

WHEN TYLER MADE GOOD TIMES

To Do It He Had to Give Congress a Licking That Roosevelt Should Envy—How the Whig Tariff of 1842 Was Made Law.

Fast on the heels of the Whig tariff of 1842, the Walker tariff, which was passed just as soon as the Polk administration and the twenty-ninth congress could get the job done. How a president, who as a candidate, had been touted in the south as a free trader and in the north as a better protectionist than Clay, cast in his lot with the free traders, and how a vice-president who was really a protectionist cast the deciding vote in the senate that carried the Walker tariff, will be told in the tenth article in the Haskin series on the tariff. The parallel between the good times under the Walker law and the good times under the Dingley law will be drawn, also.

By FREDERICK J. HASKIN.
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Washington, March 27.—There was a more bitter fight over the tariff in 1842 than in any other year in American history. It was not so much a fight between the parties in congress as it was between the president and congress. The body passed one bill, which was promptly vetoed. Then it passed another, and the presidential foot was set on it as firmly as on the first. It was only on the third attempt that congress was able to produce a bill that would pass muster at the White House. That bill became the Whig tariff law of 1842.

In the presidential campaign of 1840 the Whig leaders concluded that it would be wise to use the soft pedal on the tariff question, and therefore turned down Henry Clay and nominated "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too." Harrison and Tyler were milder protectionists than was Clay. Harrison fell a victim to the horrible weather of inauguration day, and Tyler soon became president. Tyler was a Whig, stood for protection, and for the general policies of the Whigs. But he was not as much of a Whig as his party associates wanted him to be, and a break followed, the result of which was that Tyler became less a Whig and more of a Democrat than ever.

Tyler Restored Good Times.
The hard times that followed the crash of 1837 caused the receipts of the government to fall off, and finally to sink below the expenditures, just as the panic of 1897 brought about a similar condition. Before the worst years of the financial stress of the late thirties the revenues had become redundant. The sales of public lands, added to the other receipts of the government, had piled up a surplus that had to be got rid of. To accomplish this it was decided to deposit with the states, forty millions of dollars of the surplus, and it was not expected that they should return it—an expectation that was fully realized. It is needless to follow all these matters further than to state that the historians whose works are regarded as impartial agree that the Clay Compromise was not responsible for the hard times which lasted until 1842, though they assert that the act of 1842

King Edward VII of England and Sir Gilbert Parker from a heretofore unpublished photograph taken at Wiesbaden. The picture is of interest in relation to the recent illness of the monarch and that Klaw & Erlanger's production of Sir Gilbert's "The Right of Way" will soon be given at the Helligs.

did serve to produce the good times that followed its enactment.

"Little Tariff Bill" Vetoed.
The important reductions of the tariff under the Clay Compromise were not to take place until that year. The treasury was sailing too close to the wind for the nation's financial safety and it became necessary to enact a law that would prevent those reductions going into effect. With a deficit showing before reductions were made, it was obvious that their taking effect would serve only to swell that deficit. To meet the exigencies of the occasion an act was passed putting most of the articles that had been on the free list into the class which required a 20 per cent duty, and bringing other duties up to that standard. It was not expected that even this upward revision of the tariff would suffice to cover the deficit, but it was designed to be a makeshift until a regular measure could be adopted. It came to be known as the "little tariff bill."

The president promptly vetoed this measure. To understand why he did so, reference must be made to the so-called "distribution act" alluded to above. At this time the government was selling its public lands, and when this act was passed, providing for the distribution to the states of all the lands. The measure had in it a proviso, however, to the effect that whenever it became necessary to revise the tariff in order to secure more revenue, this distribution should be suspended so long as that higher tariff remained in force. It was intended to protect the treasury and obviate higher tariff taxes. The "little tariff bill" repealed this proviso, making the distribution to continue whether the tariff was raised or not, and whether the treasury could spare the funds or not. This led President Tyler to veto the measure, his position being that so long as the treasury needed the money for current expenses it was not expedient to turn it over to the states.

