TARIFF ONCE THE FAD IN AMERICA

The Test of Patriotism Was "Home Industries"—That Meant Protection and Protection Meant Tariff—In Early '20's This Was.

"The tariff of abominations" is to be discussed in Mr. Haskin's sixth article on the tariff. He will show how politics crept into the tariff problem and made a party issue of what had been a question only of local business expediency. The tariff of 1828 was a powerful factor in crystallizing the nullification sentiment that was to make head in South Carolina a few years later.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

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Washington, March 22.—It was not long after the passage of the tariff act of 1816 until the agitation for an upward revision of the custom duties began. A propaganda of far-reaching influence was set on foot, and the protection advocates hammered away year in and year out for higher tariff. Societies sprang up everywhere, whose purpose was to foster the protection sentiment, New York and Philadelphia being the inspirational centers of the agitation. By 1817 this agitation had grown to such volume that the New York legislature passed a resolution requiring all its members to appear dressed in clothes which were made from American cloth. The New York society elected the three ex-presidents members of the society. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison accepted the election by letter. Monroe, then president, appeared in person and delivered an address.

We are given a glimpse of the forerunner of the American protection tariff league in a speech delivered in the house by Mr. Whitman of Massachusetts. He said that the press of the country was being filled with the propaganda, that this society was circulating the protection doctrines so thoroughly that the people were being deluded into believing them. In his climax he asked: "If they can do this in the gristle, what will they do in the bone?"

Constitutionality Questioned.

By general consent there were a few changes of a minor nature made in the tariff in 1818, but they were merely corrective of some palpable errors in the law of 1816. A stiff fight ensued in 1819. Henry Clay, greatest of the protectionists, was speaker, and he proceeded to shape up his committees in favor of high tariff. A high tariff bill was brought in and considered. It was during the consideration of this bill that the first faint reference to the constitutionality of protection was made—by Mr. Whitman of Massachusetts. Speaker Clay exercised his privilege as a member, and delivered a comprehensive address on the subject. Referring to the constitutional argument, he said that it had remained for the gentleman from Massachusetts to find such an impediment, an impediment which no other statesman had ever found, and added that he would leave "him in undisturbed possession" of his discovery. In not one of the voluminous "American State Papers" relating to the tariff was this question of constitutionality raised.

Kentucky Among the Mourners.

The house passed its protection bill with little trouble, but when the matter came up in the senate, that body, by a majority of only one vote, decided to postpone consideration until the next session, which was tantamount to a defeat of the measure. Harrison Gray Otis was the senator who defeated the bill. He was in favor of it, and would have so voted, but his constituents wished him to oppose it, and he did so, for which he was thanked in a public meeting in Boston. It was a great blow to the protectionists, but none of them took the matter to heart so seriously as the Lexington, Kentucky, Public Enquirer. It appeared with the black borders of deepest mourning, and commanded: "Mourn, oh ye sons and daughters of Kentucky. Oh ye inhabitants of the United States, put on sackcloth and ashes, for the great enemy of your independence has prevailed."

The defeat settled the question for the time being, so far as congress was concerned, but it only gave renewed life to the agitation before the country. There was no effort to revive the bill in the senate during the second session of the sixteenth congress, and tariff legislation in the seventeenth congress got no further than a desultory consideration in the house in the committee of the whole. But in the meantime the census of 1820 had ben taken. It brought about a reapportionment that considerably enhanced the protection strength in the house, and the high tariff people looked forward with high hopes to the eighteenth congress.

Importing on Credit System.

The proceedings of congress in enacting the tariff law of 1824 was but the Gettysburg of the campaign that resulted in the recrudescence of the protection sentiment of the country. President Monroe had referred to the matter in such way in his messages to congress that both sides have since been able to derive comfort from his words. But his attitude was no more uncertain than that of others. Madison once made a statement with reference to protection which the friends of the policy asserted was in its favor. The enemies of protection construed it as being against the policy. The effect of his utterance was to say that he could not be written down as a free trader, but it did not go far enough to justify his being called a protectionist.

