Protection and Wages. Dally Oregonian, May 3, 1881.]

That the value of capital in the two countries is substantially equalized is apparent from the fact that money can now be had on undoubted security (where exemption from excessive taxation is assured) at about as low rates in American as in England. It used to be said that American capital could not compete with British capital, and that protection was as necessary for American capital as for American labor. This part of the argument is substantially verthrown. But the doctrine that our labor must be protected by duties virtually prohibitory, persists still. It is the stronghold of the advocates of pro-

We are substantially on an equality with would be best to try a more bracing her in the matter of cheap capital, system." Since she has food to import, taking take our products, and forces us to pay no fault of their own." ple, as well as others, must consume. 19.40 per cent. of the value of the pro- into one of Goldsmith's poems: duct in the manufacturing, mechanical, mining and fish industries of the United States. The value of the material used was 54 19 per cent. of the product, while the remaining 23.41 per cent. was due to buildings, machinery and so on. If we call wages 20 per cent. of the whole value of the product and admit that wages are 40 per cent. higher here than in England, then the difference is but 40 per cent. of 20 per cent., or 8 per cent. of the whole value. Nothing could show more convincingly that the interstic labor are not at stake We tax all raw material from abroad to "protect" one interest or an take over us in free materials, which equalizes, if it does not exceed, any advantage which she can have in cheaper materially reducing wages either. But as all tariff taxes, like other taxes, must of necessity re-appear in higher commo-dities, of what avail is it to the workingman to keep up his wages by artificial same time and

[Dally Oregonian, October 9, 1886] It was only the other day that the great bining to restrict production and putting something that is without a parallel in prices artificially high. What is the result? The coal miner's earnings for the year are cut down below the level of the

home monopolies rather than to gan, has the largest circulation of any protect the wages of the working- paper in the state. Mr. Blaine and his son did when told the admiral was flying to mated number in New York is retire from action; he put his glass to his blind eye and swore he could not see Blaine don't wish to see and the signal. shelters himself behind his blind eye.

> By the operations of a protective tarin. "the Government undertakes to make employment for a certain few of the people by taxing all the rest."

vania.

[Daily Oregonian, April 8, 1886. j Although Pennsylvania enjoys more of

the alleged benefits of the protective system than any other state in the union. any other. Its coal and lumber and The more foreign goods we take, the manufacturing interests all enjoy more labor we must employ at home. advantages, such as they are, of a high To the protectionist this may appear a tariff; and yet its miners are working for paradox; and yet it is one of the most starvation wages and many of the mills certain truths of political science. We are idle. The farmers have also been must pay for our imports by our exports. instructed by the advocates of protection We can pay for them in no other way. that it would make their business profit-Our exports are created by home labor. able. But a Pennsylvania paner says The more we buy of foreigners, the more bome labor, therefore, we must employ where it is printed that would sell for to create the article to pay for what we more than the improvements in buildings buy. If free trade increases our im- and fences would cost. To this the Verports, it must therefore increase our ex- mont Watchman adds: "But it does ports, it must therefore increase our exports, and by consequence must stimulate the demand for home labor. In other words, every foreign purchase necessitates the employment of domestic labor to create that with which the purchase is made. We have the advan- agriculture nor manufactures are doing age of England in variety and abun- well under the coddling system of the dance of raw materials, and in food, last quarter of a century, perhaps it

Having become accustomed to depend much of it from us, and larger part of upon the Government, the Pennsylvania her raw materials also, than we, and statesmen now demand that the protecsince her old advantage over us in capi- tive principle shall be further extended. tal is virtually at an end, we need not To relieve the prevailing distress a bill fear her competition. Our system now has been introduced in the state senate tends to foster home monopolies rather authorizing cities to "establish public than to protect the wages of the work- improvement industries, under a board ingman. It is admitted too, that it bears of managers, whose duty it shall be to hard on a people situated as we are on give employment to legal residents who the Pacific slope. It at once restricts are in destitute circumstances, and with our trade with the only customers who out remunerative employment through higher prices for goods which we as the Philadelphia Times says, "would are compelled to buy. Since the take money out of the workingman's adoption of free trade by Great right hand pocket and put it into his left Britain, wages in that country hand pocket, and say: 'See what I am have gone up on the whole average more doing to help you.'" And yet it desthan one quarter, and in some depart- cribes very exactly the workings of the ments fully one-half. Experience here protective tariff, by which the Governcomes in against theory in the matter of ment undertakes to make employme alleged reduction of wages. But grant- for a certain few of the people by taxing ing that wages might be somewhat re- all the rest to enable an industry to be ed, there would be compensation for conducted, which it is claimed could not Shipbuilding and Protecit in cheaper goods, which working peo- exist without protection. It would not be right to attribute the prevailing dis-Moreover, wages are not a great ele-ment in the cost of manufacturing. We to the tariff alone. But the fact that have not the figures of the census of there is so much distress shows that the 1880 and hence we draw from those of tariff alone cannot prevent it. The 1870, for illustrations on this point, situation is another illustration of the figures show that wages then were truth of the lines which Dr. Johnson put

