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THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR "BEFORE AND AFTER."

(October 27)
No doubt Mr. Marshall is confident that if Bryan and Harlan were alive today he would be a Bryan and brewery Democrat.

(October 29)
Whoever tries to vote a ticket for Taft and Marshall is endangering Taft as well as Watson. Only those should be at the who are more anxious to protect the brewers in their political domination and enable the brewery-saloon to have its own way than they are to gain the benefits involved in the election of Mr. Taft to the presidency.

(October 30)
With all of the saloon forces lining up for Marshall and personal liberty, it would not be surprising if the friends of temperance and decency should unite on the other side.

(November 1)
Mr. Thomas R. Marshall owes his election as Governor of Indiana to his own fine qualities as a man and a citizen. All that the Republican organization could do against him and all that the breweries and saloons did for him could not swerve from him the suffrage of his fellow-citizens in sufficient numbers to defeat him.

He was not elected because of the saloon issue, but in spite of it. The votes won for him by appeals to "personal liberty" were more than offset by the votes that by those appeals were alienated. He was preferred to Watson by voters enough who believed in him and distrusted Watson. It is not a victory for the breweries or the saloons, and these institutions would make a fearful mistake to so regard it. The thing that turned the tide was Mr. Marshall's irreproachable and amiable personality.

There is an element of justice and right in this result that should give heart to every man who is trying to lead a life of rectitude and honor. It shows that devotion to duty and to higher ideals of life will build up for a man a reputation and a good name among his fellowmen that the vicissitudes and mutations of politics can not take away.

When Mr. Marshall was nominated the Star gave itself the pleasure of saying:

If Mr. Marshall should be elected Governor, there is not a right-thinking or right-principled citizen of Indiana but would rejoice that a man of such fiber and grace of character would sit four years in the executive office of the State.

To this sentiment we now cheerfully again subscribe; and with it we offer the prediction that whatever hopes have been entertained of his betraying the office of Governor into the hands of unworthy elements in our community life are doomed to cruel disappointment. He will serve the people to the best of his ability and with a clear conscience; and in that effort he will have the support of this newspaper, wherever that support can in justice and truth be extended.

In other words, the Star was saying what it knew to be false all during the campaign regarding Mr. Marshall:

And this in twentieth century journalism.

If the people can place no dependence upon what a newspaper says of a candidate for office, can they depend upon anything it says at any time or upon any subject?

Why should a man be wilfully lied about simply because he is a candidate of his party for an office?

The Indianapolis Star is in the hands of a receiver and is being operated under direction of the United States courts. Have not the people a right to expect some degree of fairness and honesty in its utterances under such conditions at least?

Why say things about a man who is a candidate for office that cannot be said with equal truth and fairness after the campaign is over?

One of the first reforms needed in this country, it would seem, is that compelling our metropolitan papers to be more honest in their statements regarding such matters as these.

If a man is a rascal before election he is none the less one after he is elected to office, and so far as the Democrat is concerned it will never willfully make a charge against a candidate for office that it cannot just as truthfully make after the election is over. To our mind there is something more involved in a campaign than mere weight of numbers, and the fact that one party wins or the other wins does not change the principles fought for. Might does not make right, no matter under what circumstances the might has been secured.

Such editorial hypocrisy as that of the Star has imitators elsewhere, and it is time a little reform was made in that line of journalism.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Money to loan on farm property in any sums up to \$10,000.

E. P. HONAN.

The Democrat for job work.

COLOR LINE CONSTITUTIONAL

So Declared by the National Supreme Court in the Case of Berea College.

Washington, Nov. 10.—In deciding the case of Berea college versus the state of Kentucky favorable to the state supreme court held that the states of the Union may constitutionally legislate to prevent the coeducation of the white and black races. The case was begun to test the validity of the Kentucky law of 1904 prohibiting white and negro children from attending the same schools.

The higher state court took the position that the races naturally are antagonistic and that the enforced separation of the children of the two is necessary for the preservation of peace. The opinion of the supreme court was handed down by Justice Brewer and affirmed the finding of the Kentucky circuit court and the court of appeals. Justices Harlan and Day dissented.

Justice Harlan in his opinion said that if the majority opinion is right then a state may make it a crime for white and colored persons to frequent the same market places at the same time, or appear in an assemblage of citizens convened to consider questions of a public or political nature in which all citizens, without regard to race, are equally interested." He declared the Kentucky statute "inconsistent with the great principle of the equality of citizens before the law."

