

# TARIFF ISSUE EAST SIDE YOUNGSTERS PUBLISH BRIGHT LITTLE SHEET PUBLISHED BY WOODS BROTHERS HAS 150 SUBSCRIBERS.

Other Questions, Once Settled, Stay Settled, but Not This—Comes High, Sometimes, but the Politicians Must Have It.

About the eternal question of the relation between trusts and the tariff Mr. Haskin will discuss in article No. 24 of his tariff series. He does not undertake to establish any theory of his own, but sets before his readers views entertained by free traders, protectionists and trust magnates. It is an article that may be read with uncommon interest and profit.

By FREDERICK J. HASKIN.

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Washington, April 14.—No other issue that has ever confronted the American people has stayed before them with such dogged persistence as the tariff question. Other issues, great and small, have arisen, have been argued and debated for a decade or a generation, and been settled finally and forever. States' rights, secession, slavery, free coinage, reconstruction and grandfather have all been put out into the dark night of dead issues. But the tariff question is perennial; no verdict of the people, the court or the legislature has ever been accepted as final, and none perhaps will be. No other issue has ever lent itself so admirably to the exigencies of American politics as has the tariff. From the beginning every period of hard times occurring under free trade has been laid at the door of free trade by the protectionists. They have gone so far as to draw a chart showing the incidence of free trade and hard times from the beginning of the government down to the present. It looks like a series of staircases showing the ups and downs of tariff legislation, and the ups and downs of the times. It is a remarkable chart, and to the casual observer it attributes to the tariff many seasons of hard times that are attributable to other causes. It is also true that it designates some of the historic tariffs as free trade tariffs, when, by its own showing, they were higher than others which are designated as protection tariffs. But in spite of all this, it is still a chart calculated to impress the man who reads as he runs.

Washington began it.

George Washington gave protection its first great setback in his message to congress, wherein he advised that the tariff be used to encourage the manufacture of those things essential to the conduct of war. The majority of the people of all the states readily acquiesced in this policy, though most of those who did not were members of the anti-federalist party. In the years that were to come this was all to change. Gradually the anti-federalists became the party of protection, and the federalists the party of free trade, until in 1816 each party found itself in the other camp. Federalists Massachusetts was now a very hotbed of free trade, and under such environment Daniel Webster became a most ardent free trader. In later years the south was to become the stronghold of free trade, and the north the fort of protectionists in 1824.

All protectionists in 1824.

In the campaign of 1824 all the presidential candidates were, or at least were represented as being, champions of protection. Henry Clay had always been a conscientious advocate. General Jackson had saved the tariff bill of that year from defeat on its third reading in the senate. John Quincy Adams was in favor of it. During the next four years there was much effort to make political capital out of the tariff. James Buchanan and a group of others sought to turn the fight over the tariff of abolitionists to the political advantage of Andrew Jackson, and they were successful. A generation after that some one said that was yet another protectionist in the blood shirt, and he might have borrowed the idea from the other man who said that they were trying to make a president out of the tariff of abominations.

A Protection Break in 1850.

In the election of 1850 the Whigs decided that it would be better not to play too much on the protection horn. They had lost out on that music before, and they were not to do it again. So they side tracked Henry Clay, out and out protectionist, and resorted to that expedient which often has been turned to good advantage—nominating a war hero. Old "Tippecanoe" Harrison, a justifier of the tariff, was able to get a majority in congress which resulted in the passage of the highest tariff the country had ever known.

Polk's Chameleon Campaign.

Four years later—to borrow an expression immortalized two thirds of a century afterward—the Whigs decided to "stand pat" on the tariff of 1850, and nominated protection's greatest living exponent, Henry Clay. The Democrats nominated James K. Polk, and the campaign that followed was full of wonder. In the south Polk was regarded as an advocate of a low tariff, but in the protection centers of the north he was held up as a better protectionist than Clay, and the Whigs were dared to touch the tariff of 1850. Polk was elected, and the protectionists who had voted for him were horrified when he appointed as his secretary of the treasury Robert J. Walker, a Pennsylvanian who had become a southerner and an out and out free trader. The result was the Walker tariff of 1846, a bill not at all satisfactory to most protectionists. But good times accompanied its operations, and

Bright Little Sheet Published by Woods Brothers Has 150 Subscribers.

