

## STUDENTS SETTLE TARIFF QUESTION

### HOME ORATORICAL TALENT STANDS FOR PROTECTION, BUT VISITORS ARE YOUTHS TO RECKON WITH

While it was not the official yell of the Klamath high school that won for it the debate with the Jackson county team from Ashland Friday night at Houston's opera house, that yell should go down in history as marking an epoch in the science of educational exultation. A good deal of this vocal exulting was done before the laurels were placed on the brows of the young forensic giants, but nevertheless it was exulting. Possibly it was exulting only on general principles, but it was exulting just the same. The cries were short, sharp and in unison, and had enough power to drive rivets. Joseph Skelton was yelldmaster, and he was onto the art. There was not a juncture where it was possible for him to engineer a good throat-strainer that he did not get to the floor and extract a lusty exclamation from the high school boys that was either in honor of the visitors, the Klamath county high school, Florence Short or the school team, or one of the other tariff experts on the local side. There was a big crowd to enjoy the enthusiasm and the debate.

The evening's program was introduced by the high school orchestra, under the leadership of Prof. George A. Wirtz, while Rev. J. S. Stubbfield, pastor of the Linkville Presbyterian church, presided on the platform. The judges for the debate were Judge Henry L. Benson of the circuit court; ex-Judge George Noland and Charles Stone. This trio of arbiters, being professional debaters of long standing and having listened for years to all kinds of debaters, good, bad and indifferent, were well fitted for their assignment.

The visiting pleaders from the county seat of Jackson county were J. F. Mowatt, Vernon Blue and Walker Thorn, accompanied by their coach, Prof. E. L. Moore of their school.

The home orators were Florence Short, Forrest Pell and Edwin Cox.

Rev. Stubbfield somewhat astonished the audience when, in opening the program, he turned to the local team, which sat on the right of the stage and said: "We have come here tonight, hoping that you will win this debate. Our loyalty has led our hopes in this direction. The hearers did not know whether it was proper or courtesy to the stranger within the gates to applaud, but were given very little time to speculate, for Rev. Stubbfield soon turned to the Ashland youths at the left of the stage, and said: "We have come here tonight hoping that you will win this debate. Our gallantry has led our hopes in this direction."

Here everybody knew what to do, and they laughed and applauded, both sides of contestants joining in the mirth.

Mr. Mowatt gave the first argument on the affirmative side of the question as to whether it be resolved that the policy of this country be a gradual progress away from a protective tariff. He declared it a nefarious system of robbery masked under the name of protection and injurious to the nation, the producer, the consumer and the wage earner. Prior to the revolution there was no tariff, but from 1816 to 1832 there was a steady increase in the tariff tendency, while the Clay measure in 1832 inaugurated a lessening trend until the civil war. During the war the capitalists got control and pushed for protection. Trade is an index of the advancement of the nation, he insisted. The nation is spending millions to build a Panama canal to facilitate trade when with a stroke of the pen much more might be accomplished. Under it the natural wealth decreases and it acts as an artificial stimulus.

"Infant industries," which were 120 years ago given protection, he said, are now the loudest to clamor for the shelter, although over a century old. Sixty years ago our registered tonnage for vessels was the same as Great Britain, but recently the greater tonnage by far has been that of foreign countries, and this under protection, which does not foster shipping. Since the civil war there have been six panics here, and France and England, with free trade, have had but three each. Texas, when a part of Mexico, had to have protection from the United States, and now that she is one of the United States she has to have protection from Mexico. Henry Havemeyer says the mother of all trusts is the protective tariff, "and he, of all people, ought to know." Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation, now as always, he concluded.

First for the negative side was Mr. Pell, who declared it absurd to say that free trade causes corruption in politics, as it would only aggravate it. England with free trade has monopolies, while France with protection has none. The railroads are vast trusts, and have no protection, for we could not protect them if we wanted to. Every time we have had free trade we have had panics. With free trade the foreign competition

would cause our manufacturers to drop prices until industries would have to give up and the factories driven out. He did not defend the unnecessarily high tariff, declaring that if 20 per cent is enough to cover the difference in price to take care of the home product, he did not approve of 35 per cent. The opposition would have to prove that free trade is necessary, practical and just for it failed in any one of these three particulars it would not successfully maintain its position. He said our levels of living are higher than those of any other nation on the globe. We exclude laborers of particular nations, notably the Chinese, in order that they may not compete with our laborers, and if this, why not exclude the foreign goods also? He quoted the Literary Digest to the effect that the labor in this country enjoys an immense advantage over labor in foreign countries, the average wage here as to living cost being as 242 to 100, and in England as 152 to 100.

