

Opening Guns on Tariff

MR. SHAW ON DEFENDER OF THE TARIFF

The Secretary of the Treasury Defines His Present Position.

Morrisville, Vt., Aug. 19.—Secretary Leslie M. Shaw, of the treasury department, who attended school at this place when a boy, delivered an address here today. He said in part:

Dangers of Tariff Debate.

I have been quoted as opposed to a revision of the tariff. I have never opposed revision of the tariff. I have never expressed an opinion of the opinion that the friends of protection are strong enough to modify the tariff to meet conditions and conservatively to meet opposition to a revision of the entire tariff. This paralyzing business for a season, I am in favor of it. I have expressed some doubt, however, about the wisdom of instructing by resolutions, or exacting pledges from candidates for congress, when the effect is likely to precipitate a protracted debate with very uncertain results.

Tariff Not a Mother of Trusts.

I have never seen the time since I have given public questions consideration that I would not reduce the rate on quite a large number of items, nor when I would not increase the rates on other items. It is not likely that any member of either house of congress ever voted off a tariff bill entirely to his liking, nor is it probable that any president ever signed a bill that he would not have changed in some particular had it been in his power. I am willing to concede that conditions change, and that the old tariff of the past, for instance, in the country was involved in war, would not be appropriate for us now, but I will not admit that the tariff is the mother of trusts, nor will I concede that tariff revision will destroy trusts more than the theory that a fire in a wheatfield will destroy Canadian thistles.

The protective tariff is not the mother of trusts, though it is the parent of conditions that makes it profitable for capital to combine and congenial for labor to organize.

The Iowa Platform.

The republican party in my state recently reaffirmed the tariff platform of 1901. This has caused considerable comment. This has been reaffirmed, not quite as persistently, but in the same way that an expedition of such changes in the tariff from time to time as become advisable through the progress of our industries and their changing relations to the commerce of the world.

Is there any one who is not "in favor of such changes in the tariff from time to time as are advisable?"

I am willing the jury shall be polled on that proposition. So say we all. It is not in the favor of the tariff, but in the favor of schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly. And, again, we all say, "Aye, aye, sir," to the proposition. The tariff is not a mother of trusts, though it is the parent of conditions that makes it profitable for capital to combine and congenial for labor to organize.

The Tariff on Cattle.

A few days ago the butchers, in convention assembled, declared in favor of abolishing the tariff on cattle but I am inclined to think the good farmers of my state would vote quite unanimously against such an expedition. We take the tariff on cattle from Mexico and South America are brought in by the hundred thousand. They will find their way to the stock yards and the butchers will be compelled to bid against the packers then as now.

No, the removal of the duties on live beef and stock would not restore the butchers' business. It might ruin the farmers, but the packers could stand it; for nothing less than organized capital could enter the import meat business with packing houses in foreign countries, refrigerating ships and other expensive equipment. I happen to know that at least one, and I understand two of the big packing houses, had men looking into the South American fields for more than two years.

The farmer, as it is, has ample reason to be apprehensive.

Reason for Meat Prices.

I have taken occasion to look this matter up since reading these resolutions and I think I can find reason for the present price of most other than the protective tariff. I find that there were received at the stock yards in Chicago in the one month of July, 1902, 65,000 less beefs and 170,000 less hogs than in the same month one year ago. This means 7,000 less animals per day. The Q road alone, during the entire month brought from the southwest where the crop of corn was a failure last year, 1,000 less fat steers per day than last year.

Let no one understand this to be a defense of the packers or an extenuation of their offenses. A suit is now pending against them and if the allegations of the petition are sustained (and that seems probable), they are going to have trouble, and it will take a very much more acute form than it would take to say to the farmers of the United States that their industry shall be opened to competition from the unlimited ranges of South America.

The secretary appealed for the election of a republican congress. Then, he said, let the representatives from all sections of the country get together, and if they can agree upon one or a dozen items in the present tariff schedule that can be reduced, let it be done and done without three months' acrimonious debate.

Gov. Cummins Accepts Gage Thrown Down by a "Cabinet Officer."

