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TWO BIG ISSUES, SAYS COLLIER'S

The Tariff and the Proper Treat-
ment of Monopolies.

WON'T TIE TO ROOSEVELT.

"Actively Disagrees" With His Views
About Trusts and "Wastes of Com-
petition" and Supports the Can-
didacy of Wilson and Marshall.

Collier's is out for Wilson and Mar-
shall. It refuses to support Theodore
Roosevelt, plus George W. Perkins,
Elbridge H. Gary and the rest of the
steel trust-harvester trust magnates.

Its open opposition to the third term
ticket was indicated in the issue of
Sept. 14. In the issue of Sept. 21 its
reasons for espousing the Democratic
cause are clear and forceful.

The leading editorial, "The Wastes of
Competition," says:

"More and more the campaign is
coming down to two pressing issues,
the tariff and the proper treatment
of monopolies. Collier's actively dis-
agrees with the view of monopoly be-
ing urged by Messrs. Roosevelt, Per-
kins and Gary.

"They talk a great deal about the
wastes of competition. The necessary
wastes of competition are relatively in-
significant, and the wastes of unfair
and destructive competition are wholly
unnecessary. They will be largely
eliminated when competition is regu-
lated.

"The La Follette-Leaurot and the
Stanley bills to perfect the Sherman
law and the Newlands-Cummins pro-
posals for an interstate trade commis-
sion are all directed in part to that end.
The remaining wastes of competition
may be likened to the wastes of de-
mocracy. These are obvious, but we
know also that democracy has com-
pensations which render it more ef-
ficient than absolutism. So it is in in-
dustry. The margin between what
men naturally do and what they can
do is so great that the system which
urges men on to effort is the best sys-
tem.

"The necessary wastes of monopoly,
on the other hand, are enormous. Some
of these can, of course, be eliminated
by regulation. An efficient interstate
trade commission, acting under appro-
priate legislation, could put an end to
much of the oppression of which trusts
have been guilty. It could prevent un-
just discrimination. It could prevent
ruthless and unfair use of power; but
a government commission would be
powerless to secure for the people the
low prices commonly attendant upon
competition.

"As no means exist for determining
whether greater net earnings are due
to greater efficiency in management or
to excessive profits, large net earnings
would be followed by compulsory re-

duction of prices, which in turn would
create a sense of injustice suffered,
paralyze individual enterprise and pro-
duce unprogressive, slotted manage-
ment. The attempt to secure low prices
through price fixing would prove as in-
effective as the statutes which have sought
to protect the public in railroad rates by
limiting the dividends.

"The interstate commerce commis-
sion has been invoked as an argument
in favor of licensing monopoly. That
commission has stopped many abuses;
it has practically put an end to cor-
rupt and corrupting discrimination in
rates; it has protected the shipper
from oppression and arrogance and in-
justice; it has prevented unreasonable
advances in rates; but it has secured
comparatively few notable reductions
in rates, except those involved in stop-
ping discrimination between persons,
places or articles. It has been powerless
to reduce operating costs, and greater re-
ductions in rates can come only with re-
ductions in the cost of producing trans-
portation. The injustice and corruption
attending the earlier railroad period
were extremely serious. But we must
not forget that the accepted reductions
in American operating costs and rates
belong to the earlier period of competition
among railroads. In the ten years from
1880 to 1890, while competition among
the railroads was active, the freight
rate per ton per mile was gradually re-
duced from 941 to 724. The years
1890-1900 marked the great movement
for combination or "community of in-
terest" in the railroad world as well
as in the industrial world. The freight
rate per ton per mile began to rise. In
each of the eleven succeeding years it
was higher than in 1890, and in 1910
it was 751.

"The deadening effect of monopoly
is illustrated by its arrest of inven-
tion. The shoe machinery trust, form-
ed in 1829, resulted in combining, di-
rectly and indirectly, more than 100
shoe machinery concerns. It acquired
substantially a monopoly of all the es-
sential machinery used in bottoming
heats and shoes, as well as many oth-
er machines. It believed itself un-
assailable, and shoe manufacturers had
come to regard their subjection to the
trust as unavoidable. Nevertheless, in
1890 the trust found its prestige and
profit threatened and its huge profits
impelled. It was confronted with a
competitor so formidable that the
trust, in flagrant violation of law, paid
\$3,000,000 to buy him out. Thomas G.
Plant had actually succeeded in devel-
oping in about five years, while the
trust was stolid from monopoly, a
substantially complete system of shoe
machinery which many good judges
declared to be superior to that of the
trust.

