

SHAW OPPOSES REVISION

Of Dingley Tariff Schedules

President Roosevelt on this Burning Issue

Carefully Enunciates Republican Tariff Policy

Secretary Shaw's address, at Peoria, Ill., was devoted to a discussion of the relation of the protective tariff to the prosperity of the country. He said in part:

"There has never been in my recollection an attempt to amend the protective tariff law that has not been met before the work was accomplished by the well-nigh universal demand to 'let it alone.' Even those who have cried the loudest against its imperfections have recognized, pending an attempt to improve it, that the check to business incident to a period of uncertainty was in most instances as great an evil as those sought to be remedied.

"The Republican party is always willing and ever ready to amend, to revise, and to adjust tariff schedules to changed conditions whenever the benefits to be derived from the change will justify the inevitable check to industrial enterprises incident to months of agitation. But if congress were to revise tariff schedules whenever defects can be found there would be scant time for any other legislation. No party has ever succeeded in revising single schedules. Whenever the work is undertaken the entire tariff law has to be readjusted, and with final results that no man dares to predict.

Goes into Effect Slowly.

"After the enactment of the Dingley bill our Democratic friends tried to make sport of us because the effects were not noticeable instantly. It took some time to adjust conditions to the new law, and it will also take time to counteract attempts that are sometimes made to thwart the natural operations of the law. But the fact remains that there is no industry, no class of men, no interest that is not more prosperous, more thriving, more hopeful and more sure of success than ever before in the history of our country.

"This remedy seems to me addressed to those who are supposed to be shortsighted, rather than those who are able to see the end from the beginning. For whatever retires a monopolistic corporation from the field and invites foreign competition to supply its place not only renders capital nonproductive, but what is vastly worse it turns all laborers employed in the industry into the street and their families begging bread. A wise measure of control is preferable to any measure of destruction."

Roosevelt on Tariff.

At Minneapolis he said: "We are now in a condition of prosperity unparalleled not merely in our own history but in the history of any other nation. This prosperity is deep rooted and stands on a firm basis, because it is due to the fact that the average American has in him the stuff out of which victors are made in the great industrial contests of the present day, just as in the great military contests of the past; and because he is now able to use and develop his qualities to best advantage under our well established economic system. We are winning headship among the nations of the world because our people are able to keep their high average of individual citizenship and to

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show their mastery in the hard, complex, pushing life of the age. There will be fluctuations from time to time in our prosperity, but it will continue to grow just as long as we keep up this high average of individual citizenship and permit it to work out its own salvation under proper economic legislation.

Stable Tariff Demanded.

"The present phenomenal prosperity has been won under a tariff which was made in accordance with certain fixed and definite principles, the most important of which is an avowed determination to protect the interests of the American producer, business man, wage-worker and farmer alike. The general tariff policy, to which, without regard to changes in detail, I believe this country is irrevocably committed, is fundamentally based upon ample recognition of the difference between the cost of production—that is, the cost of labor—here and abroad, and of the need to see to it that our laws shall in no event afford advantage in our own markets to foreign industries, to foreign capital over American capital, to foreign labor over our own labor. This country has, and this country needs better paid, better educated, better fed and better clothed workmen, of a higher type, than are to be found in any foreign country. It has and it needs a higher, more vigorous and more prosperous type of tillers of the soil than is possessed by any other country. The business men, the merchants and manufacturers, and the managers of the transportation interests show the same superiority when compared with men of their type abroad. The events of the last few years have shown how skillfully the leaders of American industry use in international business competition the mighty industrial weapons forged for them by the resources of our country, the wisdom of our laws, and the skill, the inventive genius and the administrative capacity of our people.

Stability is All Important.

It is, of course, a mere truism to say that we want to use everything in our power to foster the welfare of our entire body politic. In other words, we need to treat the tariff as a business proposition from the standpoint of the interests of the country as a whole, and not with reference to the temporary needs of any political party. It is almost as necessary that our policy should be stable as that it should be wise. A nation like ours could not long stand the ruinous policy of readjusting its business to radical changes in the tariff at short intervals, especially when, as now, owing to the immense extent and variety of our products, the tariff schedules carry rates of duty on thousands of different articles. Sweeping and violent changes in such a tariff, touching so vitally the interests of all of us, embracing agriculture, labor, manufacturers and commerce, would be disastrous in any event, and they would be fatal to our present well being if approached on the theory that the principle of the protective tariff was to be abandoned.