An effort was made to have incorporated in the act of 1824 a provision which would put an end to the practice of extending credit to the merchant importers to cover the import duties until such time as they disposed of the goods and got the money for them. This had been the practice from the beginning, and it was urged that the merchant did not pay the duty, but simply collected it from the consumer. This proposition was urged with much force, but congress never effectively cut off the credit system until 1842. It is true it had enacted a law to stop it in 1832, but that law was more honored in its breach than in its observance.

Tea and Apples as Barometers.

The debates on the tariff bill shed much light on conditions obtaining at home and abroad at that time. There was no market for American foodstuffs abroad. The protectionists asserted that this was due to the low tariff. But at that very time England had a law on her statute books providing that no wheat should be imported from the United States so long as the price of wheat was under 10 shillings ($2.50) a bushel. Of course the price never reached that point, and American wheat found no outlet. There was a depression everywhere—worse in Europe even than in America. The termination of the Napoleonic wars had turned loose great hordes of unemployed, and while there was no scarcity of foodstuffs, there was a woeful lack of means to purchase them.

The two most gifted orators of the day drew rival pictures of the times. Henry Clay portrayed the country in the throes of the deepest depression; factories idle; industries crumbling; men unemployed; people hungry—these were the familiar essentials. Daniel Webster drew the answering picture. He had not seen in the situation the things Clay had painted. He saw labor never rewarded with more certain success; the rewards of effort might have been greater, but certainly they had never been more lasting. On the whole, times were not so bad. Looking at the records of the importation of tea, he found that never was there more of it brought into the country. And tea, he said, was only a drink of good times. In this particular he was like Nelson W. Aldrich, the present chairman of the senate finance committee, only Mr. Aldrich takes the apple as his basis. He was once a grocery clerk, and with that keen perception that has made him the leader of all the leaders of the senate, he saw that when the laboring man ate apples regularly times were good with him; while a falling off in his demand for this kind of fruit spelled a corresponding decrease in income.

Cotton Mill Survived Free Trade.

The opponent of protection found much consolation in the action of the Boston Manufacturing company, which owned the big cotton mill at Waltham. The mill had survived free trade unshaken, and with some improvement in machinery which its employes had made, is was able to operate with a profit that showed an average annual dividend of nearly 20 per cent. It did not join in the protection propaganda. The duty imposed on coarse cotton goods by the act of 1816 was practically a duty of 80 per cent. But the English discovered that by mixing 10 per cent of linen in their cotton goods they could get them through the custom house at the linen rate—15 per cent. Even this did not deter the Boston company from remaining satisfied with the old condition.

In making his speech on the iron schedule Daniel Webster preserved for future generations some idea of transportation conditions in those days. He said the rate on iron from Sweden to Philadelphia was $8 per ton, and that $8 was required to pay the freight on a ton of iron for a 50 mile haul on land. He therefore concluded that to all intents and purposes Stockholm was nearer to Philadelphia than New York, so far as shipping rates were concerned.

Rum and Whiskey Join Hands.

New England rum and Kentucky whiskey joined hands in the protective tariff legislation of 1824. The balance of trade argument was heard for the first time while this legislation was being considered, and also the argument that we must have a high tariff because of the difference in wages here and abroad. That the bill was not defeated on its passage to the third reading on the senate side was due to the two Tennessee senators, Andrew Jackson and John Henry Eaton. The final vote in the house was so close that sick members were carried into the chamber on couches in order that their votes could be counted. In these latter days men would pair off under such circumstances, but the legislative pair seems not to have been invented in 1824.

The Eternal Divergence.

The act of 1824 apparently gave very general satisfaction. The press of the country appears to have acquiesced in it. Protection was for the second time put in the saddle, and the country continued on its forward march of progress. The idea at that time seems to have been a protection that would lead to ultimate free trade; a protection that would rear the infant industry and then allow it to fight out its own existence. But many opposed even this sort of protection, taking the ground that industry, like water, seeks its natural level; that to teach industry to lean on the government for the counterpart of a bounty was to induce a spindling growth like the forest protected pine rather than the sturdy, storm resisting oak that grows in the open and gains its firm hold in the ground by reason of the storms it has to weather.

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FORCED TO LIVE IN KENNEL

Mrs. Ginzela Skwarck and the dog kennel in which she was forced to take refuge, according to her bill of divorce.