Same Thing Vetoed Again.
With this bill vetoed, congress set to work to frame another. A majority, possibly, was in a mood to pass the bill over Tyler's veto, but found that the

necessary two-thirds in both branches could not be obtained. In the preparation of the second act the repeal of the distribution proviso was again vetoed. It, congress evidently thinking that the president would not dare assume the onus of vetoing a second bill, even if in approving it he would have to provide for the repeal of the inhibition against distributing the proceeds of land sales to the states. But in that congress reckoned without its host, for Tyler promptly vetoed the measure. He took the ground that it was not proper to distribute the proceeds of land sales to the states so long as they were needed to meet the current expenditures of the government and that the distribution act itself had provided for just that contingency. Therefore, he held, congress could not intimidate him into signing a repeal of that provision by attaching such a repeal as a rider to a tariff measure.

Then Congress Was Mad.
The anger aroused in congress by the secret service messages of President Roosevelt was only a mild form of irritation beside the wrath of the twenty-seventh congress at this second veto from President Tyler. Extreme measures were resorted to. John Quincy Adams, who had not got along any too well with congress when he was president, was now a member of that body, and was made chairman of the committee on the refractory president. The committee went so far as to propose a constitutional amendment permitting congress to override a veto by a majority vote. It also held that Tyler should be impeached. Tyler sent a protest, which was treated with studied disdain. Meanwhile, enough votes could not be secured to override the veto, and the second tariff bill passed by the twenty-seventh congress was retired to the limbo of laws that might have been.

The period that followed was one of the stormiest ever witnessed in the congress of the United States. So close drawn were the lines of battle that almost a hair turned the balance. It was first planned to direct the veto measure of the objectionable rider repealing the proviso against distribution of the proceeds of land sales, but the Whigs who preferred no tariff at all rather than one which prevented the distribution of the land fund to the states, and there were Democrats who would rather see things remain in their upset condition than have congress pass a tariff law which Tyler could sign. However, there were patriotic members of both parties who usually refused to pass a proper tariff measure, and after repeated defeats they were finally able to score the victory they desired.

The expedient by which the vetoed tariff bill was finally got before the house again was to divert it of the "distribution" clause, and then offer it as a substitute for some unimportant measure of another nature that was pending. With a narrow majority support on the part of the house, the bill was passed by a vote of 106 to 98. Again the question of engrossment was voted on, and it was carried by a vote of 106 to 98. The speaker again exercised his right to vote, which produced a tie, and he declared the bill rejected. A member who had not voted, claimed the right to do so and voted in favor of engrossment. Another followed suit, and the bill was declared passed by a vote of 106 to 103.

Tyler a Man of Stamina.
After a number of amendments were tacked on by the senate, the vote on engrossment then fell to 106 to 98. That was the test vote. This is probably the only time in the history of the country that any measure of such importance ever got through on so close a margin. The change of a single vote at either end of the capitol would have prevented its passage. The house accepted all of the amendments of the senate, and the act was promptly approved by the president.

These historians whose verdicts are accepted as most nearly free from partisan bias justify Tyler's refusal to sign a tariff bill that carried with it the compulsory payment to the states of revenues from land sales while they were so badly needed to meet the current expenses of the general government. Yet congress has never resented any action of a president with more bitterness than it resented this action of Tyler. He stated that he would not be forced to accept that which he would reject, even at the cost of rejecting that which he would otherwise have signed. This position he stood pat, and showed a strength of backbone that many participants to this day refuse to acknowledge he possessed.

Strange to say, the act of 1842 was made possible by the votes of Democrats. Four of the votes for the measure in the senate, one of these being James Buchanan, afterward president. They based their support on the patriotic ground that the country needed more revenue. The passage of the measure was the signal for a revival of business. It was the most elaborate and carefully drawn act yet passed. The duties followed closely the tariff of 1832. As to how much the new law contributed to the business revival opinions will always differ. But that there is reason for the assertion that it did have an indirect, if not a direct, bearing in that direction, few men deny. It is interesting to note that although the act really lowered the duty on iron, the industry had greater power than during the years that followed that it had enjoyed during the years under the higher duties of the Clay compromise. The Whig tariff was distinctly a protection tariff, and at the same time it was a successful revenue measure.