The business world, that is, the entire American world, cannot afford, if it has any regard for its own welfare, even to consider the advisability of abandoning the present system.

Changes When Necessity Demands.

"Yet on the other hand, where the industrial conditions so frequently change, as with us must of necessity be the case, it is a matter of prime importance that we should be able from time to time to adapt our economic policy to the changed conditions. Our aim should be to preserve the policy of a protective tariff, in which the nation as a whole has acquiesced, and yet wherever and whenever necessary to change the duties in particular paragraphs and schedules as matters of legislative detail, if such change is demanded by the interests of the nation as a whole.

In making any readjustment there are certain important considerations which cannot be disregarded. If a tariff law has on the whole worked well, and if business has prospered under it and is prospering, it may be well to endure some inconveniences and inequalities for a time than by making changes to risk causing disturbance and perhaps paralysis in the industries and business of the country. The fact that the change in a given rate of duty may be thought desirable does not settle the question whether it is advisable to make the change immediately. Every tariff deals with duties on thousands of articles arranged in hundreds of paragraphs and in many schedules. These duties affect a vast number of interests which are often conflicting. If necessary for our welfare, then of course congress must consider the question of changing the law as a whole or changing any given rates of duty, but we must remember that whenever even a single schedule is considered some interest will appear to demand a change in almost every schedule in the law; and when it comes to upsetting the schedules generally the effect upon the business interests of the country would be ruinous.

Tariff Revision and Trusts.

One point we must steadily keep in mind. The question of tariff revision, speaking broadly, stands wholly apart from the question of dealing with the trusts. No change in tariff duties can have any substantial effect in solving the so-called trust problem. Certain great trusts or great corporations are wholly unaffected by the tariff. Practically all the others that are of any importance have, as a matter of fact, numbers of smaller American competitors; and of course a change in the tariff which would work injury to the large corporation would work not merely injury but destruction to its smaller competitors; and equally of course such a change would mean disaster to all the wage workers connected with either the large or the small corporations. From the standpoint of those interested in the solution of the trust problem such a change would therefore merely mean that the trust was relieved of the competition of its weaker American competitors, and thrown only into competition with foreign competitors; and that the first effort to meet this new competition would be made by cutting down wages, and would therefore be primarily at the cost of labor. In the case of some of our greatest trusts such a change might confer upon them a positive benefit. Speaking broadly, it is evident that the changes in the tariff will affect the trusts for weal or for woe simply as they affect the whole country. The tariff affects trusts only as it affects all other interests. It makes all these interests, large or small, profitable; and its benefits can be taken from the large only under penalty of taking them from the small also.

A Business Proposition.

"To sum up, then, we must as a people approach a matter of such prime economic importance as the tariff from the standpoint of our business needs. We cannot afford to become fossilized or to fail to recognize

the fact that as the needs of the country change it may be necessary to meet these new needs by changing certain features of our tariff laws. Still less can we afford to fail to recognize the further fact that these changes must not be made until the need for them outweighs the disadvantages which may result; and when it becomes necessary to make them they should be made with full recognition of the need of stability in our economic system which has now become a settled policy in our national life. We have prospered marvelously at home. As a nation we stand in the very forefront in the giant international industrial competition of the day. We cannot afford by any freak or folly to forfeit the position to which we have thus triumphantly attained.

Islands and the Army

(Continued from first page.)

spoke of the islands themselves as follows:

"That Congress will provide for them a government which will bring them blessings, which will promote their material interests as well as advance their people in the path of civilization and intelligence, I confidently believe. They will not be governed as vassals or serfs or slaves.

Will Have Justice.

They will be given a government of liberty, regulated by law, honestly administered without oppressing exactions, taxation without tyranny, justice without bribe, education without distinction of social condition, freedom of religious worship, and protection in life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

WHAT HE SAID THEN LAY IN THE REALM OF PROMISE. NOW IT LIES IN THE REALM OF POSITIVE PERFORMANCE.

It is a good thing to look back upon what has been said and compare it with the record of what has actually been done. If promises are violated, if pledged word is not kept, then those who have failed in their duty should be held up to reprobation. If, on the other hand, the promises have been substantially made good; if the achievement has kept pace and more than kept pace with the prophesy, then they who made the one and are responsible for the other are entitled of just right to claim the credit which attaches to those who serve the nation well. This credit I claim for the men who have managed so admirably the military and the military affairs of the Philippine Islands, and for those other men who have so heartily backed them in Congress, and without whose aid and support not one thing could have been accomplished.

