delightful odors; of substantial returns that will make the milkmaid's dream of a new gown a charming reality, put money in the farmer's purse and guarantee to his family in due time many of the luxuries as well as all the comforts of rural life. Clover is a king whose extensive acquaintance it is wise to cultivate and whose gracious favor it is easy, or at least not difficult, to secure. The etiquette of his court is common sense and industry is his servant. This is forestry, as becomes a disquisition upon clover. Dr. Withycombe is, however, plain and matter-of-fact, and his preliminary methods will require no elaborate copy may be assured will bear repeating.

First—How on Fall wheat land, not later than March 15, at the rate of six to eight pounds per acre, and not later than April apply land plaster at the rate of 50 to 60 pounds per acre, sown broadcast. Second—Plow the land in the Fall. In the Spring work it up fine with a disk harrow, and sow the seed in the furrows. Do not associate grain crop. This is undoubtedly the best method to follow with our "worn-out" wheat lands.

A careful count has been made of buffalo in Montana, which shows that, including the twenty-two that are protected from slaughter in Yellowstone Park, there is but a total of 239 of these animals in the state. The eastern part of Montana was, relatively, a few years ago the home of great herds of buffalo, but, with proverbial American wastefulness, they have been exterminated. Within the limits of the little herd that has found shelter in Yellowstone Park, none of the few now remaining roam at will, but all are kept in inclosures to protect them from unterm.

Engine and Turret Lathes.

Robt. Mayer & Carpenter, Cincinnati. We have received in our factory a new machinery line where we do not require any protective tariff duties whatsoever. Through our up-to-date methods and machinery and the tireless energy and inventiveness of our working class we can produce machinery cheaper and better than that of foreign manufacturers, hence having nothing to fear in fair competition with the rest of the world. We must buy from them if we expect to sell to them, and a policy of "get together" should be encouraged.

Mechanics' Tools.

Goodell-Pratt Co., Greenfield, Mass. As far as our business is concerned, we need no protection. We can go into the markets of the world and compete, not always in price, but every time on quality. The protection that the present tariff upon raw materials would help us, and we believe would stimulate a good feeling among other countries which would more than make up for the little trade might possibly be affected here.

Upright Drills.

Cincinnati Machine Tool Co., Cincinnati. We do not think that a tariff in our present trade is necessary, and naturally believe that the high tariff at the present time has a tendency to hold back foreign trade.

Poorly Paid Life-Savers.

In a few brief lines from the rock-bound Massachusetts coast is condensed a pitiful tragedy of the sea. A distressed barge was in the offing; a lifeboat with a crew of seven men was nearby. A rough and angry waters was engulfing the little vessel, and then swift death for six hardy livesavers. Not even on the high seas when hurricanes rage and the sea is a mad and dangerous one, do oft-repeated experiences of the Government lifesaving crews. And these heroes, who value not their own lives and take no heed of fame, are paid starvation wages by the Government for ten months in each year, and are laid off without pay during the remaining two months!

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS WHO SAY THEY DON'T NEED PROTECTION.

Horizontal Boring Machines.

Binns Machine Co., Newark, N. J. Before me I have prices on some sizes of steel, ranging from 3/4 to 4 cents per pound. To my certain knowledge this material can be produced and sold at good prices in this country. Hence come Carnegie and the numerous minor Carnegie. That is to say, the Dingley bill was designed not to protect American manufacturers in general, but by the stipulation of outside competition, it was intended to protect extortion; to enable a few great interests to overcharge our Nation, and to sap the vitality of the rest in a very short time. For example, there is a little article which enters into almost every detail of the household. In England it sells for a price which I shall not state, but that price, when multiplied by an enormous profit. The English companies making this article pay about 40 per cent dividends yearly. In our land, where it is possible to get the material for this machinery, it sells at a relative price of 5. That is, every household in this country is taxed to enrich the lucky profligate who makes the article. I am suggesting names to you for personal acquaintance. This is the truth about the tariff. It is an instrument of oppression and extortion, not of protection. We are prosperous not by the tariff, but by our own prosperity, were the tariff reduced, would be such as the world has never seen before.

Air Compressors, Rock Drills, Etc.

Ingersoll-Sargeant Drill Co., New York. The alarm about enormous wealth inheritance which became rooted at a time when conditions were almost directly the reverse of what they are today. Professional politicians and professional protectionists are the alarmists who control the situation today at Washington. A protective tariff does not benefit the mining-machinery trade. Few in this business know of duties on our products, and if they were taken off entirely no harm could result, because American-made mining machinery is better than any other. The tariff acts only to increase the cost of our product by increasing the cost of raw materials. It puts an obstacle in our way when we go out to develop foreign business. It is a tariff on our own products, by criticism of our prices, which are held up by high tariff laws, and by the stigma of unpopularity which even this tariff has put upon our business abroad.

