

THE FOREIGN MARKET.

WHAT THE FARMER SELLS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Statistics of Foreign Trade in Farm Products—Where the Bushel of Wheat and Barrel of Pork Go To—England Is the Farmer's Best Foreign Market—Great Importance of the Foreign Market to Our Farmers.

When a man undertakes to defend a false system he is constantly compelled to make untrue arguments. Our protection organs labor early and late to show the farmer that the foreign market is of very little value to him. While Blaine is trying to get the farmer "a market for another bushel of wheat and another barrel of pork," and the organs applaud his efforts, they even forget themselves still and go back to their old job of showing that the foreign market is no good.

But the facts about the farmer's foreign market are clearly set forth in the figures published by the Treasury Department. Those figures for the year ending Dec. 31, 1890, have recently been published; and they are well worth the attention of any farmer who wants to know the size of his foreign market and where his greatest foreign market is.

The figures of the department show that the total exports of agricultural products in 1890 amounted to \$628,772,000, which was 74.33 per cent. of all our exports. On the other hand, exports of manufactures were \$156,983,000, or only 18.56 per cent. of the total. These figures show that where the manufacturer exported \$1 worth of goods the farmer exported \$4 worth. The foreign market is therefore four times more valuable to the farmer than to the manufacturer.

The heaviest single item of agricultural exports was raw cotton, reaching \$254,275,000, or about 40 per cent. of all agricultural exports, and about 30 per cent. of all exports of every kind. Exports of cotton in 1889 were still larger, being \$366,649,000.

The next largest item in the total was provisions, \$142,842,000. These were divided as follows: Beef products—Canned beef, \$8,610,000; fresh, \$13,837,000; salted or pickled, \$6,039,000; tallow, \$5,738,000. Hog products—Bacon, \$37,55,000; hams, \$8,495,000; pork, fresh and pickled, \$4,704,000. Dairy products—Butter, \$3,228,000; cheese, \$8,130,000.

The exports of provisions for the past three years make an interesting comparison, showing, as they do, a gratifying increase. These are the figures:

1888.....\$141,290,000

1889.....129,367,000

1890.....142,842,000

The next heaviest exports are bread-stuffs, \$141,602,000. Here are the principal items: Corn, \$37,603,000; wheat, \$42,348,000; wheat flour, \$32,709,000; oats, \$4,141,000; rye, \$1,025,000; corn-meal, \$917,000; oatmeal, \$379,000; barley, \$463,000.

Besides the exports of provisions as above given, there was a considerable export of live animals, principally cattle. Total exports of animals were \$35,665,000, of which the exports of cattle reached \$33,297,000, against \$25,673,000 in 1889. Exports of hogs were \$970,000; horses, \$808,000; mules, \$358,000; sheep, \$199,000.

There were also some exports of miscellaneous agricultural products. These were as follows: Bones, hoofs, horns, etc., \$400,000; fruits, \$2,815,000; hay, \$577,000; hides and skins, \$1,488,000; hops, \$2,172,000; silk, \$2,945,000; leaf tobacco, \$21,155,000; vegetables, \$1,376,000.

Besides these exports of raw farm produce, there were some \$40,000,000 of manufactured goods exported, of which our farmers furnished the raw materials. These were as follows: Cotton goods, \$11,113,000; leather and manufactures of leather, \$13,575,000; lard oil, \$646,000; cottonseed oil, \$5,400,000; oilcake, \$7,702,000; manufactured tobacco, \$4,018,000.

The above figures afford some idea of the vast importance of the farmer's foreign market. In the face of such figures the protectionists have the effrontery to try to persuade the farmer that he cannot compete in the markets of the world with the pauper labor of countries less prosperous than ours, and they even go to the length of saying that if it were not for McKinley's humbug duties on farm produce our markets would be flooded with the cheap products of other countries!

These figures prove the ability of our farmers to hold their own in the world's market. Yet McKinley made it a reproach to the Democratic minority on the Ways and Means Committee a year ago that they stood forth in defense of that market for our farmers. "The 'world's market,' to which the advocates of tariff for revenue only invite the farmers of this country," he said, "is today crowded with the products of the cheapest human labor the earth affords. All over the old world there is a rush of their surplus to that market, and it is to such a contest as this that free trade would allure American agriculture."

