

the products of wineries, such as argold, crude tartar, wine lees, etc., the United States treats the people of all countries and the products of all people alike.

One of the questions which we must soon decide is whether the United States will continue a one-price purchaser or whether she will grant special privileges to some, and impose corresponding burdens upon others.

There are four possible policies for the United States and there are but four.

First, she can, as our Democratic friends advise, adopt the policy of Great Britain and levy tariff duties for revenue only and grant to our own people no advantage whatever, and make no distinction between the products of foreign countries. Second, she can follow her present policy and protect her own people and still make no distinction between the products of foreign countries. Third, she can grant concessions to those countries which discriminate against her, and impose special hardships against those who treat her the same as they treat others. Fourth, she can impose maximum duties against those who impose maximum duties against her.

It is important that we keep these distinctions clearly in mind. The United States can continue a one-price purchaser, or can change her policy and make discriminations. That is plain. If she makes no discriminations between foreign countries, she can proceed upon the English free trade principle or upon the American protective principle. That is, she can treat her own people and the outside world alike, as England does, or she can give her own people the advantage of protection and still treat all the outside world alike. If she can grant discriminations she also has an alternative. She can show special favors to those who discriminate against our people and enforce maximum duties against those who do not discriminate against us, or she can discriminate against those who discriminate against us, and treat all those alike who treat us as they treat others. This and other states are just now being flooded with literature urging that we treat those best who treat us worst. We are asked to reduce our tariff for those countries that increase theirs, and let those that take our goods in greatest quantities pay the full rate. We have not done that yet, and I am going to register a protest that we never shall. In 1902 Germany passed a new tariff law in which she materially advanced her minimum tariff and added a new maximum tariff on many articles fully fifty per cent higher. For instance, she increased her minimum tariff on corn eighty-seven per cent, and her maximum tariff 210 per cent. She increased her minimum tariff on rye 43 per cent, and her maximum tariff 100 per cent. She increased her minimum tariff on wheat 67 per cent and her maximum tariff 110 per cent. She increased her minimum tariff on wheat flour 40 per cent and her maximum tariff 157 per cent. She increased her minimum tariff on fresh beef 80 per cent and her maximum tariff 200 per cent. She increased her minimum tariff on salt and pickled beef 100 per cent and her maximum tariff 250 per cent. She increased her minimum tariff on high grade boots and shoes 38 per cent and her maximum tariff 177 per cent. She increased her minimum tariff on bicycles and parts thereof 300 per cent and her maximum tariff 525 per cent. She also took a large number of articles from her free list and imposed minimum and maximum duties thereon.

This law provided that it should go into effect by proclamation of the Emperor, and in February, 1905, the necessary proclamation was issued making the law effective on March 1, 1906. By its terms these maximum duties were imposed against the products of all countries which failed to make satisfactory concessions. Following the proclamation Germany served the required notice to terminate the commercial agreement then in force with the United States. Following the service of this notice, both nations labored assiduously to bring about a satisfactory agreement, and just prior to the 1st of March one was consummated under which the United States is to enjoy the conventional or minimum tariff until June 30, 1907.

It will be born in mind that Germany is a protection country, and her tariff laws are much more exclusive than those of the United States. The cost of production in Germany is very little in excess of that in adjacent countries, but her tariff duties exceed this differential far more than the tariff duties of the United States exceed the differential between the cost of production in the United States and in European countries. Thus Germany not only protects her own people on all competitive articles, but she places maximum duties, in some instances more than one hundred per cent higher, against those countries which refuse to admit her products on more favorable terms than products of most other countries.

The Republican party has several times declared in favor of reciprocity. Theoretically, the principle is correct, and the term is euphonious. The diffi-

culty in its practical operation lies in the fact that Iowa has no product which she is willing to sacrifice for the common good, and each and every other state is equally selfish. Iowa is perfectly willing to admit such manufactured products as she does not produce at a low rate of duty on condition that foreign markets for Iowa's surplus agricultural products shall be made less onerous. Theoretically, Iowa ought to make sacrifices for the generally good, but in practice she refuses so to do, and if a Republican Congress should enact a law lowering the rate of duty on agricultural products in consideration of a better foreign market for products which Iowa does not produce, I am of the opinion our delegation would be retired. In this, as in many other respects, the people of Iowa are just like the people of every other state. They have nothing they are willing to yield, and would bitterly resent any enforced concessions at their expense.

During the last two administrations several reciprocity treaties have been negotiated, but, barring the one with Cuba, our political offspring, none has been approved. What policy our party will hereafter pursue I am not prepared to say, but I shall not be surprised if it declares in favor of maximum and minimum tariffs, the minimum tariff to be like the German so-called Conventional or minimum tariff, sufficiently high on competitive articles to insure the employment of labor in every branch of industry, and the maximum tariff to apply only to such countries as impose unusual and extraordinary burdens upon us. We have never demanded, and in my judgment never should ask, better treatment abroad than is accorded to others; but I shall not be surprised if we ultimately insist upon as good as any receive.

Prior to the satisfactory adjustment of the matter with Germany a bill was introduced imposing twenty-five per cent additional duty against the products of all countries that discriminate against the products of the United States. If it be said that this is retaliation, it must be noticed that it is retaliation only against those who initiate discriminate against us, and is not intended to affect, in the slightest degree any people who are willing to treat us as well as they treat others.

There is no place in the world except the United States where a child can buy at exactly the same price as an adult. Everywhere else bantering and haggling over the price of merchandise of every description, including the necessities of life, is at least a common practice. Representative merchants in the United States are one-price sellers, and I shall not be surprised if our people maintain their present position as one-price buyers except from those who discriminate against our products. I shall not be surprised, I repeat, if the American people insist that the products of American labor shall be admitted to the markets of all foreign countries on as favorable terms and subject to exactly the same rates of duty as are imposed upon similar products produced elsewhere.

