

New Ulm Review

F. W. JOHNSON, Editor and Prop.
Wednesday, May 25, 1892.

THE TARIFF GOOD FOR ALL.

It Enriches the Whole Country and is not Intended for the Benefit of a Few.

What We need is not Fewer Industries, but More Industries.

In the New York Tribune for this week, a gentleman named Campbell, asks the Hon. R. G. Horr of Michigan two questions as follows:

1. Where is the justice in compelling the 64,000,000 inhabitants of the United States to pay an abnormally high price for their goods in order to protect (or rather enrich) the people engaged in manufacturing who constitute only a small per cent of our population?

2. What right has the Government to compel me by the tariff law to buy my goods from an American when I can buy them from a foreigner for less? Why does not the Government protect me as well as the manufacturers?

To these questions which constitute the low tariff man's chief stock in argument, Mr. Horr very clearly replies by saying:

It would most surely be unjust and wrong to frame the laws so as to compel 64,000,000 people to pay an exorbitant price for goods for the purpose of making a few men rich who manufacture such goods. I do not suppose there is a man in the world who will deny that proposition. The fact that Campbell could ask such a question shows that he has never informed himself even concerning the elementary principles of a Protective tariff.

His question assumes, if a tariff is levied on any class of goods and their manufacture is thereby secured in the United States, that such a law will result in increasing the price of such goods. He should know that what he is claiming to be true is not a fact at all. Every Protectionist will tell him that in the case of manufactured goods, without exception, we always cheapen such goods for the people who consume them in the United States by making them here. I defy Mr. Campbell, or any one else, to name an instance where such has not been the result. Understand me, I challenge them to name an instance where the production of a large quantity of any kind of goods here in the United States has not resulted in lowering the price of those goods so that the 64,000,000 people in the United States could purchase them a great deal cheaper than they ever had previous to building up the industry in this country.

Mr. Campbell's question assumes that a tariff is levied for the purpose of protecting and making rich a few manufacturers. That is not true. The main purpose in levying a duty is to enable our manufacturers to pay better wages to the men employed in making goods in the United States, far better wages than are paid anywhere else in the world. They are doing this.

I also challenge contradiction of another statement. Several millions of people in the United States are laboring in the production of protected goods. These people get never less than seventy per cent more than the same kind of labor gets in the Old World. In many cases they are getting twice as much, three times as much, and in some instances four times as much, as is paid for the same kind of work elsewhere on the face of the earth. The tariff is levied to protect this enormous army of working people, and not for the purpose of benefiting the few. This fact has been stated over again, and proved in a thousand instances within the last thirty years. Is it not true? Why, then, should this correspondent so frame his question as to take for granted one of the most barefaced misstatements that the Free Traders of the country have been repeating during the years gone by?

Under our form of civilization people who labor with their hands for living get better wages than are paid in the manufacturing centres of the Old World. Hence our laboring people are able to live on a higher plane. They are enabled to consume more of the necessities of life and to enjoy very much more of the comforts of life than the same classes of people on the other side of the ocean. The protective system recognizes this fact; and our laws are so shaped as to enable our people to maintain this high standard of labor, and at the same time to manufacture in this country. Our markets are by far the best markets on the face of the earth. That is simply so, because the mass of our people get these high wages and so are able to purchase and consume vast amounts of goods. Experience has shown us that if we levy duties so as to give our own manufacturers control of our own markets they will, by the division of labor, by the marvellous genuity of our people, and by the cheap

ening process which attends constant operation and competition, be able to pay these high wages, and at the same time, furnish goods cheaper than ever before and cheaper than they would be now if we were producing them in this country. If such has been the result I submit that such laws have been for the benefit of the 64,000,000 people, which include both the laboring men and our manufacturers. I assert again that such has been the case in every instance within my knowledge for the last thirty years.

