

THREE UNDER LOW TARIFF GOOD

When Walker Act Was in Force the Nation Prospered and Furnished Argument to Plague High Tariff Men Ever Since.

That it was not slavery, but the tariff issue that made Abraham Lincoln president in 1860 is the view presented by Mr. Haskin in the eleventh article in his tariff series, he therein following Blaine. In this article Mr. Haskin will recite tariff history down to the days of the tariff commission of 1882, paying special attention to the celebrated "Morrill tariff."

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

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Washington, March 30.—When the twenty-ninth congress met the Free Traders were able to count a safe majority, and it was not long in getting down to the serious business of revising the tariff of 1842. That law had proved a great revenue producer and the treasury was piling up too big a surplus for the financial health of the nation. The demands for a revision of the tariff had been heard the year before, but nothing in that direction was done by the twenty-eighth congress—further than to discuss the matter in an academic way. A bill reducing duties was introduced, but was promptly tabled by a vote of 105 to 96. The election in 1844 was perhaps the greatest go-as-you-please race the country has ever seen. Polk had received the nomination for president by the operation of the two-thirds rule in the Democratic convention, while Dallas, thought to be a high tariff man, was made his running mate—in order to make sure of the Pennsylvania vote. Dallas was the Whig candidate, and in protection centers Polk was held up as a better protectionist than Clay. In Pennsylvania the Democratic rallying cry was "Polk and Dallas against the tariff of 1842." The Pennsylvania Democrats even went so far as to assert that the tariff of 1842 was a Democratic measure, and the Whigs were dared to repeal it, transparency in torchlight processions showing this change. On the other hand the Whigs held up a Free Trader, Polk and Dallas were elected by a large majority in the electoral college, the tariff was to poll a majority of the popular vote.

Prophet of Free Trade Arises.
If the Pennsylvania people voted for Polk and Dallas under the impression that they were voting for the tariff of 1842 they soon found out their mistake. About the first thing Polk did was to appoint Robert J. Walker, a native of Pennsylvania, but a senator from Mississippi, his secretary of the treasury. He was a Free Trader as ever John Dalzell or P. I. Kelly was a Protectionist. And the first time Dallas was called on to cast his vote it was for free trade. Walker sent to congress his report, which is to the Free Traders what Hamilton's "Report on Manufactures" is to Protectionists. He took the ground that no more money should be collected from the people than was essential to an economical administration of the government; that no duty should be imposed upon any article above the lowest that would yield the largest amount of revenue; that below this point protection could be applied; that luxuries should pay the highest duties and the necessities of the poor the minimum; and that everything should be taxed on a percentage basis, abolishing all specific duties.

Shock to Protectionists.
This report was regarded as such a notable paper that even the British house of lords had it reprinted for the use of parliament. It was a shock to the Protectionists, especially those who had voted for Polk on the assumption that he was a better Protectionist than Clay. They felt that Walker had of ficed against the proprietors of office in using his annual report to state a vehicle for a preachment of free trade doctrines. The Free Traders responded that it was no more than some of his protection predecessors had done. When congress got down to its work of changing the tariff the first thing done was to hear arguments on resolution offered by Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, to refer the tariff question to a committee with instructions that no changes should be made in the tariff of 1842. There was such little support given to this proposition that the proposition did not press it to a vote. It would have been like asking the congress that made the Dingley tariff to reaffirm the Wilson tariff.

The ways and means committee re-

ported a tariff revision bill in due time. A Democratic senator said in the course of the debate that the measure had been drawn in the office of the secretary of the treasury, and that the committee had merely gathered what others had done. The debate in the house started on June 16 and continued until July 3. Nearly all the speeches were of the protective variety, and few of them contained a syllable that was new.

There was one interesting passage in the house debate. A northern member had brought in statistics concerning savings under the Whig tariff, showing how the deposits of Massachusetts savings banks had increased. A southern member was prompted thereby to make the charge that the northern free laborer made more money out of his labor than the southern slave owner made out of his slaves and used that conclusion as a justification of slavery, and at the same time as proof that the tariff was so high that it practically robbed the southern slave owner of the earnings of his slaves' labor.

Up to the Vice President.
The journey of the measure through the senate was a very hasty one. With many incidents. The high and low tariff forces were evenly divided, to a man. The senator who had the bill in the senate was a Protectionist, who had been instructed by his legislature to vote for a low tariff—Senator Jar- vis of Tennessee. On every possible preliminary motion he voted with the Protectionists, but when it came to an essential vote he cast his for the low tariff. His vote referred the bill to the senate committee on finance only a week before congress was to adjourn. The top of which that committee was instructed to bring in would have taken more than a week to prepare. It looked as if the measure were lost.

