

ish fair play! She freed ten million serfs ten years before I freed my slaves, I notice; and it hain't been a year since one of her big generals resigned because he did not want to kill innocent people. My Gen. Bell, of the Philippines, said in New York that one-sixth of the people of Luzon had been slain within two years, or had died of fever. You might mention the names of any of my generals, John, that resigned to keep from killin' the innocent. Yes, and also any of your own generals that you have in mind. Don't call up any, do you? No? Then the Russians get the mark.

Let's try again: Take the pinter, John, an' pint out on the map a country havin' a humanitarian writer the equal of Tolstoy. Take your time. Can't do it, eh? You are right. He is one of the greatest teachers since Christ. Well, then, try this: pint to a country anywhere on the map whose Czar, Emperor, King, President, Governor, or hog-reeve, has given the world a Hague Court. You dropped the stick, and right you are; the Russians mark again. But it's put up or shut up, with me, John; an' I guess we'd better quit callin' Russia barbarian until we can rank her, eh?

Yes, I'm thinkin, too, about the Jewish massacres, and just as soon as the lynch fires die down, and their baleful light fades away in my own America, I'll take it up with her.

And, John, this Tolstoy is not merely a Russian. He lives there. He don't have to live abroad. He don't live in Switzerland, but at home, tolerated there. I don't believe I'd tolerate him in New York. Why, my administration's got a man in an iron cage in New York for not agreein' in politics. But Tolstoy lives and thrives in Russia—the old Russia of the serfs, the knout and the Siberian mines; the new Russia of a certain liberality and of enlightened, world-advancing leaders.

The Russians call their leader The Great White Czar. I'm no friend of titles—don't keer fer 'em. It never had no meanin' to me till Nick gave us the Hague Court. Now I own up I put my stamp on him. He's the Great White Czar all right, all right; and I'm proud to give him the title.

But why fight? Let Japan and Russia establish their enlightenment as well as their leadership, and arbitrate their questions.

Little women are crying to-day in the streets of Tokyo; others will cry in St. Petersburg. Why waste the flower of the two great nations? Why not use and effectuate the gift to the world of Nicholas the present, and The Great? Why not carry the war to the Hague Court?

UNCLE SAM.

#### FOREIGN PRICE LISTS PRODUCED.

New evidence is coming to hand every day showing the great difference in prices of our manufactured goods when sold for export, or when sold for home consumption. Nearly every number of the Iron Age contains information of this kind. Some time ago it contained letters from manufacturers complaining that goods exported to Hawaii or Porto Rico were being reimported and sold here at prices lower than those charged for the same goods by our manufacturers. The writer blamed other manufacturers for giving export prices to these countries which now fly the American flag, and which, therefore, should pay full protection prices for our goods.

On November 12, the Iron Age quoted American steel bars in England at 82 shillings, or less than \$20 per ton, and in America at \$1.42½, or \$31.92 per ton. Thus the independent manufacturer of tin plate in America, who has to buy his cars of the steel trust, must pay more than 50 per cent. more for his chief material than is paid by his foreign competitor. This is "protection" to home industries with a vengeance.

The same number of the Iron Age tells us that American steel beams, plates, angles, channels and rivet steel are being sold in Canada at from \$9 to \$11 per ton less than the prices charged here.

The Iron Age, of December 17, enumerates a great number of articles of American make which are sold largely in South Africa. Nearly all are sold there at prices far below those charged here. Thus it appears that shovels which our shovel trust sells here at 90 cents each are sold there at 36½ cents. This Iron Age also contains information showing that the United States Steel corporation was, early in January, offering steel billets in Lanarkshire, England, at 75 shillings per ton. Deducting five dollars for freight and other transportation costs, the trust gets about \$14 per ton for billets for export, while its price to American consumers is \$23.

Late in January the newspapers announced that the steel trust had sold 20,000 tons of steel rails to Beirut, in Turkey, at \$21 per ton, delivered. This means only \$15 or \$16 per ton at Pittsburgh, against \$28, the price to American consumers.

The American manufacturers, mostly in big corporate trusts, guard their export prices so well that it has become next to impossible to obtain export price lists or catalogues in this country. In 1902 the Democratic Congressional Committee, having failed to obtain a certain important export price list, advertised, offering \$100 for it. In

this way it obtained the list from a foreign country. Its 1902 campaign book contained 15 pages of photographic reproductions, showing scores of important articles on which the home price is from 20 to 300 per cent. above the export price.

Recently the Literary Bureau of the Democratic Congressional Committee received a letter from Henry Russell & Co., Limited, Sheffield, England, large manufacturers and dealers in files and tool steel. This letter says:

As an illustration of the unfair manner in which the home buyers of files are treated by the U. S. A. manufacturers, I inclose herewith a comparison of the prices charged to the buyers in U. S. A. with those offered by the same manufacturers here.

Some of the prices on the list enclosed follow:

Comparative prices of American files in America and England:

	—Price Per Doz.—	
	Eng-United	Differ-
	land, States,	ence.
Flat bastard, 4 inches..	\$0 34	\$0 92
Flat bastard, 6 inches..	50	1 07
Fiat bastard, 10 inches..	1 08	1 75
Hand bastard, 4 inches.	38	92
Hand bastard, 10 inches.	1 30	1 87
Hand bastard, 6 inches..	62	1 07
Half-round bastard, 4 in.	34	1 20
Half-round bastard, 6 in.	50	1 52
Half-round bastard, 10 in	1 08	2 27
Round bastard, 4 inches.	34	75
Round bastard, 6 inches.	50	87
Round bastard, 10 inches.	1 08	1 40
Square bastard, 4 inches.	34	95
Square bastard, 6 inches.	50	1 15
Square bastard, 10 inches	1 08	1 85

From these figures we see that the American File Association, which has not revised its price list to American buyers since November 1, 1899, is charging us, for most kinds of its small files, more than twice as much as it charges Englishmen for these same files; and, for the half-round files, we must pay three times the price charged Englishmen.

With our big trusts selling all kinds of steel and tools to foreigners at one-half or one-third the prices charged Americans, is it any wonder that our small manufacturers cannot compete with their foreign competitors? It is only a question of time, and not a long time either, when our small manufacturers, squeezed by our great and greedy trusts, will be driven entirely out of foreign markets, even if they are not driven entirely out of business.

When will the American people put a stop to this infernal business by abolishing all duties on trust products?

BYRON W. HOLT.

"Has the Ship Subsidy bill been passed?"

"For the present, I hope."

G. T. E.