THE PAYNE TARIFF BILL

History of the Measure and a Summary of Its Principal Provisions---The New Free List.

What the People Will Pay Less and More For---President Taft's Fight For Downward Revision.

After one of the bitterest and one of the most momentous legislative duels in the history of the national capital the new tariff measure, the Payne bill, has been completed.

The progress of the bill through the legislative mill of both houses was eventful enough to satisfy the most pronounced cravers for parliamentary warfare. The real battle opened when the bill (house report 1438) was received in the senate and referred to the committee on finance, April 10. Aldrich of Rhode Island, the leader of the senate as chairman of the finance committee, subsequently became chairman of the conference committee, which was appointed to adjust the differences arising between senate and house and between both houses of congress and the president.

Taft For Free Hides.

The report of the conference committee which determined what would be the provisions of the Payne bill in its final form was a victory for President Taft. He informed all of the conferees that hides must be placed on the free list, together with petroleum, crude and refined. They thereupon decided to cut the Dingley tariff on hides to 8 per cent. The president heard the news and sent word that he had meant what he had said about free hides. The figures were then lowered to 7 per cent. Now Chairman Sereno E. Payne of the ways and means committee decided to demonstrate that his original bill, providing for free hides should no longer be subjected to the emasculatory operations of the majority of the conferees. He announced that not even a 5 per cent duty on hides would be accepted by either himself or the house. "Without free hides this tariff bill will not pass the house," he was quoted as saying.

The tariff came off hides instanter, and as quickly was oil put on the untaxed schedule, together with gasoline, benzine and naphtha. The leather, rough lumber, print paper, coal and iron and glove schedules ranked next in importance during the closing days of the controversy.

If hides came in free, the important New England boot and shoe manufacturing interests would consent to a reduction of the tariff on their products, otherwise they would continue to fight. The solving of the hides problem left it a simple matter to agree to lower duties on boots and shoes—the Dingley rate being 25 per cent. Saddlery and harness were cut to 40 per cent, as against the Dingley rate of 45 per cent. The president resorted to the unusual method of sending a written message to the conference committee demanding lower rates on lumber and gloves than the Payne bill provided, and he secured them.

Wool and Cotton.

The wool schedule underwent no change of consequence, but the entire cotton schedule was reconstructed and the phraseology greatly changed in the hope of preventing reductions through decisions by the courts such as have characterized the administration of the Dingley law during recent years. In many instances the rates intended to be imposed by the Dingley law were cut by these decisions, the reductions in some instances being from 60 per cent to 8 per cent ad valorem.

Probably the most marked reductions are found in the metal schedule. Beginning with a decrease in the rate of iron ore from 40 to 15 cents per ton, there is a general reduction throughout that part of the bill, pig iron going down from $4 to $2.50 per ton and scrap iron from $4 to $1. The reduction on many of the items in this schedule amounts to about 50 per cent.

Rough lumber goes down from $1.50 to $1.25 per thousand feet, with a corresponding reduction in the differential on dressed lumber.

The president was subjected to severest pressure from both the upward and downward revisionists throughout. The upward revisionists told him that a reduction of duty on hides and leather manufactures would make the next congress Democratic, in which event they argued that Taft would not possibly be renominated for the presidency. The "downwards" told him that Roosevelt would surely be the next Republican candidate for president if the campaign promises for a downward revision were not fulfilled.

The Corporation Tax.

The president had a highly difficult task also in preserving his scheme for a corporation tax intact in the Payne bill. This feature is clearly the most unpopular one in the entire measure, so far as members of the senate and house were concerned. Many of the members argued to the president that the tax as provided for was unconstitutional. Resolutions will be introduced in the various state legislatures condemning the act and recommending its repeal, according to statements made by various congressmen in Washington.

The corporation tax of 1 per cent on the entire net income over and above $5,000 received by corporations from all sources, exclusive of certain items, must be paid on or before June 30 each year. Persons authorized to make returns or statements to the government and who make returns or statements of a fraudulent nature are subject to a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for one year.