The committee admitted in the senate the next day that it did not even open a single paper in connection with the bill or dip a single pen in the ink to prepare the report, although it was called together at 5 o'clock in the morning for that purpose. The report was made to take the bill out of the hands of the committee and immediately consider it in the senate. The Tennessee Protectionist here decided that it was incumbent upon him to vote for this motion and it carried. Then a section of the bill was stricken out which necessitated sending it back to the house for concurrence. Meanwhile, Senator Johnson of Maryland had committed the bill to a select committee with instructions like those given the discharged finance committee. Senator Jarnagin withheld his vote on this motion, and it was now up to the vice president to decide it.

Best dilemma.
Vice President Dallas was a Pennsylvania high tariff Democrat—the Sam Randall type. To vote for committee would be to vote against the bill—it would be to vote against the tariff. To vote against committee was practically to vote for the passage of the tariff. In doing so he would have to vote against the two senators from his own state, against the majority of the house and protection from that state, against the protection for which he was supposed to stand. But he did vote against committee and the result was an early passage of the Walker tariff. For the third time in the history of the Union presidential electoral votes had been cast on important legislation. Callahan had defeated the woolens bill of 1827 and Clinton had defeated the recharter of the second United States bank. Protectionists held the action of Dallas up to public scorn to this day, while Free Traders are equally proud that he acted from the purest of motives. He is probably the only vice president who ever broke a tie, and passed a measure that did not coincide with his personal views.

Shortest of Tariff Acts.
A remarkable feature of the Walker tariff was its brevity. It had less than 5000 words in it, and yet it went into greater detail than any other measure that had ever been enacted. It remained in force unaltered longer than any other tariff except the Dingley law. The only changes made in the 11 years of the Walker tariff were those providing for reciprocity with Canada, and the exception from duty of books for the use of congress. Another significant feature of the bill was the change from specific to ad valorem duties. Early frauds against the customs had led to the adoption of specific duties—so many cents per yard, pound or gallon. This time the conclusion was reached that frauds from under valuation could be circumvented, so the ad valorem—or percentage—value duty was substituted.

Warehouse System Invented.
The warehouse system also had its beginning under the Walker tariff. In the first half century of national existence the importer could bring his goods in and pay the duty whenever he sold them. In 1842 this practice was legitimated out of existence, and the importer had to put up the money to cover his duties before his goods could cross the dead line of the tariff wall. This aroused a great deal of complaint. As a compromise, the Walker law provided for a system of warehouses, where imports could be stored for a year before paying duty. This warehouse system proved a godsend to importers in after years.

The ad valorem system of duties did not work so well in practice as it does in theory. William E. Meradith, the Whig successor to Walker as secretary of the treasury, gathered evidence to show inequalities of appraisement. He found that cordwood was admitted at \$1.25 and at Portland, Me., at 75c; while samples of cotton goods, prepared and submitted as a test, were appraised at figures varying fully 25 per cent.

Prosperity's Causes Sought.
The prosperity of the nation during the era of the Walker tariff is one of the turning points in all tariff arguments. The Protectionists are of the opinion that there were good times in spite of the tariff. They attribute these good times to the stimulus of the war with New Mexico, and to foreign conditions. The low tariff advocates promptly counter this assertion with the statement that the same might be said of the prosperity era of the Dingley tariff period. They find that gold discoveries in Alaska and the west, and the Spanish-American war, the Boer war and the Japanese war, all were features of the latest era of prosperity.

So the opposite ideas are no more able to find common ground as to the causes of conditions during the operation of the Walker tariff than they are as to tariff principles themselves. Protectionists generally agree that the country was highly prosperous during the operation of the Walker tariff, though some assert that certain industries did languish during that period.

\$300,000 TO BE SPENT FOR LAND Park and Water Boards Make Recommendations to the City Council.

Purchase of property to cost the city in the neighborhood of \$300,000 was recommended to the city council yesterday afternoon at a joint meeting of the water and park boards and council committee on parks and public property. The land lies on Mount Tabor and is considered the finest for park purposes that could possibly be acquired. Besides about 100 acres secured by the park board, the recommendation of the joint committee to the council carries with it the purchase of nearly 15 acres for the water board to be used as reservoir sites.

While \$300,000 sounds like a large sum to expend in one spot and while in the aggregate the expenditure might be thought extravagant when the creation of the park board, which contemplates the spending of \$1,000,000 for ground alone, is considered, said Superintendent Mische, "the cost will be found to be reasonable."

