

POST PLAYS AT TARIFF TAKING

ght Over Morrison Bills Largely Farical, Since Neither Could Have Become Law—Fiasco in the Democratic House.

The story of another tariff measure that never passed—the Mills bill—is to be told in No. 13 of Mr. Haslin's tariff series. The article will include the tale of the longest congress in history. This congress did least, save that it put on record a monumental debate on the tariff problem.

By FREDERICK J. HASLIN.

(Copyright 1909 by Frederick J. Haslin.) Washington, April 1.—The history of the tariff bill introduced in the house of representatives by William B. Morrison of Illinois, in 1884, and adopted by the Democrats as a party measure constitutes one of the most remarkable episodes in American tariff legislation. The Democrats controlled the house by more than 70 majority—one of the largest working majorities any party has ever had in that body. The minority was more helpless through the compelling force of numbers than the minority now is through the exercise of the power of the Reed rules. Yet, even with such tremendous parliamentary advantage as this, the Democrats were unable to pass the Morrison "horizontal bill," and were forced to see it die an ignominious death through a stricken out enacting clause. It was all because they allowed a party caucus to become a party conference, and were therefore unable to apply the party whip to their own protectionist members.

The Morrill tariff of 1861 was looked upon at the time as a very satisfactory protection measure. While its rates were not excessive they were regarded as affording sufficient protection to the struggling infant industries. Then came the higher civil war tariffs. After that followed the reduction period, but in 1884 the rates had not got down to the percentages of the Morrill tariff. At the same time the treasury was piling up a surplus and the protectionists wanted to cut the internal revenue taxes rather than the customs taxes. This led to the widespread assertion that they were for free whiskey and free tobacco.

Morrill Bill as the Standard. It was at this juncture that Morrison came along with his "horizontal" bill. He thought to command support for it by providing that no duty should be made lower under its operation than those which obtained in the Morrill tariff. He argued that it was a measure providing duties confessedly higher than those of the Morrill tariff, and that the infant industry ought not to need more care after 23 years than it needed at the beginning of that period. But he reckoned without his host. His bill was charged with being a free trade measure. Under this charge it was a dog with a bad name, and Democratic protectionists themselves joined the Republicans in kicking it. What was regarded as satisfactory protection in 1861 was not enough protection in 1884.

The ways and means committee had been framed up along free trade lines on the Democratic side; a unanimous majority report was therefore brought into the house. Its principal provision was that all duties should be reduced 20 per cent, except that no duty was to go below the rates of the Morrill tariff. Salt, coal and lumber were added to the free list. Four days after the bill was favorably reported, Mr. Morrison moved that the house go into committee of the whole to consider it. To his great surprise that motion came within an ace of being lost. It had only two votes out of a total of 278 cast. With such a narrow margin the reformers set out to consider the bill in dead earnest.

Tariff Greater Than Cost. The best argument the free traders turned up was the one tending to show that the prevailing tariff rates were higher than the whole cost of the product. They quoted government statistics to show that the gross value of all the products of all manufacturing industries amounted to \$5,369,000,000, and that the wages paid therefor amounted to \$347,000,000. From this they reasoned that the cost of the labor engaged in turning out this product amounted to 17.7 per cent of

the product's value, while the tariff rate on the product was 40 per cent. They pointed out, too, that protection in 1789 amounted to an average duty of 21 per cent, while after 100 years there had to be 40 per cent given.

The protectionists, on the other hand, pointed to the growth of the country, the development of its industries, the elevation of its people—and claimed all these to be the direct results of protection. They submitted that the proof of the pudding was in the eating, and that settled it to their minds. The debate dragged along for some three weeks.

The Democratic Caucus. Then came the Democratic caucus. It was expected each side's protectionist should be pledged to carry out its will or be read out of the party. But in a moment of weakness a vote was allowed to pass which made it a conference instead of a caucus. A resolution was put through allowing each man to vote his conscience when the bill was put to a passage. The free trade wing was satisfied that they could rally enough votes to strike out the bill, the protectionist wing, which would be required to force into this such wheel horses of protection as Sam Randall.

