

TRAFFIC REVISION RATES IN DETAIL

Payne Presents Bill to House and Predicts Extinction of Deficit.

LARGE REDUCTIONS MADE

Steel and Lumber Cut One-Half, Coal on Free List—Inheritance Tax Created—Maximum and Minimum Rates.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Representative Soren Payne, chairman of the House ways and means committee, today producing the tariff bill, gave out the following statement: "One problem that confronted the committee was the question of revenue, the business of all commercial nations, has been decreased for nearly two years, and this has affected our commerce and greatly reduced our revenues, so that we have a large deficit, but the revenues under the present law are improving from month to month as business conditions are becoming better."

"The last normal year of imports was the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906; 1907 was an unusually prosperous year, and the revenues from customs received those of 1906 by \$2,000,000. The committee has therefore taken the year 1906 as the basis for formulating the rates of the new bill. Should the next fiscal year prove prosperous and the normal conditions of 1906 return on account of the large increase of population, the revenues for 1909 would show a considerable increase over the estimates of the committee."

"With a return to anything like normal conditions during the next fiscal year, it is safe to predict the deficit would be entirely wiped out, but in case it is not, the bill provides for the issue of Panama Canal bonds to reimburse the treasury for the \$40,000,000 paid out in the original purchase of the canal. This would more than make up any probable deficiency. There is also re-enacted the provision for the issue of certificates to run one year to replenish the treasury, raising the amount from \$100,000,000 to \$250,000,000, an amount sufficient to provide at any time against two or three years of depressed business conditions."

"The statement gives the rates in the present law, the Dingley tariff, and shows the changes that the Payne bill proposes. The abstract of the bill follows: The committee has transferred some articles from the free list to the dutiable, and has increased the duties on others for the sole purpose of increasing the revenue. Most of these articles on which duties have been increased are luxuries, which have been increased as follows: Perfumery, Cocoa, Spices Raised.

Perfumery and toilet articles from 20 to 30 per cent; fancy soap from 15 to 20 cents per pound; cherry root, raw (not dried), from 1 cent to 2 1/2 cents per pound; rosette from 2 1/2 to 5 cents per pound. Cocoa (crude) transferred from the free list to the dutiable at 4 cents per pound; prepared or manufactured, increased 2 cents per pound. Peppers, each valued above 25 cents per pound, except that remains the same. Ten per centum ad valorem is also added to the duties assessed on that article. Peppers are increased from 15 per centum to 1 centum ad valorem, and dressed or colored feathers receive an increase of 10 per centum. Spices, which are now largely on the free list, are assessed an average duty of 20 per centum. Powdered cocoa is increased from 15 per centum to 1 centum ad valorem, and dressed or colored feathers receive an increase of 10 per centum. Spices, which are now largely on the free list, are assessed 27 1/2 per centum ad valorem.

Raised to Give More Protection. "Duties on the following articles have been increased because the committee found that there was not sufficient protection under the present law," continued Mr. Payne: "Coal tar dyes or colors, now bearing a duty of 50 per centum, to 35 per centum ad valorem. Zinc in ore, now brought in at 20 per centum ad valorem, to 1 cent per pound for the zinc contents contained therein. Peas, split peas, from 40 cents to 45 cents per bushel. Eggs from 2 cents to 2 1/2 cents per pound; pineapples from \$7 per 1000 to \$8 per 1000."

Increase on Cotton and Paper. "Additional duty of 1 cent per yard on mercerized fabrics (a new process of manufacture invented since the present law was enacted). Also a small additional duty on haps. There is also an increased duty on stockings fabricated and shaped wholly or in part on knitting machines. Changes in the paper schedule, which include those recommended by the special committee on wood pulp and print paper investigation, are: Surface coated papers, covered with metal, from 3 cents and 20 per centum ad valorem to 3 cents and 20 per centum ad valorem; other surface coated paper from 2 1/2 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem to 5 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem. Lithographic prints from 6 cents per pound to 8 cents; cardboard from 20 cents to 25 cents per pound; other paper, 20 cents to 25 cents per pound, and with small increases on sizes of other paper. Lithographic cigar labels, from 30 cents per pound to 30 cents per pound; printed in colors less than eight, from 20 cents to 30 cents per pound; more than eight, from 20 cents to 27 1/2 cents per pound; printed in metal leaf, from 10 cents per pound to 27 1/2 cents per pound; paper hangings, from 25 per centum to 30 per centum ad valorem; paper not especially intended for bookbinding, from 25 per centum to 35 per centum ad valorem. Plain paper envelopes, from 20 per centum to 30 per centum ad valorem."

