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SATURDAY, Oct. 19, 1912.

Tariff revision should begin with the schedules which have been most obviously used to kill competition and to raise prices in the United States, arbitrarily and without regard to the prices pertaining elsewhere in the markets of the world; and it should, before it is finished or interrupted, be extended to every item in every schedule which affords any opportunity for monopoly, for special advantage to limited groups of beneficiaries, or for subsidized control of any kind in the markets or the enterprises of the country; until special favors of every sort shall have been absolutely withdrawn and every part of our laws of taxation shall have been transformed from a system of governmental patronage into a system of just and reasonable charges which shall fall where they will create the least burden. When we shall have done that, we can then discuss questions of revenue and of business adjustment in a new spirit and with clear minds. We shall then be partners with all the business men of the country, and a day of freer, more stable prosperity will have dawned.—Woodrow Wilson.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

(Election, Tuesday, November 5.)

FOR PRESIDENT,
WOODROW WILSON
of New Jersey.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
THOMAS R. MARSHALL
of Indiana.

FOR GOVERNOR,
SIMEON B. BALDWIN,
of New Haven.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
LYMAN T. TINGIER
of Vernon.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBERT PHILLIPS
of Stamford.

FOR TREASURER,
EDWARD S. ROBERTS
of North Canaan.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
DANIEL P. DUNN
of Willimantic.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS
New Haven County,
CHARLES T. COYLE
of New Haven.

Hartford County,
HENRY McMANUS,
of Hartford.

Fairfield County,
MELBERT B. CARY
of Ridgefield.

Litchfield County,
WILLIAM B. FERRY, JR.,
of Salisbury.

New London County,
WILLIAM BELCHER
of New London.

Middlesex County,
JOHN L. FISS,
of Middletown.

Windham County,
CESAR O. TANNER
of Willimantic.

For Senator 22nd District
Archibald McNeil, Jr.

For Senator 23rd District
Joseph H. Whitcomb.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.
Lynn W. Wilson,
John H. McMurray.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS
1st Dis.—AUGUSTINE LONGERAN
2nd Dis.—BRYAN F. MAHAN,
3rd Dis.—THOMAS L. REILLY,
4th Dis.—BERNARD DONOVAN,
5th Dis.—WILLIAM B. KENNEDY.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE
Bridgeport District—Edward F. Hallen.

FIRST THINGS

The first aerial performer to attempt to walk from the main to the mizen mast of a "ketch" in "fiction" was Blondin, the celebrated tight-rope walker, who successfully performed that difficult and dangerous feat thirty-seven years ago today. The ship was the Poonah, bound from Aden to Point de Galle, and running at the speed of twelve knots an hour. A strong cable was stretched from mast to mast and lighted by guy lines, but sagged considerably in the middle. The constant vibrations of the engine and the roll of the vessel in a heavy sea, as well as the blowing of a stiff wind, added to the difficulties of the project. Blondin made the first trip with apparent ease, but on the return an unexpected heavy swell caused the ship to roll in an alarming manner. Blondin swayed from side to side, while the onlookers held their breath in horror. Yet he kept his nerve, waited till the rollers had passed, and completed his journey in safety.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED
Miss Anna E. Horsfield of 81 Elmwood
avenue, announces her engagement to
Frederick W. Knowles of 821 Colorado
avenue, treasurer of the Knowles Co.

Want Ads. 1 Cent a Word.

The Tariff is a Simple Subject—
A Child Can Understand it

It is human nature for men to accentuate the importance of those things in which they are most interested, and to overestimate the value of their own specialties. Men display the same attitude in their work, and toward it.

"To find how much you will be missed," said the cynic, "prick a mill pond with a cambric needle, and observe the hole that is left when you pull it out."

This is not a cheerful sentiment. If it were generally entertained men would be apt to lose heart for work, and really good work would be more uncommon than it is now.

It is fortunate that there is implanted in the heart of man an instinct making for a consciousness of his own importance, and work is better done because the doers believe their labors are absolutely necessary, and that everything would go to smash in the absence of their individual effort.

This trait of human nature, common to us all, is magnified to enormous proportions in the men who discuss the tariff, not because they have more egotism than other men, but because the tariff has been talked over by more or less able men, and by eloquent men, and by men of genius even, for so many years, that its original simplicity has been lost sight of.

It seems complex because it is obscured and concealed by volumes of complex talk.

Originally there were no manufactures in the United States. Nearly everything that was used was imported from abroad.

The fathers believed that if they made it more difficult to import goods from abroad some of those goods would be made at home.

So they taxed goods bought from abroad.

The tax increased the cost of the foreign goods and enabled Americans to make things that they could not at that time in the country's history have attempted.