As the day for a vote on the pending bill drew near the free trade people were in high spirits and the protectionists were crestfallen. But on the morning of May 6 arrived the tide had turned. The protectionists, who had been in the valley of despair, were now on the high hills of elation and the free traders had changed places with them. All Washington recognized that one of the closest fights in the history of congress was to be settled that day, and the population turned out en masse to witness the spectacle. John G. Carlisle was speaker. The bill was promptly taken up to be considered by paragraphs.

How the Battle Was Won. At this juncture, Representative Converse of Ohio pressed forward, gained the recognition of the chair, and moved to strike out the enacting clause. This was the parliamentary motion for heading the bill forthwith. The motion was put, and the speaker announced that the eyes seemed to be turned to the eyes and ways were then ordered. At this juncture, Speaker Carlisle betwixt a nervousness and a nervousness announced that the clerk would call the roll. Instead, he told the eyes to rise and remain standing until counted. It was several moments before he recovered his usual equilibrium. But he was the only one who betrayed nervousness. Even the veteran Randall, who had been speaker of three houses and senator for a generation, trembled like a leaf as he declared to the house the necessity that required him to break company with the men with whom he had labored so long.

Democrat with him in voting to kill the measure. He and his friends were roundly denounced for their action, the Democratic press sought to read them out of the party, and everything was done to bring them into contempt with their fellow Democrats. It is not probable that this action of Randall's had something to do with losing him the election which was given to Cleveland in 1884.

Randall was the favorite of the protectionist wing of his party for the presidential nomination in the year named, and if he had not offended all his low tariff friends in his fight against the Morrison bill, he might have been made the party candidate. He had the Pennsylvania state convention adopt his idea in its platform—the retention of all high tariff schedules, the abolition of the internal revenue taxes on whiskey and tobacco.

Second Bill Quickly Killed. The national conventions met not long after the defeat of the Morrison "horizontal" bill. Both parties pledged themselves to a revision of the tariff. The Democrats won, and the first session of the forty-ninth congress found William B. Morrison again chairman of the ways and means committee. This time the Democrats had about 40 majority in the house. Morrison introduced another tariff bill, and it was favorably reported to the house. Just as the "horizontal" bill had been, but it got shorter shrift even than had been accorded to the "horizontal" measure. When this bill had been pending the plea most heard against it was that it made a flat reduction, and was not scientific, logical nor politic. The second bill did not make a horizontal reduction, but considered each article on its merits. When it came to the matter of taking it up for consideration, Mr. Morrison moved that the house go into committee of the whole for that purpose. Here was the first test vote, and as afterward developed, the only vote. By 157 to 140, a Democratic house, with a clear majority of 40, refused even to discuss the measure, and the tariff question was a dead one in the forty-ninth congress.

Strangest of all may seem to the average reader, neither of these bills was introduced with any serious hope that it would become law. The senate was safely Republican, and was standing pat on the high tariff of 1883. But the idea was to get the house to pass a bill which could be set in opposition to the prevailing tariff. In other words, such action would afford a definition of the tariff policies of the two parties, and the question would thus be made the political issue before the country. Everybody knew that even if the Morrison bills should get through the house, they had no chance of negotiating a successful passage through the senate. In fact, a Senate pigeon-hole was then staring them in the face.

The house vote on the Morrison bill demonstrated one thing: That the country was for protection, and that it wanted higher duties than had been levied before the civil war. Although it was plausibly argued that if protection was the success it was represented to be, the manufacturers of the country ought to be able to get along with less of it as the years went by, rather than to need more of it the trough of the tariff wave had been reached, and now came the upward turn that should culminate in the white-capped crest, the McKinley law.

COYOTES ARE BEING KILLED IN LAKEVIEW

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Pendleton, Or., April 1.—There are nearly 100 less coyotes to deal with in the vicinity of one sheep range in the Lakeview country, as a result of the extermination campaign inaugurated by the sheepmen last January. There are pay bounties on as they were killed during the winter.

The above is in accordance with a report received yesterday by Dan P. Smythe, secretary of the state woolgrowers' association from Dan Chandler of Lakeview. Chandler was one of the enthusiastic supporters of the plan for wholesale poisoning and reports that he found 204 coyotes killed by poison on his range and that there were undoubtedly many killed which were not found.

The work of exterminating the coyotes is now on in earnest in this section of the state. Sheepmen have arranged to pay of charges, at least one hunter in every lambing camp; and J. N. Burgess of the Cunningham Sheep and Hauling company has announced that he will board every hunter that shows up.