Mr. Blue was the second speaker favoring free trade, and said that with free trade it is demonstrable that every European country imports more than it exports. Protection injures the country politically and economically. We must judge by the consumer, as not all are producers, but all are consumers, and therefore directly affected by the policy. Manufacturers are rendered subject to fluctuations by the changes in the tariff wall instead of the natural steady and normal condition which would be induced by free trade. It is a process of natural stock watering, the stock being the industries and the watering the making of a supply that is more than the natural conditions warrant. Prof. Charles Bullock, a noted writer on political economy, says exports must be mostly paid for by imports. It would benefit conditions to rid the producer of the false competition. It helps industries which are not normally profitable. It brings exorbitant profits to the maker and compels the consumer to pay a price much more than the worth of the article. Prof. Bullock, said Mr. Blue, asserts that not over 10 per cent of the producers in the United States are in a position to get the benefit of a protective tariff. What protection is it to the citizen when he can go abroad and buy things of United States make for less than at home? Not a watch is exported but it sells at one-third to one-half less than at home. It is possible to import it and pay the carriage, and yet undersell the home market and make a profit. He quoted the conditions of the protection of steel and its by-products as a sample of the notorious injustice of protection when steel sells abroad at much lower prices than at home, but is protected by very high rates of import duty. The speaker quoted Andrew Carnegie as saying before the Stanley committee at Washington recently that the American steel industry needs no protection, and could control the market of the world without it. This is protection to American industries with a vengeance, and it demonstrates that the policy is not needed. It is an act of brigandage against the American public. It antagonizes foreign governments and has already been the cause of retaliation by Russia, Germany and France.

Miss Short spoke second for protection. England, with her trusts, shows, she said, that the removal of protection does not dissolve the trusts. The laboring man should have the first consideration in the question, for there are 40,000,000 of him in this land—the bone and sinew of our nation. Under free trade the manufacturer cannot, or will not, pay the same wages as now. In foreign lands, it is true, the laborer pays slightly less for his food products, but he gets a great deal less for his efforts. With free trade the pursuit of education would be neglected. Three elements are necessary to industrial progress, natural resources, labor, skilled and unskilled, and capital. Miss Short made a telling point when she said that J. D. Applegate now has several Irishmen working for him in the lava beds who are paid from \$45 to \$60 per month and board, while in Ireland they would get \$5 per month and board themselves.

For free trade Mr. Thorn took up the third link in the argumentative chain. He quoted Samuel Gompers as authority for the fact that under the new Aldrich-Payne protective tariff bill there were 2,000,000 men out of work last winter in the United States, while now there are 5,000,000 in Portland, which that city is having difficulty to take care of and prevent from starving. If the English laborer produces 1½ where the United States laborer produces 2½, why does not the American worker get twice as much for his energy? He earns it, tariff or no tariff. We can in this country make practically all that we need more cheaply than by buying it abroad. Natural wealth has decreased and foreign goods are barred under protection. It makes a fine campaign argument, which has seen much service, to tell the workman that high tariff keeps his wages up. High wages were paid before the protective tariff was introduced, and

then were used as an argument for the installation of a protective tariff. Why is it that nine-tenths of the strikes and lockouts in this country are in the especially protected industries? Manufacturers of ready-made clothing are the highest protected of any manufacturers in the United States, and one would naturally suppose that the workers who make the clothing would receive the highest wages. On the contrary, the goods are made up in the worst sweat-shops in the country. The cost of production varies in every country. In order to fit the conditions of every foreign country we would have to have a special tariff for each and every one of them, for one tariff would not more fit every country on the globe than one pair of shoes would fit all people. Foreigners buy our goods, pay the cost of transportation, and then sell them at a profit, yet the complaint is heard on this side that manufacturers cannot compete with the factories abroad. As to free trade fostering political corruption, every time the tariff is likely to be subjected to alterations the protected capitalists flock to Washington and spend thousands of dollars in lobbying, log-rolling and bribery. Why should a man pay \$1.75 for \$1 worth of sugar, or \$1.50 for \$1 worth of shoes.

