

# REPORTS OF TARIFF BOARD EAGERLY AWAITED

## Wool and Cotton Schedules Will Again Be Focus of Interest in Coming Congress.

By JAMES B. MORROW.

Everywhere and to everybody the President says: "Wait for the reports of the tariff board."

The wool report will go to Congress early this month, perhaps next week. The report on cotton will be ready immediately after the Christmas holidays.

Consumers, many persons insist, are paying too much for cotton goods. Woolens, it is declared by others, are unnecessarily dear in price.

Cotton and wool are the two particular schedules of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law that have been under attack. The Democrats tried to amend them last summer.

President Taft, in his veto of the bill, declared that the Democrats had attempted their work without sufficient facts.

The tariff board is now composed of five members—three supposed Republicans and two Democrats.

Of the five members of the board only two can be said to be party men—James Burton Reynolds, forty-one years old, a graduate of Dartmouth, once the Washington correspondent of a Boston newspaper, and from 1905 to 1909 an Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury.

A Muscular and Modern Scientist. The chairman of the board is Henry Crosby Emery, thirty-nine years old, and a trained economist.

Presumably, Dr. Emery is a Republican. As a matter of fact, he is a scientist, not a tall-browed, snail-faced, and spectacled microscopist, but a muscular, open-minded, and modern searcher after the truth.

A Yale alumnus himself, Mr. Taft went straight to Yale for a chairman. The choice was suggested by his judgment.

Purpose can also be seen in the selection of Alvin H. Sanders, the second member of the commission.

Before the time of Painter there was a man by the name of De Quillfeldt, who lived in New Jersey and who invented a stopper that took the trade away from the cork of our youth.

A decade ago they were generally used on milk bottles. De Quillfeldt is said to have made \$15,000,000 out of his patent.

Then came the genius of the book and so. A man who was wide awake, despite his residence in Philadelphia, built one of these books so as to make a hump in it.

So important an invention as the telephone was made by turning a screw one-fourth of an revolution. All the millions

In the meantime Congress had been voting money for the support of the board it had authorized. From foreign tariffs the board turned to domestic tariffs, to pulp and news-print paper, specifically, and later to Canadian reciprocity.

The board, at the beginning, had three members. A section of the Payne-Aldrich law gave the President of the United States power to retaliate against those nations which denied this country the advantages they conceded to other countries for trading in their markets.

Such is the plain English of the minimum and maximum section of the present tariff act. A weapon with which to fight for business was put in the hands of the President. The United States asked for an equal opportunity with its competitors.

But will a board, sitting constantly, as has been planned, but not arranged so far, having its information always brought down to date, remove the tariff from political debate and make it a business matter of dollars and cents?

The answer is, "It will not." There can be no hope whatever in that direction unless the voters of the country practically agree on the ethics, fundamentals, and principles of a purely economic question.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

## CHAIRMAN OF THE TARIFF BOARD.



PROF. HENRY C. EMERY.

ed. Hearings, as they have been known, will cease.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, which prepares all bills relating to the tariff, will send to the tariff board for the facts concerning every American industry.

What kind of a duty would permit vigorous but not destructive competition at all times, what kind of a duty would make domestic production in a certain industry an unprofitable as to force a wide curtailment of the industry at home and the substitution of the foreign for the homemade article.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

dealers and getting, with the assistance of an interpreter, all the details of the wool business, the cost per pound to the producer, the profits of brokers, and so forth.

"Our agents have called on 1,300 wool growers in this country, have driven to their homes, questioned them and looked over their account books. In some instances professional accountants accompany the investigators.

"Cloth has been purchased in Europe and America and has been analyzed at textile institutions and by our own experts. We have bought coats, trousers, and vests in London, Berlin, New York, and Chicago, and have gone through the largest ready-made clothing establishments in the United States noting the methods of manufacture, the wages paid to workers and the quality of the cloth used.

"In short, we are following the wool from the backs of the sheep to the dealers, brokers, weavers, clothing manufacturers and clothing merchants and finally to the consumers, comparing scientifically and getting prices and the facts of the whole industry.

"Getting at Costs in Europe. "But how can you obtain the actual cost of an article made in England or Scotland?" I asked.

"To obtain the producing cost of anything is a serious undertaking," Dr. Emery answered. "The methods for learning the cost of a table, a pair of shoes, or a tin cup may be different in every factory. Operation, too, is more expensive during some months than others.

"Our investigators abroad, some of whom speak the language of the countries in which they are employed, visit manufacturers, wholesale dealers, commercial associations, merchants, labor unions, financial writers. We have found little difficulty abroad in getting information because we know where to go and where not to go.

