

TARIFF BILL AGAIN IS BEFORE HOUSE

Payne Submits Conference Report and It Will Be Adopted Today.

LEATHER SCHEDULE SAFE

Canvass Shows Majority Will Agree to Reduce Duties—Clark Will Present Democratic View of Bill.

TARIFF RATES IN TARIFF BILL.	Article	Asked	Received
Hides of cattle, fresh, free	Free	Free	Free
Oil—Petroleum	Free	Free	Free
Crude and refined	Free	Free	Free
Lumber	Free	Free	Free
Iron ore	Free	Free	Free
Coal	Free	Free	Free
Bituminous	Free	Free	Free
Shoes and boots	10 per cent	10 per cent	10 per cent
Saddles and harness	20 per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent
Gloves	Senate rate	Senate rate	Senate rate

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Entering upon the last stages of its consideration by Congress, the tariff bill as reported by the conference was submitted today to the House by Chairman Payne and ordered printed in the Congressional Record. Discussion of the conference report will begin at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, the indications being that a day will suffice for its disposition.

Three hundred and fifty of the 396 members were in their seats when the bill passed to the Speaker's desk the bulky document which had occupied the attention of Congress for 4½ months. The Republicans applauded.

Payne will open tomorrow's proceedings with an exhaustive statement in explanation of the bill.

Leather Schedule Will Pass. There was a general scramble at the Capitol for copies of the bill as finally agreed upon. The herculean task of printing the momentous measure was performed by the Government printing office during the night.

The House leaders are planning to bring a special rule before that body tomorrow confining the debate to the specific authority to reduce the House rates on boots and shoes and other manufactures of leather. The canvass has satisfied them that this plan will go through with but little opposition.

As a final act of caution, the conference assembled today and reviewed their work. They desired to make certain that in the confusion attending the last few days' sessions mistakes had not crept into the bill.

No errors were discovered except a few that did not affect rates. These were corrected easily, and before noon the bill was in shape.

Payne Chafes at Delay.

The moment the House convened Payne took his seat. He did not wear any too pleased an expression, and seemed impatient for the routine business to be disposed of.

It was duly expected that Payne would make an official statement in connection with the report, but he postponed it until tomorrow, after having first explained that he had prepared a personal statement. This he asked to have printed as an official document, but owing to objection from the Democratic side, he was unsuccessful in this respect. It is probable that Clark will prepare a statement showing the Democratic view, and that the two views will be printed together as one document.

ALL NORTHWEST FOR BILL. Chamberlain Alone Opposes—Lumbermen Tell Bourne to Cool Off.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, July 30.—It now seems probable that all the Northwest Senators and Representatives, save Senator Chamberlain, will vote for adoption of the conference report on the tariff bill. Mr. Chamberlain said today he would vote against the bill. This morning Senator Bourne threatened to vote against its adoption because the duty on lumber had been cut to 12½, but his wrath had materially cooled by tonight, after he received telegrams from Oregon lumber manufacturers expressing the view that it would be better policy to accept 12½ than to defeat the bill and run the risk of getting even less in another bill.

Both Oregon Congressmen will vote for the bill for this very reason. They declare that, if the House had another opportunity, it would vote for free lumber, and in that event not more than 75 cents could ultimately be had in conference. The Washington delegation holds similar views, so do the Idaho men. Even Senator Hiram, who two days ago threatened to vote against adoption of the conference report, talked today as if he would vote for its passage. Inasmuch as the Dingley duty on lead bullion had been restored.

The Northwesters all agreed that the bill is far from ideal, but probably the best that could be framed under existing circumstances.

TARIFF BILL PLEASURES TAFT Approves Particularly of Philippine Sections and Corporation Tax.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—President Taft expressed himself today as pleased with the tariff bill as agreed to by the conference last evening. He made it plain that he was invited into the conference before he attempted to give advice.

Without attempting to go into the details of the schedules recently in controversy, the President declared today that in a great many ways the new tariff law would be a marked improvement over the Dingley act.