Special to The Journal.

Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 19.—Governor Cummins in an interview has opposed himself squarely to the position taken by a member of the cabinet, who a few days ago was quoted by Walter Wellman as declaring it was all nonsense to talk about tariff revision. In his interview the governor comes to the defense of the Iowa platform and his utterances may be regarded as sounding the keynote of the campaign in this state for that strong element of the party that took a stand at the state convention for the reaffirmation of the Cedar Falls platform.

No question is raised here that the cabinet member quoted by Wellman is Secretary Shaw. It is taken for granted among Iowa politicians that Shaw is the author of it, and that he took this method to discredit the Iowa platform. While Governor Cummins does not say so, there is no doubt he attributes the interview published in the Record-Herald to Shaw.

Agitation Even Opposed.

The remarkable nature of that interview aroused comment throughout the country. Among other things contained in it was the statement that while it might be possible to get a good bill revising the tariff through the house, it would be modified in the senate to suit the friends of high protection. The cabinet member declared he was opposed to tariff legislation, "notwithstanding the action of my party friends in Iowa."

It was also said the Iowa republicans did not want the tariff taken off of cattle and other live stock. Throughout, the utterances of the cabinet member were strongly against not only revision of the tariff in any form, but against agitation for its revision.

Where Cummins Stands.

Governor Cummins, when asked by The Journal for a statement of his views as to the impossibility of revision, was at first averse to saying anything for publication. He at length consented to do so. It is known he intended to wait until his opening campaign speech before saying anything, and then he intended to put himself squarely on record for the Iowa platform. He felt, however, that in view of the efforts made by a member of the cabinet, to discredit the Iowa platform, it was unwise to defer a declaration making it plain that so far as he was concerned he believed in tariff revision to the extent indicated by the platform.

There is reason to believe that the governor will not look with lukewarmness on any covert attacks on the platform this fall by politicians who are opposed to it, and that any such attacks will inevitably lead to a conflict on the stump.

More Than Name to Conceal.

I have read with great care the interview with the cabinet officer in the Record-Herald of Aug. 12, relating to the tariff. I look upon it as an ill-advised attempt to disparage and defeat the Iowa platform. It seems to me that a cabinet officer who is anxious to conceal his name should also conceal his views. Our declaration upon this subject is so plain that it requires a good deal of ingenuity to misunderstand and pervert it. I am, however, not at all alarmed about the outcome. The Iowa platform has four well-defined statements pertaining to the tariff, easy of comprehension, and concerning which the republican voters of the state are in full harmony.

First—"That our faith in the doctrine of protection is unabated, which means that we stand more strongly than ever, if that be possible, for those duties upon imports that equalize the cost of production here as compared with the cost of production abroad, thus giving to the American producer, under all ordinary circumstances, the home market at a fair price."

Second—"That if it appears, under the extraordinary development and rapid change in conditions during the last five years, that any product is receiving too much or too little protection, the duty will be lowered or raised, as may be necessary to carry into effect the principle upon which the whole plan is based."

Third—"That we believe in reciprocal trade or treaties whenever we can make a good bargain; that is to say, if we can, by admitting free or with a lower duty, \$100,000 of imports and secure a new or enlarged market for \$200,000 of exports, we ought to do it, for the same reason that prompted us to establish our protective system—namely, to give our people more work and our capital increased investment."

Fourth—"That we find a monopoly established by a combination of manufacturers or producers in any commodity, so that every man who buys that article must buy of a single company and pay the price that advances and advances the trust or combination may fix, then the tariff shall not be permitted to aid the trust or combination in maintaining its monopoly."

To put it differently, we are willing to pay for whatever we buy the American standard of prices, but they must be prices fixed by American competition and not American prices fixed solely by the greed of a single manufacturer; and if the capacity of the "captains of industry" to organize is sufficient to stifle American competition, then we will at least take the chance of finding it elsewhere.

These declarations seem to me to be fundamental.

No Disturbance Likely.