And still our farmers go into that market and beat "the cheapest human labor" on its own ground; and they are in no mood to withdraw from that market, as McKinley seems to advocate. If his words mean anything. The farmers know too well that if they should cease to sell in the foreign market they should fail to find sale for all their products at home, and thus depress prices to an absolutely ruinous figure. But the farmers are not fools; they know that the more of our farm products is taken by Europe and the more of manufactured goods that is sent to us in exchange, the better off they are. The freedom of that exchange, so beneficial to our farmers, is obstructed in the interests of the manufacturers solely under the false cry of "protection to American labor."

Another important fact shown by the Treasury figures is that England is far and away the farmers' greatest foreign market.

Against all the silly protectionist talk about England, "the grasping Briton," and the like, let the farmer consider the following figures: Total exports of cattle, \$33,297,000, of which England took \$31,364,000; canned beef, \$8,610,000, to England, \$13,654,000; salted beef, \$6,125,000, to England, \$3,952,000; tallow, \$5,738,000, to England, \$2,643,000; bacon, \$37,855,000, to England, \$30,966,000; hams, \$8,495,000, to England, \$6,857,000; lard, \$36,062,000, to England, \$11,139,000; butter, \$2,228,000, to England, \$1,355,000; cheese, \$8,130,000, to England, \$7,080,000. Our exports of breadstuffs were also principally taken by England. The leading items were: Corn, \$37,603,000, to England, \$19,474,000; wheat, \$13,348,000, to England, \$28,810,000; flour, \$52,709,000, to England, \$32,356,

000. Exports of raw cotton amounted to \$254,275,000, of which England took \$148,000,000. Hops, to the value of \$2,172,000 were exported, of which all except about \$65,000 went to England. Of \$21,155,000 of leaf tobacco England took \$6,191,000.

That is the state of our export trade now. How will it be if our mad McKinley has the effect of driving England into opening up new sources of supply? Many facts point to such an outcome of our McKinleyism. What will the farmer think of McKinley's "farmers' tariff?"

C ASTELAR ON PROTECTION.

The Spanish Patriot Arraigns Protection and Paints the Achievements of America in Eloquent Words.

The most progressive man in Spain today is Castelar, who is known throughout the world as a patriot, a statesman, an orator, a writer of ability, and as the leader of the republican movement in that country.

Spain is now agitating the question of "revising" her tariff upward, in imitation of the McKinley method, and provoked thereto by McKinley's Chinese antics. In view of these facts it is of interest to note a recent letter from Castelar, which was printed in the New York *Herald*. This letter shows Castelar to be a broad-minded citizen of the world, devoted to the good of the human race, and hence looking with pity upon the folly of the nations in waging commercial warfare upon each other in the form of protective tariffs.

Castelar does not lay the blame of originating protective tariffs upon America. He finds, rather, that America is simply following the bad example set by Europe. He does blame America, however, for adopting a system so at war with her traditions of freedom, and so damaging to her mission as the standard-bearer of liberty among the nations of the world. Among the continental nations of Europe her influence for liberty and enlightened statesmanship is largely nullified by protection, and her example is used to strengthen the old hatreds and jealousies which have proven so disastrous to those nations. The old spirit of international distrust and hate which has so often wrought ruin in Europe is still alive in the form of retaliatory tariff laws, and the example of America is unfortunately thrown upon the wrong side.

Castelar eloquently says: "Archaeological contradictions must disappear, and the cause of human progress imperatively requires nations to urge on universal exchange, free trade, just as cosmic heat compels sidereal motion. Having in every sense of the word outgrown the age when competition could be fatal to it, as well as the period of economic contradictions, the new world fights against its own providential destiny and betrays its office by aggravating, as it is now doing, its protectionist tariff, converted by measures which are simply odious into desolating prohibition."

How pitiable appear the attempts of the protectionists to undermine America's confidence in herself, in the light of Castelar's eloquent portrayal of America's great achievements.

"Nations, like individuals, in proportion as they mount toward the highest summits of illustrious renown, assume an increased responsibility. The nation within whose frontiers reign peace, liberty, democracy, republicanism, progress and labor must not, beyond those frontiers, represent reaction, race enmity and the retrogradation of humanity. The people who have chained the tempest and subjected the lightning, who have fitted our vessels with the steam engines which enable them to overrule all waves and to brave all winds, who have given to speech the speed of lightning, who have created the power of transmitting the human voice over the whole surface of the earth by means of the miraculous telephone, who by the aid of the magic strands of the telegraphic cable hidden in the depths of the ocean have joined the most distant lands, who have given the human race the benefit of the electric light, are compelled to forward the cause of universal progress by the adoption of free labor and free exchange."