UNUSUALLY WHEAT SELLS FOR \$1.15

Byers Mill of Pendleton Secures 3000 Bushels From Vansycle Man.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Pendleton, Or., March 27.—The record price was received here today for wheat when William Miller of Vansycle sold 3000 bushels of bluestem for \$1.15 per bushel. The wheat is now stored in the Balfour-Guthrie warehouse at Vansycle, 20 miles north of here, and the price is understood to have been net at that station.

The 1500 sacks were bought by the Byers mill of this place for local use. It is one of the highest prices ever received in the history of Umatilla county, if not the very highest, and is being much commented upon in farming circles.

That it has paid Mr. Miller to hold his wheat over for a late sale is proved by the fact that 70 cents was the ruling price for this grade of wheat here last fall. Though the wheat land in the vicinity of Vansycle is not the best yielding in the county, the wheat of this particular sale is of choice grade.

It is not likely that Umatilla county will be able to report many more sales of choice wheat until after harvest, as it is understood that very little is now in the hands of growers.

HILL DECLARES FOR FREE TRADE

If We Have Protection Let Us Change the Payne Tariff Bill.

(Hearst News by Longest Leased Wire.)
Chicago, March 27.—James J. Hill, railroad magnate, passed through Chicago today and is staying here long enough only to pass a few criticisms on the Payne tariff bill.

"I am a free trader," he said. "I am in favor of no tariff at all. But if we are to run under a system of protection, let it be some other arrangement than that proposed in the new bill."

"These eastern chaps seem to have left all consideration for the big resources of the west out of their calculations. They protect infinitesimal products like gloves and stockings, and reduce the tariff on iron ore, steel and lumber—commodities which involve billions in commerce."

"I have Canadian railroad interests, and these will profit by such a reduction, but I am not in it for that reason. The general loss will be enough to swallow up such an advantage, anyhow."

"If this is the long heralded and solemnly promised revision of the tariff, it is the strongest argument for free trade that has ever been written."

Hill spent a few minutes in the offices of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, and later went to New York.

WOMAN ILL IN BED MAKES AN ARREST

St. Louis, March 27.—Mrs. Tillie Swinford, socially prominent member of one of the humane societies, ill in bed on the second floor of her residence, looked out of the window and saw a big bulldog leap from a laundry wagon across the street, grab a water spaniel and disappear.

One of Mrs. Swinford's missions in life is to prevent cruelty to animals. She decided to do something about the wagon. Being too ill to go after him herself, she decided to accomplish her purpose by strategy. She had her five-year-old boy tell the driver, George Bush, to come to her room for laundry; that mamma was ill. Bush went after the laundry. He was shown to Mrs. Swinford's room. When he got inside, Mrs. Swinford crawled out of bed, locked the door and went back to bed with the key.

Then she got a big revolver from under the pillow and told Bush he had better not move. She then sent her boy for a policeman.

It was an hour before an officer was found and all the time Bush was kept prisoner by Mrs. Swinford. The boy had warned the servants, through her son, to keep out. Bush was released on bail. He is now in custody in the building from whipping the other dog.

RIPLEY DENIES A SILLY STOCK RUMOR

(United Press Leased Wire.)
Santa Barbara, Cal., March 27.—E. P. Ripley, president of the Santa Fe railroad, today emphatically denied the rumor, emanating from Wall street, that he was soon to succeed E. H. Harriman as president of the Union Pacific railroad. Harriman, when seen at Burlingame, near San Francisco, refused to discuss the matter on the ground of the principle that he never comments on rumors.

The rumor, two good reasons why the story is untrue, said President Ripley, when seen here by a representative of the Journal. First, the rumor is a libel on the Union Pacific would not have me for its president. The second is that I wouldn't have the job."

BAD BOY'S BADNESS VANISHES IN JAIL

New York, March 27.—Once known as the toughest boy in public school No. 23, James Dwyer, N. J. James Dwyer, who was as much as Job and as repentant as a dying sinner when he was liberated from a cell in police headquarters. He had spent five hours there by order of Recorder Carroll.

LESS MEAT

Advice of Family Physician.

Formerly people thought meat necessary for strength and muscular vigor. The man who worked hard was supposed to require meat two or three times a day. Science has found out differently.