How small of all the ills that men endure That part which kings or laws can cause or ex-

"Among the false claims of protection it the census of 1880) explodes is the pretense that our almost prohibitory tariff makes work plenty and keeps wages high.

Protection and Wages.

[Daily Oregonian, August 2 1882.]

other. The consequence is an advan- course it does not discuss the question. But it defeats itself, because its conse-We can manufacture as cheaply to all who will study them. Among the the long run, in the general scheme of as she can, if we would avail ourselves false claims of protection it explodes is things, the policy does not benefit our of all our opportunities and that without the pretense that our almost prohibitory foreigners the more we must produce by tariff makes work plenty and keeps home labor to pay for it. Free interwages high. Hardly any formal answer change of commodities is the policy to is needed to that assertion. The an-stimulate home labor. It is true, of is needed to that assertion. The an-stimulate home labor. It is true, of tagonistic relations of labor and capital course, that a protective tariff may stimby the same process the manufactured goods which he must consume are kept up at a high rate too?

"You might as well say that if you cut off a deg's tall and ears the same day he is the real and steel industry is secretary of the American Iron and Steel Assotained and grateful, as to say that a tartif ciation and not likely to furnish figures calcol, which enables the coal combination to restrict production, which reduces the coal and not likely to lurinsh ngures that tell against the protection theory, is in that tell against the protection theory, is included, in the elaborate and artificially attended to monopolize the manufacture of steel rails at high prices and great profits, but it has annihilated ship building and the profits of ocean and they produced 7,971,703 tons, employing to do the work 31,668 persons at ploying to do the work 31,668 persons at a daily cost of \$11,701, a few cents over protection theory. \$1 per day for each person, which is less terest or any class gains by protection is self and family than he gains through than the average of workers in any unprotected business in the country. The coal companies met in New York and protected business in the country. The other interest or class. Every wave of the actual beneficiaries of the system arbitrarily not un the price of country are the great wool-growers and the moprime necessities of life, viz., fuel. How were they able to do it? We answer, by securing monopoly of the home market through a protective tariff, and then combining to restel a main and then combining to restel a main and the product that the product are the great wool-growers and the monopolist manufacturers. There is no phase of protection that will bear extend to the miners. This is certainly a beginning to restel a main and the monopolist manufacturers. There is no phase of protection that will bear extend to the miners. This is certainly a beginning to restel a main and the monopolist manufacturers. There is no phase of protection that will bear extend to the miners. This is certainly a beginning to restel a main and the monopolist manufacturers. There is no phase of protection that will bear extend to the miners. This is certainly a beginning to restel a main and the monopolist manufacturers. There is no phase of protection that will bear extend to the miners and the monopolist manufacturers. There is no phase of protection that will bear extend to the miners are the great wool-growers and the monopolist manufacturers. There is no phase of protection that will bear extend to the miners are the great wool-growers and the monopolist manufacturers. arbitrarily put up the price of one of the tion of pig and bar iron and steel was prime necessities of life, viz., fuel. How 140,975, who received \$184,923 a day or through a protective tariff, and then com- garly pittance for skilled labor, and

