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AS VIEWED ABROAD. Not Only Will We Make Our Own Tin Plate, but We Shall Become as Great

A WELSH OPINION.

THE AMERICAN TIN PLATE INDUSTRY

in the Tin Plate Industry as We Are Now in Iron.

Mr. J. H. Rogers is managing partner of the extensive South Wales Tin Plate Plate works, Swansea, and is chairman of the Welsh Tin Plate Makers' association. He ought to know something about the business of tin plate manufacture. From the nature of things he can hardly be accused of that degree of sympathy with the McKinley tariff which would cause him to turn "tin plate liar" in the interests of American tin plate manufacturers. What does he say about the new American industry which American Cobdenites pronounce absolutely mythical, both as to its present existence

and future prospects Workers' association of Llanelly. A few choice extracts we present for the edification of the American tin plate liar. Mr. Rogers says:

"I write, not as chairman of the association, but as one who wishes to mini-mize so far as possible the distress and privation which I fear must come to ose employed in the finishing departments of the tin plate trade, owing to the determination of the governments from the musk deer—is now worth is any at all. As good a suit of clothes can be purchased in that city (Chicago

and other trades have left this country so far as supplying the requirements of those countries which now consume most of our tin plates, and there is no the same natural law."

Mr. Rogers agrees to a dot with The American Economist as to the possibilities of Yankee improvement in process of manufacture. "No one," he goes on, "having a knowledge of machinery and of the tinning of black plates and the ingenuity of our American cousins can seriously doubt that shortly the work dently had never heard of the great American tin plate liar or he would have known that there are those in this country who not only doubt this, but thing.

"Recognizing the importance of the York Evening Sun. letter," says The Daily News, "our reporter interviewed Mr. Rogers at the offices of the South Wales works." One of the first questions asked was whether Mr. Rogers thought it would be wise or be mine. unwise on the part of the men to refuse to work black plates which would be ex- didn't know you were-

Mr. Rogers replied: step, as there is now no doubt at all that black plate will be largely coated not to me. only in America, but in some European countries as well. If we refuse to make miliar. New York family? the black plate it will be made elsewhere, and that would mean that not employed in the steel works, the mills season and not half trained at that, and the finishing department." She—Oh, I thought you were

few years hence as the iron and steel

"That is so; and it is not very long ago that I remember Mr. Menelaus, of the Dowlais Iron works, saying that America would never make iron and steel sufficient to meet her requirements. That was the general opinion at the time among the iron and steel makers, but today we see the Amer icans making practically the whole that their tables during the winter. The payment crisis in 1855, which caused a they require.

What would Mr. Rogers say, we wonder, if he knew that among all the free have for meat have gradually made traders in America-and they all, with- it common for city people to live alsume that what they don't know about adustrial development and phenomena is not worth knowing—not one of them can remember anything about the condition which Mr. Rogers easily recalls. On the contrary, they hold that all our industries, especially iron and steel, were established and developed in anterevonothing to do with it.

tin plate duty. Here it is, with the question which brought it forth:

equently at a loss?"

bars at the present market price and mind, in the aggregate, is capable; selling their plates today could not avoid making at a loss, unless they had we should suppose that some special market where they got able a figure is not you exhausted. European industries to the United higher prices than can be got for the general market in the United States."

Which is simply to say that export prices of tin plates have been driven so low, in efforts to get into this country over the McKinley duty, that they actually sell at a loss. In other words, when the Welshman subtracts the new duty from his selling price—that is, pays it himself—he finds that selling move to America.

by perhaps the leading authority on tin say," he replied, "that it was a call of the world was \$32.88, more than twice

The Engle as a Symbol.

In Europe there are still the eagles of Austria, Russia and Germany, be. Beady Made Clothes No Dearer in the of Austria, Russia and Germany, besides others pertaining to minor principalities. An able writer remarks
that 'owing to the restoration of the
western empire during the rule of
the Byzantine Cæsars the world has
never since the time of Augustus
heen without one or two empreyers.

Ready Made Clothes No Dearer in the
United States Than in Other Countries.
To The Eutron-A neighbor of ours who
went to England last summer says that a suit of
clothes which cost fifteen dollars in this country. Of course
he is a free trader. Can you inform me whether
this statement is true?