Portland will never be left without a newspaper, even should all the present generation of newspaper men suddenly be wiped off the face of the earth. There are too many ambitious and enterprising youngsters playing at the work to let the calamity of total extinction ever occur.

Over in Brooklyn are two amateur editors, C. Wood and Ralph Wood, the latter 14 years old, who have been issuing a news sheet for the past five months at the exorbitant rate of 5 cents a month. And they have over 150 subscribers at this rate. Their "little news" is named "The Call," and it mixes judiciously bits of local news with what appears to young boys to be the most weighty national events, such as the death of a famous race horse, for example.

The call is, moreover, an up to date newspaper, employing up to date methods. Near the beginning of its career it offered to any boy or girl who could get 100 subscribers in a month, a year's subscription and a dollar in coin. For 50 subscribers half the reward was offered. It also offers to mail itself to you at the cost of 10 cents a month, and it has a lot of advertisements from neighboring grocers and meat markets. The paper is printed in eight folio editions, though some 10 page papers have been put out when news and news were especially plentiful.

Here are samples of their editorials: "If there were a few more honest Abe's the taxes would never be so high." "If the public would be more careful in getting off and on streetcars not half so many accidents would occur."

In order to have more applicants for city offices, is to raise their salaries."

the masses cared little for high or low tariff so long as there was prosperity.

The Good Tariff of 1860.

In the following presidential year the Whigs concluded to try the game they had worked so well in 1840, when they had nominated a hero and won with him. This time General Zachary Taylor was nominated and was elected. He was not so thoroughly grounded in the doctrine of protection as some of the protectionists could wish, but that was a secondary consideration. His election did not profit the protectionists. The Whigs did not control congress and this prevented the Taylor-Fillmore administration from reversing the tariff of 1842. Thereafter the tariff question was kept in the background. So well did the tariff of 1842 work that even in 1860, Blaine says in effect in his "Twenty Years of Congress," that the question was regarded as practically settled.

Strange Bedfellows of 1872.

After the election of Lincoln and before the retirement of Buchanan, the Morrill tariff law was passed. Its enactment being brought about through the prospect of war. Little was heard of the tariff during the war, although many additional duties were put on. Along about 1870 the demand for tariff reduction was heard. Grant had been a Democrat and a low tariff man, and was still inclined to low tariffs. In the low tariff party actually accepted as its candidate a very high priest of protection—Horace Greeley, and a high tariff party nominated a man who had in his early life been as much of a low tariff man as Greeley had been a protectionist. Greeley agreed not to veto any tariff bill congress might pass, should the Democrats capture the legislative machinery. The Democratic platform of that year recognized "honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade," and declared that "we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their congressional districts, and to the decision of the congress thereon, wholly free from executive interference or dictation." Such a declaration remains unique in tariff history.

The Democratic platform of 1876 denounced the tariff then in effect, asserting that it was laid upon nearly 4000 different articles, that it was a masterpiece of injustice, inequality, and false pretense. They blamed it with the deterioration of American shipping, and asserted that it cost the country five times as much as it benefited the treasury. In 1878 and 1879 and 1880 the Republicans declared in mild language for protection, and in the latter year the Democrats, contented themselves with the statement that they wanted a tariff for revenue only. The soft pedal playing on the tariff question very clearly characterized the platforms of 1880 was less in evidence in 1884. The platform of the Democrats in 1884 was characterized by the tariff question, but the Republicans put a great deal of ginger into theirs.

Reaction Against McKinley Bill.

