

THE FACTORS OF THE PROTECTIVE POLICY OF THE WILSON-GORMAN ACT

(Continued from First Page.)

of crushing out the infant American industries that had been developed by the protective tariff of 1812. No sooner had this reduction in the tariff of 1812 been made by the act of 1824, than England took advantage of it by flooding the market with a most dastardly character, for the purpose of crushing out and ruining the infant American industries that had been developed by the protective tariff of 1812.

This condition resulted in the passage of the protective tariff of 1824, which gave an average of 40 per cent. protection to the tariff of 1812, and by the act of 1824, increased to about 48 per cent. History tells us that during the existence of this act of 1824, as amended by the act of 1828, which was a long list of duties, the country was again prosperous in the extreme. But, following the repeal of that act in 1828, came the great industrial and financial depression of 1829, which our property was stricken with a deadly paralysis. This led to the passage of the highly protective tariff of 1828, which was a thoroughly protective measure. For the next four years, the country was again prosperous on the land, factories were opened in every direction, employment was given at good wages to all who desired it, and the country was again prosperous in the extreme. But, following the repeal of that act in 1832, came the great industrial and financial depression of 1832, which our property was stricken with a deadly paralysis. This led to the passage of the highly protective tariff of 1832, which was a thoroughly protective measure. For the next four years, the country was again prosperous on the land, factories were opened in every direction, employment was given at good wages to all who desired it, and the country was again prosperous in the extreme.

The Plate Iron was completely destroyed, and they found a steady and powerful competitor in the plate products of America. And as another convincing evidence of what I say, I call your attention to the fact that, according to the statistics of the iron and steel industry, the average yearly export for the four years ending in 1890, was \$2,000,000, and in 1900, last year, was but \$28,000,000.

And, while prior to the going into operation of the McKinley act, the average yearly export of iron and steel from the United States was nearly 400,000 tons, the imports for 1902 were 2,000,000 tons, and for last year but \$7,000,000.

Our production of tin plate, moreover, in 1890, was 1,000,000 tons, and in 1902, it was 1,000,000 tons.

The Steel Rail Industry—Its Marvellous Increase in Production and in Reduction in Price Under the Protective Tariff.

The history of the steel-rail industry of the United States is a most interesting one, and the beneficial effects of the protective tariff, given by a duty, they were only given a duty of 45 per cent on foreign steel rails. In that year, December 22, 1870, the United States was only a fraction over a million tons of steel rails, and a tariff of 45 per cent was placed on foreign steel rails. It was then confidently predicted that the steel-rail industry would be a failure, and that this would increase the price of steel rails, and that the railroads could not afford to import them, and would result in the cessation of railroad building in this country.

Now, what was the result? Listen! When the tariff of 1870 was imposed, the price of steel rails was \$106.75 in current. In five years that price had advanced to \$111.75, and in ten years it had advanced to \$121.75. In 1875, the average price was \$28 per ton, which is the price today. It was then confidently predicted that the steel-rail industry would be a failure, and that this would increase the price of steel rails, and that the railroads could not afford to import them, and would result in the cessation of railroad building in this country.

Answer to the Foolish and Persistent Claim of the Democracy That Our Manufacturers Are Selling Their Products Abroad at Lower Prices Than to Our Customers at Home.

"Oh," say our Democratic friends, "you are selling your goods at lower prices than you are selling them at home." This is a foolish claim, and one that is easily refuted. The fact is that our manufacturers are selling their goods at higher prices than they are selling them at home. This is because of the protective tariff, which has enabled our manufacturers to produce their goods at a lower cost than they could otherwise have done.

But in 1861 the Republican party came into power, and a protective tariff followed, and the country was again prosperous. The tariff of 1861 was a thoroughly protective measure, and it was the result of the protective tariff that our country was able to develop its industries and become a great power.

The Marvelous Growth of the Pig-Iron Industry Under a Protective Tariff.

Fifty-seven years ago Abraham Lincoln suggested that the protective principle should be applied to the pig-iron industry. This was a wise suggestion, and it was the result of the protective tariff that the pig-iron industry of the United States has grown to its present size. In 1847, the pig-iron production of the United States was only 10,000 tons, and in 1902, it was 1,000,000 tons.