Free Wood Pulp Provided. The recommendations of the select committee were to permit the free entry of mechanically ground wood pulp from any country not imposing export duty and to reduce printing paper valued at not above 2 1/2 cents per pound from 3 to 1 cent per pound, valued not above 2 1/2 cents per pound, from 4 to 2 cent per pound. The reductions in duty are more numerous than the increases. The schedules on chemicals, iron and steel, boracic acid, borax from 5 cents to 2 cents per pound; reductions of 2 cents per pound are made on gallic and tartaric acids, borate of lime and borate of soda, borate of strontium and borate of calcium. Borate of lime and other borate ma-

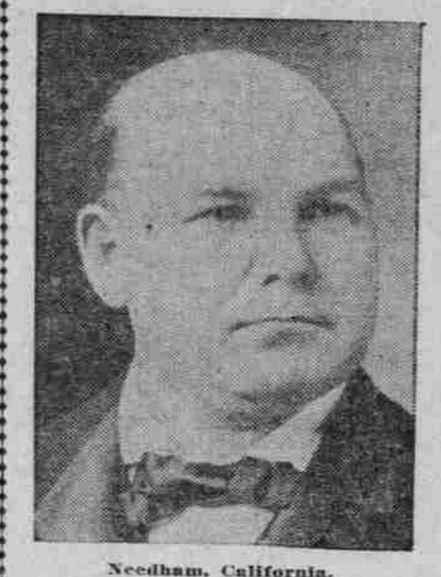
MEMBERS OF HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE, WHICH BUILT NEW TARIFF BILL.



Payne, New York.



Cushman, Washington.



Needham, California.



Dalzell, Pennsylvania.

terial is reduced from 4 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound; iron and steel, from 1 cent per pound, according to the percentage of anhydrous boracic acid contained. Sulfur others are reduced to 8 cents per pound; spirits of nitrous ether to 20 cents per pound. Iodoform from \$1 to 75 cents per pound; benzene, from \$1 to 75 cents per pound; camphor, from \$1 to 75 cents per pound; oil reduced to 15 cents per pound; Varnishes reduced from 25 to 25 per centum ad valorem; and spirit varnishes from \$1.25 per gallon and 35 per centum to 25 per centum ad valorem.

Lead-Acetate of, white, from 3 1/2 cents to 2 1/2 cents per pound; brown, gray or yellow, from 2 1/2 cents to 2 1/2 cents per pound; nitrate of, from 2 1/2 cents to 2 1/2 cents per pound; litharge, from 2 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents per pound. Potash—Chlorate of, from 2 1/2 cents to 2 cents per pound. Plasters, healing, etc., from 35 per centum to 25 per centum ad valorem.

Hydrate of, or caustic soda, from 1/2 cent to 1/2 cent per pound; nitrate of soda, from 2 1/2 cents to 2 cents per pound; per pound to 20 per centum ad valorem. Sulfate of soda, or salt cake, or nitro cake, from \$1.25 per ton to \$1. Sponges and manufactures of, from 40 per centum to 30 per centum ad valorem. Strychnia, or strychnine, from 50 cents to 15 cents per ounce. Sulphur, refined or sublimed, or flowers of, from 85 per centum to 85 per centum.

Vanillin, from 80 cents per ounce to 15 cents per ounce. Articles in this schedule that are placed on the free list are: Sulfate of ammonia, copperas, licorice and cottonseed oil and croton oil. The statement gives the following important reductions in the other schedules: Fire brick and other brick, if glazed and enameled, from 45 per centum to 35 per centum ad valorem; if ground or calcined, from \$2.25 to \$1.75 per ton. Reductions on Glass.