G. W. B.

Ready made clothes No Dearer in the works, Llanelly, and the Cwmbwrla Tin direct successor of Charlemange, probably the kind that the neighbor of who was crowned in Rome, emperor of the Romans, the sixty-ninth from Augustus." The czar of Russia bears the double headed eagle, which was assumed by the Grand Duke Ivan Basilovitz, who in 1472 married So-

Byzantium, Constantine XIV. some Roman provinces and bears a selves as cheaply and as well in the single headed eagle with the crown of Charlemange. The single headed eagle, assumed with the imperial The South Wales Daily News of March title by the first Napoleon Bona ports of United States consuls who have instruction of its readers, important whole Roman empire as the tradiamong whom are those dependent on tional aim of his family. All this South Wales tin plate making. First strikingly harmonizes with the adcomes a letter of his to one Mr. T. mitted fact of the continuance to the Phillips, secretary of the Tin Plate present time, though in a divided time that the cost of living to the rest. present time, though in a divided tions that the cost of living to the work state, of the Roman empire, and sug- ingman in the United States is double gests thoughts as to what may be what it is in England? The truth is that the ultimate meaning of the words, the only item in which there is any consid-Wheresoever the body is, thither erable advantage in the workingman's

Real Musk.

and manufacturers of various countries its weight in gold, so rare has it bethat they will no longer be dependent come, the wild eyed little animal country for the same money." upon this country for their supply of tin from which it is obtained having during the administration of Grover been very nearly exterminated from Cleveland, and an enthusiastic free its Asiatic haunts. A full grown trader, says: "I will not enter into details at the musk deer will yield about an ounce present moment, but simply point out how the pig iron, steel rail, machinery sac in the skin of its abdomen. The sac in the skin of its abdomen. The grains are no larger than a pea, and some of them are as small as a pin's disappearing differences only. In workreason why tin plate should not follow ket in the pods or sacs in which it is articles of the wholesale process of man-So many of the deer have been killed

Chinese or Russian, will not exceed half an ounce in weight. as the musk seed. It grows in India. will be done automatically without either tinman or washman." He evithe Russian, which is-seldom found And judged by this standard the Amerimany artificial musks, and our com- cheaply and neatly dressed than the la proclaim from the housetops the utter mon muskrat yields a pod that is the borer of England or any other country. inability of our people to do any such only near approach to the genuine

imported musk.—Interview in New On the Wrong Track. He-Congratulate me, Miss Bella. In a few days Miss Goldthwaite will She-I am glad to hear it; but 1

one else. Didn't want any competi- harbor, and the battle of Lexington in tion, see? But it's all fixed now. 1775. The British parliament forbade "I think it would be a most unwise She'll be worth ten thousand a year us by law to manufacture, in order that

He-No: Kentucky family, and only would the tinmen and washmen be dam Queen Elizabeth-why you must thrown out of work, but also the men remember her. She made 2:13 last

She-Oh, I thought you were "It has been said, Mr. Rogers, that speaking of a marriage engagement. the tin plate industry would be as firm—He—Now, Miss Bella, that's pretty ly established in the United States a hard. I know I spend half my time He-Now, Miss Bella, that's pretty crisis of 1817-19. in the stable, but that's no reason of 1833 to 1842, including the unparyou should take me for an ass.-Life. alleled crists of 1836-9.

Dangers of a Meat Diet. The evils of a meat diet are being reduction in 1857 and thus prolonged to appreciated by many high livers in March 3, 1861. This period was marked cities, and these are being counter- by a general poverty or "hard times acted partly by the wealthy in add- crisis, setting in in the summer of 1854, ing more fruits and vegetables to continuing into a bankruptcy and noncheapness of meat and a peculiar craving which the system seems to the bank crisis in America in 1857, after which the country struggled on in a out a single exception, complacently assume that what they don't know about

it common for city people to live almost entirely off meat in the winter

pauperized condition until 1861.