That she was driven from her home and forced to take up residence in a dog kennel as the only protection against her husband's anger and the cold, was the charge made this week by Mrs. Ginzela Skwarck against her husband, John Skwarck of Chicago, at the hearing of the divorce proceedings between the two. To disprove the assertions of his wife Skwarck brought the kennel into court as evidence to show that a woman the size of Mrs. Skwarck could not possibly squeeze herself through the narrow opening in the dog house.

HAZING CLAIMS ANOTHER VICTIM

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Laport, Ind., March 22.—County authorities have started an investigation tonight that will probably lead to the arrest and prosecution of several young men students of the White county school following the death of Charles Stintson, a student who was hazed.

For sometime past, it is said, the pupils of the school have shown a disposition to conduct the school themselves and driven several teachers from their positions. Last week the latest teacher arrived and after calling the chief trouble makers together administered a sound thrashing. The ringleaders then accused young Stintson of "telling" and hazed him.

Stintson was taken to a tree near the school building and strung up by his heels, it is alleged, and while dangling in the air, frantically trying to reach the ground, his tormentors stood by and chided him. They left after a time and an hour later Stintson was found unconscious.

Young Stintson did not regain consciousness and died without being able to make known who had hazed him.

FAKE GAS INSPECTOR CAUGHT AT OAKLAND

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Oakland, Cal., March 22.—After an exciting chase which ended in his seizure in the Old Ladies' home in this city, Joseph Murphy, calling himself a chef and said to have confessed 11 burglaries, is at the city prison. The police believe Murphy is the notorious "gas inspector," who, under the guise of an official meter man on the city payroll, has stolen valuables from houses.

Recently, according to the police, Murphy has posed as a furniture buyer and it is said that in this role he was arrested by the police. An advertisement of furniture for sale was inserted by Patrolman James Dolan and Murphy answered the ad. Mrs. Dolan came to the door, but when she went to call her husband Murphy became suspicious and ran from the house. Dolan started in pursuit.

The chase led through the dining-room of the Old Ladies' home, in which Murphy sought protection, and Dolan finally overtook his quarry in a dormitory of the institution.

THUGS THROW MAN FROM MOVING TRAIN

Pittsburg, March 22.—A young man who last evening was beaten, robbed and thrown from an eastbound Pennsylvania train at Wilkensburg, recovered partial consciousness today, and said he was J. D. Ryan, 25 years old, a graduate of Yale, and resided in Chicago. His condition is critical, and it is probable he will be paralyzed for life. Two operations were performed today. After the first Ryan revived somewhat, and said he had been followed by two men.

"In passing to another car," he said, "I met the men on the platform. They grabbed me by the throat and demanded my money. They took my jewelry and money, and then pushed me from the train."

After the operation he again lapsed into unconsciousness.

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IF IT DISAPPEARS, IT'S ECZEMA

How to Tell Whether a Skin Affection Is an Inherited Blood Disease or Not.

Sometimes it is hard to determine whether a skin affection is a sign of a blood disorder or simply a form of eczema. Even physicians are often puzzled in their diagnosis. The best way for any one afflicted is to go to the Skidmore Drug Co. or Woodard, Clarke & Co., or any good druggist who handles pure drugs and obtain 50 cents' worth of poslam. Apply this, and if the itching stops at once and the trouble is cured in a few days it may be set down as having been eczema, as this is the way poslam acts in the worst cases of eczema, and in curing acne, herpes, blotches, tetter, piles, salt rheum, rash, barber's and other forms of itch, scaly scalp, and all surface skin affections.

Those who will write to the Emergency Laboratories, No. 32 West Twenty-fifth street, New York, can secure by mail free of charge a supply sufficient to cure a small eczema surface or clear a complexion overnight and remove pimples in 24 hours.