The McKinley bill raised the duty on linen fabrics, plush goods and tin plate. Here are three articles which can be taken as a test. Give our manufacturers a little time, say two or three years, from the time when that law went into effect and see whether we do not cheapen the price of every one of those articles for the consumers of the United States. If we do this I submit to Mr. Campbell that the result will show that the law is for the benefit of all the people and not merely for the few. I know very well the Free-Trade theory is that no such thing can take place. But suppose it actually does take place. What then will become of the theory?

The second question in this letter is of precisely the same import as the first. It contains the same assumption that the tariff laws compel a man to pay more for goods than he would be compelled to pay if there were no such laws. This much may be true. Mr. Campbell may be able to go to London and buy a ton of steel rails for less money than he can buy the same rails for in the United States to-day. That fact does not settle this question at all.

I well remember when no railroad iron was made in the United States. I also remember the prediction made when the duty was levied on railroad iron and the industry was started in this country. We were told that the enactment of such a law would increase the price of railroad iron and would ruin the building of railroads in this country. Theoretically, that seemed to be true. Practically no statement could have been made that would have been farther from the truth. From that day down to the present time the price of railroad iron and steel rails has been constantly reduced, and we have built more railroads than all the rest of the world combined.

But, Mr. Campbell will say, what right has the Government to compel me to pay \$30 a ton to-day for steel rails, when I can buy them in London for \$22 and land them in New York for \$25 or \$26, freight paid? Sure enough. The duty was levied in the first place to enable our people to produce railroad iron and pay our high wages for work. The result is that an enormous industry has been built up in this country. We are now producing all the steel rails needed in the United States. Competition has reduced them to as low a point as they can be produced and pay our high wages for men who work in that industry. The price has been driven down not only in this country, but all over the world. England can produce them to-day cheaper than we can so long as she pays for the work which enters into them less than half what is paid in the United States. What then? Would you remove the duty and permit England's cheaper rails to ruin that industry in this country? England could no doubt, in a short time shut up our furnaces. She certainly could unless we reduced the pay of our workmen to a level with the wages paid in England. The moment England had succeeded in shutting up our factories, however, our enormous supply would be cut off; and then the English makers would put the price of rails up even higher than it is now. They would keep the price there until our people should try to make them again and meanwhile we would be at the mercy of the foreign manufacturer.

But, says the Free Trader, as long as England can produce rails cheaper than we can, let her people produce them and let our men who work at that business do something else. Very well, what else would you have them do? What industry is there to-day that is lacking workmen in this country? There is no lack of farmers in the United States. Indeed the market for the products of the farm has been actually glutted for the past few years.

What we need in the United States is not fewer industries, but more industries. The calamity wailers are constantly asserting that there are from one to five million people out of employment now in this country. Of course the statement is not true; yet there are a large number of people who do not find constant employment. Do you not see that every industry shut out of this country would of necessity increase the number of unemployed people?

I defy any one to show where the establishment of a new industry has taken from any other industry enough men to cripple that industry. The influx to this country of foreign labor is so enormous that when one comes to add to it

Continued on last page.

CRONE BROS'. CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

LEADS IN PRICES, STYLE and FIT.

We carry undoubtedly the largest assortment of clothing in Brown Co. and guarantee you a fit, in our good styles, equal to tailor made and save you money thereby. All we ask of you is to call in and be convinced of the grades and prices. Our

"HAPPY HOME"



Suits speak for themselves. Those all wool men's suits which we sell at \$6.75, \$10, \$12.50, \$13 and \$16.50 are the cheapest you ever saw. Buy

"SWEET, ORR & CO."

Pantaloon, overalls, jackets. They are sewed double with linen thread. Best fitting dress goods are the Wilson Bros. and the

EARL & WILSON

collars and cuffs are made of genuine Irish linen. In Ties we keep any style and shape you wish to wear.

Hats are selling fast. Why? Because we have got the styles and prices. The

"BADGER HAT"

leads. Flannel skirts from 25cts. up. Keep your pants on with the

ATWOOD SUSPENDERS

Try a pair and you will want no others. Underwear, Hosiery, Umbrellas etc. are sold as cheap as anywhere. We ask you one question.