During the closing days of the tariff controversy, before the bill was voted on for final passage, over forty Republicans who had grievances of one sort or another against certain of the provisions of the bill stated that they would vote against it. They had it in their power to defeat the measure and force the president to call another special session in September or October. They had the party leaders plainly worried for a time, but the able peacemakers at the capital, including President Taft himself, succeeded in calming the ruffled waters at last.

HISTORY OF THE BILL.

The new tariff law will be known in history as the Payne bill, taking its name from the chairman of the house committee of ways and means, the Hon. Sereno E. Payne of New York, who also had a part in framing the McKinley and Dingley acts. Actually it should perhaps be called the Payne-Aldrich bill, as the chairman of the senate finance committee has had quite as much to do with dictating its final provisions as Mr. Payne. On this line of reasoning, however, there are those who insist that it should be called the Taft bill, as the hand of the president has been seen in all the moves that have shaped it from the days of the Republican national convention that nominated him and adopted a plank for tariff revision up until the hour of the final fight in conference committee, when the big man in the White House made his historic fight for free raw materials and for carrying out the promises of the party.

It is the first time there has been a change of the tariff laws in twelve years, the Dingley act having gone into effect in 1897. The inception of that law was strikingly like that of the present. In each case it was enacted by an extra session of congress, called at the first of an incoming administration. More noteworthy still, each of these extra sessions was called to meet on March 15, the first one having been issued by William McKinley of Ohio, the last by William Howard Taft of Ohio.

The Tariff Plank.

The agitation within the Republican party for a revision of the Dingley act has gone on from the days of the "Iowa idea" until at last it culminated in the plank in the last Republican platform beginning:

"The Republican party declares unequivocally for a revision of the tariff by a special session of congress immediately following the inauguration of the next president."

In his campaign on that platform Mr. Taft construed this plank as meaning revision downward, a point that he insisted on in his speeches and finally clinched in his inaugural address when he said that conditions had so changed relative to the Dingley act that they "will permit the reduction of rates in certain schedules and will require the advancement of few, if any." That meant revision downward, which was recognized substantially by the house bill, but was changed to actual revision upward by the senate bill. It was at this point that the president quietly but firmly injected himself into the fight in the conference between the two houses, the house standing behind him and forcing the senate to yield. The Payne bill in its present form is the result.

First Tariff Bill.

The first tariff bill enacted in the United States was that of the First congress. The opening section of that bill stated that, in addition to securing money for the support of the government, the tariff was adopted for "the encouragement and protection of manufactures." From that time political parties of national scope have clashed on the issue of the tariff as to whether or not it should be more than "for revenue only."

The expenses of the war of 1812 necessitated a material increase in the tariff, but an adjustment occurred two years after the close of the war through an act prepared by Henry Clay.

In 1826 the tariff was jumped up a few per cent, and a year later it went higher, from 31 to 41 per cent.

When, in 1832, a bill establishing a protective tariff policy was passed, South Carolina refused to recognize the validity of the increased duties and threatened to secede. President Jackson had to dispatch a warship to South Carolinian waters.

A horizontal reduction of the tariff took place in 1833. Twelve years later, under Polk's administration, a bill drafted by Robert J. Walker, secretary of the treasury, was adopted, standing mildly for the protective policy. This bill lasted until 1857, when a reduction to 20½ per cent occurred on the average duties. Actually a free trade system, this low tariff proved adequate for all government needs until the outbreak of the civil war, when an increased income was necessitated.

The Morrill Bill.

The Morrill act of 1861 increased duties about one-third, and the tax was extended to include tea, coffee and sugar. Internal revenue was collected, beginning in 1862, and two years later the duties were raised 50 per cent for a period of ninety days.

