

SENATE PROVISIONS ARE  
FREE LIST OF HOUSE

Additions to Free List of House  
Mean Loss of Revenue of  
\$44,000,000.

DIFFERENCE PROVIDED FOR  
Main Provisions as to Free Sugar  
and Free Wool Retained—Average  
Reduction of Existing  
Rate 28 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The tariff bill as it passed the Senate today retained the principal House provisions, including free sugar and free wool, but revised other rates still further downward. The average of all valorem duties on the free list is approximately 28 per cent, a decrease of 28 per cent from existing rates and 4 per cent lower than the rates of the House bill. The Senate additions to the House free list, with 1912 as a basis, will cost the Government more than \$44,000,000, but by adding a tax of one-tenth of 1 cent a pound on cotton seeds for future delivery, a tax of one-tenth of 1 cent a pound on bananas, restoring the requirement of a full internal revenue tax of \$1.10 a gallon on the duties on spirits and by increasing the surtax rates on large incomes, Senate leaders believe they have provided an actual increase. That is a point noted by Majority Leader Underwood, of the House.

Senate Makes Many Changes.

The Senate made these other important changes: Lowered the normal exemption from the one per cent income tax from \$4000 to \$3000 for single persons, with exemptions for wives and dependent children; exempted the incomes of mutual life insurance companies from the benefit of stockholders; increased the graduated surtax on large incomes to a maximum of 6 per cent on those more than \$20,000; exempted incomes of municipalities derived from operation of public utilities, and changed the date from which the tax is computed for the first year from January 1 to March 1, 1912.

Free Listed Cattle and Other Livestock.

Free listed cattle and other livestock, some other agricultural products, restored oatmeal and rolled oats to the dutiable list, and provided an elaborate inspection of meat imports. Reduced rates on woolen manufactures to become effective January 1, 1914.

Sugar Schedule Changed.

Provided for the sugar schedule for immediate abolishment of the duties standard tests, postponed operation of proposed reduced rates until March, 1914, leaving the present unchanged for free sugar in May, 1916.

Slightly Increased Rates on Fine Cotton Goods.

Reclassified the woolen cotton goods, reclassifying the finer cotton goods, and changing the silk schedule from an ad valorem to a specific basis.

Provided for an administrative force to handle income tax collections with regard to requirements of the Civil Service.

Struck out a countervailing duty on wood pulp.

Reduced rates of the metal schedule.

Struck out many reform provisions in anti-dumping duties, the 5 per cent tariff reduction on imports in American vessels and the requirement for inspection of books of foreign manufacturers in underavaluation cases, but added a provision giving the President authority to retaliate against American goods by proclaiming a provision on certain goods, adopted a provision excluding goods manufactured chiefly by child labor and provided for the creation of a commission to revise the customs laws.

Free List Expanded.

Important additions to the free list included: Antimony ore, limestone rock asphalt, asphaltum and bitumen, fabrics of jute yarn, wool blankets valued at less than 40 cents a pound, text-books, sugar machinery, cast-iron pipe, surgical catgut, cement, creosote oil, fish, preserved alcohol, wax and hemp, fur and fur skins, gunpowder, pig iron, spiegel-iron, ferro-manganese, wrought iron slabs and blooms, photographic machinery, picture film, steel ingots, blooms and slabs, cattle and other livestock, wheat, anaqua goat and alpaca wool and paper tissue for binding wool.

BILL PASSES. 44 TO 36

(Continued From First Page.)  
which we have been trying to get for 20 years.

"Some of its rates are too high and some are too low—but its general average on manufactures is high enough. Its classification is far from scientific, but not more than the existing law."

Senator Simmons expressed his appreciation. He said tonight:

"It is gratifying to me that the bill has passed and I think that it will not be long in conference. In my opinion there has been some stagnation of business in the country pending the action of the Senate. Now I believe that there will be an immediate stimulus to business and that the end we will have better times in this country."

Thornton Expresses Regret.

Just before the voting on amendments began Senator La Follette yielded a few minutes of his time to Senator Thornton, of Louisiana, who was about to desert his colleagues on the rollcall.