It was never the purpose of the fathers that the import tax should be more than enough to put American manufacturers on an equality with foreigners.

But a time came when American manufacturers waxed mighty. They combined among themselves to keep up prices, and they raised the import tax on foreign goods so high, that little or no competition came from abroad, and the home monopolies so created remained free to force wages to the lowest point upon the one hand, while they swindled the consumer upon the other hand.

But something else took place, some manufacturers became so expert in their lines that they felt they could compete with the entire world. At the same time they were enabled to control the home market by COMBINATION AND MONOPOLY.

Manufacturers of this class became and are FREE TRADERS, although they usually conceal the fact for fear of hurting the thing they advocate.

So the shops of the country are divided into two great classes.

Manufactures which require some protection, like the fur hat business and manufactures which can compete with the world and need no protection, like the greater part of the cotton weaving business, or the shoe business.

So there is nothing complex about the theory of the tariff. But men like Mr. Hill, who know little and that little about the tariff, insist that the question of how much tariff to place upon a given product is delicate and difficult.

Yet, in the enormous majority of cases, it is the simplest thing in the world.

Every manufacturer in this country has to make a most exhaustive report to the Census Bureau of the Federal Government.

In this report he has to specify what he pays for wages, all the items of cost that enter into his goods, and the value of his goods after they are created.

A mere school boy can take this report for any given enterprise and ascertain in a few seconds just what proportion of the cost of the goods is included in wages.

Assuming that wages are NOTHING in some other country making the same goods, no tariff higher than the percentage of wages paid will be necessary here.

The whole process is work for a school boy. It does not require great erudition, or much expertness, or anything of that kind.

Tariff walls were once not raised between nations only. Adjacent cities had the power to levy tariffs, or taxes upon each other's products.

Under the old system Bridgeport and New Haven might have had tariff schedules against each other.

Ten grocers in Bridgeport, finding themselves underbid by the grocers of New Haven by 2 per cent, might put a 3 per cent tax upon everything coming in from New Haven.

And that would work all right, perhaps, as long as there was competition among the Bridgeport grocers, but if they should combine to take a hundred per cent more profit than a fair profit, the people would suffer by the exclusion of the New Haven goods.

But if, say, the butchers of Bridgeport should find that they could produce meat cheaper than any other city, they would naturally desire free trade between all cities, because that would open the whole market to their goods.

The tariff, except for an occasional enterprise, is a mighty simple matter. Stripped of the words which generations of TALKING MEN have woven about it, the tariff is as simple as the first lesson in reading.

If there had never been a tariff this country would not be without manufactures. It has coal, iron, mineral wealth of all kinds. Great resources. The people would be doing these things in the world's work which they can do best. In the main, in spite of the tariff, this is what they ARE doing.

But some few enterprises have grown up, under the protection of the tariff, which would not at present exist without it.

To put these concerns on a free trade basis would be to destroy them.

But nobody proposes to do that. The shock of doing it would be very great, and the period of readjustment long and difficult.

But in some few cases the industry is so out of place, that it will be deemed advisable to let it perish, rather than continue it protected.

Such an industry, say the Democrats, is the sugar industry of Louisiana.

It would in fact be cheaper to pay to the farmers of Louisiana, every year, a sum equal to their profits and the wages of their workmen, than it is to keep up the tariff subsidy which now exists.

The sugar situation may be brought home by a simple illustration. It is not practical to raise bananas on a large scale in New England. But if a sufficiently large tax were laid on bananas raised elsewhere, people in New England might grow them under glass.

If it should cost ten cents to grow the fruit under glass and a tax of ten cents were added to each foreign banana, a thriving industry might be created, but the cost of creating might be too great.

The disadvantages of creating an industry at home must not be too great. Before a tax is laid upon the imported article, there ought to be a reasonable prospect that it can ultimately be produced at home as cheaply as abroad.

Of course, if the banana industry had been created, and it were proposed to remove the tariff, it would be said that men would be deprived of work. That would be true temporarily and to some extent.

But, within a brief period, the same men would be employed in some industry which could be operated to greater advantage and everybody would be better off.

The bugaboo of "putting men out of work" began with the invention of labor saving machinery. Displacements are constantly taking place, upon a much larger scale than any displacements that will probably take place because of shifting of industries through tariff changes.

The Mergenthaler type setting machine came into use a few years back. Each machine could do the work of five hand setters. There was quite a readjustment. Some printers had a hard time of it for a little while, but the printing business is stronger and better than it ever was, and it would be impossible, perhaps to show, that any industrial printer starved to death because he could not get work.

The tariff is a fine old entrenchment for statesmen who are too lazy, or too incompetent, to study the necessities of the people, and devise legislation for the improvement of men and industry.