After a succession of tariff measures to the war's close a cessation of this form of legislative activity occurred. But in 1870 and 1872 reductions were made down the list, some of which were restored in 1874, making the average duty 28½ per cent. A tariff commission was appointed in 1882 which prepared a bill that was put on the statute books, lasting six years. It was at this time that James G. Blaine took a most active part in tariff discussions. It was in the early eighties that William R. Morrison of Illinois, Democratic chairman of ways and means, prepared his well known horizontal reduction of 20 per cent on all taxed products, which was defeated.

During Cleveland's first administration the Mills bill was a powerful issue, and in 1888 the tariff fight resulted in the election of Benjamin Harrison to the presidency. He stood for a high protective tariff. As a result the McKinley bill was enacted, putting the duties over the marks reached during the civil war.

The Wilson Bill.

But the revulsion which followed resulted in the re-election of Cleveland in 1892, with a Democratic congress. Then resulted the Wilson bill, providing for wholesale reductions, particularly as regarding iron and steel manufactures. It should be noted that the Dingley bill in 1897 retained practically the iron and steel duties laid down in the Wilson measure.

Though William McKinley was elected on the financial issue in 1896, his first act after being sworn in as president was the calling of an extra session of congress to repeal the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill. The result of that session was the Dingley law, named for its author, Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Maine, which put the schedules practically back on the McKinley basis.

Following is a comparison between the old Dingley tariff rates and those of the new Payne bill:

LUXURIES.

	Dingley law.	Payne law.
Cosmetics	50 p c	60 p c to 60c per lb and 50 p c
Chinaware	60 p c	55 p c to 60 p c
Stained glass	45 p c	60 p c
Gold leaf, 500 leaves	$1.75	$1.75
Laces, embroideries, etc., of tinsel	60 p c	15c and 60 p c
Candy, val. at 15c or less	4c and 15 p c	4c and 15 p c
Candy, over 15c. per lb	50 p c	50 p c
Snuff, lb	55 p c	55 p c
Cigars and cigarettes, lb	$4.50	$4.50 and 25 p c
Orchids	25 p c	25 p c
Flowering bulbs—tulips, hyacinths, etc.	25 p c	$1 to $10 per m
Preserves	35 p c	1c and 35 p c to 35 p c and $2.50 per gal
Jellies	35 p c	35 p c
Olives, gal	25c	15c to 25c
Oranges and lemons, lb	1c	½c to 1c
Almonds, lb	4c	4c to 6c
Brandy, gal	$2.25	$2.60
Bay rum, gal	$1.50	$1.75
Champagne and all sparkling wines, qts., per doz	$8.00	$9.60
In pint bottles, per doz	$4.00	$4.08
Still wines, gal	40c	45c
Ale, beer, etc., in bottles, gal	40c	45c
Laces	60 p c	60 p c
Silk manufactures	50 p c	50 to 60 p c
Fancy paper boxes	45 p c	45 p c
Playing cards, per pk	10c	10c and 20 p c
Trimmed hats	35 p c	35 p c
Dolls	35 p c	35 p c
Firecrackers, lb	8c	8c
Feathers (dressed)	50 p c	60 p c
Furs (dressed)	20 p c	20 p c
Human hair	20 p c	20 p c
Fans	50 p c	50 p c
Jewelry	60 p c	60 p c
Musical instruments	45 p c	45 p c
Paintings	20 p c	15 p c
Statuary	20 p c	15 p c
Cut glass	60 p c	60 p c

NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

Castile soap, lb	1½c	1½c
Common crockery	25 p c	25 p c
Glass jars, per lb	1c	1c
Common window glass, per lb., from	1⅜c to 4⅛c	1½c to 4½c
Scissors and shears, doz	15c and 15 p c	15c and 15 p c to 75c and 25 p c
Table cutlery, each	16c	14c
Cut nails, lb	6-10c	4-10c
Wire nails, lb	½c to 1c	4-10c to ⅜c
Needles, sewing and knitting, per thousand	$1 and 25 p c	$1 and 25 p c
Crochet needles	25 p c	25 p c
Wood.		
Rough lumber, per 1,000 ft	$1.50	$1.25
Sawed boards of white wood, planks, etc., per 1,000 ft. board measure	$1.00	50c
Other sawed wood, per 1,000 ft	$2.00	15 p c
Clapboards, per thousand	$1.50	$1.25
Fenceposts	10 p c	Free
Shingles, per thousand	30c	50c
Chair cane or reeds	10 p c	10 p c
House or cabinet furniture of wood	35 p c	35 p c
Sugar.		
Sugar not above No. 16 Dutch standard, per lb	95-100c	95-100c
Sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard, per lb	1 90-100c	1 90-100c
Molasses testing from 40 to 56 deg., per gal	3c	3c
Molasses above 56 deg	6c	6c
Maple syrup and maple sugar, per lb	4c	4c
Agricultural Products.		
Cattle less than 1 yr. old, per head	$2.00	$2.00
Other cattle, val. under $14, per head	$3.75	$3.75
Over $14, per head	27½ p c	27½ p c
Swine, per head	$1.50	$1.50
Horses and mules val. at $150 or less, per head	$30.00	$30.00
Over that value	25 p c	25 p c
Sheep, per head	$1.50	$1.50
Breadstuffs.		
Barley, per bu	30c	30c
Corn, per bu	15c	15c
Oats, per bu	15c	15c
Oatmeal and rolled oats, per lb	1c	1c
Rice, cleaned, per lb	2c	2c
Rye, per bu	10c	10c
Wheat, per bu	25c	25c
Wheat flour	25 p c	25 p c
Butter and substitutes, per lb	6c	6c
Cheese, per lb	6c	6c
Milk, per gal	2c	2c
Beans, per bu	45c	45c
Eggs, per doz	5c	5c
Hay, per ton	$4.00	$4.00
Honey, per gal	20c	20c
Hops, per lb	12c	16c
Onions, per bu	40c	40c
Peas (green), per bu	40c	25c
Peas (dried), per bu	30c	25c
Potatoes, per bu	25c	25c
Castor beans, per bu. of 50 lbs	25c	25c
Flaxseed or linseed, per bu	25c	25c
Straw, per ton	$1.50	$1.50
Vegetables in natural state	25 p c	25 p c
Fish.		
Fish, dried, salted, smoked, pickled, frozen, per lb	¾c	¾c
Mackerel, halibut or salmon, fresh, salted or pickled, per lb	1c	1c
Fruits and Nuts.		
Apples, peaches and other small fruits, per bu	25c	25c
The same, dried, per lb	2c	2c
Berries, per qt	1c	1c
Chocolate and cocoa, per lb	2½c	2½c to 50 p c
Salt, per 100 lbs	12c	11c
Salt in bulk	8c	7c
Starch, per lb	2c	1½c
Vinegar, per gal	7½c	7½c
Cotton.		
Cotton thread and carded yarn up to and including No. 15, per lb	3c	2½c
Cotton from No 15 to No. 30, per lb., increase per number	1-6c	1-10c
Cotton, exceeding No. 30, per lb., increase per No	¼c	1-6c
Cotton thread, colored, up to and including No. 20, per lb.	6c	6c
Cotton, thread, colored, No. 20 to No. 80, increase per No.	¼c	¼c
Above 80, increase per No.	3-10c	3-10c
Spool thread of cotton, including crochet, darning and embroidery, per doz. spools	6c	6c
Cotton cloth, unbleached, less than 50 threads to sq. in., per sq. yd	1c	1c
Cotton cloth, unbleached, from 50 to 100 threads to sq. in., per sq. yd	1¼c	1¼c
Finer grades	1½c to 2¼c	1c to 2½c
Cotton cloth, bleached, val. at over 9c per sq. yd	25 p c	3 to 7 c per sq yd
Cotton handkerchiefs or mufflers	45 p c	45 p c
Cotton clothing, ready made	50 p c	50 p c
Cotton corduroys, per sq. yd	18c and 25 p c	9 c and 25 p c to 18 c and 25 p c
Cotton stockings	30 p c	70 c and 15 p c to 55 p c
Cotton stockings, seamless, per doz. pr.	50c to $2.00	70 c and 15 p c to 55 p c
Shirts and drawers, pants, vests, sweaters, etc., per doz.	60c and 15 p c	60 c and 15 p c
Same, higher grades	$1.10 to $2.25 & 15 to 50 p c	$1.10 and 15 p c to $15.00 and 50 p c
Cotton suspenders	45 p c	45 p c
Wool.		
All wools and hair of the first class, per lb	11c	11c
Second class, per lb	12c	12c
Third class, whereof the value shall be 12c. lb. or less, per lb	4c	4c
Third class, where value is over 12c. lb., per lb	7c	7c
Top waste, per lb	30c	30c
Shoddy, per lb	25c	25c
Women's and children's dress goods, wool, per sq. yd.	7c to 11c and 50 to 55 p c	11c and 50 p c to 11c and 55 p c
Carpets, treble ingrain, 3-ply, per sq. yd	22c and 40 p c	22c and 40 p c
Wool carpets, Dutch and 2-ply ingrain, per sq. yd	18c and 40 p c	18c and 40 p c
Hats, bonnets, and hoods, composed of straw, palm leaf, etc., not trimmed	35 p c	35 p c
Same, trimmed	50 p c	50 p c
Buttons, per gross	1-12c to 1½c and 15 p c	1½c and 15 p c
Plows and other agricultural implements	20 p c	15 p c