The events of 1890 lent themselves as readily to the Democratic cause as those of later years have lent themselves to the ascendancy of protection. Just as a high tariff in 1897 would bring about good times and the good times came, so the Democratic platform in 1890 that the passage of the McKinley bill would bring about high prices, and temporary high prices came. The law went into effect a month before the congressional elections of 1890. A systematic campaign was made, showing how prices had increased. The peddlers were sent around with tinware marked up in absurdly high prices, their mission being to convert the housewives to low tariff more than to sell tinware. Political tears were shed over the poor sewing women who had to pay an advanced price for new buttons. Young men felt the pinch of the tariff because of the advanced price of cigarettes and cigars. The news boys set out to show how much further a dollar went under the tariff of 1890 than it would go under the McKinley tariff. It does not matter that the advance of prices because of the McKinley bill was more imaginary than real, or that the temporary high prices were the result of the campaign was the biggest slaughter of Republican congressional candidates the country has seen, and the Democrats came into control of the house by the biggest majority any party ever had in that body.

Two years after that the tariff question was the paramount issue, and if the Democrats had previously thrown out milk and water tariff had to be in voter, they were not going to do so this time. It called protection robbery to start with and up to the protectionists. The Republicans stood by their protection guns. They lost. The Wilson law, with all the evils of the tariff, followed. This time the Republicans laid claim to the gift of prophecy and events bore out, if they did not justify, their prophecy.

The remaining history of the tariff as a political issue is well known. Perhaps too much is claimed for protection and too much blame is laid upon it. Perhaps the same may be said of low tariff. But these claims and charges are made for each system, and well to make the tariff a perfect political issue. The present state of acquiescence in protection, and in a counterpoint, in a past state of acceptance of free trade. Who knows but that the pendulum may swing again? And again?

SWEDISH MINER WAS A NOBLEMAN

Redding, Cal., April 14.—A mysterious Swedish miner, known as John Wemmer, who died suddenly in this city Saturday, was a Swedish nobleman of noble rank. His real name was Axel Wemmerstrom. This fact was made known by Wemmer's wife when she testified at the inquest. Mrs. Wemmer is now at St. Vincent for her health.

## THE CALL

Vol. 1, Brooklyn Fol. 3, No. 30

1000 N. 10th St. NEW YORK

NEW YORK

The big sailing yacht, Anna, was wrecked last Sunday near Puget Sound. Out of ten on board, one was drowned. The Anna was valued at \$1000.

CHANCE EXPLODES

Mr. A. Hink residing at 555 Riverside Street, was severely injured last Monday morning, while trying to light a gas range without turning on the gas. He was immediately taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

First Page of the Call of Brooklyn.

"If eggs come down much lower they will break."

"The Human Society is doing much good, but parents could assist them a great deal by teaching their children to be kind to their pet animals."

"If boys and girls must spend their pennies, spend them for something better than Penny Arcade."

Championing such measures as these, the Call goes on its path of reform and leaves its impress on the young people of the community.

## LAWYER CITES HARRIMAN CASE

O'Day Says It Offers Precedent in Wemme Contempt Hearing.

E. H. Harriman's success in refusing to answer questions regarding the Illinois Central stock transactions asked in a New York court was cited by Thomas O'Day in the circuit court yesterday in support of E. Henry Wemme's refusal to bring certain sales contracts of the Overlook Land company into court when ordered by Presiding Judge Gantenbein. O'Day is the chief counsel for Wemme, and it was on his advice and it was on his advice that Wemme persisted in his refusal.

Dan J. Malarkey, who opposed O'Day in the argument that the Harriman case does not apply. That was a case in which the authority to demand answers was not given, he said, to the court below.

Argument on the alleged contempt committed by Wemme was heard by all five judges of the circuit court. It lasted all afternoon. O'Day contended that Judge Gantenbein lacked jurisdiction for the reason that he had no authority to appoint a receiver for a solvent concern, and also because the documents Wemme was ordered to bring into court would not have been admissible if Wemme had produced them.