Unpolished, cylinder, crown and common window glass, above 24 by 36 inches square, reduced half a cent per pound on all sizes; cylinder and crown glass, above 24 by 30, and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, reduced from 15 cents to 12 cents per square foot; sizes above 24 by 30, from 20 cents to 15 cents per square foot. Onyx in block, from \$1.50 per cubic foot to \$1 per cubic foot. Cast polished plate glass, silvered, exceeding 24 by 36 inches, 2 cents per square foot, which is a reduction on most sizes from 3 to 25 cents per square foot. Mosaic cubes of marble, onyx or stone, not exceeding 1/2 cubic inches in size, if loose, from 1 cent per pound to 1/2 cent, and same ad valorem; if attached to paper or other material, from 20 cents to 10 cents per pound. Free stone and other building or monumental stone, except marble and onyx, unmanufactured, from 12 cents to 6 cents per cubic foot.

Mica, cut or trimmed, from 12 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; unmanufactured, from 6 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; cut or trimmed, from 12 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; mica plates or built up mica, 25 per centum ad valorem. On marble, sawed or dressed, the reduction is about 1-8, and the additional duty is reduced from 3 cents to 2 cents per superficial foot. Cuts on Iron and Steel.

Iron ore and basic slag, from 40 cents per ton to the free list. Pig iron, from knifed and spiegel-iron, from \$4 per ton to \$2.50. Scrap iron and steel, from \$4 per ton to 30 cents per ton. Bar iron, from 8 of 1 cent to 4 of 1 cent per pound. Round iron, less than 7-16 of one inch in diameter, from 3 of 1 cent to 8 of 1 cent per pound. Slabs, blooms, loops or other forms less finished than bars, from 5 of 1 cent to 4 of 1 cent per pound. Cast iron, from \$12 to \$8 per ton. Beams, girders, joists, angles, etc., from 5 of 1 cent to 3 of 1 cent per pound. Anchors, from 1 1/2 cents per pound to 1 cent per pound. Iron and steel forgings, from 35 per centum to 30 per centum ad valorem. Hoop, band or scroll iron and steel, not thicker than No. 10 wire gauge, from 2 of 1 cent to 3 of 1 cent per pound; thinner than No. 10 and not thicker than No. 20, from 3 of 1 cent to 4 of 1 cent per pound; thinner than No. 20, from 3 of 1 cent to 3 of 1 cent per pound. Steel bands or strips, untempered, suitable for making band saws, from 3 cents per pound to 1 1/2 cents; if tempered, from 6 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem to 3 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; cotton ties, from 3 of 1 cent per pound to 3 of 1 cent per pound. Railway bars and steel rails, from 7-20 of 1 cent per pound to 7-40; railway fishplates, from 4 of 1 cent per pound to 2 of 1 cent per pound. Iron and steel sheets, valued at 3 cents

per pound or less, thinner than No. 10 and not thicker than No. 20 wire gauge, from 3 of 1 cent per pound; not thicker than No. 25, from 3 of 1 cent per pound; not thicker than No. 32, from 1 1/2 cents to 3 of 1 cent; thinner than No. 32, from 1 1/2 to 3 of 1 cent; corrugated or crimped, from 1 1/2 to 8 of 1 cent per pound. Sheets, polished, planished or glazed, from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound; if pickled or leached, 2 of 1 cent per pound. Tin plates from 1 1/2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound. Steel Wire and Rods.

Round iron or steel wire, not smaller than No. 13-wire gauge, from 1 1/2 cents per pound to 1 cent; not smaller than No. 16, from 1 1/2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound; smaller than No. 16, from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound. That all the foregoing valued at more than 4 cents per pound shall pay not less than 40 per centum ad valorem. Steel bars or rods, cold rolled, cold drawn or cold hammered, or polished, from 1 1/2 of 1 cent per pound in addition to the above rates to 1/2 of 1 cent per pound; on strips, plates or on sheets of iron or steel other than polished, where cold rolled and so forth, from 1 cent per pound in addition to the rates on plates to 5 of 1 cent per pound. Bolts, with or without threads or nuts, from 1 1/2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound. Cast hollowware, coated, glazed or tinned, from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound. Chains not less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter, from 1 1/2 cents to 1/2 of 1 cent per pound; not less than three-eighths of an inch in diameter, from 1 1/2 cents to 1/2 of 1 cent per pound; not less than five-sixteenths, from 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 cents. But no chains will pay less than 45 per centum ad valorem. Lap welded, butt welded, steam, or jointed iron or steel boiler tubes, if not less than three-eighths of an inch in diameter, from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound; not less than one-fourth, from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound; if less than one-fourth, 2 cents per pound; welded, cylindrical furnaces, from 2 1/2 cents per pound to 2 cents per pound; all other iron or steel tubes from 35 per centum to 30 per centum ad valorem. Knives, Nails, Spikes.