When President McKinley spoke, the first duty was the restoration of order; and to this end the use of the Army of the United States—an Army composed of regulars and volunteers alike—was necessary.

It Was a Solemn Duty.

To put down the insurrection and restore peace to the islands was a duty not only to ourselves but to the islanders also. We could not have abandoned the conflict without shrinking this duty, without proving ourselves recreants to the memory of our forefathers. Moreover, if we had abandoned it we would have inflicted upon the Filipinos—the most cruel wrong and would have doomed them to a bloody jumble of anarchy and tyranny. It seems strange, looking back, that any of our people should have failed to recognize a duty so obvious; but there was such failure, and the Government at home, the civil authorities in the Philippines, and above all our gallant Army, had to do their work amid a storm of detraction. The Army in especial was attacked in a way which finally did good, for in the end it aroused the hearty resentment of the great body of the American people, not against the Army, but against the Army's detractors. The circumstances of the war made it one of peculiar difficulty, and our soldiers were exposed to peculiar wrongs from their foes. They fought in dense tropical jungles against enemies who were very treacherous and very cruel, not only toward our own men, but toward the great numbers of friendly natives, the most peaceable and most civilized among whom eagerly welcomed our rule.

Intolerable Provocation.

Under such circumstances, among a hundred thousand hot-blooded and powerful young men serving in small detachments on the other side of the globe, it is impossible that instances of wrong doing should not occur. The fact that they occurred in retaliation for well-nigh intolerable provocation can not for one moment be admitted in the way of excuse or justification. All good Americans regret and deplore them and the War Department has taken every step in its power to punish the offenders and to prevent or minimize the chance of repetition of the offense. BUT THESE OFFENSES WERE THE EXCEPTION AND NOT THE RULE. AS A



Mrs. Weisslitz, president of the German Womans' Club of Buffalo, N. Y., after doctoring for two years, was finally cured of her kidney trouble by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Of all the diseases known with which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal. In fact, unless prompt and correct treatment is applied, the weary patient seldom survives.

Being fully aware of this, Mrs. Pinkham, early in her career, gave exhaustive study to the subject, and in producing her great remedy for woman's ills—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—was careful to see that it contained the correct combination of herbs which was sure to control that dreaded disease, woman's kidney troubles. The Vegetable Compound acts in harmony with the laws that govern the entire female system, and while there are many so-called remedies for kidney troubles, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the only one especially prepared for women.

Read What Mrs. Weisslitz Says.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years my life was simply a burden. I suffered so with female troubles, and pains across my back and loins. The doctor told me that I had kidney troubles and prescribed for me. For three months I took his medicines, but grew steadily worse. My husband then advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and brought home a bottle. It is the greatest blessing ever brought to our home. Within three months I was a changed woman. My pain had disappeared, my complexion became clear, my eyes bright, and my entire system in good shape."—Mrs. PAULA WEISSLITZ, 176 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Proof that Kidney Trouble can be Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel very thankful to you for the great your medicine has done me. I had doctored for years and was steadily growing worse. I had trouble with my kidneys, and two doctors told me I had Bright's disease; also had falling of the womb, and could not walk a block at a time. My back and head ached all the time, and I was so nervous I could not sleep; had hysteria and fainting spells, was tired all the time, had such a pain in my left side that I could hardly stand at times without putting my foot on something.

"I doctored with several good doctors, but they did not help me any. I took, in all, twelve bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, five boxes of Liver Pills, and used three packages of Sanative Wash, and feel like a new woman, can eat and sleep well, do all my own work, and can walk two miles without feeling over tired. The doctors tell me that my kidneys are all right now. I am so happy to be well, and I feel that I owe it all to your medicine."—Mrs. OPAL STROBE, Dalton, Mass.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address Lynn, Mass.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham's Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

WHOLE OUR TROOPS SHOWED NOT ONLY SIGNAL COURAGE AND EFFICIENCY, BUT GREAT HUMANITY AND THE MOST SINCERE DESIRE TO PROMOTE THE WELFARE AND LIBERTIES OF THE ISLANDERS.