The Free Trade League of New York has issued a pamphlet which deals in a inglish miner and the price of the work. forcible manner with the infant industry ingman's fuel is increased. Where does plea. In this connection it says: "In "the protection" of the workingman the first place our infant industries are a Great Britain to encourage the first place our infant industries are a Great Britain to encourage the first place our infant industries are a Great Britain to encourage the first place our infant industries are a Great Britain to encourage the first place our infant industries are a Great Britain to encourage the first place our infant industries are a Great Britain to encourage the first place our infant industries are a Great Britain to encourage the first place our infant industries are a Great Britain to encourage the first place our infant industries are a Great Britain to encourage the first place our infant industries are a Great Britain to encourage the first place our infant industries are a Great Britain to encourage the first place our infant industries are a Great Britain to encourage the first place our infant industries are a Great Britain to encourage the first place our infant industries are a Great Britain to encourage the first place our infant industries are a Great Britain to encourage the first place our infant industries are a Great Britain to encourage the first place our infant industries are a Great Britain to encourage the first place our infant industries are a Great Britain to encourage the first place our infant industries are a Great Britain to encourage the first place our infant industries are a Great Britain to encourage the first place our infant industries are a Great Britain to encourage the first place our infant industries are a Great Britain to encourage the first place our infant industries are a Great Britain to encourage the first place our infant industries are a Great Britain to encourage the first place our infant industries are a Great Britain to encourage the first place our infant industries are a Great Britain to encourage the first place our infant industries are a Great Britain to encourage the first place our infant industries are a Great Britain to encourage the first place our inf say that if you cut off a dog's tail and of these statistics acknowledges that our cars the same day he has reason to feel highly amused, entertained and gratethe price of coal, thus swelling the cost of the workingman's fuel, was "protection" to labor.

A meeting of operatives in the textile industries of Pennsylvania last spring framed a petition to Congress, in which they said: "It is no longer necessary to secont surope to find pauper labor. We have it here in our iron and coal mines, working for 75 cents a day, and skilled operatives in our cotton and woolen mills working for 16s than 80 cents per day." The pauper labor of Italy is taking the place of the Irish in railroad building and road work, the Poles and Hungarians swarm in the coal fields According to the testimony collected by According to the testimony collected by a course of the policy of protection.

The protection are almost upon to supplies are in close proximity to the market. Sixthly, they are adjacent to the great of the United states, which is relied upon to supply half the food eaten by the iron workers of Europe. Therefore, without any protection at all it is shown our iron manufactured per continuous and woolen mills working for 75 cents a day, and skilled affect them. But the protectionists do not care for demonstrations. When the building and road work, the Poles and Hungarians swarm in the coal fields are they will have their threats to working men posted up in their furnaces, factories are in close proximity to the market. Sixthly, our iron and coal supplies are in close proximity to the market. Sixthly, they are adjacent to the great our interest that she should do so. She wants our products and we want hers. But the protectionist sits as toll gatherer at the gate, and for his own profit probable to submit as we of the agricultural states have small power in the national Congress. But at least we can let it be known that we are not so gallible as to accept without protest, and as if we were perfectly satisfied therewith, the sophisms and the realway spay her balance in cash, nor is it.

Fithly, our iron and coal should so. She wants our products and the railway spay her balance in cash,

"Our system now tends to foster Philadelphia Record, anti-protection or- ference of the weather with building dred Irish women are coming over to operations. Wile in London there are work in a cotton mill at Nashua, New estimated to be 25,000 bricklayers, 40,- Hampshire. An agent for the mill went paper in the state. Mr. Blaine and his estimated to be 25,000 bricklayers, 40, Hampshire. An agent for the mill went school treat all these facts as Lord Nel- 000 bricklayers and masons in Paris and over to recruit this little army of laborers, son did when told at Copenhagen that 10,000 bricklayers in Berlin, the esti-There is, says the Boston Herald, "in proportion to the number of inhabitants. a much larger amount of work performed in New York than either of the three named European capitals; and, while it is said that in London, Paris and Berlin quite a proportion of these mechanics are out of work, in consequence of stagnation in the building trade, it is probable that the New York bricklayer who earns Hard Times in Pennsyl- day's work, very considerable more service than would be required of one simi-larly engaged on the other side of the Atlantic. This would not only in part account for the immense difference in wages, but it would also account for the fact that 4,000 men seem to be able to do in New York what it takes 8,000 guardians. This is protection for the an entire fallacy—a fallacy lurking in a it contains a greater number of unem- men to do in Berlin, a city of less size, an entire lamacy a lamacy turking the ployed or underpaid workingmen than and 40,000 men to do in Paris, a city certainly not three times larger than the

metropolis of America.