The President pointed out as great forward step the enactment of the Philippine tariff, the corporation tax, the establishment of a customs court, the adoption of the new maximum and minimum provisions, the establishment of a commission to advise the President in the operation of the maximum and minimum clauses, and on the matters generally connected with the tariff.

Oregon Members Satisfied.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Representatives Hawley and Ellis were both for the adoption of the conference report on tariff bill. In their judgment it is less satisfactory than the bill which they might have given authority, but all things considered, they are fairly well satisfied.

They believe that if this bill should be defeated it would be followed by another bill which would pass and which would make even greater reductions on Oregon products than are made by this measure. In view of the strong sentiment in the House favoring free lumber, they consider themselves fortunate to get as much as 12½ duty.

Government to Pay for Lights. WASHINGTON, July 30.—(Special.)—The Senate added to the deficiency bill today appropriating \$24,000 for electric wiring and lighting the Government.

CHRONOLOGY OF TARIFF BILL	Dingley	New Law
Extra session met March 15	March 15	March 15
Introduced in the House	March 15	March 15
Passed House of Representatives	March 15	March 15
Referred to Senate Finance committee	March 15	March 15
Reported back to Senate	April 1	April 1
Completed in committee	July 7	July 7
Passed Senate	July 7	July 7
House Representatives	July 7	July 7
Conference and ask conference	July 8	July 8
Conference report made to House	July 10	July 10

building at the A.-Y.-P. Exposition. Senator Jones' amendment carrying \$25,000 to classify lands of the Yakima Indian reservation was also added.

DEER HUNTERS ACCUSED

CHASED DEER WITH DOGS, WARDEN CHARGES.

Warrants Out for Two Men—Third Man Arrested for Having Killed Game.

ASTORIA, Or., July 30.—(Special.)—A complaint was filed in Justice Court this afternoon by P. E. Peterson, Deputy Game Warden for Clatsop County, charging Adolph Koch and Charles Lankester with violating the state laws by running a deer with dogs. It is also asserted that a complaint will be filed later against the same men charging them with having deer in their possession during the closed season, as well as one against Michael Leahy, of Olney, charging him with killing a buck deer during the closed season.

Koch, Lankester and two other men, whose names are not known, are accused of running a deer with the warden, belonging to Koch for some hours on Sunday morning. Leahy, it is alleged, was at his home about noon and on hearing the dogs baying started toward the woods, taking a 22-caliber rifle with him. While still in his garden he saw a deer that was apparently fagged out from running emerge from the timber, coming toward him and he shot it.

Leahy and his two brothers carried the deer into the woodshed at the house, but soon afterward Koch, Lankester and the other men came up with the dogs and said that they should have part of the deer, as they had been running it with dogs. After some parleying an agreement was made that the deer should be divided according to the story, the defendants and their companions took the entire deer, leaving Leahy only the skin and sufficient meat for one meal.

PRIZE-WINNING GIRLS HERE

Captain and Mrs. Wells, ex-Portlanders, With St. Louis Party.

Fifteen young women, prizewinners in a recent contest held by the St. Louis Daily Star, arrived in Portland last evening in their private car Sunbeam, en route to the A.-Y.-P. Fair at Seattle. The party is conducted by Captain Harry Wells and wife, formerly residents of Portland. Included in the personnel of the tourists is Mrs. E. G. Lewis, wife of the president of the Lewis & Clark Exposition, of St. Louis. The journey to Seattle will be resumed Sunday evening. In the interim Captain Wells and his wife and daughter are busy renewing old friendships in this city.

Before his departure from Portland several years ago Captain Wells, who gained considerable distinction as captain of Company L, Second Oregon Volunteers, in the Philippines campaign, was prominently identified with newspaper and military circles here. He was for several years connected with the editorial staff of The Oregonian. He left Portland in 1902 to become a member of the staff of the San Jose Mercury. He subsequently went to Missouri, where he engaged in a general advertising agency business. Later he became affiliated with the St. Louis Star of which he is now chief editorial writer.

