

Manufacturers of paper for newspaper presses are organizing a combine in the United States. The newspaper itself is about the only infant industry never protected—The Globe.

There is no Canadian industry better or more thoroughly protected than the newspaper industry. When a first-class New York daily can be sold on the streets of Toronto for one cent, why is it that The Globe cannot be had for less than three cents? The New York paper has to pay for transmission through the mails—The Globe goes free. The Globe frequently publishes news that has appeared in the New York papers the preceding day. The infant industry of publishing The Globe is protected, not by the tariff, but by circumstances over which it has no control, nor would it have these circumstances altered. If it were published in New York it would be sold for a cent a copy or it would not be published at all. The protection it has in Canada enables it to exact three cents from its readers.

It is regarded in protectionist circles as an extraordinary circumstance for the case of the consumer to be presented at a tariff inquiry. The consumer has no rights, apparently—The Globe.

It would be an extraordinary circumstance for consumers to present themselves at the tariff inquiry when they have no complaint to make against the tariff. The Tariff Commission have declared that they are prepared to hear suggestions from all comers, and the few, the very few, so-called consumers who have appeared before them prove that they are not deprived of that right. The avalanche of testimony that The Globe expected would be presented to the Commission by "the consumers" has not materialized. The consumers are well pleased to let matters remain as they are.

Iron and steel manufacturers of the United States are seeking a revival of the McKinley duties. The "pauper labor" of Canada is as terrible to them as their immense capital is to similar interests in the Dominion—The Globe.

Would to God the iron and steel interests of Canada were as well established as those of the United States. If Canada had practised McKinleyism as regards those industries as our neighbors have done, we would now be in condition to manufacture all the iron and steel we require; but because, in that respect, we have followed the teaching of The Globe, we are forced to import a very large portion of all the iron and steel we require, and we have never yet produced a bar of steel rails. How then can the iron and steel manufacturers of the United States view these industries in Canada as a terrible menace to them? Why does The Globe prate nonsense?

The Toronto Globe, in these closing years of the Nineteenth Century tells an admiring world that tariff protection is condemned by economic research, whatever that may mean, and also by common sense. We wish to direct its attention to the fact that among the nations which have come up through free trade experience to a realization of the fact that such a system is unbearable to most industrial countries, is Sweden. All the indications in that country point to an early adoption of the protective system. The general election for members of the second Chamber, and for vacancies in the first Chamber of the

Rigsdag, now going on, and ending this month, indicates a majority of protectionists in the first Chamber of three-fourths of the members, and in the second Chamber of five-eighths of the members. The shift of public opinion in Sweden from the free trade to the protective policy, says The Manufacturer, began to make itself evident eight years ago, in the elections of members of the Rigsdag, and has increased at each succeeding general election. An influential reason for the change was the discontent of the agriculturists. A strong party, in many ways corresponding to the Farmers' Alliance, was formed under the name of Landtmannapartiet, principally composed of members of the second Chamber, and this party has grown in power and influence year by year.

P. E. Studebaker, the Indiana wagonmaker, makes the following interesting statement in the New York Commercial Advertiser of recent date.

I maintain that the true cause of the change of prices in America and the world over has been science and improved machinery. Everything can be produced cheaper than ever before. When we first commenced to manufacture wagons, steel was worth \$120 a ton. To-day it is worth \$30 a ton. Iron cost \$100 a ton then; to-day the price is \$25. The freight on the first carload of wagons we ever shipped to Chicago was \$41; to-day it is \$12. Freight wagons, such as the mine owners bought from us in 1865 and 1866 to haul their machinery from St. Joseph to Colorado, Utah, Montana, and Idaho, and for which they paid us \$200, we will sell to-day for \$90. The first carload of farm wagons we ever shipped to Kansas City was in 1865. We received for each wagon \$124, delivered on the levee. The freight was \$18 a wagon, netting us \$106 at the factory. To-day we will sell the same wagon at \$50, and will deliver it at Kansas City for \$53. The reduction in freight from \$18 to \$3 a wagon is not so bad considering the wicked railroads did it. Our first agent in Galveston, Texas, was ex-Governor Lubbock, who paid us \$110 for the same kind of wagon we sell now for \$50. His freight per car was \$400, the wharfage at New Orleans was \$24 per car, and the wharfage at Galveston \$18 per car. The freight now is about \$125 per car.

There are two kinds of cheapness. One way to secure cheap products is to grind down labor, to force wages down to the lowest possible notch, to open our markets to the free importation of the products of cheap labor of Europe and of Asia, and so force our workmen to meet the conditions which exist in those countries. This is the way of free trade. The other way to secure cheap products is to put such barriers about our markets that our workmen are not forced to meet the conditions which exist in Europe and in Asia; to protect American labor against the underpaid labor of those countries. In this way the people of this country have time and money for education and for mental development; they have leisure for thought. As a result, new labor-saving inventions are made, new methods of manufacture and of business are devised; we reap the products of the brains of the people as well as the products of their hands. This is the way chosen by protection. The sum total of the two methods may be expressed in the words of Major McKinley: "A revenue tariff cheapens products by cheapening men; a protective tariff cheapens products by elevating men, and by getting from them their best skill, their best genius and their best inventions."—American Economist.