The argument of the hide-bound protectionist has always been that the higher wa es of the operatives in the cotton and woolen mills of America compared by these defenses that don't defend. with those of England have been due to the tariff; that if the tariff was taken off our cotton and woolen goods, wages would be as low here as in England. The fallacy of this reasoning is shown by the fact that the bricklayer, who has no tariff to protect him, maintains his wages at a higher point relatively than operatives in protected industries and so does the unprotected carpenter, plumber, plasterer, slater, blacksmith etc. In Germany, a country with a high protective tariff, wages are lower than in free trade England. According to Consul Warner, of Coloque, in Upper Siliesia a workman in one of the protected industries earns only 47 cents a day, and if a skilled laborer he gets 80 a day. Women earn from 24 to 30 cents cents per pound, giving to the farmers a day, and the laborer works from 6 to 6 one million dollars annually. Absolute in summer and 7 to 7 in winter. The laborer in that protection country is sparingly supplied with clothing and linen, and a white shirt is to be seen only on rare occasions. For such articles of luxury he has no money to spare, and he is frequently compelled to bargain for old and cast off clothes. His meals consist principally of vegetables, the dinner being of potatoes, peas, beans, common pork and black bread.

"But at least we can let it be known that we are not so gullible as to accept without protest, and as if we were perfectly satisfied therewith, the sophisms and the resulting injustice and loss of the worth here. Latest London quotations By whom is this bonus paid? By the policy of protection."

tion.

[Oregonian, December 16, 1880.] THE RESERVE OF

The fact is this destructive policy is maintained as part of the whole scheme of protection, which rules our laws for benefit of the great eastern manufacturers. Conscious that the whole system would fall if the false foundations on which it stands were exposed, they band together and refuse to allow it to be attacked in any part. We want to sell to Great Britain, but our tariff prohibits Great Britain from selling to us. The laws cannot compel our citizens to build ships at losing rates, but they can and do force us to pay enormously high prices for nearly al! manufactured goods. This is the direct and sole object of a protective tariff. In other words, a protective tariff is a tax levied on imported goods with the design to raise the price here to the extent which the protection-ists claim. England lets in raw matereasons why tariff revision should be make goods dear. True, it professes both immediate and permanent. Of that its object is to favor home labor. but it collects and presents facts which all commodities which the workman, as with their relations carry their lessons well as all others, must consume. In in those sections whose industries are ulate a certain branch of manufacture. a daily cost of \$31,791, a few cents over pressed. That is to say, all that any in- by the enhanced cost of clothing to him-

Hampshire. An agent for the mill went that this obstructive and absurd and the board of guardians of the poor contributed to the outfit necessary for their voyage. The benificent laws of our dom of speech and press, or the five per cent on cotton goods for the benefit of the owners of this Nashua mill and of others in the same business. These manufacturers say they must have protection or the Manchester made goods will be thrown upon our market, fo cing them to shut up their mills and dis-charge their well paid and contented operatives. Not for their own greater and cocoa, wine (classed as one), dried dividends, but for the sake of these helpless laborers, they ask the boon of thirtyfive per cent protection. But these men plate (classed as one), beer, vinegar, must be hypocrites, for they leave the American laborer to starve while they run their mills with "paupers" imported from Europe by the aid of the poor law master and not for the man. If what the mill owners have to sell bears a thirty-five per cent duty, why should not the article the laborer sells, that is, his labor, be equally well taken care of? American industry will profit very little

Protection of Wool. Daily Oregonion, January 12, 1882.

"In Oregon and Washington Territory," says the Salem Statesman, "there is produced annually at least a million pounds of wool. This sells at from 20 to 30 cents per pound, yielding to the farmers annually the sum of \$2,500,000. The tariff on wool of the quality raised here is about 10 cents per pound, that is ten million dollars. Those who, like the OREGONIAN, advocate free trade, claim that the tariff on an article adds that much to the price; that is, the tariff on wool increases the price in Oregon ten cents per pound, giving to the farmers free trade, then, would take from the farmers one million dollars each year." The claim that the farmers of Oregon derive great benefit from the "protection" of their wool is urged by our protectionists on all occasions. They who urge it seem to imagin that it fully answers all objections to we receive from the protection of our wool exceed the losses we suffer through the obstruction of trade and the enhancement of prices for the benefit of Eastern manufacturers. But the fact all. Wool of a quality equal to ours is worth more in London than our wool is cates. show prices ranging all the way from 12 show prices ranging an the way from 12 and agricultural classes, who are sadbest. The average is better than the 20 to 30 cents a pound which the Statesman

boastingly says our farmers receive.

