

PRESENT TARIFF FOSTERS FRAUDS

Domestic Cotton Fabrics Sold Americans as "Imported."

CHEATING THE CONSUMER.

Less Than 2 Per Cent Comes From Abroad, but Americans Pay Exorbitant Price For Home Goods Because of Deception and Prohibitive Tariff.

By ROBERT KENNETH MACLEA, Formerly consulting expert of the tariff board.

New York, Aug. 7.—The prohibitive tariff, revised upward by the Payne-Aldrich law, permits and fosters wholesale frauds upon the American consumer of cotton goods.

Less than 2 per cent of the cotton fabrics consumed in the United States comes from abroad, because the protective duties have been made so high that importation is unprofitable.

Yet fully one-third of the cotton piece goods going over retail counters is sold as "IMPORTED" or under names implying a foreign origin.

This deception is generally perpetrated upon the consumer for the purpose of obtaining exorbitant prices for domestic goods.

The consumer, believing the goods are imported and knowing that the tariff adds excessively to their cost, pays 50 to 100 per cent more than a fair price and does not suspect that he is being cheated.

Draws the Pocketbook.

Looking straight to a specific example of the operation of this fraud, take the tariff board's cloth sample No. 56, described as a "printed dimity." This is a medium priced cotton fabric known to almost every American housewife.

REAL IRISH DIMITY, 35c.

The World's tariff editor visited with me a department store in a New England city of 100,000 inhabitants and found recently a "counter piled with these goods, placarded:

REAL IRISH DIMITY, 35c.

We procured samples of all of them. There was not one piece of imported goods in the lot. Investigation proved that the store buyer had purchased these "Irish" dimities from a Boston jobber at 10 cents a yard and that they were made in a New England mill.

REAL IRISH DIMITY, 35c.

Here was a supposed "bargain" in a supposedly "imported" fabric, on which the retailer was taking a profit of 90 per cent!

This happens to be a fabric representing the highest efficiency in American manufacturing. It is a class of goods in which we can compete advantageously with any country in the world.

The tariff board's investigations discovered on sample No. 56 an American cost of production of 7 1/3 cents a yard. In all the mills investigated the board's representatives found that the low and high costs of manufacture of this fabric did not vary half a cent a yard.

Who Gets the Profit?

The manufacturer of this American dimity, that is sold as "imported" and "Irish," does not get the excessive profit. In some instances the manufacturer does, but here he sells to the jobber at 8 cents, taking only a nominal manufacturing profit of two-thirds cent a yard.

The jobber sells to the retailer at 19 cents, a 25 per cent margin for the jobber.

In Canada, with 25 per cent tariff, a cotton fabric costing 10 cents a yard would be sold to the consumer at 12 1/2 cents.

or sometimes at 15 cents if the pattern happened to be in special demand. In the United States, with its prohibitive tariff, the retail price is always much higher. The standard price retail is 15 cents for the fabric wholesaled at 10. But when the tariff is excessive—it is 54 per cent on this printed dimity—the dishonest retailer can "get away with" his deception and double or more than double his normal profit by selling the domestic article as "imported." The retailer knows that he could not buy a genuine imported dimity of this quality from a foreign manufacturer's agent in New York for less than 15 1/2 or 16 1/2 cents, and the trade would retail this at 25. He compares the domestic and foreign fabrics and finds the American made is equal in every respect to the fabric from abroad. So he says to himself, "Why not sell it as foreign goods at a price that will make it attractive?"

Mill Man Pockets It.

In some cases the manufacturer takes the tariff favor for his own pocket. Tariff board sample No. 34 illustrates this. No. 34 is a fancy white goods used for dress wear. Its manufacture encountered a fair demand for this material during the past season. Table No. 169 of the tariff board's report shows a manufacturing profit of 90 per cent. It costs to manufacture this cloth 12.16 cents a yard. The mill refuses to sell to any one excepting the jobber, and through this channel the cloth reaches the retailer at 22 1/2 to 25 cents a yard.

The retailer charges the consumer 35 to 39 cents, according to location and local competition. For comparison take the value of the fabric on weight. At the manufacturing cost of 12.16 cents a yard one pound of this goods is worth \$1.23 as it leaves the mill. When it reaches the consumer (at 39 cents a yard) the price has been boosted to \$4.20 a pound.