"It is hard for me to vote against this bill," said the Louisiana Senator. "It is a bill made a party measure by the party with which I cast allegiance 46 years ago. It is harder still that I am forced to vote against it because my own party is proposing now to strike a vital blow against the sugar industry of my state."

Income tax amendments by Senators Bristow and La Follette, similar to those they introduced several days ago, were defeated by votes of 61 to 18 and 52 to 16, respectively. An amendment by Senator Gallinger that proposed to send the whole tariff question over until December, 1914, and submit the bill to a popular referendum next Fall, was defeated, 43 to 12. An amendment by Senator Catron for 20 per cent duty on raw wool was defeated, 42 to 35, and a general substitute wool bill offered by Senator Smoot was defeated without a rollcall.

Imported Films Censored.

One important change made gives the Secretary of the Treasury power to censor all moving-picture films imported. An amendment by Senator McCumber proposing higher duties on barley, oats, wheat and flaxseed was rejected, 48 to 28, and one by Senator La Follette for a 5-cent duty on wheat was defeated without a rollcall.

Senator Jones, acting for the absent

FREE BUSINESS HAS  
WON, SAYS WILSON

President Gets News of Senate's Action as He Returns From Golf Links.

CURRENCY REFORM NEXT

Warm Words Ready for La Follette and Poindexter, as Well as for Underwood and Simmons.

Vacation in Prospect.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—President Wilson issued tonight the following statement: "A fight for the people and for free

REPUBLICAN AND "PROGRESSIVE" SENATORS WHO VOTED FOR DEMOCRATIC TARIFF BILL



Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin. Miles Poindexter, of Washington.

Bryan, Culberson, Lea, Thomas and Reed, Democrats, Total, 12. Absent and not paired—Burlingame and Gronna, Republicans, Total, 2. Vacancy—Alabama, 1.

BILLS ABOLISH COURTS

SENATE STRIKES TWICE AT COMMERCE TRIBUNAL.

Deficiency Is One Blow, and Amendment Defeating Successors Is Another.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Commerce Court not only would be abolished by a provision of the urgent deficiency bill, passed by the House today, but its five judges would be legislated out of office through an amendment proposed by Representative Bartlett, of Georgia, under which five additional Circuit Judges were appointed to fill the new court's bench.

When a similar provision reached the Senate in the last Congress, the constitutionality of abolishing the offices of judges was doubted and a majority of Senators thought it conflicting with the provision of the Constitution, which guarantees office to a Federal Judge for his lifetime during good behavior.

The complexion of the Senate since has been changed, and its action on the Bartlett amendment will be watched with much interest.

An appropriation of \$190,000 to provide Federal aid for destitute Americans leaving Mexico was included in the bill, at the request of Secretary Bryan.

CURRENCY BILL REPORTED

Republicans Criticise and Offer Various Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Administration currency reform bill as approved by the Democratic caucus was reported to the House today from the committee on banking and currency by Chairman Glass.

The Republicans presented a report criticizing the bill and offering amendments. They suggested that the provisions compelling National banks to subscribe for the capital stock of the Federal reserve banks on pain of forfeiture of their charters was "of doubtful constitutionality and wholly unnecessary and inexpedient."

If the plan of the bill is a good one, he said, the banks would gladly participate; if not, should the banks refuse to enter the system, all business would be disastrously affected.

The Republicans declare that the provision making the new Federal reserve notes "obligations of the United States" practically creates a central bank.

REPUBLICANS SAY MAINE ELECTION SHOWS DISSATISFACTION WITH TARIFF BILL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—(Special.)—Party leaders spoke today on the subject of the Maine election. The Republicans, it will be noted, attributed the result to dissatisfaction, already manifest, with the Underwood tariff bill. The Democrats had other views. Views of the leaders follow:

Senator Smoot, Republican, Utah: "The result means that the people of the country do not like the Democratic tariff and will not have it long."

Senators Ollie James, Democrat, Kentucky: "If it had not been for the fact that some of these Democrats deserted, the outcome might have been different."

James R. Mann, House Republican leader: "The result shows, first, that the country is decidedly for protection for American industries, and, secondly, that the current is running strongly with the Republican party."

