## THE PAYNE TARIFF BILL

#### History of the Measure and a Summary of Its Principal Provisions---The New Free List.

After one of the bitterest and one statements of a fraudulent nature are of the most momentous legislative du- subject to a fine of \$1,000 and imels in the history of the national capital the new tariff measure, the Payne

bill, has been completed. The progress of the bill through the legislative mill of both houses was eventful enough to satisfy the most pronounced cravers for parliamentary warfare. The real battle opened when Aldrich of Rhode Island, the leader of committee, subsequently became chairman of the conference committee, which was appointed to adjust the differences arising between senate and house and between both houses of congress and the president.

Taft For Free Hides.

The report of the conference committee which determined what would be the provisions of the Payne bill in its final form was a victory for President Taft. He informed all of the conferees that hides must be placed on the free list, together with petroleum, crude and refined. They thereupon decided to cut the Dingley tariff on hides to 8 per cent. The president heard the news and sent word that he had meant what he had said about free hides. The figures were then lowered to 7 per cent. Now Chairman Sereno E. Payne of the ways and means committee decided to demonstrate that his original bill, providing for free hides should no longer be subjected to the emasculatory operations of the majority of the conferees. He announced that not even a 5 per cent duty on hides would be accepted by elther himself or the house. "Without free hides this fariff bill will not pass the house," he was quoted as saying. The tariff came off hides instanter,

and as quickly was oil put on the untaxed schedule, together with gasoline, benzine and naphtha. The leather, rough lumber, print paper, coal and iron and glove schedules ranked next in importance during the closing days of the controversy.

If hides came in free, the important New England boot and shoe manufacturing interests would consent to a reduction of the tariff on their products, otherwise they would continue to fight The solving of the hides problem left it a simple matter to agree to lower duties on boots and shoes-the Dingley rate being 25 per cent. Saddlery and harness were cut to 40 per cent, in the plank in the last Republican p as against the Dingley rate of 45 per platform beginning: cent. The president resorted to the unusual method of sending a written message to the conference committee demanding lower rates on lumber and mediately following the inauguration gloves than the Payne bill provided, and he secured them.

#### Wool and Cotton.

The wool schedule underwent no change of consequence, but the entire cotton schedule was reconstructed and the phraseology greatly changed in the hope of preventing reductions through decisions by the courts such as have characterized the administration of the Dingley law during recent years. In many instances the rates intended to be imposed by the Dingley law were cut by these decisions, the reductions in some instances being from 60 per cent to 8 per cent ad valorem.

Probably the most marked reductions are found in the metal schedule. Beginning with a decrease in the rate of iron ore from 40 to 15 cents per ton. there is a general reduction throughout that part of the bill, pig iron going down from \$4 to \$2.50 per ton and scrap from \$4 to \$1. The reduction on many of the Items in this United States was that of the First schedule amounts to about 50 per cent. congress. The opening section of that

to \$1.25 per thousand feet, with a coron dressed lumber.

The president was subjected to sea reduction of duty on hides and revenue only." leather manufactures would make the next congress Democratic, in which event they argued that Taft would not tariff, but an adjustment occurred two possibly be renominated for the presidency. The "downwards" told him that Roosevelt would surely be the next Republican candidate for president if the campaign promises for a downward revision were not fulfilled.

The Corporation Tax. The president had a highly difficult task also in preserving his scheme for a corporation tax intact in the Payne bill. This feature is clearly the most and threatened to secede. President unpopular one in the entire measure. Jackson had to disputch a warship to so far as members of the senate and house were concerned. Many of the members argued to the president that the tax as provided for was unconstitutional. Resolutions will be introduced in the various state legislatures condemning the act and recommending its repeal, according to statements made by various congressmen in

Washington. The corporation tax of 1 per cent on the entire net income over and above for all government needs until the out-\$5,000 received by corporations from all sources, exclusive of certain items, must be paid on or before June 30 each year. Persons authorized to make returns or statements to the duties about one-third, and the tax

#### A Word to the Wise si Sufficient.

It has just come to our notice that cent for a period of ninety days. many housekeepers have been induced to purchase an inferior phosphate bak- to the war's close a cessation of this ing powder selling at 25 cents per pound. form of legislative activity occurred. If these same people knew that this But in 1870 and 1872 reductions were class of baking powder was made from made down the list, some of which burned bones mixed with a solution of oil of vitriol and containing alum, they would be surprised to say the least. which prepared a bill that was put on Always read the label and see that it the statute Foots tassing six years. It reads cream of tartar, soda and starch.