Malarkey asserted that O'Day missed the point because Wemme committed contempt of court as a witness, and not as a defendant. He said the courts would be powerless to conduct their work if a witness could refuse to produce documents because his attorney thought the documents were incompetent as evidence. That was a question for the court to decide, he said, after the papers were in court.

Malarkey read from Wemme's evidence before Judge Gantenbein to prove that Wemme's attitude toward the court was deserving of punishment. He particularly cited Wemme's statement that "You might as well tell me to jump in the river as to produce my sales contracts into court."

Judge Gantenbein will announce the decision of the court after the five judges have had opportunity to confer.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES FOR NATURE LOVERS

In the April number of the Pacific Monthly an article of interest is that by Charles Francis Saunders, on the wild bulbous plants of the western coast. Charming drawings of Solomon's seal, wild hyacinth and other members of the lily family accompany the article. "The Children of Soli" is another timely article on seed growing in the west elaborately illustrated. Bright fiction, a seal hunting experience, a narrative of the exciting days which saw the completion of the Northern Pacific and other western stories make up an interesting number. The development section is not overlooked. Excellent photographs in sepia tones are reproduced.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

A Discovery Constantly Used by Physicians and Surgeons.

There are many treatments advertised in newspapers for the removal of superfluous hair, but there is little offered by the manufacturers of these preparations in the way of substantiated evidence of their worth. This is not the case with the well known method, De Miraculo.

Dr. Fowler, who has made a thorough study of superfluous hair growths, speaking of a case in which he used De Miraculo, says: "I applied De Miraculo, and in a few minutes I had her lip devoid of hair without any pain whatever. I instructed her to do so again in two weeks, which she did. I found that one-fourth of the hair roots were not killed by the first application. I saw her again a second application. I saw her again in about a month, and found her lip as devoid of hair as an infant's. I can heartily recommend De Miraculo for all the uses for which the manufacturers recommend it."