Senator Gallinger, New Hampshire, Republican leader of the Senate: "It means that the reaction already has set in. It foreshadows the doom of the Underwood tariff bill and also indicates the disappearance of the Bull Moose vote."

Senator Kern, Indiana, Democratic leader of the Senate: "We kept our vote, and had it not been for the desertion of one of the Democratic leaders, we might have won."

Frank P. Woods, Iowa, chairman of the Republican Congressional committee: "The Maine election shows that the people are doing their own thinking, and the voters who believe in liberal Republican principles are getting together, irrespective of leaders."

Representative Flood, Democrat, Virginia: "The result has no other significance except that it shows that the Bull-Mooseers are going back to the Republican party."

Representative Moore, Republican, Pennsylvania: "The Maine district is normally Republican and in favor of protection. Last Fall Republicans voted the 'Progressive' ticket, and the result is an evident sign that their interests compel them to return to the Republican party."

AMENDMENT TODAY, BUT WHEN THIS IDENTICAL PROVISION WAS PASSED BY THE SENATE JUNE 25, SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN VOTED IN FAVOR OF IT.

On August 16, following, he voted to pass that bill over the President's veto. Today, however, he voted against the bill, a reversal of his position taken just a year ago.

The Congressional Record today shows that Senator Chamberlain voted against the bill when the La Follette wool amendments and was not paired against them, as previously reported.

He also voted yesterday against Catron's 35 per cent wool amendment.

Senator Poindexter voted for Catron's wool amendment, after dodging a vote on La Follette's amendments yesterday. His final vote in favor of the passage of the Underwood bill was in conformity with his bargain made with the Democrats when he accepted the chairmanship of a small committee at the opening of this session.

Senator Lane said tonight he was gratified especially over the acceptance by the Senate of the amendment removing the restrictions on the making of denatured alcohol. He said the following legislation will allow farmers to utilize material now wasted of greater aggregate value than all the coal in the country and the product will furnish the coming fuel and motive power supply, while the refuse, after the manufacturing, is valuable as fertilizer.

UNDERWOOD URGED TO RUN

Senatorial Aspirations to Depend on Final Fate of Bill.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 9.—Urged to recede from his position as United States Senatorial term beginning March, 1915, Representative Underwood, chairman of the House ways and means committee, today from Washington to Victor Henson, of Birmingham:

"I am disposed to enter the race, but feel that my first duty is to stay with the bill until it becomes a law. I am reasonably certain that it will become a law within the next few weeks. Should it fail, I would be my own master in the House shortly after the President signs the bill I will make an announcement of my intentions in reference to the Senatorial situation."

SECRETARY LANE IS ILL

SUDDEN COLLAPSE COMES AT REVIEW OF PARADE.

Overwork and Strain of Long Tour in West Cause Recurrence of Heart Affection.

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 9.—Secretary of the Interior Lane fell in a faint while reviewing the Native Sons' Admission day parade here today. He had complained of heart trouble before the parade started, and as the parade was passing in review the Secretary suddenly grew dizzy and sank to the ground.

Dr. Frederic Lane, the Secretary's brother, said tonight that a serious outcome was not expected. He said the Secretary's collapse was due largely to overwork, the strain of a long tour, and a state of mind which he described as one of equal energy, directness and loyalty to the general interest. When that is done this first session of the Sixty-sixth Congress will have passed into history with an unqualified distinction.

"I want to express my special admiration for the devoted, intelligent and untiring work of Mr. Underwood and Mr. Simmons and the committees associated with them."

Outside Aid Welcomed.

When the President was asked to comment on the votes of Senator La Follette and Senator Poindexter he expressed warm admiration for their "conscientious independence and courage."

The President, while always confident that the Democratic majority would be kept intact to insure the passage of the bill by a safe margin, had been hoping for an eager and aggressive Republican. He told some of his friends tonight that aid of this kind outside of the party ranks was one of the concrete evidences that the Democratic party was "Progressive."

Vacation Trip Planned.

Personally, the President felt happy over the result. He had just returned from the golf links when Secretary Tumulty, who had been an eager auditor of the Senate gallery, drove rapidly to the White House and, beaming with smiles, told the President of the vote.