Mr. H. E. Miles, of Racine, Wis., is a Vice-President and Director of the National Association of Manufacturers, and Chairman of the Association's Committee on the Tariff. In the September, 1908, number of *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Mr. Miles writes on the subject, "Tariff Making—Fact and Theory." He has also issued a pamphlet known as the "Payne" pamphlet, in which he considers certain "remarkable statements of Hon. Sereno E. Payne, Chairman Ways and Means Committee." Mr. Miles is, to use his own words, "a protectionist, a manufacturer and a Republican." Some idea of his convictions on the injustice of our tariff system and the need for radical revision downward, can be obtained from the following brief quotations. In the "Annals" article Mr. Miles says:

Tariff Horse Traders.

"I asked an important member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House upon what underlying principle of measurement the rates rest. He could conceive of none. Another member of the Committee bit his lips and walked away. He is personally responsible for a schedule that costs the American people from one to two million dollars per week. The first member then said, 'Why, Miles, if any one down in my district wants anything, I get it for him, and I get all I can, and that's all there is to it.' And so it is. Were that man to try to be specific, he could not justify a single schedule with any exactness. He is only a tariff horse trader, and resists any attempt to make him otherwise."

Graft In Borax Schedule.

"I went with certain data to the man probably most responsible of all for the present tariff situation. Said he, 'Do you think we don't know? Take Senator —, of —, for instance. He held up the Dingley bill till we gave him and his pals a wholly unwarranted tariff on borax worth to them over \$5,000,000 in money. We had to have his vote.'

"And so it is that Nevada borax, the most easily mined and the best deposits in the world, is 'protected' against inferior foreign deposits, and that the retail price of borax in England is 2½ cents a pound, while in the United States it is 2½ cents plus the 5 cents duty, or 7½ cents. This senator quickly sold the mines to an English syndicate for \$12,000,000. What he sold was incidentally the mines, and in principal part, the right to tax the American people, by act of Congress, 5 cents per pound, or 200 per cent on its borax over and above a fair price."

Billions For the Steel Trust.

"This man (the congressman quoted on borax) knows that when the Dingley bill was passed the cost of the manufacture of steel rails was \$12 per ton in Pittsburgh and \$16 in England; ocean freight was, and is, about \$3.50, making \$18.50 the English cost delivered in New York, or 63 per cent above the Pittsburg cost. Imagine any congressman being so foolish or so daring as to attempt to explain why, with this 63 per cent of 'natural protection,' \$7.84 per ton, or 65 per cent, more protection was given by Congress. The granting of a tariff like this is a farming out of the taxing power for private considerations and to private interests.

"Not long after the passage of this bill steelmakers, guided by Wall Street promoters, put about one billion dollars of water into one corporation, and partly, at least, by the powers given to them in that tariff by Congress and the President, they have transfused the wealth of the people into that watered stock, in an amount not less than \$1,000,000 per week, until it has become a most substantial property.

"Lesser concerns have taken as much more. Sales prices have been doubled. Seeking relief from abroad, domestic users have found the government of the United States practically preventing relief through importations at one lower prices, although these lower prices were being gladly met by our makers in neutral markets, and very profitably.

"Americans owning factories both in the United States and in Canada are buying Pittsburgh steel cheaper for their Canadian factories, and are supplying foreign markets from Canadian factories formerly supplied from the United States. Leading political manipulators, sometimes called statesmen, and even protectionists, knowingly made all this possible in the name of protection to American industries and labor.

"Or consider pig iron. The wage cost at the furnace of converting the raw materials there assembled into pig iron is, as stated by Mr. Schwab, 41 cents per ton of pig produced. Indeed, Mr. Schwab says that this covers, at the best furnace, also maintenance and overhead expenses. This seems almost incredible, but for more than a generation our steel men have taxed the belief of the manufacturing world by the actual facts of their accomplishments. Certainly pig, like all other steel and iron products, is produced cheaper in this country than anywhere else on earth. Mr. Gary fairly conceded this to a congressional commit-

H. E. MILES ON TARIFF

Courageous Statement by Republican Manufacturer.

DINGLEYISM IN TRUE LIGHT.

Quotations From Recent Articles by Chairman Miles of Manufacturers' Association—A Powerful Arraignment of Unjust Tariff Burdens Now Resting Upon the People.