We send our surplus wool to the
Eastern States. The route is a long, slow and expensive one. This, in spite of a protective tariff, gives foreign wool, on the whole, an advantage over ours. So that all the benefit our farmers get from the protection of wool is infinitessimal, if it is anything. We suppose that no one would imagine that wool from foreign countries would be shipped, under free trade, in any considerable quantities into Oregon to compete with the home product when better prices might be realized by shipping to Glasgow or London.

"There is no phase of protection that will bear only nominally so. The workingman examination. Every part of the system is as loses more by high prices than he gains weak as the argument for the protection of wool. by the better wages. Again, as to wages, of greed, except for the great monopolist whom operatives on a philanthropic plan. He it creates and supports."

The Tariff on Wool.

[Daily Oregonian, June 10, 1882] Times says: "The wool growers (of doned wheat and corn and beef and pork Eastern Oregon) know fully that protec-less his market. The "home market" tion guarantees a good price for their

life of the industry." If this assertion were true still it would not prove the protective policy to be a just and wise one. High prices for wool make high prices for woolen goods; and there are twenty persons who wear who wants dear wool. Here, in a dozen factures; but it is equally certain that it words of one syllable, is a camplete and Of what advantage is this to us when we a superficial and short-sighted game of are obliged at once to pay out that eash for goods at higher prices than those at whom it creates and supports. With which we should be enabled to buy them direct of the customer who takes our of greed, part of which is to make large products? Another thing. Our policy classes suppose they are favored and makes it distinctly to the interest of protected by a system which either does Great Britain to encourage direct deal- not protect them at all, or actually robs

they now find it to account for the infatuation which believed in

Tariff Policy.

[Daily Oregonian, April 19, 1882.] The English duty list comprises just

fifteen commodities. They are the following: Tobacco, tea, coffee, chocolate fruit, chicory, spirits, gold and silver playing cards, pickles, malt and spruce. This is the whole list of commodities on which England imposes tariff duties The first five are commodities not pro duced in England; the duties on these cannot, therefore, be in any sense pro-With respect to the others the tective. protective feature is obviated by the imposition of a corresponding excise duty on the like commodities produced in the British islands, Thus the English tariff is strictly and literally a tariff for revenue only. It creates no monopoly, licenses no spoliation, sanctions no practice of reciprocal rapine. It is not the product of jobbers banded together to force up prices of commodities in which On the other hand the American tariff list comprises some four thousand arti-

thirds of which return practically no revenue at all over the cost of collection. The duties are not levied for revenue, but chiefly for the aggrandisement of a manufacturing class at the cost of consumers generally. Under a proper tariff system the object is revenue for the use of the government. Under our system the object is the shutting out of competition from abroad so that home monopolies may charge what price they like. But we are told that our manufacturers

cles or commodities, more than two-

cannot compete on equal terms with those of Europe. This requires us to be-lieve that the incalculable national advantages of the United States are not enough to sustain manufacturers. Hence it is necessary to grant the American manufacturer the privilege of extorting the tariff system as an oppressive one to an advance over the market price of his our section, inasmuch as the advantages goods. As American manufactures are not and cannot be remunerative a system mus, be employed to enable the manufacturer to extort from the consumer a bonus over the natural price of the goods and so cover his losses and is that our wool here is not protected at make a profit. This is the protective system on the showing of its own advo-

the benefits. But it is claimed that the artisan is furnished with employment and the agriculturist with a "home market." How is the artisan protected The manufacturer is secured against loss by being privileged to exact high prices from the consumer; but where is the protection for the workingman? There are no customs to keep out labor. Competition has unrestricted sway, and as a matter of fact the mass of toilers in the protected manufactures are foreigners, whose small pay in the great manufacturing states, as Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, gives them no advantage over the so-called pauper labor of England. Hence the distress, striker and turbulence so constantly reported. True, wages are something higher, but aghout a short-sighted game the protected employer does not pay his is ruled by the market rates, and he takes advantage to the fullest extent of the competition which the necessities of the workingmen force among themselves. Advocating "protection," the Dalles unsound. Though protection were abanclip, while free trade strikes at the very comes to this, viz. : Pension consumers argument, of which so much is made, to buy the products of agriculture; subsidize artisans to settle at the farm gate; pay them for making goods at a lose, and out of their profits they will purchase the farmer's abundance. But the farmer gets no more for his wheat in the home market than in the foreign market. In fact the foreign market regulates and governs home market. American grain ells in the markets of the world on a par with the produce of the seris of Russia and Roumania, and the American farmer of the wages of "protected" labor by arection, and it is he who competes with pauper labor." Hence, also, though ection cannot raise the price of a ushel of wheat by a single penny, it can and does repress and obstruct the export of our agricultural products. There are and industrial science. The question is soil might be shipped if we were permitted to take our pay in the commodi-ties there produced. We should not be forced to pay the enormous ocean freights exacted on the wheat we do export if vessels could carry cargoes both ways. But exchange is obstructed by law; there is no free exchange; "protection" allows only a partial and indirect trade, and a partial and indirect trade means such costs for freights, insurance and ex- forms of quackery for pretended