The agitation which the cabinet officer dreads so much ought not to occur. The soundness of the Iowa platform ought to be accepted by all fair-minded men. That there will be differences of opinion when the general principles are applied is unquestionably true; but such differences arise in all legislation, and it is the extreme of folly to assert that they will seriously disturb the industrial fabric or frighten the producers of

PETER POWER MURDER IS NOW IN JAIL THE GAME

A Rumor That He May Tell Who Is Back of the Suit.

New York, Aug. 19.—Peter Power, who was named as plaintiff in a suit brought to prevent the turning over of the stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad to the Northern Securities company, arrived here today from Montreal. He was accompanied by George Alfred Lamb, the attorney in the suit against the Northern Securities company. Power was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment recently for contempt of court in refusing to obey a subpoena ordering him to appear and testify in the proceedings begun in his name.

Power surrendered himself to United States Marshal Menkel. The marshal served Judge Lacombe's order of arrest and took Power to the Ludlow street jail.

POWER IS ANGRY

Montreal thinks he will tell who is back of him.

Montreal, Aug. 19.—Peter Power and Lawyer Lamb left here last night for New York. Great interest was brought to bear upon Power to have him remain away from New York. He was in receipt of many letters, including one from his mother, and another from his brother and others from influential friends behind him. Notwithstanding these admonitions, Lamb induced his client to return.

Power is very angry at the evidence given by many persons during his absence. Both Power and Lamb assert that they were dragged into the Northern Pacific case by wealthy men to serve their own purpose. Power, it is said, has determined to return and make a full breach of his connection with the whole affair.

Some startling developments may be looked for concerning the identity of the men behind Power's suit against the Northern Pacific to prevent the retirement of that resulted in the formation of the Northern Securities company.



HAVE YOU MADE THE FALL ATTACHMENTS TO YOUR PANAMA?

was necessary to amputate his right foot. Connelly's condition is regarded as serious.

The men were working on a water course near the breaker when a bullet whizzed close to Crossman's head. Connelly says he thought the shot had been fired by mine guards and shouted a warning. Two more shots followed, a bullet lodging in Crossman's leg and a charge of shot shattering Connelly's shoulder. Some of the shot hit him in the face.

TROOPS ARE ON HAND

Due to the Killing of Labor Leader Patrick Sharp.

Lansford, Pa., Aug. 19.—With all lights out, the train bearing General Gobin and his staff and the First Battalion of the Twelfth regiment under Major Gearheart arrived at camp and the regiment disembarked and in a few minutes were marching to the baseball park, situated on the western edge of the town.

The strikers were worked up to such a high pitch of excitement last night over the shooting of Sharp, who is one of their leaders, that it was feared an outbreak would occur this morning, and it was thought better to have the soldiers near at hand. During the day it is the intention to transfer the battalion to Manila Park, about mid-way between Lansford and Tamaqua, and the strike camp.

The people of Lansford were greatly surprised when they awoke this morning and found a battalion of soldiers here. The soldiers came at the request of the sheriff of Carbon county. Contrary to expectations no attempt was made to march to Nesquehoning and no demonstration was made at either place. The killing of Sharp is discussed on every street corner to-day and while the strikers denounce it as an unprovoked and cold-blooded murder the deputies and company officers declare the shooting was done in self-defense.

BLASTED THE BOULDERS

FARMERS STUMBLE UPON COPPER

Outerop Identified as Part and Parcel of the Famous Kearsarge Lode.

Special to The Journal.

Houghton, Mich., Aug. 19.—Each spring when the plowing season opened Farmers Chapman and Sibley, owners of a quarter section in township 54, Keweenaw county, plowed and later moved around a large outcrop of boulders. They have been doing this for twenty years, but last May decided to blast the rocks and get them out of the way. They were surprised to find copper bearing qualities in the boulders and kept the news quiet.

With a few others they are now conducting exploratory work with pits and crosscut trenches. Experienced miners have identified the outcrop as the Kearsarge amygdaloid lode. Should this prove true the farmers will have a good property.

Other exploratory expeditions will set out this week to search for the Kearsarge lode in the vicinity.

"WE'S" STILL PLAYING

Vote to Take Another Day in Northern Iron Ranges.