RAW MATERIALS.

Collodion (in sheets), lb	50c	40c
Argols	1c	5 p c
Chalk, lb	1c	1c
Clays, per ton	$1.00	$1.00
China clay (kaolin) per ton	$3.00	$2.50
Coal, per ton	67c	45c
Coal slack, per ton	15c	15c
Coke	20 p c	20 p c
Asphalt, per ton	$1.50	50c
Marble, c. f	65c	65c
Building stone, c. f	12c	50 p c
Iron ore, per ton	40c	15c
Iron pigs, ton	$4.00	$2.50
Aluminium, lb	8c	7c
Copper (bottoms), lb	2½c	2½c
Lead ore, lb	1½c	1½c
Mica, lb	6c and 20 p c	6c and 20 p c
Nickel, lb	6c	6c
Quicksilver, lb	7c	7c
Zinc (pigs), lb	1½c	1⅜c
Sugar cane	20 p c	20 p c
Tobacco, lb.—		
Unstemmed	$1.85	$1.85
Stemmed	$2.50	$2.50
Flax straw, ton	$5.00	$2.00
Flax, not dressed, lb	1c	1c
Hemp, ton	$20.00	$22.50
Silk (carded or combed), lb	40c	35 p c
Cork bark, lb	8c	8c
Feathers and downs (crude)	15 p c	20 p c
Opium (crude), lb	$1.00	$1.50
Plaster, rock or gypsum, crude, ton	50c	30c
Beauxite, ton	$1.00	$1.00
Fuller's earth, ton	$1.50	$1.50
Argentine	25 p c	25 p c
Metallic mineral substances in crude state, not specially provided for	20 p c	20 p c
Timber, hewn, sided or squared (not less than 8 in. sq.), and round timber, c. f.	1c	½ p c
Wood pulp, mechanically ground, lb	1-12c	⅛c
Wood pulp, chemical, lb	1-6c	1-16 to ⅛c
Hides	15 p c	Free

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

Brick and Glass.