Pneumatic Tools.

Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Co., Cleveland. We do not believe that we need a protective tariff in our particular trade. It is our judgment that the present high tariff is a terrific barrier to our trade in some particular articles, or in other words, quite a number of commodities could stand a considerable reduction of tariff rates without any injury to the business. In fact, the tariff on pneumatic tools, which was raised in 1884 that the time would come when the tariff duties would have to be lowered on a great many lines of machinery, and we believe that that time has now come. We are confident that the American people will be able to produce any kind of machinery now made, at a much lower cost than it can be produced by other nations.

Boring and Turning Mills and Lathes.

Hullard Machine Tool Co., Bridgeport, Conn. You ask if we need a protective tariff in our business, to which I answer most emphatically, no. Our present high tariff is, in my judgment, a serious barrier to our trade with people with whom our friendship we could cultivate to mutual advantage. "The period of exclusiveness is past." The times are ripe for pressing this great truth to the front and to get it into the minds of all who grasp its full force and meaning. If this is done intelligently and persistently the results must be a loosening of the bonds that now restrain our industrial activities.

Planers.

Cincinnati Planer Co., Cincinnati. We are of the opinion that the machine tools of America do not require a high protective tariff, and believe that foreign countries in framing their tariff laws discriminate against American-made machinery by reason of our present high tariff. The tariff on machinery is a burden on a few stones removed from our tariff wall would be beneficial; the fortified position which we occupy today is displacing to the masses a rush of angry waters upon our goods, then business courtesy demands a like opportunity for them.

Engine and Turret Lathes.

Robt. Mayer & Carpenter, Cincinnati. We have received in our factory a new machinery line where we do not require any protective tariff duties whatsoever. Through our up-to-date methods and machinery and the tireless energy and inventiveness of our working class we can produce machinery cheaper and better than that of foreign manufacturers, hence having nothing to fear in fair competition with the rest of the world. We must buy from them if we expect to sell to them, and a policy of "get together" should be encouraged.

Mechanics' Tools.

Goodell-Pratt Co., Greenfield, Mass. As far as our business is concerned, we need no protection. We can go into the markets of the world and compete, not always in price, but every time on quality. The protection that the present tariff upon raw materials would help us, and we believe would stimulate a good feeling among other countries which would more than make up for the little trade might possibly be affected here.

Upright Drills.

Cincinnati Machine Tool Co., Cincinnati. We do not think that a tariff in our present trade is necessary, and naturally believe that the high tariff at the present time has a tendency to hold back foreign trade.

Poorly Paid Life-Savers.

In a few brief lines from the rock-bound Massachusetts coast is condensed a pitiful tragedy of the sea. A distressed barge was in the offing; a lifeboat with a crew of seven men was nearby. A rough and angry waters was engulfing the little vessel, and then swift death for six hardy livesavers. Not even on the high seas when hurricanes rage and the sea is a mad and dangerous one, do oft-repeated experiences of the Government lifesaving crews. And these heroes, who value not their own lives and take no heed of fame, are paid starvation wages by the Government for ten months in each year, and are laid off without pay during the remaining two months!

Machine Tools.

B. T. Barnes Company, Rockford, Ill. In our own particular trade (machine tools) we do not need a protective tariff. A tariff as high as the one now in force is not only unnecessary, but is a hindrance to the extension of our foreign trade. The industrial development of this country has reached that point where our manufactured products cannot be absorbed by our own people, consequently we must find foreign markets for a portion of our output if our manufacturing industries are to run their full capacity. It is therefore necessary that we should cultivate friendly business relations with other countries, particularly with those whose purchasing ability is the greatest, and whose wants are the most diversified. Our National legislation should not seek to erect barriers against our dealings with other countries, but to lower existing barriers as much as possible. If we are to trade with men in Illinois to trade with men in Massachusetts or California, there is no reason why it should not be equally advantageous to trade with men in England, France, or any other part of the world.

Wood-Working Machinery.

