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"TIDINGS OF GREAT JOY"

"We learn from the esteemed Statesman that Congressman Hawley has wired that he is working for the resubmission of the Fordney tariff bill with the items unchanged and that therefore a tariff on cherries is assured and the prosperity of Oregon growers thereby certified."

"All of which is tidings of great joy. If it wasn't for Mr. Hawley's occasional telegrams to the Statesman, we wouldn't know we had a Congressman, for we never hear of him otherwise. It is a source of great satisfaction to know that Mr. Hawley is still in the land of the living. Although in Congress for many years, no law bears his name and no one has heard of him except through his own wires since the good old days when Uncle Joe Cannon ruled the roost and commanded him as a 'Me-too' Congressman."

"Of course there is a fly in the ointment—the Fordney bill only places a three cent a pound tariff on cherries when it might just as well have been thirty cents or three dollars, as far as effect on the price received by the grower is concerned. But the intelligent reader must understand this is not Mr. Hawley's fault and the defeat will probably be remedied later when the real thing in the way of a tariff is remedied.

"America must not become the dumping ground for the cherries of war ruined Europe. Germany might pay her indemnity with cherries and devastated France might be rehabilitated by shipping us cherries and Bolshevik Russia might re-establish her departed commerce with cherries. The emergency is a great one, but we can rest easy, for a wise Congressman stands like Horatio at the bridge to check the cherry invasion."

"Of course last year, without a tariff to save our cherries, local growers sold their record cherry crop at 18 cents a pound. This year, the outlook is that, no matter how high the tariff, the cherry crop will not bring half of last year's figure. It will be remembered that when there was a high tariff on prunes under the Payne-Aldrich act, prunes sold at less than half the tariff duty. But there is nothing like pulling yourself up by the bootstraps—and that is what the Fordney tariff attempts. Even the stand-pat Oregonian pronounces it 'bunk.'

"It is just as well for Mr. Hawley to gold-brick the orchardist along with the farmer, for as Barnum says, people like to be humbugged. Moreover by throwing a sop to the producer, his support is secured for a tariff to enrich the trusts—and that is the milk in the coconut."

"The above ebullitions from the spirit of mirth and scintillations from the shades of cynicism, by the esteemed Capital Journal, will no doubt pass for humor in the free trade camp—if there are members of that camp still in the land of the living. The Statesman has not heard of any lately."

Daniel Webster was a great and useful national figure; and no law bears his name. The same may be said of a long list of the truly great in our national councils.

But a great many laws bear the impress of the industry and ability of Congressman Hawley—

Laws redounding to the benefit of his district, his state and the nation at large.

Mr. Hawley is a large figure in Washington; he is among the fifty, yea, the dozen leaders of the House, and he is so recognized by the best authorities. About the first of the year, for instance, the New York Journal of Commerce, sympathetic with the importers (the free traders) of the country, interviewed a number of the Members of Congress and Senators on the prospects for a protective tariff bill—and in quoting Mr. Hawley that paper gave him the credit of foreshadowing the result of the hearings and labors of the House Ways and Means Committee—

As speaking as one having authority—

Of knowing whereof he spoke—

And the estimate of Mr. Hawley is well carried out by the fact that he is now made the chairman of the sub-committee of the House Ways and Means Committee having in charge the agricultural schedule; the most important place held by any man in the United States at this moment, so far as the agricultural interests of this country are concerned.

The fact is, Mr. Hawley stands next to Chairman Fordney himself in the great task that has fallen to that committee, in the framing of a new tariff bill. Mr. Hawley deserves great praise from all our people in sympathy with him in his hard labors, instead of humorous quips and satirical knocks.

The Fordney emergency tariff is only a makeshift, as everybody knows; merely a way to protect our farmers and fruit growers from dumping while the main tariff bill is being enacted; and it should last for only a few weeks—

But, even for those few weeks, it will serve the wool growers, dairymen, fruit growers and various other producers from a ruinous competition. No doubt Mr. Hawley is in sympathy with this bill, which will be enacted immediately after April 11, as he should be. But his great work is on the new tariff bill.