A reception in his honor will be tendered at the Louvre tonight by the former members of Company L, who served under him during the Spanish-American War.

STRANGER CALLS FOR AID

Arrested for Disturbing Rest of People at Roseburg.

ROSEBURG, Or., July 30.—(Special.)—A young man giving the name of Otto S. Bourne, and claiming to reside in St. Paul, Minn., aroused various residents of this city at an early hour this morning, saying he was deadly sick and in need of medicine.

About 5 o'clock he visited a local restaurant and telephoned for a physician, saying that he was sick, but refused the physician's arrival to take the medicine offered him. He afterward went into the residence portion of the hotel, where he was again taken care of by his requests for assistance, which resulted in his being apprehended and taken to the County Jail, where an examination of his sanity will be held later.

He says a brother resides in Buell, Idaho.

YAKIMA FIREMAN HURT Struck by Live Wire While Attempting to Save Burning Barn.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., July 30.—(Special.)—Fireman consumed a barn owned by Fred Benoit here late this afternoon. A horse and cow were burned. There was no insurance.

While attempting to save the building, Charles Coombs, a fireman, was struck by a live wire and was injured so that he will be confined to his room for a few days.

Chehalis Building Enlarged.

CHEHALIS, Wash., July 30.—(Special.)—The Chehalis Improvement Company has let the contract for the extension of the Improvement block, the addition to be 32½ feet in size. This will make the block the full size of the lots, 32½ feet. The present tenants will occupy the

PAYNE EXPLAINS WORK ON TARIFF

Revision Downward on Necessaries and Upward on Luxuries.

DECREASES ARE LARGEST

They Cover Five-Sixths of Value of Commodities Consumed. While Increases Apply to One-Sixth of Total.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Revision downward was declared by Chairman Payne, of the Ways and Means committee, to be the distinguishing feature of the new tariff bill when he presented the report of the conference committee to the House. A marked decrease in duties on necessities and an increase on luxuries, he said, were the main characteristics of the bill.

In his statement analyzing the bill Payne said the total increases for consumption value of imports were \$882,512,325 and the total decreases on consumption value amounted to \$1,978,122,124. He said duties had been lowered where they were too high, sometimes prohibitive, and imports were small, and had been raised where they were too low for protection and imports were great.

Payne's Parallel Column. He then gave the following table, which shows the consumption value in 1906 of articles on which rates of duty have been increased or decreased in all cases where the amount of production could be ascertained:

Articles	Decrease	Increase
Chemicals	\$43,099,846	\$1,105,520
Earthenware	28,435,752	72
Metals	1,248,200,589	11,432,255
Lumber	566,870,930	31,250,272
Sugar	300,995,953	
Agricultural products	483,420,637	4,560,043
Wines and liquors	42,001,528	41,822,024
Cotton	22,145,145	904,145
Flax, hemp, jute	7,947,045	368,742,646
Silks	67,628,005	81,884,469
Paper and pulp	1,719,429,588	161,929,588
Sundries		\$378,859,322
Totals	\$4,978,122,124	\$882,512,325

Of the above increases the following are luxuries: Articles, including perfume, \$1,105,520; Metals, \$11,432,255; Wines and liquors, \$42,001,528; Silks, \$81,884,469.

This leaves a balance of increases not luxuries of \$272,602,280.

Many Reductions on Chemicals. Taking up the schedules in their order, he gave first, the increases, then the decreases. The figures in all cases were comparisons with the Dingley law.

In schedule (a) relating to chemicals, he gave the increases, as follows: Liquid anhydrous ammonia from 25 per cent ad valorem to 5 cents a pound. Manufactures of collodion increased 5 cents a pound. Soda ash increased 5 cents a pound. Fancy soaps increased from 15 cents a pound to 10 per cent ad valorem. In the list of decreases a large number of important commodities are included.