Fay-Wood Company, Cincinnati, O. There is scarcely an article which cannot today be produced better and cheaper in this country than abroad. As Americans go to foreign countries and sell their products in the face of home manufacturers they are paying a freight and duty, why should they be afraid to let those manufacturers come here and try to get an order once in a while. Foreigners are paying the same price longer to usurp their markets without receiving some privileges in return. Why, for instance, should England admit American wood and metal working machinery for duty? If when we charge 45 per cent duty on anything in those lines that she chooses to offer us? If she can produce it better or cheaper than we can, let us have it. Let us have the best of our ports, will sooner or later stimulate some of our restless, enterprising spirits to devise a way or means of manufacturing it better and cheaper, not cheaper because of lower wages for labor, but by devising better methods or better machines to do the work.

Gas Furnaces.

American Gas Furnace Co., New York. Any industry developed to a point where it successfully competes with the whole world while paying American wages to American workmen, should at once be de-listed from the free list. If it is not placed on the free list, if this is not done, protection becomes a fraud upon the whole people, a false pretense and a means of making the people pay arbitrary prices, regardless of their value, which are imposed by the makers of goods who combine and fix prices anywhere up to the limit where foreign competition may do the work. This we know as a matter of fact to be the case at the present time in many industries, and their claim to protection now becomes a fraud upon the common interest should be removed. The American Gas Furnace Company can be entitled to under our patent laws, and this is not a tariff, but a protective tariff absolutely necessary for its prosperity.

Metal-Working Tools.

Belts Machine Co., Wilmington, Del. In our line of manufacture we do not need a protective tariff. The tariff removed would probably result in an increased trade for us in foreign markets, most especially with those nations whose machinery is better than ours. The tariff by the duty cause their people to have feelings of resentment against us. While we are thorough believers in the policy of protection for such industries as ours, we believe that the tariff on the "fancied security" which this policy has brought us, and which today sees every American industry teeming with workmen, is not a tariff, but a protective tariff absolutely necessary for its prosperity.

Yale Locks and Builders' Hardware.

Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., New York. While I firmly believe that our policy of protection has heretofore been a chief factor in the building up of American industries, I equally believe that we have largely outgrown the need of it, that it is retarding the growth of our industries by retarding the growth of our foreign trade, and that unless remedial action is taken soon and effectively our present tariff will become the direct cause of an industrial disaster, which may easily become a disaster.

Milling, Drilling and Boring Machines.

A. D. Quint, Hartford, Conn. We believe that if all tariff on machinery was abolished it would result in an increase in our foreign trade, and think every article that is produced in our country by the duty cause their people to have feelings of resentment against us. While we are thorough believers in the policy of protection for such industries as ours, we believe that the tariff on the "fancied security" which this policy has brought us, and which today sees every American industry teeming with workmen, is not a tariff, but a protective tariff absolutely necessary for its prosperity.

Machine Tools.

Potter & Johnston Co., Pawtucket, R. I. The present protective tariff is of no value in our line of business, and we believe that it is an important factor in preventing the sale of our goods in a number of foreign countries where a retaliatory tariff has been placed upon goods of American manufacture.

Forges and Blowers.

Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Our business has grown and been very successful since we have had no protective tariff. We do not need any protective tariff. We are not only competing favorably in domestic markets, but successfully in foreign markets as well.

Good Times Likely to Last.

St. Louis Republic. This hopefulness of even better times than we have had in the past few years is good Spring medicine. This is no time for business pessimism. The energies of the country are still operating at full tilt and getting results which surprise other nations. As long as present conditions continue the hum of the factories and crowded stores must be considered accurate barometers of business, and not mere incidents of a boom.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Today will settle a good deal of it. To the victors belong the vanquished. This is the day when the delegate is the real thing. Trains are running to Washington, D. C., every day now. General Kitchener has not caught Delany for the third time. A New York restaurant sells a full meal for a cent. That is too much money for some meals.

The calendar proclaims the Spring. But somehow, at this date We feel that it has not yet got It's weather on quite straight. J. P. Morgan has got a mortgage on Chile. Other capitalists will not carry him the job of foreclosing it. Sing a song o' politics Let's begin the race, Four and twenty candidates For every place. When the pie's divided, Isn't any more, There are twenty candidates Will feel mighty sore.

According to John G. Carlisle, the Democracy can win in 1902. But it will depend upon what kind of Democracy is put up at that time. There was a man in our town Who wanted office bad, And wanted to be elected, What arguments he had. But when they found that he had held No offices before, They said, "We'll nominate Who's not held three or more."