"George W. Perkins, apostle of the
economic and social efficiency of mo-
nopoly, quoted to the senate commit-
tee on interstate commerce the state-
ment that:

"The corporations that Mr. Edison's
business inventions had made possi-
ble were today capitalized at \$7,000,-
00,000."

"The Inventors' guild, an association
in which Mr. Edison is naturally prom-
inent, said in a memorial addressed to
the president:

"It is a well known fact that mod-
ern trade combinations tend strongly
oward constancy of processes and
products and by their very nature are
opposed to new processes and products
originated by independent inventors
and hence tend to restrain competition
in the development and sale of patents
and patent rights and consequently
end to discourage independent inven-
tive thought, to the great detriment of
the nation."

WHY CRIMMINS IS FOR WILSON

Philanthropist Calls Taft and
Roosevelt Protectors of Trusts.

TIME RIPE FOR CHANGE.

Says No One Can Safely Challenge the
Soundness of the Views or Leader-
ship of Wilson and Marshall, Who
Have Been Before the People.

By JOHN D. CRIMMINS,
[Noted Philanthropist and Irish Amer-
ican Leader.]

At the outset of an argument in re-
lation to the approaching election for
president and vice president we must
view what has caused the great upris-
ing in the country in connection with
our economic affairs and the adminis-
tration of our government in so far as
as it relates to that subject.

There is no defence offered for the
extensive privileges created by the
tariff preferences through the Repub-
lican party and the favors to the
privileged classes and corporations. While
wealth has accumulated under these
preferences, a fair field and no
favor has been denied to the masses.

We cannot expect remedies from
men high in office who in their entire
life work have been associates and
participants with the favored class.
Mr. Roosevelt during his entire career
in politics and as the head of his
party has been the protector of many
trusts that the tariff has nourished
and fostered, nor have we found him
in the seven and one-half years of his
official life as president strenuous in
removing tariff inequities and inequali-
ties. Mr. Taft in his acts and utter-
ances is a party man, believing in a
protective tariff, and would, if elected,
defend what to many minds is the su-
preme cause of unrest.

Free From Evil Associations.

In Mr. Wilson and his associate, the
candidate for vice president, we have
two men who have had no associations
with the privileged class, who have
never been in a position to grant or
accept favors or to participate in any
measure that could possibly relate to
their personal welfare or increase their
incomes. In the respective professions
that these two gentlemen have occu-
pied they have been day laborers,
working at their desks as many hours
as the workman who is industrious
and faithful to his task.

The very fact that they have been
selected as candidates for the office of
president and vice president of these
United States is an illustration of one
of the great boasts of the American
people that the man who is faithful to
his trust, honest in his work, fearless
and courageous in his opinions, will in
time be noticed and receive a reward.
They have watched with concern every
side of our political life that enters
into the government of our people,
voicing their approval or disapproval
of situations as they arose.

Are Typical Americans.

No one can safely challenge the
soundness of their views or their lead-
ership where economic questions enter
into our governmental affairs. They
are typical Americans.

Governor Wilson and Governor Mar-
shall have both been before the people
when they received the approval of a
majority of the citizens of their re-
spective states for the high office of
governor. If it be the good fortune
of the country to have these two gen-
tlemen occupy the presidency and vice
presidency of these United States we
have the assurance that in their deeds
and acts they will labor to remove the
unrest that has been created in the ad-
ministration of our governmental af-
fairs and that there will be equal laws
for all the people and not special laws
and special protection, and that the
highest ideals of a government of the
people, by the people and for the peo-
ple will be brought into fullest realiza-
tion.

Confusion of Effects.

"Things didn't seem to work to-
gether in your series of dramatic
representations."

"They didn't," admitted Mr.
Stormington Barnes. "When we
played tragedy the box office re-
ceipts were a farce, and when we
played farce they were a tragedy."
—Washington Star.

A Child's Odd Question.

Bobby (as the train plunges into a
tunnel)—Oh, mamma, where's all the
outside gone?—Boston Transcript.

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scribers and their friends we have de-
cided to make the following attractive
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W. A. Ewing, Cash. E. D. Myers, Asst. Cash.

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of a torture. The bone cuts the wire edge from
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ping guarantees a pleasant shave. Are your whis-
kers tough, and is your razor dull? If so, call
and see us.

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