McKinleyism Gone Mad.

The copyright law recently enacted by Congress contains one piece of protectionism much more crazy than anything in the McKinley tariff law. The latter measure allows the importation of English books not more than twenty years old, upon payment of a duty of 25 per cent.; but the copyright act takes away the privilege of importation altogether, except that any person may import one or two copies of a book for his own use. Importation for purposes of sale is absolutely prohibited. In the case of all books printed in the English language less than twenty years old, and copyrighted in the United States.

Even so extreme a protectionist as Senator John Sherman opposed this piece of Chinese protectionism. He offered an amendment permitting the importation of books upon the payment of the duty just as is the case with all other articles; and this amendment was passed by the Senate. The McKinleyites of the House, however, refused to accept the Sherman amendment, and the Senate had to back down. Senator Sherman voting against the whole bill by reason of the failure of his very sensible amendment.

And thus it goes forth to a wondering world that the only things which our McKinleyites absolutely shut out from the channels of trade in this country are obscene books and pictures, drugs to produce abortion, and tell it not in Gath—all English books not more than twenty years old! Now let the Chinese become civilized and shut out American books. Let the Hottentots catch the inspiration of our example and prohibit the flood of pauper-made Bibles!

Protection Wages Again.

Reductions of the wages of protected Pennsylvania labor still go on. Here are a few of the latest:

Allentown—Crane Iron Company, 10 per cent. reduction.

Pottstown—Glasgow Iron Company, puddlers wages reduced from \$3.75 a ton to \$3.50; also a reduction of 7 per cent. in the plate mill. Potts Bros. Iron Company made similar reductions.

Pittsburg—It is almost certain that the coke operators will reduce wages 20 per cent. instead of 10 per cent. as previously announced.

Harrisburg—Wages of puddlers in all the mills about the city to be reduced 25 per cent. March 16.

And such is protection to American labor!

For American Wear.

The high tariff keeps out of the country much of the wool which our people need to make their clothes, and hence it

need cause no surprise to hear a leading Massachusetts woolen manufacturer say that a large part of the clothing worn by our people is made of shoddy and cotton.

While wool is taxed heavily, rags come in free; even woolen rags, however, pay ten cents a pound. A correspondent of the Boston *Wool Reporter* writes to that journal from London, and gives the exports from that city to various American cities for one week in February. From London to Boston there were 290,000 pounds of wool and 330 tons (716,800 pounds) of rags, and 1,000 bales of rags were in transit. To Philadelphia there were no exports "except 150 bales of cow hair in transit." To Baltimore there were 24 tons (53,760 pounds) of rags. From Liverpool to Philadelphia 134 bales of wool, 121 bales of goat hair and 116 bales of cow hair were exported.

Why not give us free wool and less shoddy?

ACKNOWLEDGING THE CORN.

A manufacturers and a Rabid Protection Organ Admit that Our Goods Are Sold Cheaper Abroad than at Home.

The protectionists are forever getting themselves into a hole. They denied last year with indignant protestations that any of our manufacturers sell their goods cheaper abroad than in the home market; but now comes one of the very manufacturers and states over his signature that "such is the fact. This particular manufacturer is not a believer in the humbug called protection, and he has nothing to lose in making the statement that American wares are bought by the foreigner at lower prices than by the American buyer."

The manufacturer in question is Mr. A. B. Farquhar of York, Pa., who has a very large establishment for making agricultural implements and machinery. He ought to know whereof he speaks.

In a recent letter, Mr. Farquhar says: "Of the agricultural implements used in South America, Mexico, Australia, and South Africa, we now manufacture a very large proportion in the United States. In some sections American implements and machinery are used almost exclusively; fully three-fourths of the plows used in South America and South Africa are made in this country. Our implements for export must be sold at very low prices—that is, at a small profit to the manufacturer, since we must compete with England and Germany. The prices obtained for our agricultural implements sold abroad average from 5 per cent. to 15 per cent. less than what we get in this country. As I have several times had occasion to observe, the manufacturer who is able to export his goods can have no use for protection except to enable him to extort more money from home purchasers than he is able to get from those abroad."