The daughter of E. H. Harriman has had a bad five minutes with a bucking broncho. Your broncho is no worshiper of wealth. A Philadelphia Judge was trying a case when an old man who, it was plain, had never been in a courtroom before was called to the witness-stand to testify. He came forward and went straight up the steps to the bench. Instead of turning off and going into the witness box, one of the court officials promptly brought the man down and showed him the proper place. The Judge smiled at the man's mistake and asked: "Did you want to come up on the bench and be a Judge, sir?" "I don't know, Your Honor," answered the man; "I'm getting old, and I guess that's all I'm fit for."

Mrs. Willis Balem is the wife of a well-to-do property-owner in Amityville, N. Y., and lives in a handsome house. Some weeks ago she suggested to her husband that the house would look all the better if painted outside. Balem was quite busy at the time, and said he could not attend to the matter, so his better half determined to do the work herself. She procured the paint and then dressed herself in her son's overalls and jumper. With a wide straw hat on her head, she mounted a ladder and began at the eaves. Town Marshal Stratton, who was passing, mistook Mrs. Balem for her son and called out: "Don't leave any brush marks, Will!" Mrs. Balem waved her hand, but did not answer, and the Marshal proceeded to the post-office, where he met the son. Then he made some inquiries, and soon the youth was at home helping his mother. Mr. Balem says he will pay his wife \$20 a day for her work.

SONG OF THE BUNCO MAN. I'm a bunco man, I'm a bunco man, To hunt the festive stranger, Although I'm always in plain sight, From cops I'm in no danger. A score of joints around the town I keep "squared up" to work in, A hundred corners I hold down Are handy by to lurk in. Authority to me bows low, I'm a bunco man, I'm a bunco man, For cops may come and cops may go, But I graft on forever. My victim may attempt to squeal, But only let him try it, The cops will talk to him so he'll Wish that he'd kept it quiet.

In all the towns along the Coast I'm usually rejected, But no town there is am I most Looked up to and respected. Authority to me bows low, Because I'm so dead clever, For coppers come and coppers go, But I graft on forever. Comin' through the Rye. Gin a body meet a body Comin' through the rye, Gin a body kiss a body, Need a body cry? Every lass has her laddie, 'Ne'er a one has I. 'Tis the lads they smile at me When comin' through the rye. 'Tis the lads they smile at me When comin' through the rye. I dearly love myself; But whaur his name, or what his name, I danna care to tell.

PLEASANTIES OF PARAGRAPHS New to Her—"Do you play ping-pong, Miss Doodie?" "No, but I can play 'em." "The Maiden's Prayer."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. Customer—"This steak is the toughest thing I've had here, waiter. Water—(confidentially)—Then you ain't tried our roast chicken, sir?—T.H.H.H. It must be quite obvious that if the imports can be differentiated in the manner proposed by this treasury regulation, those of Spain into the islands could be more experience we are dealing with the archipelago as both foreign and domestic territory the more complicated and inconsistent our relations with it are becoming. Perhaps these incongruities will ultimately serve the good purpose of driving us into the adoption of reasonable methods and the absorption of the islands as an integral part of the United States. There is certainly no hope for relief in any other direction.

Will Accelerate Philanthropy. Kansas City Star. If the ship subsidy graft wins out in Congress the good Mr. Rockefeller, who will be one of the beneficiaries of this raid on the public treasury, will be able to endow several more colleges and churches. The steel trust will also be benefited by the bill, for the money which makes a dissipation of philanthropy, will devote himself to the creation of charities with an accelerated passion.

What wouldst eyes you have? she said to the innocent youth. "Have it!" he smilingly asked. "You've got it, but you've got it wrong. Especially the left one, I could look into its liquid depths for hours." "I might leave it with you over Sunday," said the youth. "It's all right, T.H.H.H. Reasoning—Mr. Markley: You don't mean to say you've ordered that expensive gown, after my promising to do without a Spring overcoat? How selfish! Mrs. Markley: The ideal I think it's very unselfish of me to bring you all the credit of posing as the unselfish one.—Philadelphia Times. Generosity—Mamma to Edith, who has been spending the afternoon with a little friend and has brought home a pretty toy: "Want it? I sweet. Don't you dearest? Now, when she says, 'No, but can you give her something?' Edith (sees her) Oh, yes, mamma; I'll give her baby's doll.—Brooklyn Life. The young man to the young woman: "How did you like Sunday school? Marjorie—Oh, all right, only some of the songs were a little foolish. Mother—Foolish? Why? Marjorie—Oh, because I didn't like 'swearing in the morning,' and then about 'swearing in the evening,' and then about 'bringing in the sheets.'—Chicago Daily News.