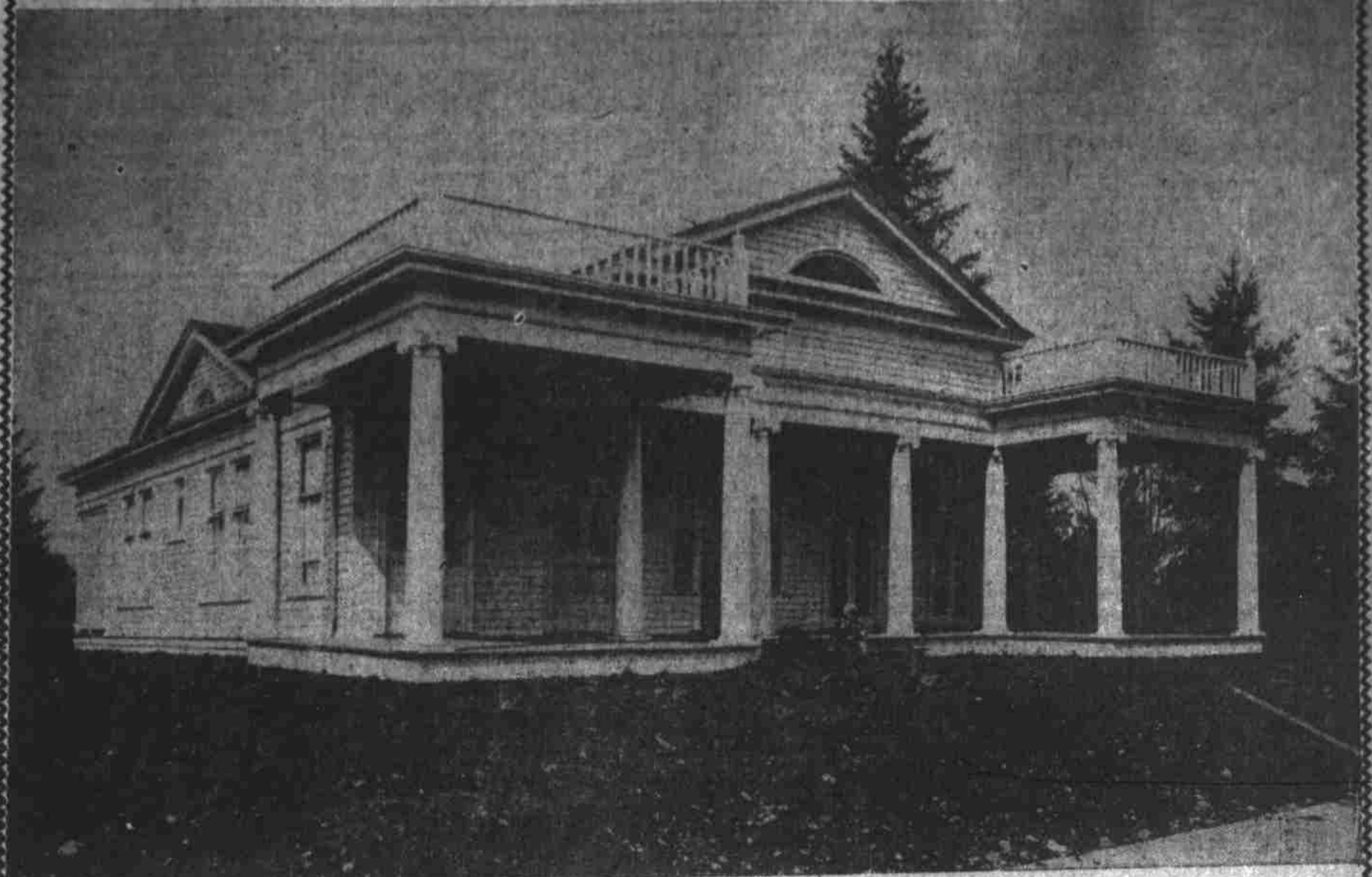
If De Miraculo were not the only non-poisonous and the best preparation in the world for the removal of superfluous hair, we could not get the endorsement of so many prominent physicians, surgeons, dermatologists, medical journals and the principal magazines.

Better take a doctor's advice, don't be deceived by startling statements made by the fake free advertisers. Remember, after you have used worthless concoctions it will be harder to remove the hair. Therefore, let it be better to first investigate all hair removers before you try any of them.

We will send you absolutely free in plain sealed envelope a 54 page booklet, containing full information concerning this remarkable treatment, as well as testimonials of prominent physicians, surgeons, dermatologists, medical journals and the principal magazines.

Should read this booklet before you try anything. It treats the subject of superfluous hair in the DE MIRACULO CHEMICAL CO. Desk 451, 1305 Park Avenue, New York, simply saying that you want this booklet, and it will be mailed at once.

THIS HANDSOME COLONIAL RESIDENCE IS THE PROPERTY OF DOCTOR GORDON IN ROSE CITY PARK.



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Two more of Rose City Park's 100 new beautiful homes. The presence of such homes as these is what insures this as always being Portland's ideal home section; a place for your home or for your investment. Lots may still be purchased for \$450 up. Easy terms. Prices include street improvements.

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Sold everywhere or sent express prepaid on receipt of price.

STEARNS' ELECTRIC PASTE CO., Chicago, Ill.

Miss Wilson's American Debut.

New York, April 14.—A fashionable audience attended the concert at the Plaza Hotel this afternoon to mark the

American debut of Miss Flora Wilson, daughter of Secretary of Agriculture William Wilson.

Among the patronesses of the event were Mrs. William H. Taft, Mrs. James A. Shoupman, Mrs. Garret A. Ho-

bert, Mrs. Pulliamer C. Knox and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie. Miss Wilson, who has studied abroad for several years, will probably be heard in grand opera next winter.

Head Strong, Authors, Respected by 300 Ablest writers, Medical authorities.

Daily and Sunday Journal, The's best to any point.