In a series of exceedingly harassing and difficult campaigns they completely overthrew the enemy, reducing them finally to a condition of mere brigandage; and wherever they conquered, THEY CONQUERED ONLY TO MAKE WAY FOR THE RULE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT, FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF LAW, AND OF LIBERTY UNDER THE LAW. When by last July, the last vestige of organized insurrection had disappeared, peace and amnesty were proclaimed. As rapidly as the military rule was extended over the islands by the defeat of the insurgents, just so rapidly was it replaced by the civil government.

Civil Law Supreme.

At the present time the civil government is supreme and the army in the Philippines has been reduced until it is sufficient merely to provide against the recurrence of trouble.

IN GOVERNOR TAFT AND HIS ASSOCIATES WE SENT TO THE FILIPINOS AS UPRIGHT, AS CONSCIENTIOUS, AND AS ABLE A GROUP OF ADMINISTRATORS AS EVER ANY COUNTRY HAS BEEN BLESSED WITH HAVING.

With them and under them we have associated the best men among the Filipinos, so that the great majority of the officials, including many of the highest rank, are themselves natives of the islands. The administration is incorruptibly honest; justice is as jealously safeguarded as here at home. The government is conducted purely in the interests of the people of the islands; they are protected in their religious and civil rights; they have been given an excellent and well administered school system, and each

of them now enjoys rights to "liberty and the pursuit of happiness" such as were never before known in all the history of the islands.

The Congress which has just adjourned has passed legislation of high importance and great wisdom in the interests of the Filipino people. First and foremost, they conferred upon them by law the present admirable civil government; in addition they gave them an excellent currency; they passed a measure allowing the organization of a native constabulary; and they provided in the interests of the islands, for a reduction of twenty-five per cent in the tariff on Filipino articles brought to this country. I asked that a still further reduction should be made. It was not granted by the last Congress, but I think that in some shape it will be granted by the next. And even without it, the record of legislation in the interests of the Filipinos is one with which we have a right to feel great satisfaction.

Congress Acted Generously.

Moreover, Congress appropriated three million dollars, following the precedent it set when the people of Porto Rico were afflicted by sudden disaster; this money to be used by the Philippine government in order to meet the distress occasioned primarily by the terrible cattle disease which almost annihilated the carabao or water-buffalo, the chief and most important domestic animal in the islands. Coming as this disaster did upon the heels of the havoc wrought by the insurrectionary war, suffering has been caused; and the misery for which this Government is in no way responsible will doubtless in turn increase the difficulties of the Philippine government for the next year or so. In consequence there is no doubtless here and there occur

(Continued on page five.)

The Great Headache Cure.

QUICK SAFE SURE DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS.

Cure all kinds of Pains and Aches.

"I had suffered with headache for years, and could get no relief. I finally heard of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, commenced using them and think they can't be beat. They cure every time."

MRS. LUCY M'NICOL, East Grand Forks, Minn.

"I think your Pain Pills are the greatest remedy for headache and neuralgia. I keep them constantly on hand, and recommend them to my friends."

H. B. SANFORD, Pipestone, Minn.

"I had Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills excellent for the relief of pain of rheumatism. I recommend them highly."

L. E. UTLEY, Minneapolis, Minn.

"I have found a positive cure for headache, with which I have been afflicted for years, in the use of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. I always have them in the house, and heartily recommend them for headache or any pain."

MRS. JOHN HOBAN, Duluth, Minn.

"I have been a great sufferer from headache and neuralgia. A friend told me to try Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, and after taking three or four boxes, I have not had the headache since. I think it is the best remedy on earth."

ANA ANDERSON, Mankato, Minn.

"I have used Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills for severe headache, and they work like a charm."

F. M. NEWKIRK, Straus, Kans.

S. T. Evey, formerly probate judge of Greenwood county, Kansas, writes: "Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are the best and only remedy I can get for headache which will not leave any bad effects."

"For several years I was troubled with nervous headache and dizziness. I commenced taking Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills about a year ago, and was relieved at once. I can highly recommend them."

MRS. ALICE T. EVANS, Garden City, Kans.

"I had headache half the time before I began using Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. Can positively state that there is no kind of headache they will not cure. Easy to take and quick relief."

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Are a Quick, Safe, Sure and Speedy Cure for Pain of any kind. They are far superior to any remedy ever before used for Headache, Neuralgia, Irritability, Headaches, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Stomach, Colic, Spasmodic, Dizziness, Prolapsed, etc.

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