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THE TARIFF.

The tariff is a perennial issue. Tariffs arise in response to certain conditions and, likewise, are outgrown when those conditions have passed away. Moreover, since the tariff is the outgrowth of certain existing conditions, no two countries can, with benefit to themselves, have the same tariff—each must have the system and details adapted to its particular use. Nevertheless, the same reasons actuate the tariffs of all countries and even two theories as widely separate as free trade and protection are but outgrowths of the same idea applied to two widely different conditions. Complications arise when the free trade idea is used in a country which demands protection of industries and vice-versa.

Free trade, or tariff for revenue only, takes the stand that the protective tariff is dangerous because it produces artificial conditions in a country and this at the expense of the consumer, who must pay exorbitant artificial prices for the product of the industries so created. "Let the tariff be only used as a means for obtaining money to carry on the government. Let industry take its natural channel without interference." He states that a protective tariff is undemocratic because, he says, the money from these great industries which you have created does nothing but enrich the few, and impoverish the many by raising the prices of commodities.

The usual free trade example is the country of England. The British Isles (and not the colonies) are the only civilized country which has free trade in operation today. England, the free traders aver, has

had a marked prosperity since the introduction of free trade in the early part of the last century. The advocates of this theory point to the great increase of manufactures, to the reduction of the price of commodities, to the increase of wages and the trade with all nations.

They conclude by stating that what benefited England will benefit us.

The theory of a protective tariff is based on the ground that it may be advantageous to encourage by legislation, a branch of industry which might profitably be carried on eventually, but whose rise is prevented by artificial or accidental causes. The essential point of the argument lies in the assumption that the causes which prevent the rise and growth of the industry and render protection necessary are not natural and permanent ones.

The conditions which justify a protective tariff are: Abundance of raw material existing in a country which is largely agricultural. The manufacture of a certain product is new, the machinery is unknown, complicated and expensive, the operation of the machines is one which requires skill and experience not attainable ordinarily. The industry of the country has been fixed by custom and is not easily changed. Here we have a set of conditions which warrant a protective tariff for otherwise the resources of the country will not be developed and the industry would not have been started until long after it might profitably have been engaged in.

The most notable illustration of the working of the protective tariff is the history of our own country. In its early history the United States was so particularly set in its habit of exchanging its agricultural products for the manufactures of Europe, that it was not until twenty years after the founding of the republic that manufacturers were engaged in extensively. They arose in response to the demand raised by the non-intercourse and embargo acts which were passed on account of international complications. Although these acts also worked hardships because they forbade all commerce—the effect of the laws on manufacturers gave the New England states the impetus which they have since maintained in that line.

With one exception the tariff history of the United States has in latter years been under the protective tariff in some form. The exception is the Gorman-Wilson bill, which leaned considerably toward free trade although it was not based on any one principle whatsoever.

Those who advocate protection are of two opinions on the subject. These are the "standpatters" and the tariff-revisionists.

The standpatters believe that the tariff should stand as it is without reduction, claiming that the tariff which has benefitted the country in the past will benefit it in the future and moreover, that it is dangerous to business tranquility to disturb the tariff. "Let well enough alone," they say.

The tariff revisionists believe firmly in the principles of protection. But they also believe that the business of the country has in most instances been developed and with the exception of a few industries, reciprocity may be profitably engaged in with other countries to secure better markets abroad and lower prices at home.

In regard to the difference between the free trade which has made England prosperous and protection which has developed the country it should be remembered that a wide difference also exists in two countries. England has practically no resources and America is rich in raw material. It would be, and was, the height of folly for England to put a protective tariff on raw materials. America on the other hand needed only the incentive of the protective tariff to be developed. The colonies of Great Britain, do, indeed furnish a counterpart to the United States, and every one of these has a protective tariff. Any parallel which is drawn must be with the colonies and not with the home government.