The manufacturing cost of this cloth is 22 1/2 to 25 cents a yard. The retailer charges the consumer 35 to 39 cents, according to location and local competition. For comparison take the value of the fabric on weight. At the manufacturing cost of 12.16 cents a yard one pound of this goods is worth \$1.23 as it leaves the mill. When it reaches the consumer (at 39 cents a yard) the price has been boosted to \$4.20 a pound.

The manufacturer of this cloth is 22 1/2 to 25 cents a yard. The retailer charges the consumer 35 to 39 cents, according to location and local competition. For comparison take the value of the fabric on weight. At the manufacturing cost of 12.16 cents a yard one pound of this goods is worth \$1.23 as it leaves the mill. When it reaches the consumer (at 39 cents a yard) the price has been boosted to \$4.20 a pound.

Bear in mind that the "difference in cost of production at home and abroad" in this class of fabric represented by sample No. 34 amounts to nothing, but the Payne-Aldrich tariff on it equals 55.80 per cent, or 3 1/2 cents per running yard.

Fancy goods of the type of sample No. 34 are products of the Lippitt-McColl class of mills. The Payne-Aldrich bill raised the duty on this cloth from 35 to 56.89 per cent. Is it any wonder that Senator Lippitt and Mr. McColl were interested in amending the Payne bill.—New York World.

WOODROW WILSON.

When the enamel on gas stoves becomes discolored, scour it with damp flannel dipped in garden soil. When making desserts, allow one heaping tablespoonful of granulated sugar to each egg and half a pint of milk.

To remove the unpleasant odor from the hands after peeling onions, rub them with salt and wash in cold water. White of an egg will clean fly specks from gilt frames or mouldings. Apply the white of an egg with a camel's hair brush.

A very good way to slinge chickens is to hold them over a saucer of burning alcohol. There is no soot left then on the flesh.

One and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder to one pint of sifted flour is a good rule to follow for biscuits or shortcakes.

One large tablespoonful of white flour and one large tablespoonful of butter, blended, will thicken half a pint of milk or water sauces.

Sweet oil will remove hot water marks from Japanese trays. Rub it well until the marks disappear, then polish the tray with flour and a soft cloth.

Paint can be removed from clothing by saturating the spots two or three times with equal parts of ammonia and turpentine, then wash out in soap suds.

Place new gloves between the folds of a damp towel for an hour before being worn. They are much easier to put on; the damp makes the kid more pliable.

Cabbage should never be boiled longer than thirty minutes, for when the time is lengthened, the leaves lose their tender crispness and become soft and dark colored.

Lamb, if fresh, should be of a bright red color, with white fat. It should be used within three days after killing. It is unwholesome if not thoroughly cooked.

A good method to save fuel is to do many things with one fire. On finishing days there must be necessity of good fire, so cook as much as possible on that day.

Kitchen utensils made of wood may be kept clean and white by rubbing with soap and luke warm water to which is added a little common soda or household ammonia.

After embroidered sheets and pillow cases have become worn, the monogram may be cut out in a circle and used again by neatly matherstitching it on the new material.

To clean a soiled lace yoke in a silk or cloth dress, rub powdered starch into the lace; let it lie several hours and then brush it out. The starch absorbs the grease and dust.

French brook trout, catfish and all small fish are best fried. These small fish should swim twice, once in water and once in hot fat. The fat should be boiling hot before putting the fish in.

Golfers, after a hard day out-doors, often suffer from a headache. They will get great relief if they rub the feet with equal parts of lemon juice and alcohol well blended together.

Pudding basins should be well greased or the pudding will stick. To grease a basin, take a bit of dripping upon a clean paper and rub it all over so that no part of the basin is left ungreased.

Vinegar in which home-made cucumber pickles have been preserved should not be thrown away, but used in salad dressing. The flavor is delicious and cannot be gained in any other way.

Never allow oysters to boil. It destroys their flavor and makes them strong in flavor if sliced, they put in a colander and boiling water poured over them. Then plunge them in ice water and allow them to stand for half an hour; they will be sweet and crisp.

Never wash meats as in this way they are robbed of a large proportion of their nutriment. A steak or roast freshly cut from the beef is certainly free from all objectionable matter. The outer edges may be well wiped with a damp cloth.

When washing a white veil, first make a solution of white soap; let the veil immerse in it for a quarter of an hour. Squeeze in warm water and soap until it is clean, then rinse in cold water slightly blueed.

Flowers will keep very fresh overnight if they are excluded from the air. Wet them thoroughly, put them in a damp box and cover with wet paper or wet newspaper, then place them in a cool place.