Glass and Brick Reduced. In earthenware and glassware there is but one increase according to Payne's figures. This is slight and is made of the smaller sizes of plate glass. The decreases include: Fire brick, glazed, enameled and so forth, from 45 per cent to 25 per cent ad valorem; brick other than fire brick, if glazed, from 45 per cent to 25 per cent ad valorem; plaster rock or gypsum, crude, from 10 to 30 cents a ton; ground or calcined, from \$2.25 to \$1.50; unpollished, cylinder, crown and common window glass, smaller glass and cheaper values, reduced one-eighth of a cent a foot to 45 cents a cubic foot; marble, sawed or dressed, over two inches in thickness, from \$1.10 to \$1 a cubic foot.

There is a general reduction in mica to 20 per cent ad valorem. Structural steel, fitted for use, is fixed at 45 per cent ad valorem. There also is an increase on razors and upon razors and cut-throats. Telegraphic plates are increased from 25 to 50 per cent ad valorem.

The duty on watches was readjusted, remaining at about the same as the Dingley law. A duty of 1 cent per pound was put upon the zinc ore where it contains more than 20 per cent of zinc. On ore with less than 20 per cent of zinc there is a duty of 20 cents a ton. There is an added duty of one-half of 1 cent a pound on plain bottle caps and on decorated bottle caps, an increase of from 45 to 15 per cent.

Steel and Iron Rates Cut. The reductions in the metal schedule are more numerous. Heading the list is iron ore, decreased from 45 to 10 cents a ton. Pig iron, iron knowledge and spiegeleisen were lowered from \$4 to \$2.50 a ton, and scrap iron and steel from \$4 to \$1 a ton. Reductions were made on bar iron, round iron, slabs and blooms, structural steel not fabricated, anchor chains and steel forgings, hoop, band or scroll iron or steel, steel bands or strips. The reduction on cottons is from five tenths to three tenths of a cent a pound, and railway bars and steel rails from seven tenths of 1 cent a pound to seven tenths of 1 cent a pound.

Material reductions are made in the rates on glass, and the duty on cash registers, jute manufacturing machinery, typesetting machines, machine tools, printing presses, typewriters and all steam engines is reduced to 20 per cent ad valorem from the existing rate of 45 per cent.

Until January 1, 1912, embroidery and certain lacemaking machines and machines used for the manufacture of linen cloth and tar and oil spreading machines used in the construction of roads, are to be admitted free.

Decreases on Lumber. In the lumber schedule the only increases were those on shingles from 30 cents to 35 cents a thousand, and on briar wood and laurel wood for the use of pipe-makers from the free list to 15 per cent ad valorem. The rate on sawed lumber was decreased from \$2 a thousand to \$1.50 a thousand. There was also a diminution of timber from 1 cent a cubic foot to one-half of one cent, and on sawed boards of white wood and kindred woods from \$1 a thousand to 50 cents a thousand. The reduction in the differential rates in favor of dressed lumber averaged about one-third of the Dingley rate. Faving, posts, railroad ties and telephone poles are reduced from 20 to 10 per cent ad valorem, clapboards from \$1.50 a



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thousand to \$1.25; laths from 25 cents to 30 cents a thousand, while fence posts and kindling wood were placed on the free list. The only change in the sugar schedule consisted of a reduction of five hundredths of a cent in the differential on refined sugar.

In agricultural products broomcorn was taken from the free list and made dutiable at 33 a ton.

Hops Raised, Meats Reduced. Hops are increased from 12 to 15 cents a pound. There are also increases on lemons, figs, almonds, pineapples and chicory root. The reductions in the agricultural schedule covered bacon and hams from 5 to 4 cents a pound, lard from 2 to 1½ cents, fresh meat from 2 to 1½ cents and starch from 1½ to 1 cent a pound. Tallow, wool grease, dextrin, peas, sugar beets, cabbages and salt were also lowered.

