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SCENE FROM "THE LURE"
 NEW LYRIC THEATRE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21st

TWO VIEWS ON PORTO RICO AND WOOOL SCHEDULE HAWII GET LEFT

American Manufacturers Not Enthusiastic. Business in England Is Expanding

Tariff revision is an accomplished fact. No longer do American manufacturers and merchants face uncertainties but facts. What is to be the effect of this new tariff upon the wool textile industries of the country?

Of course that question is not one that is easily answered. However, the opinion, which seems to have been more or less assiduously fostered in certain quarters recently to the effect that American manufacturers, at heart, have had little or no apprehension concerning the results on their business certain to accrue from the tariff changes must be abandoned in the light of the statement made by President Wood of the American Woolen Company.

"With practiced economy, generally speaking," says Mr. Wood, "the American Woolen company will be able to compete successfully with similar manufacturers abroad." This belief is held more or less generally by manufacturers of medium grade goods, but none of the manufacturers differ from Mr. Wood in his attitude when he says, "I am not enthusiastic over the Underwood Bill," and when he says, "The mills making fine fancy goods will find the problem more difficult."

Already one mill, the Globe Woolen Company of Utica, New York, makers of fine woolsens and employing 900 hands, has suspended operations indefinitely, giving the low rates in the Underwood bill as a reason. The extreme probability is that other mills engaged on similar fabrics will follow suit, especially after the first of the year when the new Schedule K becomes effective. Certainly the low labor costs abroad will operate very harshly in competition against the manufacturers of fine goods.

English manufacturers are very "enthusiastic over the Underwood bill," witness the following crystallization of the opinion of the topmakers spinners and weavers in the west Riding expressed in the Wool Record of September 4:

"America is likely to figure prominently in the forthcoming season, although many will have it that she will exert every little influence this side Christmas. No doubt United States manufacturers will have to face very different circumstances from what they have done since 1897, and we believe that if the present duties go through manufacturing conditions in Great Britain and on the Continent will become very brisk. It is just this one factor which we think will help to prevent any distinct fall in wool values."

NOTICE

The Cache stake Relief Society convention will be held on Tuesday November 18 at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. at the tabernacle. A good attendance is desired.

LUCY S. CARDON,
 President.

As the United States consumes nearly one-fourth of the sugars produced in the entire world, sugar legislation in the United States is looked upon with extreme interest throughout the rest of the sugar world. Since the reciprocity treaty with Cuba was made, the effective duty on foreign sugars entering into the United States was practically reduced to the Cuban level of 1.348 cents per pound. As refined sugars, good or bad, were practically prohibited from entering into the United States by the Dutch colony; standard duty discriminating against them, the effective-duty on Cuban raw sugars, of say, 1.348 cents became the protective duty upon which the success and enlargement of our domestic sugar cane and sugar beet industry depended, and upon which Hawaii and Porto Rico have also been depending.

As our readers know, the status quo in sugar duties will be maintained until March 1, 1914, with, however, the elimination of the Dutch standard differential. We can see from this that the first impulse given to sugar producers by the changed conditions would be to expedite the sale of the 600,000 tons of domestic beet sugar, which in order to receive the present protection of 1.348 cents must be needed by consumers and must have passed into the hands of practical consumers by March 1, 1914, but four and a half months distant. Next will come the Louisiana crop, the marketing of which will begin about the first of November, which may add 300,000 tons to the beet crop sugar as stated, and then Hawaii will do what it can with its sugars during this short space of time, and Porto Rico will doubtless make strong efforts to begin its campaign early and to carry it on with all possible rapidity to come within the limits of March 1. The aggregate of these four privileged crops, Louisiana, the domestic beet, Hawaii and Porto Rico, will reach one half of the annual consumption of the United States for the year, and its marketing through the next four months, based upon the present Dingley tariff rate, as reduced by the Cuban reciprocity is a practical impossibility. It does look as though the Louisiana crop could be got practically out of the way and the domestic beet sugar well distributed by the first of March. But Porto Rico and Hawaii can hardly gain any benefit from the March 1 arrangement.

There may be plenty of speculation for none is barred in analyzing and discounting upon another's business; but there is one concrete fact which forecloses guessing—the mills are shut down, they have no orders and the workmen are idle.

Why? The American people are as desirous of wearing woolen goods as they were in 1912. The workmen are as anxious to turn out the goods. The capitalists and investors are as capable as ever and have the same weakness for dividends. No new substitute for wool has been offered. A year ago and since 1896 the trade has flourished. When the Payne law was in process of enactment woolen mills were active, and when it was passed the mills were enlarged. There appears no natural trade reason for depression at this time. The cause of curtailment must be artificial. The man whose business is hit boldly declares that the coming Wilson tariff is responsible. At least the Wilson tariff bill has caused no expansion of the industry. In all probability the millions of dollars worth of woolen goods in the bonded warehouses in New York, being closer to the time of release under the new schedules, are to affect prices, making buyers hesitate or buy from hand to mouth. If these goods sell considerably cheaper than American product they are to supplant the home goods until the industry here is readjusted, that is until a lower wage scale is put in force.

It is recalled that last fall the Utica mills had difficulty in holding their foreign employees, owing to the belief on their part that if the Democrats won the woolen mills would shut down or pay lower wages. Many employees prepared to return to Europe and a number did return. Can it be that these toilers from lands where they had been downtrodden sensed the tariff cause and effect upon work and wages more accurately than men born in America?

EATS HIS CAKE, YET HAS IT

The English working man eats his cake yet has it, too. He is enjoying high wages and low cost of living. These conditions seldom come together. It is probable that the American workman will be glad in 1914 if he can maintain his wages, without hoping to reduce prices. But the outlook is against him. Orders are going to French and English manufacturers which ought to be placed at home.

A CLOSED MILL

Even the Foreign Employees Scented the Effect of the Underwood Bill Before It Was Passed

A dispatch from Utica dated September 3, reads:

The Globe Woolen Company's big mill in this city, employing 1000 persons is to close indefinitely, according to an announcement by Arthur B. Maynard, secretary and treasurer of the company, who gives as the reason the stagnation of the woolen business, due to the proposed new tariff law.

Mr. Maynard said the company had no orders to fill, which left but one course open. For several days there have been persistent rumors that the American Woolen Company had purchased the big Utica mill, which is one of the city's oldest and largest industries, but Mr. Maynard said there was nothing in the stories.

Doesn't Mr. Maynard know that President Wilson has a portable gibbet upon which he is to hang higher than Haman any man who gives the sacred tariff bill as the reason for curtailment of production or reduction of wages? Mr. Maynard will soon learn from free trade editors that he is entirely wrong in his conclusions. School teachers know more about the tariff and its relations to the woolen business than do managers and owners of mills, and tariff reform newspapers know more than school teachers in this line.

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