Table, butchering, carving and so forth, knives with pearl, shell or ivory handles from 16 cents to 14 cents each; handles of deer horn from 12 cents each to 10 cents each; with handles of hard rubber, bone, celluloid and so forth, from 5 cents each to four cents each; with other handles from 10 cents each to 10 cents each, with the same ad valorem addition of 15 per centum; provided that none of the above shall pay at a less rate than 40 per centum ad valorem. Instead of 45 per centum, from specific rates. Files were reduced from specific rates.

the equivalent of 50 per centum ad valorem to 40 per centum ad valorem. Cut nails, spikes, from 5 of 1 cent to 5 of 1 cent per pound. Horseshoe nails and hob nails from 2 1/2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound. Wire nails, not lighter than No. 16 wire gauge, from 1/2 of 1 cent to 1/2 of 1 cent per pound. 16, from 1 cent to 1/2 of 1 cent per pound. Saws Much Reduced.

Cross cut saws from 6 cents to 5 cents per foot; mill saws from 19 cents per linear foot to 8 cents per linear foot; pit and drag saws from 8 cents per foot; circular saws from 7 to 7 of 1 cent per foot; circular saws, from 25 per centum ad valorem to 20 per centum ad valorem; saws, retaining the additional 1 per centum ad valorem remaining; all other saws reduced from 30 per centum to 25 per centum ad valorem. Screws more than two inches in length from 4 cents to 2 1/2 cents per pound; over one inch and not more than 2 inches, from 3 1/2 cents to 3 cents per pound; over one-half inch and not over one inch, from 3 1/2 cents to 3 cents per pound; one-half inch and less, from 12 cents to 8 cents per pound. Wheels for railway purposes, or parts thereof, from 1 1/2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound; ingots, blooms or blanks for the same from 1 1/2 cents to 1 cent per pound. Crude form, from 8 cents to 7 cents per pound; in plates from 13 cents to 11 cents per pound. Hooks and eyes, from 3 1/2 to 4 cents per pound, retaining the additional 1 per centum ad valorem. Lead cross bullion, base bullion, and lead in pigs, from 2 1/2 to 1 1/2 cents per pound; shot, from 2 1/2 to 1 1/2 cents per pound. Zinc in blocks or pigs, from 1 1/2 cents to 1 cent per pound; in sheets, from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound. Deep Cuts on Machines.

Cash registers, electrical apparatus and machinery, lute manufacturing machines, linotype and all typesetting machines, mangle, printing presses, sewing machines, typewriters, all steam engines, from 45 per centum to 30 per centum ad valorem. Embroidery machines and lace-making machines, the same rates, with 15 per centum ad valorem may be imported free until July 1, 1911. Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, valued 1 cent per pound or less, from 3 of 1 cent per pound to 2 of 1 cent, and on the other valuations the reductions are 1 of 1 cent per pound, with the exception of those valued above 7 cents a duty of 5 cents per pound upon which duty remains the same, and upon those valued above 30 cents per pound upon which the duty is made 15 per centum ad valorem. Lumber Reduced One-Half.

Timber, from 1 cent per cubic foot to 1/2 cent per cubic foot. Sawed boards, planks of white wood, spruce and bass wood, from \$1 per 1000 to \$0.50 per 1000. If further advanced and manufactured, the same reduction from the present law. Paving stones, railroad ties, telephone poles and so forth, from 20 per centum to 10 per centum ad valorem. Shingles, from \$1.50 per 1000 to \$1 per 1000. Kindling wood transferred to the free list. Laths, from 25 cents per 1000 pieces to 20 cents per 1000 pieces. Fence posts, from 10 per centum to the free list. Grain and Animal Products.