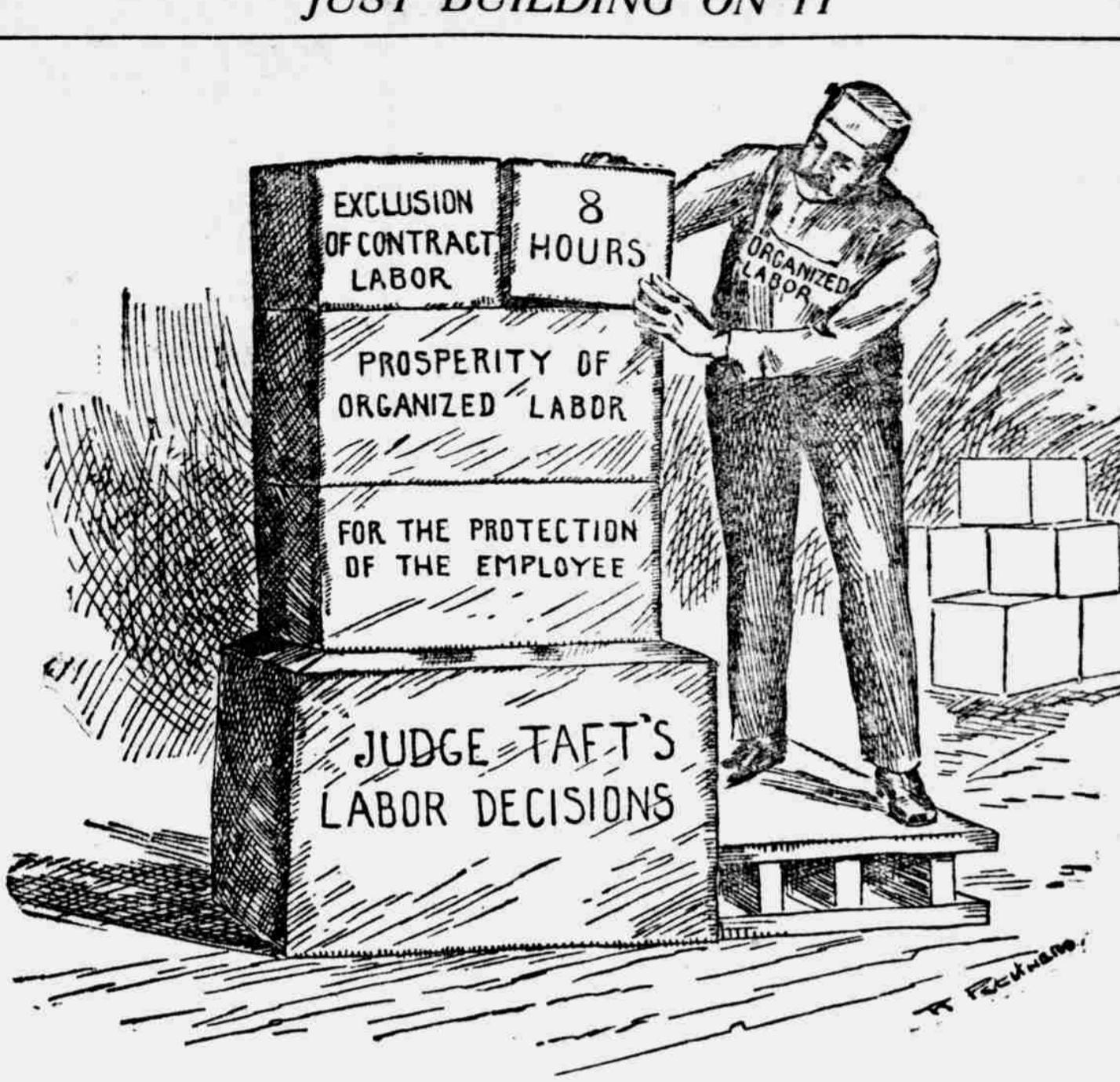
Furthermore any argument which makes the tariff entirely responsible for the improvement of industrial conditions in England neglects the factors of unions and education. A tariff only has an effect as it helps the general business conditions.

Free trade therefore was not only beneficial but necessary to England and protection was equally so to the United States.

The Palladium believes in tariff revision along protective lines. The revision should be downward in most instances—the exceptions being those which really need it. High and low schedules should be adopted for the purpose of reciprocity.