"Great," was the President's first remark as he went to his study and telephoned Chairman Simmons his hearty congratulations.

The President hopes to share the vacation which members of the Senate are about to take by going to Cornish, N. H., for a few days. Unless the Mexican situation develops an unexpected turn he will leave here Thursday.

CHAMBERLAIN REVERSES VOTE

Poindexter's Position Fulfills Bargain With Democrats.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash., Sept. 9.—Four times in the last two days Senator Chamberlain voted against placing a duty on raw wool and in voting today for the final passage of the Underwood bill he replaced a duty of 20 per cent, which was vetoed by the President thereafter. Chamberlain voted against the Catron

PARTY ALIGNMENT  
QUELLED BY CHANGING

"Progressives" Drifting Back to Old Standard With Little Ostentation.

CAMPAIGN ISSUE UNDECIDED

Declaration Likely to Be Delayed Until Democrats Have Formed Their Attitude Toward Regulation of Trusts.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 9.—The prolongation of the special session of Congress, requiring the presence in Washington of practically all Senators and Representatives, has had considerable to do with postponing action looking to a reorganization of the Republican party, and the men who two months ago were advocating a get-together movement have been among the most active participants in the tariff debate.

Without any effort on the part of National leaders, a certain amount of reorganization is taking place steadily and without attracting much attention. This is attested by the declining vote of the "Progressive" party, where special or local elections are held, and is also shown by the announcements made from time to time by former Bull Moose leaders that they are swinging back into their old party. Frank Munsey was the first prominent Bull Moose to proclaim himself once more a Republican; then came Dan Hunt, of Ohio, and shortly afterward Bill Flinn, of Pennsylvania, went back to the old standard.

T. R.'s Attitude Significant.

Significant as was all this, the recent attitude assumed by Colonel Roosevelt and his lack of interest in the doings of his former associates in the Bull Moose party has created even more comment, and to the stand of the Colonel attaches more significance than to the shift made by his former lieutenants. It happens that the possible return of Colonel Roosevelt is more disconcerting than encouraging to the men who were so desirous recently of reorganizing the Republican party and, more than anything else, it has discouraged them in their effort to hasten the "get-together" movement.

Senator Cummins, of Iowa, was one of the first "Progressive" Republicans to talk of a reunion of the party, and it was quickly recognized that he took up the cry from a selfish motive, for Senator Cummins having once been stung by the Presidential bee, has never recovered from the attack. Senator La Follette, however, also has his eye on 1916, favored a reunion of the party, but he had less to say about it than Cummins and was disposed to await developments. The party leaders seemed to approve the idea of the Republican national committee of postponing the get-together movement until next year.

New Issue May Be Taken Up.

There are many Republicans who hold that the Republican party must look to some other issue than the tariff as the basis of reorganization; some issue that will appeal more strongly to the people and one on which there is better prospect of reaching an agreement, as for instance a definite and practical policy of trust control and regulation. It is also true that many Democratic leaders, anticipating such a move on the part of the minority in Congress, are also urging the formulation of such a policy by their own party, and efforts will be made by them to present an anti-trust policy at the regular session of Congress next Winter. Whether or not a satisfactory party and put through will have an important bearing on the plans of Republican reorganization.

The Republican party cannot be reorganized on the Cummins Presidential aspirations alone, or in fact on the aspirations of any other group of party leaders. A reorganization of the party would effect a reorganization, for that would alienate much of the old "standard" party, and also a certain Bull Moose element that would resent the organization of a third party, created at the specific demand of the Colonel.

FATE OF WOOL SEEN

CHINESE TO BE RESENTENCED FOR MURDER.

Yee Gueng, Convicted of Same Offense, Out on Bail and May Not Be Retried.

After passing through the Supreme Court of Oregon at Salem, the man charged with the murder of the United States in refusing to interfere in the conviction of Lem Woon, alias Lem Sney, convicted in Portland in 1907, of first-degree murder for killing Lee Tai Hoy, reached County Clerk Coffey's office yesterday. This means that in a few days, after a wait of nearly two years, sentence of death will be pronounced on the Chinaman a second time. Lem Woon first was sentenced to be hanged in November, 1908, but appeals, fixing in the Supreme Court of Oregon, and later to the Supreme Court of the United States, served to delay execution of the sentence. Governor West now is the only man who can prevent the imposition of the death penalty.