try are appealed to as proofs that proress is not the result of protection, but has been gained in spite of it. The

"The time will come when men ter of a century ago. The mass of the will find it as difficult to conceive people want now as well as then, justice that this obstructive and absurd in place of swindling, freedom instead of policy could ever have prevailed as monopolies. If just and real reforms are denied the refusal will only intensify the irritation which will presently sweep away a system which, whatever may be said in favor of its moderate and tem porary application, is seen to have be come the means for gross abuses and systematic robbery and oppression.

"No imposition is too great to catch stupid people, and herein lles the great strength of our glorious protective system."** Proection is a legalized form of robbery, which makes the farmer foot the bills of the Manufacturer."

Call for Tariff Reform. Daily Oregonian, Feb. 15, 1882.

But these incongruities of the system are not to be removed. The steel monopoly, intrenched in power, refuses to allow revision of the tariff in the ready way of act of Congress, but proposes commission, which may be report in two or four years hence, or the relative importance of agriculture as may never be ready. The object clearly a contributor to our export trade as fell is, first, to delay action as report from ble and, second, to secure a report from existing system and afford no relief to they are personally interested, and to compel the consumer to pay them.

On the other hand the American tariff the people; and what is even more discouraging is the fact that large numbers of the people are deluded and misled by the shallow sophistries put forth as arguments in support of the system by the beneficiaries of it. It is amazing that anyone should believe that these beneficiaries of the system are insisting on its maintainance out of purely philanthroaboring classes are interested in the maintainance of a high protective tariff s just what might be expected from that source. It is an essential part of the deception. If you are going to rob a man with his consent, and not only have him satisfied with it but even enthusiastic about it, you must first make the worst naming since other natious undersell us appear to him the better reason. Otherwise there will be trouble with him. No imposition is too gross to catch stupid people, and herein lies the great strength our "glorious protective system." Judging from the census returns, there at high prices, as the duties are virtually are now probably three and a half milpersons engaged in or concerned with manufactures and mechanical and mining industries in the United States. Now protection requires that forty-six taxed in order that these three millions and a half should have better wages. That is the theory of protection, not the fact. The fact is that it does not improve the condition of the three millions and a half, while it does impose heavy sequences. burdens on all the rest. For example, in order that five Eastern manufacturing firms should be bolstered up, the price of steel, of which immense quantities are theory that a protective tariff makes a used, is doubled. Its effect is to make 'home market' for the American farmers' the shipper and passenger on all the wheat, corn and pork by keeping out forrailroads pay increased rates and to keep eign goods? Does the American farmer down the wages of railroad employees; to increase the cost of the farmer's tools and machinery, and at the same time to erect a barrier between him and the foreign consummer to whom his surp.us rose and fell without any reference to our products must be sold. It must be re- protective tariff, as if wages were high or membered, however, that protection low without reference to a protective does not protect a tithe of all the persons tariff." employed in manufacturing and me chanical industries. Its immediate bene-

> wise might do. This is a very small proportion of the three and a half mil--probably not more than one million all told. and it is politically imprudent, for the reason that the agricultural class is very much larger than the manufacturing and mechanical, and that its interests are most assuredly not identical with those of the protectionists. The necessity for tariff reform has been growing clearer for several years to all candid observers of national progress, and even the pro-tected manufacturers have seemed to realize that they could not much longer hope to fatten upon forced contributions and confiscations from the country at large. Removal of obstructions to trade is the natural philosophy of all who gain their living by work, though they are very apt to mistake their true interests. Protection is a legalized form of robbery, which diminishes the purchasing power tificially enhancing prices, which makes the farmer foot the bills of the manufacturer, which robs Peter to pay Paul, which restricts production and commerce and which, therefore, is opposed to every now how much longer will this national abuse be upheld? No part of the country is pressed by it on the whole so severely as ours. We labor under all disadvantages which it creates, and have no share in its compensations such as they are.

fits are limited to the line of industry

bolstered up by it, and which therefore

employ more hands than they other-

Thus our labor suffers from a system of robbery, disquised under rich by taxing each other. change that the American farmer is protection of American labor. beaten before he begins the competition.