Klossner & Mueller

DEALERS IN

Shelf Hardware & Farm Implements.

Wish to call the attention of the public to the fact that they sell the Hoosier Drills, the only drills with Grass Seed Attachment. Hoosier Spring Hoe Seeders, the only Spring Hoe Seeders in the market.

The Light Running Van Brunt & Wilkins and Buckeye Drills and Seeders.

Deere & Gale Disc Harrows. Johnson & Smith all Steel Harrows.

Also Scotch Harrows of all sizes. Owatonna Fanning Mills.

Fairbanks & Victor Scales. Glidden Barb Wire, best in the Market. All kinds of Wood & Iron Pumps. The famous Deere, Bradley and Norwegian Plows

Keystone Corn Planters and Check Rowers. Deere, Bradley & Norwegian Riding and Walking Corn Cultivators.

The Celebrated Fish Bros. & Weber Wagons, Climax & Racine Buggies and Carriages,

BUCKEYE & OSBORNE SELF BINDERS.

CROWN, OSBORNE AND BUCKEYE MOWERS. J. I. CASE ENGINE & SEPARATOR (AGITATOR). GAAR SCOTT ENGINES & SEPARATOR AND THE MINNESOTA CHIEF (GIANT) ENGINE & SEPARATOR.

THEY ALSO TRADE FOR AND SELL HORSES.

F. H. Behnke,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Crockery, Lamps, Fruits.

GOOD BUTTER.

NEW ULM - - - - - MINN.

Goods sold at Rock-bottom prices for cash. Goods delivered in any part of the city.

WANTED, SALEMEN.
Local and Traveling. To represent our well known house. You need no capital to represent a firm that warrants nursery stock first class and true to names. **WORK ALL THE YEAR.** \$100 per month to the right man. Apply quick, stating age. **L. L. MAY & CO.** Nurserymen, Florists & Seedsmen. St. Paul, Minn. (This house is responsible.)

HENRY CRONE

201 MINNESOTA STREET, N. W.

CASSIMERES

Black Henriettes
Bedford Cord
Whip Cord
Serges
Bourette Stripes.

PRINTS

Choice Dress Styles
Indigo Blues
Turkey Reds
Shirtings

GINGHAMS:

Complete Line of Imported and Domestic Novelties Dress Styles Staple Checks and Plaids

WHITE GOODS

Swiss & Domestic Embroidery
Laces and Lawns
India Linen
Mulls
Piques

UNDERWEAR

A Complete Line for Ladies and Gents

SHIRTS

Laundried and Unlaundried
White and fancy

MY LINE OF

Groceries, Crockery & Glassware are all complete

BUTTER & EGGS bought for cash or taken in exchange at the highest market price.

C. H. HORNBERG

THE LEADING

Hardware and Farm Machinery

Dealer in New Ulm

has the largest assortment of Monitor Seeders, Shoe Press Drills, Harrows, several kinds of Breaking, Sulky and other plows, Sodecutters, Wagons and Buggies, different styles with steel and wooden axles, Davis and Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines, Wooden and Iron Pumps all styles, Deering Binders and Mowers and Standard Mowers, Buffalo Pitts Threshers and Engines, and Duplex Wind and Fanning Mills.

I have the largest assortment ever seen in New Ulm, and my prices are the lowest.

HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Just Received

A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

Summer Millinery



And also an elegant line of

SILK GLOVES and MITTS

IN BLACK AND COLORS AND AT LOW PRICES.

Please call and see before purchasing elsewhere. Mrs. B. Follmann

SPRING GOODS!

SPRING GOODS!

DRYGOODS, NOTIONS & GROCERIES.

G. F. DONGUS

There you will find a new, nice line of goods and very low prices

LAUDENSCHLAGER BLOCK.

PIONEER

DRUG STORE

And J. Fekstein,

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS
Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Books, Stationery, Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, etc. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass and Artists' Supplies. Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of the day and night.
Iver & Pond Pianos, Sterling Organs Band Instruments and other musical merchandise.