The third speaker to take the protective side was Mr. Cox. "We admit that protection is a natural stimulus to production," said he, "and we are proud of it. They seem to think it the worst thing they can say of protection. It is. We do not say protection makes high wages, but that it maintains them."

To the contention that low tariffs were never followed by panics he answered by quotations from a book that seemed to indicate that most low tariffs had opened the door to business depression. He said that of foreign countries the example of the effects of protection as against free trade was well illustrated by Victoria, which adopted tariff, and New South Wales, which had free trade. The former grew and prospered notably, while New South Wales did not compare in advancement. The fact that England has free trade is not a criterion, he maintained, for England has it while her imperial colonies are protected, and have become her markets. How can we compete with foreigners on their own ground without competition? Our home market is fourteen times as great as our foreign markets. When reciprocity was offered to Canada, she, considering the experience of other countries, voted it down. If free trade comes, manufacturers will cut wages low, and if labor refuses to accept, the industries will move to foreign countries, where they can get the cheap labor, or to protected countries to get the tariff shield. Drive manufacturers out and the country would be helpless in time of war, for only a country with her own means of making armament has any chance in national warfare.

Mr. Pell here took up a little more time for protection, saying that it costs twice as much to produce woolens, and two-thirds more to make cotton goods in this country than abroad. It would be bad policy to bring into play anything that would cause a business disturbance either at once or in fifty years, which was an argument against free trade even gradually introduced. The opposition, he averred, had failed to show any disadvantage that would be removed by free trade.

Mr. Mowatt concluded for the Jackson county team, saying that under free trade in the country there had been but one panic, and under protection thirteen, the last being as recently as 1907. He claimed that England pays the biggest wages and has the highest standard of living of any European country, and is under free trade. Protection diverts labor and capital into artificial channels, drives wealth into a few hands, corrupts politics and causes a surplus of industry where the maximum production has already been reached. Protection does not increase wages and makes a man give full work, with the necessity of paying for twice what he gets.

In announcing the result of the debate Rev. Stubbfield held three slips in his hand which contained the votes of the three judges. The first favored Ashland and the second Klamath high school. The preacher's hesitation about giving the third vote caused some of the boys in the audience to yell, "Come on with it," and finally, after testing the youthful patience to the breaking point he turned to the Klamath debaters, and told them they had the third vote.

Maybe some enthusiasm did not follow!

Chances are that many a high school throat is bound up in a red flannel rag this morning as a result of overworking the vocal cords.

It seemed to be the belief among the hearers last night that the Ashland men were the better speakers by a degree or so, but it must be considered that they are all seniors. The local debaters are sophomores, save Miss Short, a senior. There is no question but what the visitors have talent which is of no slight order in delivery. But the Klamath pupils

had the facts in the opinion of the judges, and possibly were somewhat embarrassed at times by the number of home folks they were facing.

Mr. Mowatt, before the evening program was concluded, spoke for the Ashland team the appreciation the members felt for the kindly treatment they had been given in this city, being taken into the homes of the residents and given the best sort of welcome by the local student body. He promised for Ashland to return the compliment if the local people ever had occasion to visit there. The contesting teams shook hands all round before leaving the stage.

The spirit of the visitors was shown in every way to be manly and dignified. They gave no evidence of any great disappointment at the award, and appeared to be almost as glad of the Klamath victory as if it had been their own. In bearing and in delivery they convinced everyone who heard them that they were "foemen worthy of the steel" of the home lads or any others.

Prof. M. D. Coates, who coached the local team, was the recipient of congratulations for his success in coaching his trio of orators up to the winning stage. He had put much time and pains into his work.