The revision of the tariff in competent hands and accomplished in a careful and scientific way, will work no injustice to business—it will mean lower prices for the consumer and greater markets abroad for our products. This the Palladium believes to be the meaning of the republican platform, the intention of the next congress, and the desire of Mr. Taft.

JUST BUILDING ON IT

ARMS CUT OFF
BY BLACK HAND

Awful Revenge of Society on
Man Who Was Suspected
Of Duplicity.

HE NOW APPEALS FOR AID.

TELLS NEW YORK POLICE THAT
SOCIETY IS STILL AFTER HIM
IN ORDER TO FURTHER MAIM
HIM FOR LIFE.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 30.—With both
arms cut off and the stumps unhealed,
Villardo Dipitti, a former member of
the Black Hand, appealed to the Newark
police for a police guard to pro-
tect him from the still vengeful mem-
bers of the band which he deserted
and betrayed.

Dipitti, who was strangely shipped
to this city from Johnstown, Pa.,
where he had lain unconscious for
many days in a hospital, is now living
at 143 Jefferson street under the
name of Tony Pettit, but he told detec-
tives that the Black Hand was still after
him and he feared they had planned
some further means of torturing
and maiming him.

Dipitti says he joined the Black
Hand in Morothon, W. Va., taking
the oath in an abandoned coal mine
with a score of members heavily armed.
Last spring he was suspected of
having betrayed one of the members
to the police and he was lured to St.
Michaels, Pa., where, on September 7,
last, he was attacked by four men
whom he recognized as members of
the Black Hand. They dragged him
into a switchman's shanty, at the side
of a railroad track, he says, and there
one of their number, who was a physi-
cian, cut off both of his hands and
arms just below the elbows, while the
others held him. He was then, after
suffering all the pain of the double
amputation, dragged out to the rail-
road and chloroformed.

When he awoke he was in a hospital.

Church Calendar

Friday.
The ladies of the First English Lu-
theran church will serve supper this
evening and have an apron sale. All
are cordially invited.

Saturday.
The Ways and Means society of the
Fifth Street M. E. church will give a
Hallowe'en supper in the second room
from Fourth street. The public is in-
vited.

DENIAL ISSUED.

Editor of the Palladium:

In reference to the article in last
night's Palladium, I want to say that
there was absolutely no demonstration
whatever against James E. Watson
on Main street between Ninth and
Tenth streets and no men or boys
came out of the saloons in that block
displaying Marshall pictures. Where
this occurred was below Eighth street
on Main, where there are no saloons.
This statement can be verified by John
F. Robbins who was in the carriage
with Mr. Watson.

JOHN J. STEELE.

Miss Julia Bronis, head nurse of
the Orange (N. J.) public school sys-
tem, has given up her work in the
public schools to nurse a child living
with a Tammont-avenue family who is
sick with scarlet fever. Miss Bronis
has done this because she believes
that she carried the fever germs into
the home. Miss Bronis boards in the
house.

Thousand Chicago Saloons Go;
Many Women Still in Business

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 30.—The number
of saloons in Chicago has been steadily
decreasing until there is now almost
1,000 less than in November, 1905. The
failures have not been among the women saloon keepers, in
the opinion of the city clerk and collector,
but among the men. They estimated that Chicago women own as
many barrooms as they ever did.

"The \$1,000 license fee and the
growth of temperance are the two
main reasons for the decline," said
City Clerk McCabe.

"I, too, think those are the main
factors," said City Collector Mager-
stadt.

In November, 1906, when the \$500
license fee was in effect, there were
8,000 dram shops.

OMAHA GETS NEXT
W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

Resolutions Passed for Child-
ren's Labor Bureau.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 30.—The executive
council of the National Women's
Christian Temperance Union, decided
to hold its 1909 convention at Omaha.

Recommendations were sent to the
different state and local temperance
unions to co-operate with the national
child labor committee in passing a bill
in the next congressional session, es-
tablishing a children's bureau in one
of the departments of the federal govern-
ment," offered by Mrs. Minnie U.
Rutherford, of Arkansas, was adopted
by the executive committee.

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