The conviction of Yee Gueng of first-degree murder for participation in the same crime was reversed by the Oregon Supreme Court, but he has not been brought to trial again. Several months ago, after spending about five years in the County Jail, he was liberated on heavy bond. It is generally believed that his case eventually will be dismissed. Ralph E. Moody and Henry McClintock, who defended him, always have maintained that he was the "soot" and should never have been convicted, and, in addition, there is the fact that the Chinaman was at his time to get the witnesses together and secure another conviction.

Lem Woon has been in the County Jail since March, 1908. His appeal went to the United States Supreme Court on a technicality.

SEALSKINS TO COME DOWN

Government Policy to Make Coats 40 Per Cent Cheaper.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—As a result of a recent contract with the United States Government \$1,000,000 worth of sealskins from the Government's catch of Alaskan seals, arrived today in St. Louis. There were 2296 pelts in the lot.

For more than 40 years the Alaskan catch has been sent to London, where the furs were dressed and dyed. With the announcement that the Government will ship the skins to local firms comes the announcement that the London dyers will establish a plant here at the site of Grace Church, and to take immediate steps toward raising \$50,000 as a foundation for the fund.

Dr. Benjamin Young, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, said yesterday that the \$50,000 is already virtually assured, and that as soon as the money is available construction will begin with the idea of having the dedication next Autumn.

CHURCH PLANS PROGRESS

Dr. Benjamin Young Says Money for Work Virtually Assured.

The official board of the Portland Methodist Episcopal Church has decided to proceed with the plans for the new \$125,000 edifice to be erected on the site of Grace Church, and to take immediate steps toward raising \$50,000 as a foundation for the fund.

Dr. Benjamin Young, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, said yesterday that the \$50,000 is already virtually assured, and that as soon as the money is available construction will begin with the idea of having the dedication next Autumn.

HOO HOO TO OFFER HELP

Order Shows Interest in Saving Forests of United States.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—The Order of Hoo Hoo, including men in the lumber and allied industries throughout the country, in annual session here tonight, decided to hold the 23d convention of the order in San Francisco in 1915. Arrangements will be made to have a Hoo Hoo home on the grounds of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The organization also decided to send to the next conservation congress a Hoo Hoo delegation to offer the services of the order in leaving the forests of the United States. Frank W. Trower, of San Francisco, "Snark of the Universe" and head of the order, in commenting on the recent prosecution

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Liquor Delivery Illegal

Iowa People Cannot Order, but Must Carry It Home Themselves.

SIoux CITY, Ia., Sept. 9.—The people of Iowa cannot legally have liquor delivered to their homes, according to a decision of Judge Jepsen in the District Court here today. To stock their cellars with liquor legally, according to the decision, they must either carry or haul it home themselves.

The decision is "broad and among other provisions is one against buying liquors and having them sent to a given address "C. O. D." on orders given by telephone or otherwise. When delivery is a condition of the sale, regardless of in what manner payment is made, it is illegal.

Notice of appeal has been given.

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SITUATED at the confluence of the Fraser and Nechaco Rivers in Central British Columbia, 450 miles north-east of Vancouver, B.C., and 467 miles east of Prince Rupert, B.C., or midway between Prince Rupert and Edmonton, Alta., on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

By reason of its central location, Prince George will be the natural distributing point for the extensive territory comprised in the Pacific Province of the Dominion, and it has therefore long been the expectation of the general public that upon the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Prince George will early become a large and important centre.

Having purchased what was known as the Fort George Indian Reserve No. 1 for the purpose of locating a townsite thereon, the Grand Trunk Pacific Development Company Limited has caused the same to be surveyed and platted and will offer lots in this townsite for sale by public auction at Vancouver, British Columbia, Wednesday September 17th, 1913, and at Edmonton, Alberta, Wednesday, September 24th, 1913.

The terms of this sale will be one-quarter cash and the balance payable in one, two and three years with six per cent interest. For further particulars and plans apply to:

G. U. RILEY, Land Commissioner, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, Winnipeg, Manitoba

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