A Protective Tariff Breaths Life into the Cotton Industry.

The effect on the cotton industry has been similar. In 1812, the cotton production of the United States was only 10,000 bales, and in 1902, it was 1,000,000 bales. This is the result of the protective tariff, which has enabled our cotton growers to produce their cotton at a lower cost than they could otherwise have done.

The Tin-Plate Industry in the United States Furnishes a Conclusive Argument in Favor of the Policy of Protection.

The production of tin plate in the United States furnishes another striking example of the beneficial effects of the protective policy. In 1850, there was no tin plate manufactured in the United States. The duty on tin plate prior to the McKinley act was 100 per cent, and under this duty, the tin-plate industry of the United States has grown to its present size.

Our Domestic Friends and Industrialists are a Robbery and Oppressive of the People, because they favor a tariff for revenue only, which is really free trade.

Now, let us for a moment compare the results of our protective system with those under the policy of tariff for revenue only. In 1850, the tin-plate industry of the United States was worth \$100,000,000, and in 1902, it was worth \$1,000,000,000. This is the result of the protective tariff, which has enabled our tin-plate manufacturers to produce their tin plate at a lower cost than they could otherwise have done.

But mark further the effect of the establishment of the tin-plate industry in this country. It has done more than 500 tin mills were kept in steady operation in Wales, since the number of mills in operation in Wales is less than 200. One after another the tin mills in Wales were brought down to a lower level than ever before known. The Welsh

ADDRESSED GREAT REPUBLICAN RALLY AT SALEM



UNITED STATES SENATOR JOHN H. MITCHELL.

upon what data he based his demand for the abandonment of free trade in Great Britain and the United States. He based his demand on the fact that the United Kingdom was self-sufficient, while today they are dependent on the United States for their food and clothing. He also based his demand on the fact that the United States is a debtor nation, and that the United Kingdom is a creditor nation.

These are some of the reasons why Mr. Chamberlain, England's greatest living statesman, has resigned his position as Secretary of State for the colonies in the British Cabinet to lead the people of Great Britain away from the tariff for revenue only policy. He has done this because he believes that the tariff for revenue only policy is a robbery and an oppression of the people.

It has been clearly shown by Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour, and others, in the great contest now going on in England, that the tariff for revenue only policy is a robbery and an oppression of the people. It is a policy that has ruined the industries of the United Kingdom, and that has made the United Kingdom a debtor nation.

A Comparison of Conditions Under Harrison and Cleveland's Administration.

Now, I propose to compare the condition of this country and its people under the two administrations of President Harrison and President Cleveland. In 1889, when President Harrison was elected, the United States was a debtor nation, and the national debt was \$100,000,000. In 1893, when President Cleveland was elected, the United States was a creditor nation, and the national debt was \$1,000,000,000.

The McKinley tariff act was passed in October, 1890, and it was the result of this act that the United States was able to develop its industries and become a great power. The McKinley act was a thoroughly protective measure, and it was the result of the McKinley act that the United States was able to produce its goods at a lower cost than they could otherwise have done.

The output of pig iron in 1892 was more than 1,000,000 tons more than the preceding year, and the output of steel rails in 1892 was more than 1,000,000 tons more than the preceding year. This is the result of the McKinley act, which has enabled our manufacturers to produce their goods at a lower cost than they could otherwise have done.

In 1892 we exported four per cent of the value of our goods, and in 1902 we exported 25 per cent of the value of our goods. This is the result of the McKinley act, which has enabled our manufacturers to produce their goods at a lower cost than they could otherwise have done.

In 1892 we had 45,000,000 head of sheep, and in 1902 we had 100,000,000 head of sheep. This is the result of the McKinley act, which has enabled our sheep raisers to produce their wool at a lower cost than they could otherwise have done.

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value of but \$500,000,000, our imports under the operation of the free trade policy of the Wilson-Gorman act was the value of over \$2,000,000,000. This is the result of the McKinley act, which has enabled our manufacturers to produce their goods at a lower cost than they could otherwise have done.

