

flock to the city because they can make so much more money there that they can afford to spend more.

Prof. Robt. Ellis Thompson of the University of Pennsylvania, has well said:

"The average American is a consumer who also produces, and who, therefore, is interested not only in the price of what he has to buy, but also in the price of what he has to sell. Practically he buys by exchanging his commodity for others which he needs, although money is used as the medium of exchange. And this sort of trade is always most favorable when he can effect such an exchange with his own neighbors and thus save the cost of transportation. Especially the producer of food and of raw materials finds the relation of prices most in his favor when he is located near to the place where they are converted into manufactured articles. The object of protection is to bring the artisan and the manufacturer into neighborhood with the farmer. The great immigration to the United States, especially from free trade countries like Ireland and Norway, shows that protection has helped to make this country more attractive. An Irishman was heard complaining that he could buy as much for a shilling at home as for a dollar in the United States. "Why didn't you stay there?" he was asked. "Bedad, I couldn't get the shillin'," was his candid answer."