Fire brick, not glazed or ornamented, per ton	$1.25	$1.25
Same, glazed or ornamented, per ton	45 p c	35 p c
Other brick, not glazed	25 p c	25 p c
Other brick, glazed or ornamented	45 p c	35 p c
Tiles, unglazed, per sq. ft	4c	4c
Tiles, glazed, per sq. ft	8c	8c
Glass bottles, vials, jars, green or colored, per lb	1c to 1⅛c	1c to 1⅛c

...PUBLICAN MACHINE AFTER BENSON'S SCALP.

...se Governor Refused to Tempt ...atement 1 Men to Violate Campaign Pledges.

...tland (Or.) Telegram: Until ...W. Benson, who now occupies ...sitions of governor and secre... of state, announced that in the ...g election he would be an aspir... secretary instead of gover... the old-line politicians kept their ...s under cover, although a few ...s had leaked out since the leg...e adjourned. Once the gov... outlined his policy, there came ...alignment of the political sit... of the state, for it changed ...ans of various ambitious men ...ook for gubernatorial honors. ...t had its effect on three or ...men who entertained the idea ...ceeding Benson as secretary of ...had he elected to make the ...governor.

...is the grievance entertained ...Benson. During the legisla...hen an organized effort was made to prevent the election of ...erlain as senator, certain of ...he old-line politicians were ...over the result of the direct prim... by defeating Chamberlain, ...the assistance and co-opera... Secretary of State Benson. The ...politicians presumed that ...would enter into their game ...ridity and endeavor to tempt ...t 1 members of the Senate ...se to violate their pledges. ...declined to participate in the ...Great pressure was brought ...y of the Republicans who had ...ed to Statement No. 1, but ...and other state officials kept ...ands off.

...he refused to join in the ...Benson is to be punished, if the ...ans can accomplish this end, ...rlain might have been defeat... that the reason Benson re...as because the election of ...erlain to the senate would ...Benson to the governorship. ...ter Benson became governor, ...ticians besought him to "play ...e" and asked him to dis... state employes who were ...their politicians through Cham... This proposition Benson al...sed to consider, explaining ...saw no reason why the ax ...be swung on the official ...f efficient employes, just be...is predecessor had secured ...ointments.

...known that during the cam...enson did support H. M. ...epublican, as against Cham... Democrat, and even went to ...county, of Douglas and ...for Cake. Douglas had al...een a stronghold of Cham... but Benson's industry caus...unty to split even, Cake and ...lain receiving the same vote. ...t No. 1 men from their ...ro in the blacklist of the ...politicians, and as Benson ...unced himself as a candi...ucceed himself as secretary ...the politicians will try to ...an example of him. ...thing which is not increas...n's stock with the old-style ...is that while in California ...ut an interview stating that ...primary is a good law.

..."OTHER AND SON." (A Poem.) ...re expressions; at once in...d pathetic. Now on sale ...Book Store. This and ...s of Florida" for only 10c. By L. C. HILL.

...R COUNTY WARRANTS.

...is hereby given all parties ...ounty warrants issued by ...ounty, Oregon, and in...nt paid for want of funds ...d including the 30th day ...r, 1908, to present same ...nty treasurer of said coun...ffice, as interest will cease ...ter the date of this notice ...t Roseburg, Oregon, July ...

J. E. SAWYERS. ...of Douglas County, Oregon

Cottage Grove Leader: Elder B. C. Tabor and wife left on Tuesday for Ashland, where they will make their future permanent home...... Miss Lura Hefty, a teacher in the Cottage Grove schools, has announced her intention of enlisting in foreign missionary work under the auspices of the M. E. church and she intends to sail for China in September where she will be engaged in her newly chosen work....... Mrs. F. D. Wheeler left Thursday for lower Calapoola river points in the interest of her W. C. T. U. work. She will also visit Coos county towns and hold two W. C. T. U. conventions in her absence also giving a number of recitals at the Umpqua towns and in Coos county.

Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Fair and two children, of Canton, Ohio, are guests at the home of C. E. Speaker, in this city.