And yet, notwithstanding all these historical facts, however, are stubbornly denied, we find the Democratic candidate for President in his recent speech at his home in New York, denouncing the McKinley act, and denouncing the McKinley act as a robbery and an oppression of the people.

The Democratic Campaign of Misrepresentation.

Unfortunately, and it is a most regrettable fact, this country has been misled by the misrepresentation of the McKinley act. The McKinley act was a thoroughly protective measure, and it was the result of the McKinley act that the United States was able to develop its industries and become a great power.

We are today under the creative and uplifting policy of the Republican party, and we are today under the creative and uplifting policy of the Republican party. This is the result of the McKinley act, which has enabled our manufacturers to produce their goods at a lower cost than they could otherwise have done.

A Speaking Comparison in the Public Debt.

But compare the last Democratic administration with the Republican administration. In 1893, when President Cleveland was elected, the United States was a debtor nation, and the national debt was \$100,000,000. In 1897, when President Harrison was elected, the United States was a creditor nation, and the national debt was \$1,000,000,000.

The average excess of receipts annually over expenditures of these 28 years was more than \$28,000,000,000, and the average annual deficit in the last four years was \$1,000,000,000. This is the result of the McKinley act, which has enabled our manufacturers to produce their goods at a lower cost than they could otherwise have done.

The Increase of Our National Wealth Under the Protective Policy of Harrison and Cleveland.

With That in Free-Trade Countries.

A comparison of the increase in National wealth for the past 23 years of the three countries, Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, ought to convince every one as to which policy, free trade or protection, is the better one for the country and for the people.

While the national wealth of protective Germany in 1870 was \$21,000,000,000, and in 1902 it was \$100,000,000,000, the national wealth of free-trade Great Britain in 1870 was \$10,000,000,000, and in 1902 it was \$10,000,000,000.

The same increase is apparent in the amount and increase of savings banks, and in the amount of interest paid by the Government. This is the result of the McKinley act, which has enabled our manufacturers to produce their goods at a lower cost than they could otherwise have done.

Marvelous Reduction of the Public Debt Under the Republican Administration.

The achievements of the last two administrations, Harrison and Cleveland, and the interest thereon, are a most interesting and instructive study. This is the result of the McKinley act, which has enabled our manufacturers to produce their goods at a lower cost than they could otherwise have done.

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The Democratic party continues loudly for reciprocity. Now, there are two kinds of reciprocity—Republican reciprocity and Democratic reciprocity. The Republican reciprocity is the kind of reciprocity suggested and advocated by those great statesmen, James G. Thompson and William McKinley, and it is the kind of reciprocity that has enabled our manufacturers to produce their goods at a lower cost than they could otherwise have done.

Now, let me tell you the difference between the two kinds of reciprocity. Democratic reciprocity is an exchange of articles free of duty, and it is the kind of reciprocity that has enabled our manufacturers to produce their goods at a lower cost than they could otherwise have done.

The Democratic Reciprocity Treaty of 1884 With Canada.

This treaty provided for reciprocity with Canada, and it provided for the introduction of a large number of articles free of duty, and it provided for the introduction of a large number of articles free of duty. This is the result of the McKinley act, which has enabled our manufacturers to produce their goods at a lower cost than they could otherwise have done.

A Comparison of Our Nation With That of the Entire World Shows the Wonderful Progress It is Making Under Existing Conditions.

But take a wider view, a broader view, a National and an international view of the progress of our protective country, and compare it with the balance of the world, and we find an object-lesson that will in and of itself convince every one as to which policy, free trade or protection, is the better one for the country and for the people.

The working power of the world is \$27,000,000,000, and of this the United States has \$3,000,000,000. This is the result of the McKinley act, which has enabled our manufacturers to produce their goods at a lower cost than they could otherwise have done.

But mark further the effect of the establishment of the tin-plate industry in this country. It has done more than 500 tin mills were kept in steady operation in Wales, since the number of mills in operation in Wales is less than 200. One after another the tin mills in Wales were brought down to a lower level than ever before known. The Welsh

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