It is now a common thing for the family physician to order less meat, as in the following letter from a New York man:

"I had suffered for years with dyspepsia and nervousness. My physician advised me to eat less meat and greasy foods generally. I tried several things to take the place of my usual breakfast of chops, fried potatoes, etc., but got no relief until I tried Grape-Nuts food. I am now a well man. Grape-Nuts benefited my health far more than the \$500 worth of medicine I had taken before. My wife and children are healthier than they have been for years, and we are a very happy family, largely due to Grape-Nuts."

"There has been so much benefit from Grape-Nuts that it would be ungrateful not to acknowledge it."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in page. There's a Reason. Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

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UNION WAITS FOR SUNDAY'S CLIMAX

Decisive Action Is Expected Today in Council's Fight With Liberal Element.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Union, Or., March 27.—Excitement is intense in this city tonight, and the result of the stores remaining open Sunday in open violation of the Sunday closing ordinance is being awaited with interest. It is not known what action will be taken by the mayor and council for the prosecution of the violators. A petition signed by the voters and taxpayers, requesting the resignation of the

mayor and council was tabled indefinitely at the meeting Tuesday night. A new petition is being circulated, asking the council to repeal the Sunday closing ordinance. Neither the mayor nor any of the councilmen have tendered their resignations. It is said some of the councilmen want to resign, providing they are let down easy; that they are sick of their jobs. The mayor says he will not be bulldozed.

ABERDEEN DEFEATS WHITMAN COLLEGE

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Walla Walla, Wash., March 27.—Aberdeen 13 and Whitman 11, tells the tale of a one sided game that opened the baseball season here today. The Missionaries did not have a look-in with the leaguers, who showed extraordinary class at the early start. They are much superior to any team that ever played here at this season. Eddie Slevier pitched three innings, being followed by Starkell. The former allowed but one hit.

Journal want ads to a word.

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| Stovepipe Enamel, per can | 15c |
| Gold and Silver Enamel, per package | 25c |
| Bronzing Powders, per package | 10c |
| Bronzing Liquid, per bottle | 10c |
| Bathtub Enamel, per can | 25c |
| Colored Enamels for Iron Beds, per can | 15c |
| Floor Paints, best quality, per quart | 50c |
| Liquid Veneer and Furniture Polishes, bottle | 25c |
| Dekorato Wall Tints, per package | 50c |
| Chinamel Paints and Varnishes, 1/2 pint | 20c, gal. \$3.25 |
| Japalac Paints and Varnishes, 1/2 pint | 15c, gal. \$2.50 |
| Johnson's Prepared Floor Wax, per can | 30c |
| Crack and Crevice Filler, per can | 25c |
| Floor Sets, complete, for remodeling old floors, including paint, varnish, graining instrument and brushes. Ask to see them. Per set | \$2.50 |
| Japanese Oil Stains for mission finish, 1/2 pint | 20c |
| Quart | 50c |
| Paint and Varnish Remover, per can | 25c |
| Paint Brushes 25c to \$1 Varnish Brushes 15c to 75c | |

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Woodlark Spray Pump 50c
The best Spray Pump on the market and exactly suited for spraying roses, shrubbery and small trees. No need to pay more. Our price is 50c.

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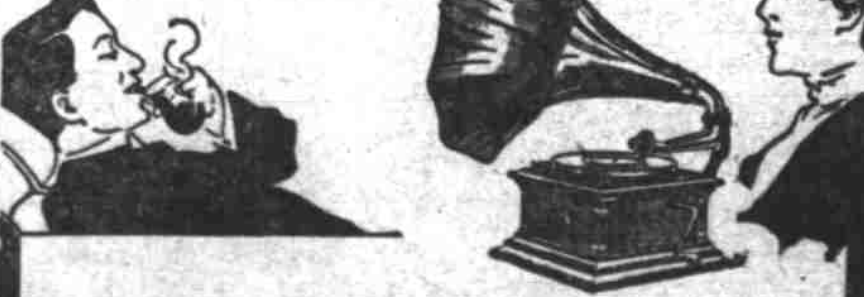


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