The prices paid per acre are considered by good judges of land values to be extremely reasonable. Since the city secured options on the park and reservoir land has gone up almost 100 per cent.

SPANISH CLAIMANT SERIOUSLY ILL.
Paris, March 30.—Don Carlos, Duke of Madrid, the claimant to the Spanish throne, was 61 years old today, but there was no observance of the anniversary, for the reason that Don Carlos was seriously ill at his home in Milan. He has long been suffering with a tumor of the stomach and no hope is held out for his recovery.

Captain of Engineers Retires.
Washington, March 30.—The revenue cutter service has lost a popular and efficient officer through the retirement for age of Captain of Engineers Horace C. Whitworth, who recently has been supervising the construction of the revenue cutter Yamacraw at Camden, N. J. In consequence of Captain Whitworth having seen active service in the United States navy during the civil war he has been retired with the rank of engineer-in-chief of the service.

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300 SAMPLE SUITS

Values up to \$50.00 at \$14.95

You will all remember our OPENING SALE last September and the wonderful values we then gave the public.

This lot of Suits even excels the former lot. Through a fortunate purchase we are enabled to sell them at this ridiculous price.

They comprise all the very newest styles and fabrics and only two of a kind. The sizes are 34, 36, 38, 40. To endeavor to describe them would be impossible as the range is too varied, but you can convince yourself that the values are not exaggerated by being on hand

AT 8 A. M. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY.

"Blue Ribbon Brand" Lingerie Waists at 1/4 Off

To introduce the celebrated Blue Ribbon Brand Lingerie Waists, noted for its excellence in fit, style, workmanship and wearing qualities, we will allow FOR WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ONLY—One quarter (25 per cent) off our entire stock of Lingerie Waists. (Nuf ced.)

TAFI TO BE GUEST OF HARVARD MEN

Washington, March 30.—President Taft has accepted an invitation to attend the annual dinner of the Harvard club at the Hotel Raleigh tonight. The guest of honor will be Dr. Charles W. Eliot, the retiring president of Harvard university, who is now completing an extensive tour of the south. Other notables who have accepted invitations to the affair are Senator Elihu Root and Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the senate.

GOVERNOR TO AID IN DRYING TEXAS

Dallas, Texas, March 30.—With an address at Gainesville tonight, ex-Governor Robert B. Glenn of North Caro-

lina will begin a month's speaking tour of Texas in the interest of the home mission work of the Southern Presbyterian church. Incidentally, the former executive of North Carolina, who aided largely in abolishing the saloons in that state, is expected to use his influence in the campaign now on to put Texas in the prohibition column. Ex-Governor Glenn is scheduled for a visit in this city Sunday and Monday next. He will arrive here Saturday and on the evening of that day he will be tendered a banquet by the North Carolina club of Dallas.

Among the Texas cities embraced in the territory arranged for the former North Carolina governor are Sherman, Abilene, Fort Worth, Waco, San Antonio, Corsicana, Austin, Houston, Galveston and Orange.

Take your wife to Loveleigh and El Tovar, and take her advice to Brown Steele company, 110 Second street, to get a deed for one of those desirable home site lots.



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Fill out with pen, pencil or rubber stamp and send by mail, express or messenger to Journal Savings Editor, The Journal, Portland, Oregon.

5000 CUT-UP PICTURE PUZZLES

\$750.00 CASH IN SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS

For the Boys and Girls of Portland and the Oregon Country--A Great Chance for Them

To encourage the spirit of saving among the young people of Portland and the Oregon country, The Journal will print a Journal Savings Coupon on page 4 of The Daily and Sunday and Semi-Weekly Journal from March 10 to May 31, inclusive. Seven hundred and fifty dollars in cash awards will be distributed to enable the most industrious boys and girls to start a savings bank account with some bank that is a subscriber to The Journal or is advertising in The Journal.

Journal Savings Offer

To the Boys and Girls of the Oregon Country

To the boy and girl in Portland or in the Oregon country who collects and secures the greater number of Journal subscription Savings Coupons, during the period from March 10 to May 31, inclusive, The Journal will give to each

- \$75.00.....\$150.00
- To the next two highest boys and two highest girls The Journal will give \$25.00 each.....\$100.00
- To the next four highest boys and four highest girls The Journal will give \$12.50 each.....\$100.00
- To the next five highest boys and five highest girls The Journal will give \$10.00 each, or a total for the ten of.....\$100.00
- To the next ten highest boys and ten highest girls The Journal will give \$5.00 each, or a total for the twenty of.....\$100.00
- To the next twenty highest boys and twenty highest girls The Journal will give \$2.50 each, or a total for the forty of.....\$100.00
- To the next fifty highest boys and fifty highest girls \$1.00 each, or a total for the 100 of.....\$100.00

TO ALL OTHER CONTESTANTS, boys or girls, sending in more than 1000 coupons, will be given, as a special award, ONE CUT-UP PICTURE PUZZLE, which will enable its receiver to pass many a dull moment of time which may "hang heavily."