The wine and liquor schedule was increased to 15 per cent over the Dingley rates. The cotton schedule was reconstructed and readjusted to bring the duties up to current market values. In the greater share of the operation of the Dingley law and to the rates then collected under that law. Since that time the rates have been lowered in some cases from 50 to 8 per cent by court decisions. These new rates, Mr. Payne explains, are equivalent to an addition, on the whole, of 3 per cent to the rates then collected under the present law for the last year.

Cotton Stockings Are Higher. Cotton hosiery valued at not more than \$1 a dozen is increased from 50 to 70 cents a dozen pairs; more than \$1 and less than \$1.50 a dozen pairs, from 60 cents to 85 cents a dozen pairs; more than \$1.50 and not more than \$2, from 70 cents to 90 cents a dozen pairs. The remaining rates on stockings are the same as under the present law.

Hemp is increased from \$20 to \$22.50 a ton and huckle hemp from \$40 to \$45 a ton. The cheaper grades remain at \$1.50 a ton, but there is an increase from 60 to 70 per cent on some of the higher priced laces. In this schedule single coarse yarns are reduced from 7 to 6 cents a pound, and medium and fine yarns from 25 to 20 per cent ad valorem. There was a general reduction in carpets and mats. A reduction from 20 to 15 cents was made in hydraulic shoes. Oilcloth, including linoleum, was reduced about one-third.

Pulp Free, Paper Reduced. There was practically no change in the wool schedule, but there was a readjustment between tops and yarns and a small decrease on cloths with a cotton warp. Mechanically ground wood pulp was exempted from duty and placed on the free list with a provision for a countervailing duty against Canada. The lower grade of printing paper was reduced from 45 to 35 cents a ton and the higher grades from 48 to 37.5 cents. There is an increase on surface coated paper and lithographic prints, including postcards and cigar labels. Bituminous coal goes down from 57 cents to 45 cents a ton and there are reductions on gunpowder, matches and cartridges. Agricultural implements are cut from 20 to 15 per cent ad valorem.

Hides Free, Leather Goods Cheaper. Hides were placed on the free list, while the rate on band and sole leather is reduced from 20 per cent to 5 per cent ad valorem, on dressed leather from 20 per cent to 10 per cent; boots and shoes from 25 per cent to 10 per cent. Fireworks are increased from 20 per cent ad valorem to 15 cents a pound, wearing apparel made of fur from 35 to 50 per cent, and the higher class jewelry from 60 per cent to 85 ad valorem. Pencil lead is given specific rates instead of ad valorem rates with a slight increase.

For the first time moving picture films are named specifically in a tariff law. The bill gives them a protective rate of 1½ cents a foot.

Petroleum, crude and refined, including kerosene, gasoline, naphtha, benzine and similar petroleum products, are made free of duty and free without countervailing duty. The Dingley rates on women's and children's gloves are allowed to stand. The only change is a reduction on "hosiery" gloves not over 14 inches in length, on which the rate is made \$1.25 a dozen pairs instead of \$1.75.

The free-hides provision is based on

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the condition that on and after October 1, 1909, sole leather from the hides that are admitted free shall pay a duty of 5 per cent; grain, buff and split leather, 7½ per cent; boots and shoes, the upper leather of which is made from such hides, 10 per cent, and harness and saddlery, 20 per cent. Bituminous coal is reduced from 57 cents a ton to 45 cents, and there is also a reduction on gunpowder, matches and cartridges.

Binding twine is retained on the free list. Cotton ties remain dutiable at three-tenths of a cent per pound, and cotton bagging at six-tenths of a cent per square yard.

Salmon Catch Very Light. ASTORIA, Or., July 30.—(Special.)—The run of fish has gradually fallen off since Monday until the catch last night and today in the various parts of the river was light.

Not Sisters

Now and again you see two women passing down the street who look like sisters. You are astonished to learn that they are mother and daughter, and you realize that a woman at forty or forty-five ought to be at her finest and fairest. Why isn't it so?

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