### GRAND OPERA

To go—or not to go—that is the question—Whether 'tis wiser in the state of low finances—

To suffer the longing for this sweet alluring music—Or to recklessly seize an almost empty purse,

And by squandering the cash therein for tickets—Satisfy this craving. To go—to enjoy—

And for an hour to drown life's little irritations In magic melody—'tis a consummation

Devoutly to be wished. To go—to enjoy—

Perchance to weep—aye, there's the rub! For o'er this tragic tale what grief may come

When some favorite Star has shuffled off his mortal coil—Must give us pause. There's the respect

That makes the sympathetic reach the climax;

For who would bear the scene without emotion,

Or check the tearlet shed for lovers torn asunder?

Who would live yearning and starving for classic harmony Till life becomes a great unfulfilled desire?

Should that great fear for more material needs, puzzle the will

And make us rather horde the coin we have—

Than put our faith in gold not yet in sight?

Thus caution makes regretful creatures of us all,

And thus our appetite for symphony is sickled o'er with some pale, unknown dread—

And love romances told to the world in songs divinely sung—

With this regard their temptations turn away,

And lose these measures ravishing.

MYRA Y. HOYT.

### ALEX MAFTIN III. WILL

TO MAKE DEBATE TEAM

EUGENE, Jan. 29.—Alexander Martin III., better known on the campus as "Jerry," a Junior in the Economic department, who is registered from Klamath Falls, will be one of the contestants in the oratorical contest to be held next month. At this preliminary tryout an orator will be selected to represent the University of Oregon in the inter-collegiate oratorical contest to be held at Salem next month.

Richard Pickett and Walt Adams came over from Malin last night on a business trip.

### NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNT

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Klamath County

In the Matter of the Estate of Rose E. Daggett, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Claude H. Daggett, executor of the estate of Rose E. Daggett, deceased, has rendered and presented for settlement and filed in said court, his final account of his administration of said estate, together with report thereof, and that on Thursday, the 15th day of February, 1912, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon of said day, at the court room of said court, at the courthouse of said county of Klamath, in the state of Oregon, has been fixed by said court as the time and place of settlement of said account and hearing of said report, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and file his exception in writing to said account, and contest the same.

CLAUDE H. DAGGETT, Executor of the Estate of Rose E. Daggett, Deceased.

Dated at Klamath Falls, Oregon, this 17th day of January, 1912.

1-18-2-15 r

### PROFESSIONAL CARDS

#### J. L. CHRISMAN,

Architect and Superintendent  
Give me your idea, I will do the rest. Office, American Bank and Trust building. Phone 1351.

#### C. C. BROWER

Attorney and Counselor at Law  
Rooms 7 and 8.  
Murdock Bldg. Klamath Falls

#### WILL A. LEONARD

Dentist  
White-Maddox bldg.

### MUSIC

Orchestra or Band  
Furnished for all occasions  
A. Y. TINDALL  
Klamath Falls Herald Office

#### E. L. ELLIOTT

Attorney at Law  
General law Practice State and Federal Courts. Examiner of Land Titles.  
First National Bank Block, Klamath Falls, Ore.

#### J. H. GARRETT

#### J. L. CRISMAN

GARRETT CONSTRUCTION CO.  
General Contractors  
Business Blocks and other construction. Office, American Bank and Trust Co. building. Phone 1351.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 29.—President Taft arrived this morning. Tonight at the Tippecanoe Club's McKinley banquet he will completely answer attacks on the Taft policies and politics.

## CHILCOTE & RICE

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE  
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of close in property and good farm lands. No trouble to show property. Prompt attention given all inquiries. A few good houses for rent. If you want to buy or sell it will pay you to see us. Next to American Hotel. Phone 661

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

(Not Coal Lands)  
Department of the Interior, United States Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, December 11, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that John J. Cunningham of Box 646, Tacoma, Washington, who, on April 18, 1910, made timber and stone application No. 03329, for E SE¼, NW¼ SE¼, SW¼ NE¼, Section 5, Township 37 S., Range 10 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. R. De Lap, county clerk of Klamath county, at Klamath Falls, Oregon, on the 16th day of February, 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses: Thomas O'Connell, Thomas Shannon, William McMillan, Nestor Marchand, all of Klamath Falls, Oregon.