But the progress and thrift of the competition beaten before he begins the competition.

The stupidity that doesn't see it, recently before the tariff commission.

Particularly on this coast, where He favored that body of investigators, try are appealed to as proofs that protection has been a benificent policy. All is attributed to protection. It does not occur to those who look at the subject only in a superficial way that this prognation is not the result of protection, but the producing classes are so plainty as well as an excessively "protected" country, with his views, which the New York World has admirably condensed and analyzed. He appeared in four characters; but it was in his characters; but it was in his characters.

Thus our labor suffers from a system of! robbery, disguised under forms of quackery for pretended protection of American labor. The stupidity that doesn't see it, particularly on this coast, where the producing classes are so plainly the victims of it, is phenominal and perhaps hopeless .--Daily Oregonian, Oct. 21, 1881.

Manufacturing industry is fastened as a leechlupon agricultural industry and is gorging with the

Agricultural Statistics. [Daily Oregonian, February 13, 1882]

. The statistician (report of the Commis sioner of Agriculture for 1880) exhibits a contributor to our export trade, as fol-

Total agricultural exports... \$727,862,617 823,946,958

These figures show in a most striking manner that our vast trade with foreign nations is the result chiefly of the work of the farmers. All other forms of industry in the United States are but triffing in comparison with that of agriculture, and yet agriculture is not only not "protected," but is taxed to main-tain other industries which claim the favor of government. Manufacturing industry is fastened as a leech upon agrimotives. Their assertion that the cultural industry and is gorging with the profits. In our eastern states, where labor is cheap and the market wide, manufacturers accumulate colossal fortunes under this system, which taxes constantly the greatest industry of the country for their benefit. For our manufactures there is no foreign market worth in every part of the globe. Goods pro-duced under our system can't compete with those of other countries, and consequently can't secure a foreign market. But they monopolize the home market prohibitory, and the consequence is that the American farmer, who is forced to meet the competition of the whole world in production of grain and cotton, is not allowed the benefit of the world's coma half millions of people shall be petition in the purchase of manufactured commodities, but is obliged to pay the prices which protected monopolists choose to exact. Our agricultare would be infinitely more prosperous were it disburdened of this system and its con-

> "What does Senator Edmunds or Mr. Blaine think to-day about their pet seriously believe to-day that he is specially enriched by a protective tariff which promised to make for him a 'home market?' It looks very much as if wheat

Wheat and the Tariff.

[Daily Oregonian, November 4, 1886.] The Milling World recently said "The farmers of the United States would to-day be getting 20 cents a bushel less for their wheat than they now get were It is neither honest nor philosophical it not for the protective tariff of 20 cents to tell the working classes that their in- a bushel imposed on imported wheat by terests are all bound up with protection. our government." This is saying that protection raises the price of American wheat to the exact amount of the tariff tax laid on imported wheat, and thus puts \$90,000,000 or so a year into the pockets of our farmers, estimating the wheat crop at 450,000,000 bushels. This is absurd, because the price of our wheat is not affected at all by our tariff on imperted wheat; the price of our whole crop depends on the price of our angelos, which is sold in the free market of Jayerpool in competition with the surpliss wheat of all other grain growing coun; tries. Of course, since our tariff on wheat cannot fix the price of wheat in Liverpool, it does not fix its price in Cnicago. What does Senator Edmunds Chicago. What does Senator Edmunds or Mr. Blaine think to-day about their pet theory that a protective tariff makes a "home market" for the American farmers' wheat, corn and pork by keeping out foreign goods? Does the American farmer seriously believe to-day that he is specially enriched by a protective tariff which promised to make for him a "home market?" It looks very much as if wheat rose and fell without any reference to our protective tariff, as if wages were high or low without reference to a protective tariff.

> "He is for Protecting one and all, and dauntlessly advocates the great principle that we all can get

Daily Oregonian, October 20, 1882.)

Mr. John Roach, the ship-builder was one in the first of the working and the first of the statistic according to the statistic according to