In addition to the awards The Journal will allow contestants remitting for more than two subscriptions a commission of 15 per cent on all payments for paid in advance subscriptions.

How Journal Subscription Coupons May Be Secured

Single coupons will appear in every issue of The Journal (from March 10 to May 31, inclusive), and these can be cut out of The Journal and mailed or delivered to The Journal office, counting as one vote each. Those who buy a copy of The Journal upon the streets will thus obtain a coupon with each copy, and those who take the paper by mail or carrier will have the same privilege. These coupons can be clipped and sent in to any contestant's credit. Coupons will be given for SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE JOURNAL, PAID FOR IN ADVANCE, as follows: One coupon for each cent of advance payment of 50 cents and under; two coupons for every cent of advance payment over 50 cents and up to \$1.50; three coupons for every cent of advance payment over \$1.50 to \$3; four coupons for every cent of advance payments over \$3 to \$5; and five coupons for every cent of advance payment over \$5. Thus a person taking The Daily Journal for a month and paying 50 cents in advance would be entitled to 50 coupons; one paying 65 cents for the daily and Sunday for a month in advance, would receive 130 coupons; two for every cent paid; and larger sums of payment for subscription to the Daily, Sunday or Semi-Weekly Journal will secure the proportionate number of coupons as detailed above.

To those soliciting contract subscriptions, delivered by carrier, for which no advance payment is required, coupons will be given as follows: For contract subscriptions of three months' term, 150 coupons; four months, 250 coupons; six months, 500 coupons, 12 months, 1500 coupons. If the contract subscriber takes and pays for the paper for the full term contracted for, the respective contestant will be paid a cash commission of 10 per cent on the amount collected by The Journal from his or her contract subscriptions.

Journal Subscription Rates

Daily, Six Issues Per Week.	Daily and Sunday, 7 Issues Per Week.
1 month, by mail.....\$.50	1 month, by mail or carrier.....\$.65
1 month, by carrier......45	3 months, by mail or carrier.....1.30
3 months, by mail.....1.00	3 months, by carrier.....1.35
3 months, by carrier......90	6 months, by mail or carrier.....2.70
6 months, by mail.....1.40	6 months, by carrier.....2.75
6 months, by carrier.....1.35	12 months, by mail or carrier.....5.40
12 months, by mail.....2.75	12 months, by carrier.....5.45
12 months, by carrier.....2.70	

SEMI-WEEKLY.
6 months, by mail.....\$.75 12 months, by mail.....\$1.50

AS A SPECIAL AWARD to the ambitious and hustling boys and girls of Portland and the Oregon country, THE JOURNAL will distribute each week

500 Cut-Up Picture Puzzles

To the boys and girls having the most coupons to their credit for that week. The cut-up puzzles will consist of 50 to 75 pieces, printed in colors on wood, sent in a box, ready to be put together, to the address of the leaders.

500 PUZZLE PICTURES to the boys and girls sending in the most coupon credits during the week--

- 500 March 22 to 29, inclusive.
- 500 Mar. 29 to Apr. 5 inclusive
- 500 April 5 to 12, inclusive.
- 500 April 12 to 19, inclusive.
- 500 April 19 to 26, inclusive.
- 500 April 26 to May 3, inclusive.
- 500 May 3 to 10, inclusive.
- 500 May 10 to 17, inclusive.
- 500 May 17 to 24, inclusive.
- 500 May 24 to 31, inclusive.

The coupons, that are to be counted in the weekly awards, must be in The Journal office before 9 p. m. on the Saturday of each week.

5000 CUT-UP PICTURE PUZZLES

\$750.00 IN SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS

For the Boys and Girls of Portland and the Oregon Country.

CANVASS YOUR NEIGHBORS AND GET YOUR FRIENDS TO COLLECT JOURNAL COUPONS FOR YOU, AND GET OTHERS TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE JOURNAL, by paying short or long time subscription in advance, thus giving you a bunch of coupons. Send in your coupons promptly and thus secure your share of the puzzle pictures to be distributed each week under this offer. Address THE JOURNAL, Portland, Oregon.

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