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"Lesser concerns have taken as much more. Sales prices have been doubled. Seeking relief from abroad, domestic users have found the government of the United States practically preventing relief through importations at one lower prices, although these lower prices were being gladly met by our makers in neutral markets, and very profitably.

"The government does not guarantee profits to the wheat grower, good incomes to clerks and clergymen, nor steady employment to labor. Is it to guarantee profits to trusts only? This clause would not help those who manufacture and sell under old-fashioned competition, for competition keeps their profits at the minimum or destroys profits. But when trusts have only foreign competition to fear and the government gives them a duty which brings their costs on a parity with Europe and Asia it gives them full and fair protection, trusts though they are. When it adds to such protection a guarantee of profits also, it practices the worst sort of class favoritism, and in a quarter where it is least of all pardonable. This sort of 'protection' is equal to a guarantee of stocks, bonds and income at the expense of the people."

"Dicker" With Sugar Trust.

The following quotations are taken from the "Payne" pamphlet:

"The entire cost of converting beets into sugar, including the cost of the beets and all other material used in the operation, together with the cost of all labor involved, is only 40½ per cent of the wholesale price of the

be, which, however, for some reason, failed to act upon the information.

"In utter disregard of the principle of protection Congress, under the influence of John Dalzell and in the name of the principle thus set at naught, put a duty of \$4.00 per ton on pig iron—a duty about ten times the total wage cost of production at the furnace."

Textile Schedule Past Belief.

"The next greatest industry after iron and steel is textiles, with an output, as I remember, of about \$800,000,000 per annum. The provisions of the textile schedule pass all belief. No industry more clearly deserves and requires protection. No industry has less need of devious and unfair rates and methods. The output of all the woolen mills of Massachusetts by a recent census, is of the yearly value of \$200,000,000. The wages in the mills total \$50,000,000, or 25 per cent of the output. Wages are there 60 per cent higher than in Great Britain, which would make the British rate 16 per cent of the output on the basis of American values. The difference in wage cost is therefore 9 per cent. It would seem that twice this 9 per cent, or 18 per cent, would be moderately protective, and three times, or 27 per cent, almost liberally protective, with some allowance possibly, to the wool grower. But the rates run from 75 per cent to 105 per cent, as measured by the money actually paid in at the custom houses. This latter figure, however, marks only the point of legislative prohibition, beyond which the rates mount to 200 per cent and upward. There is neither honesty nor common sense in this schedule, unless the evidence of extreme manipulation on the part of the manufacturers is to be so considered."

Honor Among Glass Men.

"Reference may also be made with propriety to pressed glass, which is made so cheaply in the United States that it is exported to places of foreign manufacture and there sold at better than American prices. The leaders in that industry were invited by Mr. McKinley to write their own schedules for the McKinley bill, 'and to make them fair.' This was, and is, quite the common practice. The committee of glass men, thus placed upon honor, put pressed glass on the free list. But it appeared in the law finally at 65 per cent duty. Evidently greedier men secured the change, and with the proof of their unfairness already before Congress."

Millions For Corruption.

"The present political methods of tariff making offer special inducements and opportunities for the corrupt use of corporate influence. Having millions of possible profits at stake in the fixing of a tariff rate, it is no wonder that the trusts and other special interests will spend large sums to influence elections and to control the actions of members of Congress. A congressman, who represents one of the most important manufacturing sections of the United States, said to me, 'My people would, I believe, spend \$25,000,000 to keep the tariff right where it is.'

A National Scandal.

"That numerous men prominent in public life have been corrupted by money spent to control the tariff, is a fact of which there is conclusive proof. Our tariff schedules and the methods followed in working them out constitute a national scandal."

Tariff Invites Monopoly.

"Congress might almost as well decide that there shall be no competition as to give, as it now does, to shrewd American business men rates that are practically prohibitive of imports upon billions of dollars' worth of the requirements of the people. In my own business, for instance, a protection of 15 per cent to 25 per cent is necessary, but Congress gave us, under an omnibus clause, 45 per cent. In doing this it permitted, if it did not invite us, to consolidate, and to add to our sales prices about 20 per cent and treble our profits, possibly quadrupling them. At any rate the strong arm of the government will not permit of foreign competition, and so by our elimination of domestic competition, the people can be put wholly at our mercy to the extent of the excess duty. And this is what has happened with most of the necessities of life."

Guarantee of "Reasonable Profits" Is Class Favoritism.

"The plank in the Republican platform reads: 'The true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries.'

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