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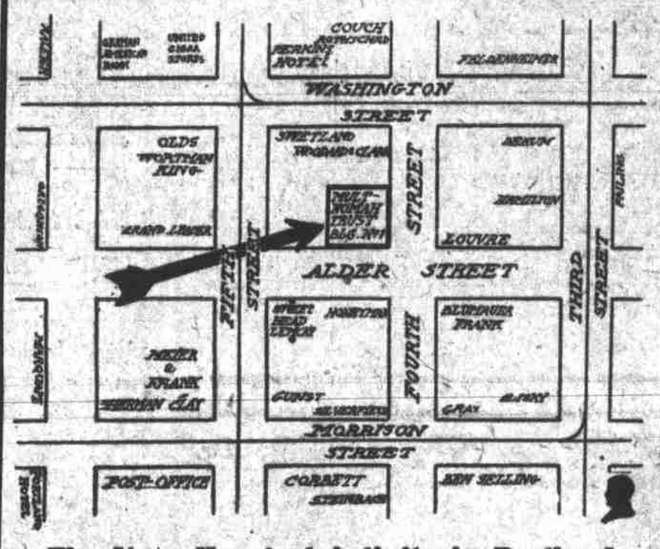

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For the Boys and Girls of Portland and the Oregon Country---A Great Chance for Them

To encourage the spirit of saving among the young people of Portland and the Oregon country, The Journal will print a Journal Savings Coupon on page 4 of The Daily and Sunday and Semi-Weekly Journal from March 10 to May 31, inclusive. Seven hundred and fifty dollars in cash awards will be distributed to enable the most industrious boys and girls to start a savings bank account with some bank that is a subscriber to The Journal or is advertising in The Journal.

Journal Savings Offer

To the Boys and Girls of the Oregon Country

To the boy and girl in Portland or in the Oregon country who collects and secures the greater number of Journal subscription Savings Coupons, during the period from March 10 to May 31, inclusive, The Journal will give to each $75.00 ..... **$150.00**

To the next two highest boys and two highest girls The Journal will give $25.00 each **$100.00**

To the next four highest boys and four highest girls The Journal will give $12.50 each **$100.00**

To the next five highest boys and five highest girls The Journal will give $10.00 each, or a total for the ten of **$100.00**

To the next ten highest boys and ten highest girls The Journal will give $5.00 each, or a total for the twenty of **$100.00**

To the next twenty highest boys and twenty highest girls The Journal will give $2.50 each, or a total for the forty of **$100.00**

To the next fifty highest boys and fifty highest girls $1.00 each, or a total for the 100 of **$100.00**

TO ALL OTHER CONTESTANTS, boys or girls, sending in more than 1000 coupons, will be given, as a special award, **ONE CUT-UP PICTURE PUZZLE**, which will enable its receiver to pass many a dull moment of time which may "hang heavily."

In addition to the awards The Journal will allow contestants remitting for more than two subscriptions a commission of 15 per cent on all payments for paid in advance subscriptions.

How Journal Subscription Coupons May Be Secured

Single coupons will appear in every issue of The Journal (from March 10 to May 31, inclusive), and these can be cut out of The Journal and mailed or delivered to The Journal office, counting as one vote each. Those who buy a copy of The Journal upon the streets will thus obtain a coupon with each copy, and those who take the paper by mail or carrier will have the same privilege. These coupons can be clipped and sent in to any contestant's credit. Coupons will be given for **SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE JOURNAL, PAID FOR IN ADVANCE**, as follows: One coupon for each cent of advance payment of 50 cents and under; two coupons for every cent of advance payment over 50 cents and up to $1.50; three coupons for every cent of advance payment over $1.50 to $3; four coupons for every cent of advance payments over $3 to $5; and five coupons for every cent of advance payment over $5. Thus a person taking The Daily Journal for a month and paying 50 cents in advance would be entitled to 50 coupons; one paying 65 cents for the daily and Sunday for a month in advance, would receive 130 coupons, two for every cent paid; and larger sums of payment for subscription to the Daily, Sunday or Semi-Weekly Journal will secure the proportionate number of coupons as detailed above.

To those soliciting contract subscriptions, delivered by carrier, for which no advance payment is required, coupons will be given as follows. For contract subscriptions of three months' term, 150 coupons; four months, 250 coupons; six months, 500 coupons, 12 months, 1500 coupons. If the contract subscriber takes and pays for the paper for the full term contracted for, the respective contestant will be paid a cash commission of 10 per cent on the amount collected by The Journal from his or her contract subscriptions.

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Daily, Six Issues Per Week.		Daily and Sunday, 7 Issues Per Week.	
1 month, by mail	$ .50	1 month, by mail or carrier	$ .65
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5000 CUT-UP PICTURE PUZZLES
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For the Boys and Girls of Portland and the Oregon Country.

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