What is still more remarkable, one of the very high tariff papers which were loudest and most brutal in denouncing the charge that manufacturers sell cheaper abroad than at home, has recently confessed that the thing is sometimes done. This is the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, which said several weeks ago in discussing the cartridge trust (protected by a 45 per cent. duty):

"Just look at it. Four concerns, protected by a stiff tariff against foreign competition, combine and crush out and buy out all competitors in this country, and then compel every American consumer to pay them 25 per cent. more for goods than a Canadian has to pay for the same goods, or a greaser in Mexico! This is protection with a vengeance."

It verily is!

Refusing to See a Trust.

In their zeal to defend the manufacturers the protectionist orators frequently rush forward with statements which are quickly disproved. Senator Hiscott of New York, said in the Senate, last September, in speaking of agricultural implements:

"In respect to the manufacture and sale of these kind of goods, there is not now and never has been a combination among American manufacturers to hold up the price above that of free and open competition."

An old dodge of the protectionists to get rid of trusts by denying their existence.

But the recent decision of Judge Smith at Elmira, N. Y., shows that there has been a very firm combination of the manufacturers of harrows, and it is said that one of the manufacturers in this Harrow Trust does business in the city in which Senator Hiscott lives.

The harrow makers have their 45 per cent. protective duty; and they formed a combination to get the greatest possible advantage from it. In their determination to get absolute control of the market they compelled one manufacturer to join the trust who wanted to remain independent. After joining it he became dissatisfied with the trust's methods and drew out. The trust brought suit to compel him to live up to the agreement made with it; but Judge Smith threw out the case, refusing to enforce the agreement upon the ground that it was against the public interest.

The case is interesting, showing that there is often "a nigger in the woodpile" when people whose fire is burning low, are protesting the contrary in the most vehement language.

Getting Rid of the Sugar Tax.

The McKinley law seems to be doomed to teach the people that the tariff is a tax, even where it removes a duty. Raw sugar becomes free April 1, and already refined sugar (No. 4) has been sold in New York in wholesale lots for April delivery at less than 3½ cents per pound. The McKinleyites took off the sugar tax in order to prevent the reduction of the tariff on manufactures and in this way to save protection; but free sugar is going to teach the people very clearly that the tariff is a tax, and that it is a good thing to get rid of such a tax.

—Edna Maurey, 11, died near Mishawaka, from the effects of an accidental blow on the head with a ball club.

—Here's a pretty howdy-do—Council won't number the streets of Peru!

—How's a stranger goin' to know when he gits there where to go.

—Southern Indiana farmers will raise tobacco, flax, broom-corn, castor beans, and the sugar beet this season—wheat and corn don't pay.

—Stephen Mason, while felling trees near Kilmore, was struck with a limb and his skull crushed. He leaves a wife and three children.

—Natural gas turned into a reservoir from opposite directions caused a terrific explosion in front of one of the batteries of boilers, and was hurled a distance of twenty-two feet against a door of the building; the concussion bursting the hinges and bolts, lifting the roof out of place, and creating havoc generally. The engineer was horribly burned about the head, hands, and arms, but will recover.

—Mecajah Hancock, of Pulaski County, is aged 103 years. He is a grandson of John Hancock, who signed the Declaration of Independence, and served in the war of 1812.

—Edna Maurey, who sued Samuel Hamilton, the Shelbyville banker, to recover for injuries received in falling into a well on his property, has been given a judgment for \$2,500.

—John Werner, of Columbus, was found dead in his room from heart disease. His wife, her brother, and her mother all died the same way, the wife only about three weeks ago.

—John Peters, a farmer in felling a tree near Lebanon, was struck in the eye by a forked limb, the end of which ran through into his mouth. He will probably recover and save one eye.

—The Montgomery County Commissioners are holding up to their rule that an application for a liquor license shall be accompanied by a check for \$100, the fee, or the granting of a license will be refused. Terrence Holmes has just been refused a license upon this cause, and he has appealed.

—Lewis La Force, living near Greensburg, was arrested on the charge of incest with his 16-year-old daughter. His wife says he is of unsound mind.

—A thoroughbred setter at Crawfordville killed her six pups, buried three of them under coal and the remainder she took to a barn and covered with straw.

—Mrs. Mary Bell died of old age at her home near Groveland. She was the oldest person in Hendricks County, having attained her 108th year. Her youngest son, now living, is aged 65.

—Lewis La Force, living near Greensburg, was arrested on the charge of incest with his 16-year-old daughter. His wife says he is of unsound mind.