Without a single exception. months

Meat is eaten three times a day in quantities, and the excessive use of such a diet is that rheumatic and gout temperaments are acquired, can Economist, These temperaments are on the increase, and they are largely due to lutionary times, that protection had the excessive use of meat. Limewater counteracts the evils of this the number of homes in Philadelphia is The interview did not terminate until diet to a large extent.-Pittsburg

A Few Ideas.

out a fanciful calculation on the tion and free trade. "I should say that works buying their number of ideas of which the human he arrives at a total of 3,655,70,000. able a figure is not you exhausted, European industries to the United and though a time must come when States; free trade transplants Amerinothing new will be left under the can industries to Europe. Further comsun, we may still hope (some of us) ment on the reasons why the McKinley to catch a floating idea or two, of the bill is looked upon with disfavor by practical kind, for current use .- European nations seems quite unnece Gentleman's Magazine.

Why He Went to Toronto.

THE COST OF CLOTHING.

been without one or two emperors quality, such as is worn by well to do of the Romans. The present Aus- working people, is as cheap in the trian emperor, though holding scarced by a province of Adrian's, is the world. Tailor made clothing, which is our correspondent has in mind (since he is dearer in this country than in England, although the difference in cost is phia, daughter of Thomas Paleolo- as hand labor is the chief factor in gus and niece of the last emperor of clothing that is made to order, it is nat-Byzantium, Constantine XIV. The German emperor reigns over But working people can clothe them-United States as the working people of England or any other country. In this statement we are borne out by the remade this a special subject of investiga-

> E. E. Lane, former consul at Tunstall, England, says:

will the eagles be gathered together." cost of living in this country is in the —Westminster Review. In plain clothing for men, women and children there is scarcely any advantage, if indeed there for ten dollars as can be obtained in this

J. Schoenhof, consul at the same place

"Everything made to order in the way. head. The musk is sold in the mar- manship and finish I find corresponding found, but is frequently adulterated. ufacture superior in the United States, This is true of clothing as well as of col-

lars, cuffs and like articles." before reaching maturity that the These statements prove pretty conclusively, we think, that the price of good average musk bag imported, either ready made clothing is no higher in this The adulteration of musk is made possible by the use of a seed known most important. The real point to be considered is: Does a given amount of but is more open to suspicion than the same labor will purchase elsewhere? with the sac broken. There are can laborer is far more comfortably;

Free Trade Periods. Free trade has had five periods of rel-ative prevalence in the history of the United States-i. e., there have been five distinctly marked periods when foreign competing imports have been freer than at any others to enter our ports, to the subversion and overthrow of domestic

competing industries. These were: First—The colonial period, ending ported to and coated with tin in other He—Of course you didn't, nor any with throwing over of the tea in Boston they might monopolize our market. She-Really? The name's unfa- This chiefly impelled us toward the war

for independence. Second—The "peace under confederaone of the best. Sired by Bang Up, tion" period from 1783 to 1789, when no national duties on imports existed. This chiefly impelled us to adopt the federal constitution

> reciprocity treaty with England in 1816 to 1824, culminating in the financial Fourth—The compromise tariff period

Third-The period of the so called

Fifth-The Walker tariff period of 1846 to 1857, intensified by the further mercantile bankruptcy crisis in England in 1856, and this reacting produced

Without a single exception, our every approach to free trade brought disaster, particularly to farmers and working

Do we want any more of it?-Ameri-

American Homes.

A recent census bulletin states that in the proportion of one to every five inhabitants. Compare this with the condition of things in any one of England's great manufacturing cities, where there Dr. Hooke, one of the founders of is scarcely one room for every five in-"Is it true that manufacturers now are making plates below cost price, and cian of credit and renown, throws son on the difference between pretec-

Quite a Difference.

It does not take many words to summarize the difference between protection

In 1880 the national debt of the United Not long ago a friend asked the States was \$38.33 per capita; the average price below cost. His only escape is to Rev. Dr. Wild, once mentioned as a for all foreign countries was \$35.62, \$2.71 possible successor to Mr. Beecher, less than ours. In 1890 our debt was All in all these expressions of opinion why he went to Toronto. "I might only \$14.24 per capita; that of the rest