Thus endeth an easy lesson upon an easy subject.

REVIEWS
FROM
Our Exchanges

STANDPAT LOGIC.

(Baltimore Sun.)

The Republican National committee is conducting an extensive advertising campaign in magazines and street cars. Here is one of the prize arguments advanced therein:

"The population of the United States is, in round numbers, 100,000,000 people, 25,000,000, to be exact."

"Receipt from tariff duties for the year ended July 1 were \$312,000,000. You pay just \$2.46 a year for protecting the country and for insuring yourself against the competition of the cheap labor and huge surplus manufactures of Germany and England, France and Italy, and other countries."

"Under absolutely free trade, with all duties removed you could not save more than this \$2.46 a year. Under a tariff for revenue only you would save less than that."

What lovely logic!

Isn't what comes into the country that counts most, it's what doesn't come in.

The protective tariff is a high wall that bars out cheap commodities of all sorts.

You pay \$20 or \$25 for a suit of clothes that you would get for three-quarters that amount if there were no tariff placed on woolen goods. By that one transaction you lose more than the \$3.46 in question, and it is only an insignificant portion of the whole.

Cut down the tariff duties and these goods will flow into the country. The total tariff duties will be as great as they are now, or greater, perhaps, for more goods will be coming in, but the cost to the consumer will go down.

The tariff receipts per capita have as much to do with the cost to the consumer as the cobblestones of Baltimore have to do with the war in the Balkans.

THE FASHION IN CRIMINALS.

(New York Herald.)

The professional criminal never employs a press agent, but works in silence, underground like a mole. It is for this reason that even those familiar with the various aspects of metropolitan life have been surprised at the brand of malefactor brought to the surface by the Rosenthal murder.

And to none are these modern scoundrels a great source of wonder, than to the writers of criminal or detective fiction.

The bank burglar of the "Jimmy" Hope pattern and the gray-headed counterfeiter like Brockway were succeeded long ago by the polished raffles and his imitators, but no novel writer has yet given us any one like "Jeffy Louie," "Gyp the Blood" or "Jack" Rose.

The old-fashioned original played for enormous stakes and took his own life in his hands when he entered upon his desperate work, but he seldom shot any one save in self-defense. The crook of today holds human life cheap, and, as shown by the evidence in court, does not shrink at murder when the exigencies of his calling demand it.

Electrical appliances put the old-time bank burglar out of business. Electricity applied in a different form will perhaps reduce the number of his successors.

BOY MURDERER TO FORFEIT HIS LIFE

George Redding, Convicted of Slaying New Haven Peddler, Must Pay Death Penalty Oct. 31

Wethersfield, Oct. 19.—George Redding, of Hamden, the boy murderer of Morris Greenberg, a New Haven peddler, will pay the death penalty on the night of Oct. 31st, the execution taking place as soon after midnight as it can be carried out.

Redding has been in prison since his confinement in prison. Redding has gained eight pounds and spends his time reading and writing. He expresses no fear of death. He will be taken to the death chamber on the 29th and will receive his last visit from friends a week from Sunday.

Redding will be the 23rd prisoner to be executed at the prison here and will be next to the youngest to pay the death penalty.

EASTON

William E. Andrews of Bridgeport is spending a few days as guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Andrews.

The regular meeting of Easton grange will be held on Tuesday evening, October 22nd in the grange hall.

Special Values in Marabout

Leather coats, stoles and capes, also white lawn shirt waists, fancy silk waists, black silk waists, long cloth coats, in wool and silk petticoats at E. H. Dillon 116 Main St.

WATER BOTTLES

75c to \$2.50

FOUNTAIN SYRINGES

75c to \$3.25

BULB SYRAYS

\$1.50 to \$5.00

BULB SYRINGES

50c to \$2.00

SURGEON GLOVES

\$1.00 pair

HOUSEHOLD GLOVES

50c, 75c, and \$1.00 per pair

RUBBER SHEETING

65c, 80c, \$1.25 yard

The Alling Rubber Co.

1127 MAIN STREET
19 Stores

The H. M. Read Company.
Established 1887.

October Shopping Days.

bring tempting offerings to all women.

Like the birds and other folk of field and wood, we human folk like to change our clothing along with the season, and at Autumn a touch of bright color takes the fancy. A Plaid Silk gown was no rare sight during the years of the nineteenth century, and the prospect is we shall see many a gay plaid this year. The newest are in Scotch Tartans and a few are in French combinations, very rich and charming in color. Not all are gay and bright; there are those that are quiet and rather sombre.

\$1.00 a yard.