Oysters uncooked are much less strong in flavor if sliced, they put in a colander and boiling water poured over them. Then plunge them in ice water and allow them to stand for half an hour; they will be sweet and crisp.

Never wash meats as in this way they are robbed of a large proportion of their nutriment. A steak or roast freshly cut from the beef is certainly free from all objectionable matter. The outer edges may be well wiped with a damp cloth.

When washing a white veil, first make a solution of white soap; let the veil immerse in it for a quarter of an hour. Squeeze in warm water and soap until it is clean, then rinse in cold water slightly blueed.

Flowers will keep very fresh overnight if they are excluded from the air. Wet them thoroughly, put them in a damp box and cover with wet paper or wet newspaper, then place them in a cool place.

Oysters uncooked are much less strong in flavor if sliced, they put in a colander and boiling water poured over them. Then plunge them in ice water and allow them to stand for half an hour; they will be sweet and crisp.

Never wash meats as in this way they are robbed of a large proportion of their nutriment. A steak or roast freshly cut from the beef is certainly free from all objectionable matter. The outer edges may be well wiped with a damp cloth.

When washing a white veil, first make a solution of white soap; let the veil immerse in it for a quarter of an hour. Squeeze in warm water and soap until it is clean, then rinse in cold water slightly blueed.

Flowers will keep very fresh overnight if they are excluded from the air. Wet them thoroughly, put them in a damp box and cover with wet paper or wet newspaper, then place them in a cool place.

Oysters uncooked are much less strong in flavor if sliced, they put in a colander and boiling water poured over them. Then plunge them in ice water and allow them to stand for half an hour; they will be sweet and crisp.

Never wash meats as in this way they are robbed of a large proportion of their nutriment. A steak or roast freshly cut from the beef is certainly free from all objectionable matter. The outer edges may be well wiped with a damp cloth.

Labor Saving, Comfort Making Electrical Devices for the Housewife

OUR electrically heated appliances are so perfected and so priced that they are within the reach of everyone. The purchase price is low and operation is economical. Their convenience and cleanliness, their reliability and high efficiency, make them a necessity in every home that is electrically lighted. By their use electricity becomes your willing servant—you do things quicker, neater—you do them with pleasure instead of fatigue.

RESULT

—added comfort and pleasure—no greater cost because current is cheap.

WE INVITE THE LADIES TO VISIT OUR DISPLAY ROOM

THE UNITED ILLUMINATING COMPANY



HOUSEHOLD NOTES

The best pieces of meat for roasting are the ribs, sirloin and pinbone.

Put a piece of ice in the room in which a patient with a high fever is lying; it will prove a boon to the sufferer.

Bread will cut thinner and in more even slices if you turn the loaf upside-down.

Eucalyptus oil will remove grease, including machine oil, from any fabric without injury.

When the enamel on gas stoves becomes discolored, scour it with damp flannel dipped in garden soil.

When making desserts, allow one heaping tablespoonful of granulated sugar to each egg and half a pint of milk.

To remove the unpleasant odor from the hands after peeling onions, rub them with salt and wash in cold water.

White of an egg will clean fly specks from gilt frames or mouldings. Apply the white of an egg with a camel's hair brush.

A very good way to slinge chickens is to hold them over a saucer of burning alcohol. There is no soot left then on the flesh.

One and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder to one pint of sifted flour is a good rule to follow for biscuits or shortcakes.

One large tablespoonful of white flour and one large tablespoonful of butter, blended, will thicken half a pint of milk or water sauces.

Sweet oil will remove hot water marks from Japanese trays. Rub it well until the marks disappear, then polish the tray with flour and a soft cloth.

Paint can be removed from clothing by saturating the spots two or three times with equal parts of ammonia and turpentine, then wash out in soap suds.

Place new gloves between the folds of a damp towel for an hour before being worn. They are much easier to put on; the damp makes the kid more pliable.

Cabbage should never be boiled longer than thirty minutes, for when the time is lengthened, the leaves lose their tender crispness and become soft and dark colored.

Lamb, if fresh, should be of a bright red color, with white fat. It should be used within three days after killing. It is unwholesome if not thoroughly cooked.

A good method to save fuel is to do many things with one fire. On finishing days there must be necessity of good fire, so cook as much as possible on that day.

Kitchen utensils made of wood may be kept clean and white by rubbing with soap and luke warm water to which is added a little common soda or household ammonia.