It is charged that the Republican party is in league with corrupt interests, and that it no longer concerns itself in the people generally. I am not very old, but I am old enough to remember something more than thirty years of this same kind of talk by members of the opposite party, and old enough to have witnessed several waves of reform. I cast my first vote for President when the so-called Liberal Republican party was denouncing our alleged corruption and monopolistic tendencies.

The Republican party received its first flush of victory in advocating the elementary rights of man, and from the days of Abraham Lincoln to the

days of Theodore Roosevelt, it has been true to the people, for it has been of the people. It was a Republican Congress which opened our vast domain to those who had no money to buy homes, but who were willing to endure the hardships incident to frontier life that they might own the land they tilled, the flocks they tended, and the roof that covered their babies. It is the Republican party that has given to the American producer, artisan and farmer such an advantage in the American market that we actually sell to each other more than twice as much as the aggregate international commerce of the world. It is the Republican party that has made possible our marvelous development until the finished products of our shops and factories equal those of any three counties on the map, and our daily payroll undoubtedly exceeds that of the balance of the globe. It was the Republican party that passed the Sherman anti-trust law and every amendment to it, by and through which effectual checks to avarice at a hundred points have been enforced by the courts. It was a Republican Congress that passed the Cullom law creating the Interstate Commerce Commission, which, in eighteen years, has heard and determined so many complaints. It was a Republican Congress which three years ago passed the Elkins law, which gives to every one the right to have instituted in his behalf by the Interstate Commerce Commission a proceeding to enjoin railway rebates and special privileges and insures a summary hearing, and all without expense or inconvenience to the complainant other than a letter to the Interstate Commerce Commission outlining in general terms the nature of his grievance. This law is in the same general terms which have been found so effectual in the Sherman anti-trust law. It is directed against whatsoever in any way attempts, and forbids whatsoever is attempted, in whatsoever way, with intent to favor one person or one locality in any manner, it matters not how. I give it as my opinion that when this law is as well understood, and when it has been tested as thoroughly as the Sherman anti-trust law, it will be found to be about as comprehensive. No one has yet been able to add much to the Sherman law. A Republican Congress recently enacted a law giving cases thereunder the right of way in courts, and authorizes the Attorney-General to have suits for the enforcement of any of its provisions advanced on the calendar regardless of the rights of ordinary litigants. But the law, in its essential features, remains substantially as originally enacted. The Elkins law against railroad discriminations, rebates and special privileges is constructed on the same general style of architecture and ought to be found equally effective against rebates. Like the Sherman law, it does not specifically define what may not be done but it forbids the doing of anything the effect of which is forbidden. Both these laws not only forbid assaults, but they also forbid false motions. They not only forbid discharging firearms at the people, but they forbid carrying concealed weapons.

Nor is this all. In response to the ringing recommendations of the President the House has twice passed a bill giving to the Interstate Commerce Commission authority and power to fix maximum rates on all interstate commerce whenever the rate first fixed by the railroad is complained of and upon investigation is found unreasonable. These bills were passed substantially as they left the committee and with very limited debate. The first was passed on the eve of the adjournment of the last Congress and the Senate did not have time to consider it. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the

Senate remained in session all summer however, and took testimony from every part of the nation, and heard every possible phase of proposed remedy. As soon as the new Congress convened, the House prepared and passed a new bill. The former bill, though reintroduced, was rejected in the Committee of the House. The bill as passed by the House is now pending in the Senate.

That a good, effective and satisfactory rate bill will pass is, in my judgment, certain. A very large majority of the members of both Houses are determined to pass such a measure. Iowa's entire delegation are not only in favor of such a law, but they are enthusiastically in favor of it. It is of prime importance, however, that such a law be considered, in every possible aspect. If it should share the fate, after passage, of the Democratic income tax law, great harm would ensue, and the party would receive no end of criticism. The debate now going on is not between the bill as it passed the House and no bill, but it is with respect to the technical effect of its provisions, and their constitutionality. There are plenty of men in each House of Congress who would honor the Supreme Bench, and it is but just to the people that these men take the necessary time to perfect the bill, if it be now perfect, and make sure that it will stand the severe attacks that will certainly be made upon it. This is being done. The great lawyers in the Senate are studying the bill in conjunction with the President and his advisors in the light of every decision of the courts, determined that when it is passed it shall stand all tests and shall accomplish, so far as is possible, all the President asked in his message and what the people expect.

Should the Senate by any unhappy chance fail to pass such bill I shall be as much displeased as any one, but I shall not be offended while the question is being debated, nor shall I assume that a difference of opinion is synonymous with a difference of motive.

LEAVENED BREAD

Has Been Man's Constant Mainstay From Time Immemorial.

Some writer has said that "The first miller emerging from his savage state, with no thought save hunger, plucked the wheat from the stock, and, using his teeth for millstones, ground the first grist for a customer who would not be denied—his stomach." Thus gaining experience by test in the food line, it would be only natural for this miller to lay up a quantity of grain against an hour of need. Just when he commenced grinding his wheat in the rude stone mortar and moistening the flour preparatory to baking it in the ashes of his camp fire, and just when it was found that an old piece of dough in a fresh batch made it better or "leavened" it, is beyond the reach of historians. Certain it is that though the principle was the same thousands of years ago as it is to-day, it has remained for the makers of Yeast Foam to supply a yeast with all the true leavening powers minus the properties that produce sour, "runny" or soggy bread. This is the yeast that took the first grand prize at the St. Louis Exposition, and revolutionizes the bread making in every home where it is used because much better bread can be made with it from any flour.

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