"Cotton manufacturers, as a rule, have permitted our agents to look at their inventories, financial statements, balance sheets and accounts, only asking that the information be regarded as confidential and that it be withheld accordingly from their competitors.

"The bath towel and a fortune to the patient. Charles Edward McCarthy was a blind man and lived in South Carolina. He devised a method of attaching mule power to a cotton gin and lived his life out in luxury and ease while the mules did the work.

R. R. Catlin of Washington, invented a pattern cut that need but be stuffed with hay and sewed up to become a toy. Such figures as "Billiken" and such games as "Pig in Clover" are always a fortune to the inventor if they become popular.

The rubber return ball made much money both for the inventor and likewise for an infringing manufacturer who fought him in the courts.

The brass paper fastener which is still generally used for thick documents was patented in 1867 by a government clerk by the name of G. W. McGill. Yet it was not new, for the Romans used a similar device 2,000 years ago, and the modern appliance was but a resurrection.

The patent for a typewriter lay dormant for half a century in France because it never came into use. Then a man by the name of Sholes made a machine in this country and called it Remington. Another man named Brown made a different kind of typewriter and called it the Smith. The patentees immortalized other men by their work. They made millions and also made it much more pleasant for the editor who has to read copy.

The man who invented tin came made it necessary for somebody to invent an opener. A can opener is not a very laborious thing in the using, but the public is always ready to pay for things that are made easier. So, just recently, an inventive genius made a can with a seam just below the top and when the owner wanted it open he has but to strike it a blow where the seam breaks and the top is off. A single Chicago packer ordered 10,000,000 of these cans as an experiment and others followed suit. The inventor has a fortune, and the thing is but just begun.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

data at 116 mills in this country and twenty-five mills in Canada. We were enabled to report the lowest cost per ton of product in the two countries (\$24.50 in the United States and \$24.75 in Canada); the highest cost (\$42 in the United States and \$31.8 in Canada); and the average cost (\$32.88 in the United States and \$27.52 in Canada). I give you these items in dollars and cents that you may know, in the rough, how closely we calculated the cost of print paper.

"Are you investigating the steel, iron, tin, and other metal industries?" "We have done considerable office work in that direction, but have made no inquiries in the field as yet. After cotton and wool are out of the way we mean to begin with metals and leather. If the tariff board is continued by Congress we expect to take up meat, flour, and other articles of food—butter, cheese, vegetables, fruit, and so on."

"Will you extend your inquiries to China and Japan?" "China is a large market for cotton and Japan is operating and building cotton mills. We have had an agent in the latter country and shall have some important facts bearing on the Japanese cotton industry. We mean to begin with metals we shall look into the state of the pig-iron business in China. Iron from China has been sold more than once in the United States market."

"Will the facts you obtain show there are trusts in Europe?" "Not necessarily, yet such knowledge may be useful as contributing to our understanding of cost prices. Should the tariff board become an established institution, it will doubtless have a large share of the information of the world's trade, as well as a 'gloss' on the tariff; to borrow a phrase from President Taft, and be competent at any time to give a complete account of the conditions all over the world. The cost of getting to market is as anything else."

"How are tariff bills written up?" "Generally by the ministries of various countries. Here, as we all know, as they are called after conference business men and manufacturers, ministers are supposed to represent consumers. Here, as we all know, bills originate in the House of Representatives and sometimes are pre-debated by 600 men and passed in five months. More time is taken in Europe. Only a few persons, committees are brought into the work, and the experts permanently employed by the ministries who write the bills.

"The bill is prepared in the ministry, goes with all the influence of the administration, to the popular branch of the national legislature—the Reichstag in Germany, the Bundestag in Austria-Hungary.

"The United States is the one nation which has a tariff commission with tariff research, nor is the question so often and violently discussed anywhere else on earth."

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

## SMALL INVENTIONS YIELD BIG FORTUNE TO OWNERS

### Some Instances Where the Patent Office Has Actually Been Productive of Many Millions.

Every time anybody in the United States puts the cap off a beer bottle or a soda water bottle with the intent to quench a thirst, temperately or otherwise, he puts the fraction of a cent into the pocket of one William H. Painter, of Baltimore.

A good many people have pulled these caps in the last few years, and Painter consequently an ever increasing millionaire. Yet the cap for bottles is a small thing, an idea crystallized and patented. The patent is the source of the millions.

Painter, however, carried his patent in his pocket for years before he succeeded in interesting capital in its manufacture. Then a man of means advanced the necessary capital in return for a five per cent interest in the patent and a company was formed.