After embroidered sheets and pillow cases have become worn, the monogram may be cut out in a circle and used again by neatly matherstitching it on the new material.

To clean a soiled lace yoke in a silk or cloth dress, rub powdered starch into the lace; let it lie several hours and then brush it out. The starch absorbs the grease and dust.

French brook trout, catfish and all small fish are best fried. These small fish should swim twice, once in water and once in hot fat. The fat should be boiling hot before putting the fish in.

Golfers, after a hard day out-doors, often suffer from a headache. They will get great relief if they rub the feet with equal parts of lemon juice and alcohol well blended together.

Pudding basins should be well greased or the pudding will stick. To grease a basin, take a bit of dripping upon a clean paper and rub it all over so that no part of the basin is left ungreased.

Vinegar in which home-made cucumber pickles have been preserved should not be thrown away, but used in salad dressing. The flavor is delicious and cannot be gained in any other way.

Never allow oysters to boil. It destroys their flavor and makes them strong in flavor if sliced, they put in a colander and boiling water poured over them. Then plunge them in ice water and allow them to stand for half an hour; they will be sweet and crisp.

Never wash meats as in this way they are robbed of a large proportion of their nutriment. A steak or roast freshly cut from the beef is certainly free from all objectionable matter. The outer edges may be well wiped with a damp cloth.

When washing a white veil, first make a solution of white soap; let the veil immerse in it for a quarter of an hour. Squeeze in warm water and soap until it is clean, then rinse in cold water slightly blueed.

Flowers will keep very fresh overnight if they are excluded from the air. Wet them thoroughly, put them in a damp box and cover with wet paper or wet newspaper, then place them in a cool place.

Oysters uncooked are much less strong in flavor if sliced, they put in a colander and boiling water poured over them. Then plunge them in ice water and allow them to stand for half an hour; they will be sweet and crisp.

Never wash meats as in this way they are robbed of a large proportion of their nutriment. A steak or roast freshly cut from the beef is certainly free from all objectionable matter. The outer edges may be well wiped with a damp cloth.

STUFFED TOMATOES.

Take out the seeds from six large ripe tomatoes and fill with the following: Three cups bread crumbs and one egg, three tablespoonfuls sugar, one large tablespoonful butter, salt and pepper to taste. Bake them in a very hot oven.

GREEN CORN PATTIES.

Four large ears of grated corn, two eggs, one cup of milk, one and one-half cups of flour, pinch of salt, one teaspoonful baking powder. Beat well together and fry same as oysters.

BISCUIT.

Four cups flour, three teaspoons baking powder, three tablespoons sugar, one-quarter teaspoon salt, three tablespoons lard, one egg beaten in one cup of milk. Drop with spoon.

DUTCH CAKE.

One cup of mashed potatoes, two cups of sugar, one egg, one cup of milk, one cup of butter and lard mixed, one cake yeast. Mix potatoes with yeast at five o'clock; at about six o'clock place butter, sugar and milk on stove and heat. Then put all together and add enough flour to stiffen. Next morning place in pans and when they are raised are ready for the oven.

FADS AND FASHIONS.

Violet shades are at present in favor.

Antoine Deloria, Postmaster at Garden, Mich., knows the exact facts when he speaks of the curative value of Foley's Kidney Pills. He says: "From my own experience I recommend Foley's Kidney Pills, as a great remedy for kidney trouble. My father was cured of kidney disease and a good many of my neighbors were cured by Foley's Kidney Pills." F. L. Curtis. 1-1-8.

MASONIC NOTES.

Corinthian lodge, F. & A. M., will confer the E. A. degree on Tuesday evening.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss Charlotte Watkins, an office assistant in the town clerk's office, left today for a vacation trip to Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND. Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Pills in Red and Gold metallic wrapper. There is no other. Buy of your Druggist or send for a box of CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, 25c. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Newtown Inn

New management. Always cool, fine walks and drives, good bathing in Taunton Lake. Engage now for season. Auto parties a specialty. For rates, etc., apply W. F. HALE, Prop. P11 '12

1912 FALL AND WINTER FASHION PLATES

Including the importations, "Revue Parisienne" and "Paris Blouses, Robes," 1912, now on sale.

Post Office News Store

21 ARCADE

HOTEL ARLINGTON

25th St., near Broadway NEW YORK CITY

Twelve story Hotel; all conveniences. Strictly up-to-date. Handsomely furnished; five minutes to the new Pennsylvania Station; convenient to Subways, Elevated, all surface lines and points of interest.