OLD GLORY WAVES NO MORE IN CUBA

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Havana, April 1.—Old Glory has disappeared from Cuba. The last emblem of American domination has been removed in due order, and the long-starred red banner of the emancipated island now flutters in its place. Yesterday, at the direction of Major General Thomas H. Barry, the Twenty-seventh infantry, United States army, evacuated Camp Columbia. The ceremony of hauling down the American flag and replacing it with the Cuban colors was witnessed by troops of both nations. The "Star Spangled Banner" and the "Hymn de Bayamo" being played by the respective bands before the Yankee regulars marched away.

The erection walls of Guilford, Miss., a city of 15,000 population, are sufficiently powerful to drive the water through the place with reverse effect, for ordinary fire fighting purposes.

TAX WAR IN CHIHUAHUA

Rancher and Indians Kill At 71-2 Cents a Ton Less Than by Pacific Mail—Four New Vessels.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Chihuahua, Mexico, April 1.—Mexican ranchers and Temascaltepec Indians are in open revolt near San Andres after having killed a tax collector and several deputies who tried to enforce an increased rate on work oxen and horses. Two special trains loaded with government troops and rurales have been sent to the scene and a battle is expected before nightfall.

Incensed at the increased taxation the ranchers and Indians engaged in an encounter with the officers at San Andres several days ago. After killing the collector and his assistants they took flight and a short distance out of the town cut the telegraph and telephone wires, preventing news of the battle reaching the outside world until today. As soon as news of the revolt was circulated throughout the state other Indians and ranchers hastened to join the fugitives and they are now believed to have recruited a strong force and taken refuge in the mountains.

BIG UNIVERSITY FOR CALIFORNIA

Redlands, Cal., April 1.—The Baptists of southern California are preparing to break ground here for the erection of a university which will be one of the largest in the state. The movement for the building of the university was started three years ago at a convention of Baptists held in Los Angeles.

The university, which will be known as the University of Redlands, will provide educational advantages for both sexes, and within its walls every modern convenience for the health and development of the students mentally, physically and spiritually will find a place.

The first buildings to be erected will be the administration and auditorium building, executive mansion, women's hall and gymnasium. In the course of time there will be added a magnificent library building, museum, men's hall, college of medicine and college of liberal arts.

NEW GERMAN RULE BARS TIPPING

Berlin, April 1.—Of interest and importance to the large number of Americans who visit Germany are the several new regulations which went into operation on all the German railways today. Under the new order of things tipping railway employees on travel is absolutely prohibited. The law provides a fine for the passenger giving the tip and dismissal for the employee accepting the bribe.

STEEL WAGE CUT EFFECTIVE TODAY

Philadelphia, April 1.—The general downward movement in the wages of iron and steel workers today affected more than 20,000 employees in Pennsylvania, Maryland and other eastern states. Among the companies that have announced a cut in wages are the Pennsylvania Steel company of Harrisburg, the Thomas Iron company and several other companies in the Lehigh valley, the Maryland Steel company of Baltimore and the Wharton steel company of Dover, N. J.

REAL ESTATE CONCERN INCREASES CAPITAL

Supplementary articles of incorporation increasing the capital stock of the Port Orford Orchard Tracts from \$50,000 to \$250,000 have been filed with the county clerk. The new articles also give authority for canal and ditch construction.

WILLIAM HAYS TO HANG TOMORROW

Deer Lodge, Mont., April 1.—Tomorrow is the day set for the execution of William Hays, who with George Rock, already hanged, was a ringleader in a conspiracy to break from prison a year ago. In the attempt Warden Robinson was killed. Another of the conspirators, C. B. Young, who was serving a sentence of 60 years for train robbery, got 99 years for his part in the break for liberty.

Big Demonstration for Diaz.

City of Mexico, April 1.—The popular demonstration that is to be given in the capital tomorrow in favor of the reelection of President Diaz, promises to be the greatest and most spectacular affair of the kind ever held in Mexico. The city is being profusely decorated for the occasion and hundreds of thousands of visitors are expected to take part in the parade and other features of the demonstration are arriving from every part of the republic.

SISTER'S TRICK But it all Came out Right.