The Fordney emergency law will at least make a sale for our cherries at some price. About \$200,000 worth of our cherries went to waste last year, because the maraschino buyers did not come into this market—even after they had shipped their barrels to Salem. They were looking for cheap cherries; and they are getting them from Italy and Spain, duty free.

The Fordney emergency tariff will make the foreign cherries cost the maraschino manufacturers enough to guarantee a sale of our product at some price; high enough, at least, to save our growers from ruin—

And The Statesman believes the main tariff bill will carry at least 6 cents a pound duty on cherries, and that it will be on the statute books in April or May—

Soon enough to guarantee the sale of all our cherries at a

profit; providing there is the proper marketing arrangement made in advance.

Talking of enriching the trusts: The trust that has been enriched at the expense of our cherry growers is the maraschino trust—

And surely our own producers should be considered before those of Italy, Spain or any other country; surely it will not help the Italian growers to allow both themselves and our own growers to be impoverished by the maraschino trust—

And surely the people of the United States will be better able to help all the needy world by being guaranteed prosperity through a protective tariff than if free trade were continued and our producers and manufacturers and laborers allowed to be dragged down to the Oriental and European levels.

This is no joking matter, if you are a cherry grower, or any other kind of a grower—or dependent upon the growers; and we all are; for theirs is the foundation industry upon which our whole commercial structure must be built.

There is only one way under heaven by which our industries in this country must be saved; our laborers kept from being impoverished; our whole country kept from being pulled down to a lower level in every material and moral respect—

And that is through the protective tariff, which, thank heaven, is now assured—first through the Fordney emergency bill to be spread on the statute books in a little over two weeks, and, second, by the main tariff bill, to become law a short time thereafter; and to the work of Mr. Hawley, especially in the latter regard, the whole country will be indebted.

The prune story of the esteemed Capital Journal is also a lemon; a joke. The duty on prunes under the Payne-Aldrich act was 2 cents a pound. The idea that during the years when it was the law prunes sold for less than a cent a pound is a pipe dream. It was in force from August 5, 1909, till October 3, 1913, when the present Underwood Democratic free trade law took its place. Even under the present law, there is a duty of one cent a pound on prunes.

Get into the broccoli band wagon. Boost, and grow some, if you can.

A bank in North Dakota was entered by thieves the other night but they only got \$440. The Non-partisan League had been there first.

Funny things we read in the news of the day: "British lawmaker declares England prefers to pay war debts and does not want the United States to cancel loan." "Rah, rah!"

Broccoli is the slogan subject for next week. There will be a lot of information on the industry—one of the most important, right now, for the Salem district to take up.

Former Attorney General Palmer admits that his beer ruling "may mean beer at the soda fountain." If so, will the non-soda devotees continue their patronage in the strange new company?

The Kansas act which the governor has announced that he intends to sign, for putting condemned persons to death with gas is plainly a product of the war. It isn't very much to put down to its credit.

PEOPLE LIVING IN GLASS HOUSES SHOULD NOT THROW STONES.

Be careful, Mr. Editor of the Oregon Statesman, Mr. Citizen and Mr. Politician of Oregon. Your neighbors and acquaintances are watching you and listening just now to what you say relative to this recall proposition and they know whether you live in a glass house or not; when it comes to overcharging and profiteering, your throwing stones and starting a recall on the public service commission will get such people nowhere.

You will claim that you are going to put a real public servant up for the place of those now in office in the event they are recalled, and do you know that if you are successful that the new public service commission would no doubt allow the telephone company another raise in rates above those now allowed by the present commission. The probabilities are that they would, as the telephone company are not getting as rich as they should, considering the money invested and the services given the public, as compared with some of those who are demanding a recall at this time.

The fact of the matter is that the public service commission has done in this matter just what the law, as enacted by the Republican state legislature, authorized them to do, and I contend that if there is any recall at this time, or any

recall at all, it will be a recall of the public service commission.

Then I looked on all the works that my hands had wrought and on the labor that I had labored to do; and, behold, all was vanity and vexation of spirit.

"For in much wisdom is much grief; and he that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow.

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