Barley, from 30 cents per bushel to 15 cents. Barley malt, from 45 cents to 25 cents; chaff, from 3 to 2 cents each; bacon and hams, from 10 cents per pound to 4 cents; fresh meats, from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound; lard, from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents; tallow, from 3 of 1 cent per pound to the free list; grease, from 20 per centum to 1 cent 1/4 quarter of 1 cent; dextrin, burnt starch and so forth, from 2 cents to 1 cent per pound; peas, green, from 40 cents per bushel to 30 cents per bushel; all starch, except potato starch, from 15 to 1 cent per pound; sugar, refined, is reduced from 1 1/2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound. Flax and Its Products.

Flax straw, not hatched or dressed, to the free list. Cables and cordage, reduced from 1 cent to 1/2 of 1 cent per pound; three-strand, not finer than five lea or number, reduced from 13 cents per pound to 8 cents per pound, with 1/2 of 1 cent per pound advance with each lea in number in excess of five; single yarns, not finer than eight lea, reduced from 7 to 6 cents per pound. Flax gillnettings, from 25 to 20 per centum ad valorem; mats and so forth, from 5 cents per square yard and 35 per centum ad valorem to 4 cents per square yard and 30 per centum ad valorem when valued not above 15 cents per square yard; if valued above 15 cents per square yard and 30 per centum ad valorem, from 15 per centum to 10 per centum ad valorem; rope, from 20 cents per pound to 15 cents per pound; oil cloth, including linoleum, above nine feet in width, from 20 cents per square yard and 20 per centum ad valorem, to 15 cents per square yard and 15 per centum ad valorem.

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

TULL & GIBBS INCORPORATED

Showing New Models in Children's Vehicles

Bedroom Furniture of the Medium Grade

Our selections represent the best in design, workmanship and finish that is made in the medium grade. Wide range of styles in Dressers and Chiffoniers affords every opportunity for pleasing selection. Bases are well built up and shown with plain and serpentine fronts. Colonial Dresser in solid oak, golden finish, similar to illustration, with quarter-sawed top drawers and mirror frame \$22.50

Wrestling Tonight. Multnomah Athletic Club vs. Washington State College at the M. A. A. Gymnasium, at 8:30 sharp. Seven fast matches. Admission 50c.

"I can truthfully say that I believe that, but for the use of your Emulsion I would long since have been in my grave. I was past work—could not walk up-hill without coughing very hard."

THIS, and much more was written by Mr. G. W. Howerton, Clark's Gap, W. Va. We would like to send you a full copy of his letter, or you might write him direct. His case was really marvelous, but is only one of the many proofs that

Advertisement for Tull & Gibbs, showing women's and children's clothing and furniture. Includes text: 'WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S WEARING APPAREL', 'In the Waist Section', 'Showing the Newest and Prettiest Styles in Waists', 'The Lingerie styles—very dainty effects—small tucks trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion—dainty hand-embroidered square medallions—and the small pleated sleeves... \$2.95 to \$7.50'.

Advertisement for children's vehicles. Includes text: 'Showing New Models in Children's Vehicles', 'Folding go-cart, carriage, perambulator and the new phaeton styles—shown with the best improved gear and construction—reed and wood bodies—the latter in the finest coach finish, in green, tan, French gray and black. Upholstery, hoods and storm curtains and aprons in leather cloth. Perambulators as low as \$23.50'.

Advertisement for bedroom furniture. Includes text: 'Bedroom Furniture of the Medium Grade', 'Our selections represent the best in design, workmanship and finish that is made in the medium grade. Wide range of styles in Dressers and Chiffoniers affords every opportunity for pleasing selection. Bases are well built up and shown with plain and serpentine fronts. Colonial Dresser in solid oak, golden finish, similar to illustration, with quarter-sawed top drawers and mirror frame \$22.50'.