How a sister played a trick that brought her health to a coffee fiend is an interesting tale.

"I was a coffee fiend—a trembling, nervous, physical wreck, yet clinging to the poison that stole away my strength. I mocked at Postum and would have none of it."

"One day my sister substituted a cup of piping hot Postum for my morning cup of coffee, but did not tell me what it was. I noticed the richness of it and remarked that the coffee tasted fine, but my sister did not tell me I was drinking Postum for fear I might not take any more."

"She kept the secret and kept giving me Postum instead of coffee until I grew stronger, more thrifty, got a better color in my sallow cheeks and a clearness to my eyes, then she told me of the health giving, nerve strengthening, life saving use of Postum's power to rebuild weak coffee has destroyed. There's a lesson."

Look in page for the full little book, "The Road to Well-being."

COAST PRODUCTS AROUND THE HORN

Rancher and Indians Kill At 71-2 Cents a Ton Less Than by Pacific Mail—Four New Vessels.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

San Francisco, April 1.—Promising to carry freight at a rate 7 1/2 cents less than the Pacific Mail charges, Bates and Chasebrough have added four new steel sailing ships to their fleet, and these vessels will be used to make regular trips to New York around the Horn from this port. Each vessel will make the trip in 120 days and on the basis of the capacities of the ships, it is estimated that 30,000 tons of freight can be handled by the new fleet.

Shippers from this state believe they can profitably take advantage of the increased and cheaper facilities for getting their freight into New York. In sending their product by sea they are saved warehouse and fire insurance charges. Canned salmon, canned fruits and vegetables and dried fruits are some of the commodities now being sent in sailing vessels to the east.

HARNED-SOTHERN CASE TEST OF NEVADA LAW

Reno, Nev., April 1.—Great interest is taken in the arguments in the divorce suit of Virginia Harned, the actress, against her husband, E. H. Sothern, because it is believed the case will prove a test of the Nevada laws on the subject of divorce. Neither of the contending parties is present, the hearing being conducted by means of depositions, and Mrs. Sothern's attorneys contend that this is all that is necessary, inasmuch as the actor was regularly and properly served with the original papers when he was playing an engagement in this city.

COUNCILMEN LAUGH AT STALE JOKES

The city's councilmen did little else yesterday afternoon but sharpen their wits at the expense of a harmless street clock. All the old joyful, mirth-inciting puns that Noah forgot to copyright were gleefully brought out from their ancient pigeon holes and bandied about by the delighted councilmen. A. C. Feldeneheimer applied for permission to move the old timepiece in front of the new city store to their new location, as they are about to move. The permit was not granted, but Mayor Lane told Councilman Annand, who sought the privilege, that his petitioners could move the clock without permission from the council.

GOOD FRIDAY SPECIAL

Pure Home Made Candy "Breakfast Dishes." Candy eggs on toast, with plate, 20 cents; candy eggs and bacon, with good frying pan, two slices, 20 and 20 cents; unique, tasty. Pease's best home made candy. Order at once. Royal Bakery, Washington street branch.

Buns! Buns! Buns!

The delicious kind we served you last year. You said then you wished you'd ordered twice as many. Think in time—order at once. Don't be disappointed. Either branch Royal Bakery.

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Land Opening Deschutes Valley, Central Oregon STATE'S GREATEST PROJECT

There are now on the market several thousand acres of the choicest IRRIGATED LANDS in Oregon. This land can be filed on in tracts from forty to one hundred and sixty acres. NO LAND RIGHTS ARE REQUIRED. For the land, as such, NO CHARGE is made—it is free to the settler. A perpetual

WATER RIGHT costs only what it cost the state to construct the irrigation system. This project embraces two hundred and sixteen thousand acres of Oregon's best agricultural lands. Four hundred miles of canals are already built and in operation. Secure your water right today and you can commence farming tomorrow.

The soil is deep and fertile. The climate is mild, there being 300 sunny days each year. No wet or dry seasons to jeopardize crops, as WATER is always at hand. No sand blows; no cyclones; no hail. Investigate this STATE PROJECT. It will repay you. For application blanks and information, see or write

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C. J. OWEN & COMPANY, Lumber Exchange Bldg., Portland, Oregon. Gentlemen: Please send me your map and folder telling about Greenoe Heights.

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