A. W. ORTON, Register.

12-21-2-15 r

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Lakeview List No. 05226  
United States Land Office at Lakeview, Ore., Dec. 23, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that the Northern Pacific Railroad company, whose postoffice address is St. Paul, Minnesota, has this 23d day of December, 1911, filed in this office its application to select under the provisions of the act of congress approved July 1, 1898 (30 Stat., 597, 620), NW¼ of NW¼ of Section 26, and NW¼ of NW¼ Section 34, township 37 south, range 9 east, Willamette meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or for any other reason, to the disposal to applicant, should file their affidavits of protest on or before the 23d day of February, 1912.

A. W. ORTON, Register.

### NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Klamath.

L. W. Copeland, Administrator of the Estate of J. V. Ball, Deceased.

Plaintiff.

vs. Charles Donart, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of an execution, duly issued out of the above-entitled court and cause, on the 10th day of January, 1912, upon a decree, made and entered of

record in said court and cause on the 16th day of May, 1910, which was later affirmed by the supreme court of the state of Oregon, as will appear from a decree duly entered in said cause on the 3d day of January, 1912, in favor of the above-named plaintiff, and in compliance with said writ, I have duly levied on the following described real property, to wit:

All of block 17, of Nob Hill addition to the city of Klamath Falls, Klamath county, Oregon.

And will, on Friday, the 9th day of February, 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the front door of the county court house, in Klamath Falls, Klamath county, Oregon, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all right, title and interest which the said defendant had in and to said real property, after the 16th day of May, 1910, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said execution.

The proceeds of said sale will be applied to the satisfaction of said execution and decree, including principal, interest thereon, costs and disbursements and accruing costs, and the overplus, if any there be, to be paid into court to be further applied as by law directed.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1912. W. B. BARNES, Sheriff.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

(Not Coal Lands)  
Department of the Interior, United States Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, December 19, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that David L. Rightmire of Olene, Oregon, who, on December 4, 1906, made homestead entry No. 3688, serial No. 01380, for SW¼ SW¼, section 13; S½ of SE¼, SE¼ SW¼, section 14, township 39 S., range 10 E., Willamette meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. R. De Lap, county clerk of Klamath county, at Klamath Falls, Oregon, on the 27th day of January, 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses: Sam Dixon, Esau Kick, Emil Berling, John Slade, all of Olene, Oregon.

A. W. ORTON, Register.

12-28-1-25

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

(Not Coal Lands)  
Department of the Interior, United States Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, November 14, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that James Arthur Hawkins of Klamath Falls, Oregon, who, on February 5, 1910, made timber and stone application No. 02984, for E½ of NE¼ section 29, township 38 south, range 10 east, Willamette meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof to establish claim to the land above described, before C. R. De Lap, county clerk of Klamath county, at Klamath Falls, Oregon, on the 26th day of January, 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses: S. E. Icenbice, Roy Kinsman, E. E. Kirkendall, Clarence Harris, all of Klamath Falls, Oregon.

A. W. ORTON, Register.

11-23-1-25 r

### NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, in and for Klamath County.

In the Matter of the Estate of Otis Greer, Deceased.

To whom it may concern—Notice is hereby given that J. W. Siemens, administrator of the estate of Otis Greer, deceased, has rendered and filed with the clerk of the above entitled court, his final account in said estate, asking for settlement of said account and distribution of the residue of said estate and the discharge of the said J. W. Siemens, as administrator of said estate, together with all his doings herein. Said account and report showing the receipts and disbursements of this estate, and notice is hereby given that on Friday, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1912, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, in the county court room at the county court house, in the city of Klamath Falls, Klamath county, state of Oregon, has been set as the time and place fixed by an order of the county court as the time when and the place where said application of settlement and final account and petition for discharge shall be heard, and notice is hereby further given that at said time and place any person or persons legally interested and entitled thereto may file exceptions or objections to said account and contest the same.

Notice is further given that said account is for final settlement and distribution of said estate, and for the confirmation of said final account and for the discharge of said administrator from the trust in said estate. Given under my hand and the seal of the county court in the city of Klamath Falls, Klamath county, state of Oregon, on this, the 24th day of January, 1912.

C. R. DE LAP,

Clerk of the County Court.

1-25-2-22 r