visions to ascertain the value the bill adds this paragraph: "The actual market value or wholesale price, as determined by law, of any imported merchandise which is consigned for sale in the United States or which is in actual wholesale quantities in the market of the country of exportation to all purchasers, shall not in any case be appraised at less than the wholesale price at which such or similar imported merchandise is actually sold and freely offered for sale in usual wholesale quantities in the open market to all purchasers, due allowance being made for cost of transportation, insurance and other necessary expenses from the place of shipment to the place of delivery and a reasonable commission not exceeding 10 per centum, if any, of the articles on the free list, in the minimum rates of duty are contained in the first section, and the free list for the articles on the free list, in the second section of the bill. The third section contains the maximum rates, which are generally equal to the minimum rates and 20 per cent in addition thereto, and the articles on the free list, in the transfer to the third section, bear a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem as a maximum rate. The maximum rate does not apply to the maximum rates until 60 days after the passage of the act. By the fourth section the minimum rates are applied to all goods imported from any country which gives the United States as good terms by way of tariff as that given to any other country. The maximum rates are applied to those countries which discriminate against the trade of the United States or fail to give the United States tariff rights as favorable as those given to any other nation. This section is self-acting, making it the duty of the executive to collect the duties, whether minimum or maximum, in accordance with the terms of the bill, leaving it open to the executive to decide upon the legality of the action."

Give Philippines Free Trade. Regarding the miscellaneous provisions of the bill, Mr. Payne states: "The bill provides for reciprocal free trade with the Philippine Islands on all articles, but limiting the sugar to be imported free of duty to 300,000 tons; wrapper tobacco to 600,000 pounds and 5,000,000 pounds of filler tobacco, and 150,000,000 cigars in any one fiscal year. The excess of sugar, tobacco and cigars to pay full tariff rates. This exemption from duty is confined to the growth of products of the islands, however, and does not admit articles imported into the Philippine Islands from a foreign country without payment of full rates of duty on such importations. "A section is added applying the same rules to patents obtained in the United States, but limiting the same to the country of which these patents are citizens in respect to patents issued there to citizens of the United States. This will either compel foreign signers obtaining patents from the United States to build factories and manufacture here for our trade or eventually forfeit the right to their patents. "A section is inserted preserving the Cuban reciprocity provisions of the present law, but limiting the sugar to be imported free of duty to 300,000 tons; wrapper tobacco to 600,000 pounds and 5,000,000 pounds of filler tobacco, and 150,000,000 cigars in any one fiscal year. The excess of sugar, tobacco and cigars to pay full tariff rates. This exemption from duty is confined to the growth of products of the islands, however, and does not admit articles imported into the Philippine Islands from a foreign country without payment of full rates of duty on such importations. "A section is added applying the same rules to patents obtained in the United States, but limiting the same to the country of which these patents are citizens in respect to patents issued there to citizens of the United States. This will either compel foreign signers obtaining patents from the United States to build factories and manufacture here for our trade or eventually forfeit the right to their patents. "A section is inserted preserving the Cuban reciprocity provisions of the present law, but limiting the sugar to be imported free of duty to 300,000 tons; wrapper tobacco to 600,000 pounds and 5,000,000 pounds of filler tobacco, and 150,000,000 cigars in any one fiscal year. The excess of sugar, tobacco and cigars to pay full tariff rates. This exemption from duty is confined to the growth of products of the islands, however, and does not admit articles imported into the Philippine Islands from a foreign country without payment of full rates of duty on such importations."

Plate Glass Rate Increased. Cast polished plate glass, increased from 8 cents to 10 cents per square foot on sizes not exceeding 16 by 24 square inches, and on those above that and not exceeding 24 by 24 inches from 10 cents to 12 cents per square foot; all above that 22 cents per square foot, which is a reduction on nearly all of these larger sizes. One of the most important of the miscellaneous provisions of the bill is that providing for the method of valuation, which Mr. Payne explains as follows: "The bill adds a new paragraph to section eleven of the customs administrative act, which provides for the appraisement of goods imported by consignees, and not by sale where there is no market price at the place of the origin of the goods. After re-enacting the present pro-

Advertisement for Scott's Emulsion. Includes text: 'Scott's Emulsion', 'is the most strengthening and re-vitalizing preparation in the world. Even in that most stubborn of all diseases (consumption) it does wonders, and in less serious troubles, such as anemia, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, or loss of flesh from any cause the effect is much quicker.' 'Do not delay. Get a bottle of SCOTT'S EMULSION—be sure it's SCOTT'S and try it.' 'ALL DRUGGISTS', 'SCOTT & BOWNE', '409 Pearl Street New York'.