A few minutes' walk to leading shops and theatres.

European Plan, \$1.50 Per Day American Plan, \$2.50 Per Day

Write for Booklet and Map of New York

Farmer Want Ads. 1 Cent a Word.

AMUSEMENTS

POLI'S

ALL THIS WEEK THE POLI PLAYERS

THE GREATEST STOCK COMPANY IN AMERICA IN HENRY BLOSSOM'S GREAT RURAL RACE TRACK COMEDY

Checkers PRICES—Matinee, 10c, 20c Evening, 10, 20, 30, 50c

LYRIC

Isbim & Henphy, Lessee and Mgr. ELEANOR CLEVELAND

STOCK CO. Management Karlunoff & Schrock

THIS WEEK MATINEES TUES., THURS., SAT. The Great American Play

"THE GREAT DIVIDE" Henry Miller's Mammoth Success, In Over 500 Nights in New York

Standard Lyric Prices Eyes, 20, 30, 50c; Mat., 10, 20, 30c

NEXT WEEK—"GIRLS"

BASEBALL

Newfield Park

SEPTEMBER 12.....WATERBURY SEPTEMBER 13.....NEW HAVEN SEPTEMBER 15.....HARTFORD

PATENTS

A. M. WOOSTER, Attorney-at-Law, Late Examiner U. S. Patent Office, 1115 MAIN ST. SECURITY BLDG. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Send Postal for Booklet on Patents

MOLLAN'S

NEW AUTUMN FOOTWEAR FOR WOMEN

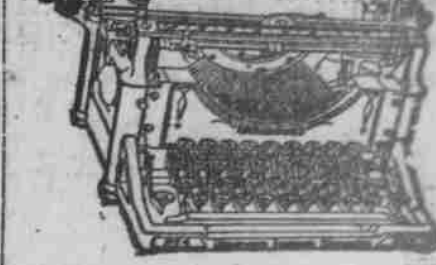
Smart designs in superior makes, styles and button boots, in cloth and fancy leathers

Women's stylish footwear, perfect fitting, and low in price

Full shoes for misses, boys and small children

W. K. MOLLAN 1026 MAIN ST.

Mullins Typewriter Exchange Cor. Main and State Sts. Tel. 323



All makes for sale, rent, or exchange. Supplies and Repairing

CLAM BAKES

Large or Small, Supplied AT LOW PRICES

-W. D. COOK & SON- 523 Water Street PHONE 2899

TAX LIST 1912.

The Assessors of the City of Bridgeport will meet at the Assessors' Office, City Hall, on the third day of SEPTEMBER, and each week thereafter, to and including the first day of OCTOBER, 1912, for the purpose of assessing the owners of all persons liable to pay taxes on personal property, (namely, houses, wagons, automobiles, stock in shares, etc.) and real estate in the City of Bridgeport, making a description of all real estate, each parcel separately described, (including street numbers, etc.) and if he or she shall neglect or refuse to do so, the Assessors shall sell out a list of him or her and add thereto ten per centum of its value.

The attention of non-resident property owners is called to the change in the law relating to the filing of their lists, as follows: on their part to file their property during September. It deprives them of the right of appeal to the Board of Refus.

Special attention is called to section 2303 of the Statutes which states that each parcel of property must be separately and accurately bounded and described.

Post office of each owner to be given.

Office house, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

LAWRENCE J. GILL, JLLIUS W. KROWLTON, THOMAS O'BRIEN, Board of Assessors.

L 24 '12

WANT ADS. CENT A WORD.

THE TARIFF IN SUMMER DRESS FOR HOT-WEATHER READING

A fancy fabric manufactured in New England for 9 2/3 cents a yard is sold by the manufacturer at 14 1/2 cents—a manufacturing profit of 47 1/2 per cent, less selling expenses of 5 or 6 per cent. The jobber (wholesale distributor) adds 8 1/2 cents—a profit of 2 1/2 per cent, less selling expenses. The retailer adds another 4 1/2 per cent, and the American housewife gets the cloth at 25 cents—cloth that in England can be bought retail for 17 cents, identical in weave and quality! WHY?

17 CENTS OR 25?

15 1-5 CENTS OR 20?

"The fellow who tries to attract business without advertising is like the fellow who throws his sweetheart a kiss in the dark. He knows what he is doing, but nobody else does."

—W. J. Bryan.