Tunics of lace and sparkling crystal offer an easy way of making a distinctive evening dress. The Tunic just slips on over a silk slip or a plain little frock of any favorite color. Black jet is used over black or cerise to good effect. White goes over any dainty pale shade. No other trimming is required.

Time of year when Marabout comes handy. A little too early for heavy furs or the warmest coats, but a Marabout Scarf is a joy to its owner, for it is easily put on or off, and when not in use is simply a feather to carry. Marabout Muffs may be had to match Scarves.

This is a period of elaborate head dressing, and many are the styles of ornaments to apply to the coiffure. From the quaint beaded nets, similar to the one on the head of Beatrice D'Este in the old portrait everyone admires, to the perky aigrettes fastened to rhinestone bands, there is no end to the styles. The strange part of it is, they are all pretty and bewitching in the head. A large assortment at the Jewelry Section, and dainty small things at small prices.

Some new Initial Handkerchiefs have rather odd-looking letters that puzzle one a little, but the matter clears at being told that they have been designed from illuminated manuscripts of the seventeenth century, so one might have his handkerchief marked with a letter copied from some old missal as far back as the Tudor period. The letters are quite stylish for men. Handkerchiefs for either men or women, at 25 cts.

A Wardrobe Trunk of moderate size, stands only forty inches high, and the two halves open, and show on one side the garment section with hangers on a smoothly running trolley, capacity for five gowns, three suits and four skirts. On the other side are three good-sized deep drawers and a very convenient hat box. It would seem that not half the science is required to pack a Wardrobe, as the old style trunk where everything was put in together, and often found in one glorious jumble at the journey's end. The price of this trunk is \$28.00.

In the China Store are some odd sets for individual use. Night Sets, tray, pitcher, candlestick and match-box; Breakfast Sets for bedside use, plate, coffee cup, cereal dish and toast rack. Tete-a-tete coffee and Tea Sets for boudoir or drawing-room use. Invalid's Sets, plate and broth bowl. Not expensive either and of very neat and tasteful patterns.

The November Designer is on sale at the Pattern Counter. The number is an unusually interesting one as regards fashions and fall designs. From tea and dancing frocks to kitchen aprons and babies' bonnets there are new ideas, all novel and attractive. Also there are short stories, hints as to embroidery and fancy knick-knacks. The Designer is 10 cts.

The H. M. Read Company.

RADFORD B. SMITH

1072 Main St. DEPARTMENT STORE, 89 Fairfield Ave.
"THE STORE TO FIND SCARCE ARTICLES"
AND THE STORE THAT PAYS CASH FIRST

COUPON GOOD MONDAY, OCT. 21

Big Ball
HEAVY BROWN LINEN TWINE
Almost a Pound Weight
7c

We have big lot of this twine from auction and will not limit quantity while it lasts.

This is a good chance for stores and others using heavy package twine to lay in a supply.

EXPLOSION FOLLOWS
FIRE OF U. S. ARSENAL
WITH LOSS OF \$3,000,000

Bendis, Cal., Oct. 19.—Spontaneous combustion or crossed electric wires were given, today, as the probable cause of the fire, last night, which destroyed the United States arsenal here, causing a loss of upwards of \$3,000,000. The building was the largest storehouse of arms and ammunition on the Pacific coast and 12,000,000 rounds of ammunition and 60,000 stands of arms were destroyed.

On account of the explosion of ball cartridges, the task of fighting the fire was extremely dangerous. The company of troops stationed at the arsenal, however, stood near the building and poured water on it until it was evident that the fire was hopeless.

PROSECUTION EXPECTS TO CLOSE STRIKE LEADERS' CASES BY NEXT WEEK

Salem, Oct. 19.—District Attorney Attwell declared, today, that he hopes to call the last of the government witnesses in the trial of Ettore Giovanni and Caruso by the latter part of next week, probably Thursday and that when court re-opens at 9:15 Monday morning, every possible influence will be exerted to expedite the trial.

The district attorney stated that he did not know just how many more witnesses he would call as he would be governed by the developments in the case.

Women in Politics.
New York—Miss Mae McElhenny stenographer, who kissed Gov. Wilson, may have to shut herself up at home. At Democratic headquarters, where she is employed, she gets 100 phone calls a day. Movies are after her too.

New York—Enter the protective tariff doll. Women Republicans are exhibiting huge dolls up in lace and furbelows, to show that the average woman can have such an outfit in spite of the tariffs, for \$25.

Baroness de Vaughn Will Wed a Parisian This Time
Paris, Oct. 19.—Baroness de Vaughn, morganatic widow of King Leopold, of Belgium, and recently divorced from her second husband, whom she charged with beating her, is to be married again shortly, according to GH Blas, to a well-known Parisian. His name is omitted.

WANT ADS. CENT A WORD.