Special to The Journal.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 19.—The Minnesota editors arrived in Duluth at 10:30 this morning by the steamboat United Empire. They left at 1:30 on the Duluth and Iron Range road for Two Harbors, to inspect the coal and iron docks. The Two Harbors Commercial Club will entertain the gentlemen and the ladies will be guests at the home of Mr. Cogswell, of the Iron Ranges. The party will return to Duluth at 6:30 this evening.

To-night a banquet will be served by the Duluth Commercial Club, at Hotel St. Louis. Wednesday, at 8:30, the party will leave on the Duluth and Mesaba for Eveleth and the Payal mine, returning to Duluth in the evening. They will leave Duluth for home on the Eastern Minnesota road Wednesday night. All are well and having a splendid trip.

By unanimous vote it was resolved to take another day on the range. This delays arrival in Minneapolis until Thursday morning.

BOOT TOE AS THEIR HEADS THE REMEDY IN PAIS

Dr. Henry Watterson's Dramatic Prescription for Municipal Disease.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Manila newspapers received on the incoming Philippine mail at the war department contain important information concerning affairs in the islands.

It is reported that the "caecoes" which have been used so extensively in the Philippines as lighters are to give way to steam barges, and be themselves relegated to the canals. This change, it is said, marks a new era in the history of lighterage in the islands. Caecoes figured in the last transport scandal in the archipelago, it being alleged that their tonnage was exaggerated grossly for dishonest purposes. The new steam barges which supersede them were built at Cleveland and at New York.

Trial of Lieut. Hickman.

Lieutenant Hickman of the first cavalry is to be the next officer subject to a court-martial. He is one of the men against whom the special commission made charges. One of the charges is that Hickman practiced medicine without a license, the specification being that he administered stimulants to natives in the province of Taybas.

The Case of Ryan.

The papers are full of reports of the trial of Captain Ryan, who was charged with administering the water cure. Ryan was defended by Major Glenn, who had been under similar charges. Captain Ryan in his own defense used the language: "Did my stoking the heads of these treacherous, lying, native office holders into a pall of water, thereby washing away an impediment in their speech, constitute a greater crime than treason against the flag and the soldiers who defend it?"

Ryan was criticized by General Chaffee on account of a report he made regarding Judge Rohde, but General Chaffee reviewed the report, agreed with the main facts as presented by Captain Ryan. He regretted Captain Ryan's sneers at Judge Rohde and his defiant attitude toward General Chaffee.

Of the condition in Misamis province, General Davis takes the same view as Captain Ryan. He said that Rufino, whom Ryan discussed as being a menace in Mindanao as Lukban in Samar or Malvar in Luzon. General Joseph P. Sanger, who reviewed the case of Ryan, practically acquitted Ryan of all charges.

During the testimony Lieutenant Elliott of the Thirtieth Infantry, said that each town in Mindanao had a band of assassins whose duty it was to kill any one holding communication with the Americans.

The Gardner Case.

The celebrated Gardner investigation had come to an end at the time the last mail left Manila and it is stated that the record and report on the case will be forwarded to Washington for consideration. General Chaffee would, of course, be reviewing and approving the reports to the war department were to the effect that he would review the case if possible within the time he had at his disposal. He then had a long conference with the campaign, which was occupying his time, and he has probably now forwarded the Gardner papers to Washington.

The Moro Troubles.

One account of the doings of Captain J. J. Pershing, of the Fifteenth cavalry, who is just now figuring in the disturbed districts of Misamis, states that he has proved a diplomat with a majority of the Moros, but that nothing could be done, however, for the Moros in the Bacolod district. One of the suits said to Captain Pershing.

"The Bacolod Moros have deceived you in saying they wanted to be friends, as I know many of them are lying straight to the road waiting to attack the Americans."

LABOR LEADER SHOT DOWN BY A DEPUTY YESTERDAY—TROOPS CALLED.

Scranton, Pa., Aug. 19.—Michael Connelly and Forest Crossman, said to be non-union workmen employed about the Edgerton colliery, were shot from ambush today, presumably by strikers.

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