At the end of the first year he and Painter each had a net \$7,000 in his pocket. Now the invention has crowded all other stoppers for fizzy water out of the market, and a big factory in Baltimore turns out the caps by the million every day.

The Rubber Stopper. Before the time of Painter there was a man by the name of De Quillfeldt, who lived in New Jersey and who invented a stopper that took the trade away from the cork of our youth.

Then came the genius of the book and so. A man who was wide awake, despite his residence in Philadelphia, built one of these books so as to make a hump in it.

So important an invention as the telephone was made by turning a screw one-fourth of an revolution. All the millions

## PASTOR WHO AIDED OIL KING.

line commercial intercourse easier. The Reis patents came nearest success. But in the Reis patents the current was interrupted.

It had to leap a gap. Dr. Bell closed that gap when he turned the screw. But Dr. Bell was not trying to invent a telephone when he was incidentally stumbled upon his secret.

Old Thaddeus Fairbanks used to tell the story of the evolution of the arrangement of these levers. For a long time the problem was on his mind. He used to lie awake nights and attempt to arrange the levers in his mind.

So did a farmer practically of the world, and so did he write his name upon platform scales wherever civilized man buys and sells by weight.

It was in 1858 that the invention was made. In those times people talked in much smaller figures than nowadays. Lyman was, however, able to cash his patents for a cool \$100,000 when dollars went much further than they do to-day.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

## THE DELHI DURBAR ABSORBS ENGLAND'S ENTIRE ATTENTION

### Arrival of King George and Queen Mary at the Gorgeous Scene of Festivities Is Eagerly Awaited.

London, Dec. 2.—As I am writing these lines, the people of England, and particularly of London, whose pulse beats are a little less slow than those of the average English, are awaiting cable news from India, telling of the landing of the King and Queen. Then for many days columns of all the papers will be filled with details of the imperial progress through India, where, of course, everything will be done to the real sentiments of the people toward their rulers and convey to the King and Emperor the impression that his Indian subjects are dying, not from starvation, but with a longing to see their monarch and gaze at the immense diamonds in his crown.

The vast encampment lies below me as I write, visible almost in its entirety. All the more important camps have been drawn up toward the Emperor's camp, which is placed immediately below the flagstaff tower and lies at the west of the ridge, with only a roadway between it and the famous and famous outcrop, which has seen the building of so many Delhi and the rise and fall of so many dynasties.

"It rooms, however, have been thoroughly overhauled, decorated, and furnished in order that it may serve as a comfortable resort in the event of bad weather, during the durbar—Lady Hardinge has devoted much time and attention to this work, and painters and plasterers are hard at work—a rather anomalous sight in this canvas metropolis, for there are no other solid-built structures in the whole extent of the encampment, except the telegraph offices and post-offices.

"In front of the Circuit House, which has been painted a dazzling white for the occasion, the Emperor's and Empress's own tents have been pitched. Externally, except for their greater size, they are not markedly different from others in the vicinity. But Lady Hardinge has spared no efforts to furnish them throughout with every comfort. Carpets and rugs have been specially woven for the entire suite, and many valuable hangings, pictures and ornaments have been sent for their adornment. Besides

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

the private imperial tents rise great mounds of white canvas, and in front of the victory tent, and in front of the Emperor's camp is 20,000 square feet of court, the largest single here, but it takes up an inordinate proportion of the entire encampment which stretches out a white wilderness to the horizon, washed and spotted with green lawns, polo grounds, and a mass of trees, where water courses and threads their way.

"The Shamlana, at which the Emperor will alight, and under which he will receive the homage of the officials, greater ruling chiefs, will be surrounded by a peculiarly rich carpet of crimson and crimson, I am embroidered with gold. Here the part of the ceremony will take place, their majesties afterward proceeding to the central marble pavilion, which is magnificently draped with velvets of similar color. It may safely be predicted that the scene when the Emperor and Empress present themselves to the people of India gathered at Delhi on December 12 will surpass not only the royal or imperial scenes that live in the memory of the past, but will have no parallel even in the most splendid days of the Mogul emperors."

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.

Men believe in high protection, low protection, incidental protection, and no protection. Their differences in three of the cases, at least, are radical.



REV. FREDERICK T. GATES.

Latest photograph of pastor who was prominently mentioned during the recent hearing of the Stanley steel investigation committee as the means of depriving the Merritt brothers, of Missouri, of their fortune, while Mr. Gates was acting as an agent for John D. Rockefeller. Rev. Mr. Gates has been intimately associated with the head of the Standard Oil Company for more than ten years, and has been known as Rockefeller's almsman.



NOT THE ONLY ONE.

She—You'd better not or you'll get crushed in the mill.