What the People Will Pay Less and More For---President Taft's Fight For Downward Revision.

prisonment for one year.

iff controversy, before the bill was voted on for final passage, over forty larly as regarding fron and steel t Republicans who had grievances of one sort or another against certain of Dingley bill in 1897 retained pr the provisions of the bill stated that cally the iron and steel duties they would vote against it. They had down in the Wilson measure. it in their power to defeat the measthe bill (house report 1438) was re- ure and force the president to call ceived in the senate and referred to another special session in September the committee on finance, April 10. or October. They had the party leaders plainly worried for a time, but the senate as chairman of the finance | the able peacemakers at the capital, including President Taft bimself, succeeded in calming the ruffled waters at | for its author, Nelson Dingley, Jr

HISTORY OF THE BILL.

The new tariff law will be known in | the history as the Payne bill, taking its of name from the chairman of the house committee of ways and means, the Hon. Sereno E. Payne of New York, who also had a part in framing the McKinley and Dingley acts. Actually it should perhaps be called the Payne-Aldrich bill, as the chairman of the senate finance committee has had quite as much to do with dictating its final provisions as Mr. Payne. On this line of reasoning, however, there are those who insist that it should be called the Taft bill, as the hand of the president has been seen in all the moves that have shaped it from the days of the Republican national convention that nominated him and adopted a plank for tariff revision up until the hour of the final fight in conference committee, when the big man in the White House made his historic fight for free raw materials and for carrying out the promises of the party.

It is the first time there has been a change of the tariff laws in twelve years, the Dingley act having gone into effect in 1897. The inception of that law was strikingly like that of the present. In each case it was enacted by an extra session of congress, called as the first act of an incoming administration. More noteworthy still each of these extra sessions was called to meet on March 15, the first one having been issued by William McKinley of Ohio, the last by William Howard Taft of Obio.

The Tariff Plank,

The agitation within the Republican party for a revision of the Dingley act has gone on from the days of the "Iowa idea" until at last it culminated

equivocally for a revision of the tariff by a special session of congress im-

of the next president." In his campaign on that platform Mr. Taft construed this plank as meaning revision downward, a point that be insisted on in his speeches and finally clinched in his inaugural address when he said that conditions had so changed relative to the Dingley act that they "will permit the reduction of rates in certain schedules and will require the advancement of few, if any." That meant revision downward, which was recognized substantially by the house bill, but was changed to actual revision upward by the senate bill. It was at this point that the president quietly but firmly injected himself into the fight in the conference between the two houses, the house standing behind him and forcing the senate to yield. The Payne bill in its present

form is the result.

First Tariff Bill. The first tariff bill enacted in the Rough lumber goes down from \$1.50 bill stated that, in addition to securing money for the support of the governresponding reduction in the differential ment, the tariff was adopted for "the encouragement and protection of manufactures." From that time political verest pressure from both the upward parties of national scope have clashed and downward revisionists throughout, on the issue of the tariff as to whether The upward revisionists told him that or not it should be more than "for

> The expenses of the war of 1812 necessitated a material increase in the years after the close of the war through an act prepared by Henry Clay.

In 1826 the tariff was jumped up a few pegs, and a year later it went higher, from 31 to 41 per cent.

When, in 1832, a bill establishing a protective tariff policy was passed, South Carolina refused to recognize the validity of the increased duties South Carolinaian waters.

A horizontal reduction of the tariff took place in 1833. Twelve years later, under Polk's administration, a bill drafted by Robert J. Walker, secretary of the treasury, was adopted, standing mildly for the protective policy. This bill lasted until 1857, when a reduction to 20% per cent occurred on the average duties. Actually a free trade system, this low tariff proved adequate break of the civil war, when an in-

The Morrill Bill.

government and who make returns or | was extended to include tea, coffee and sigar. Internal revenue was collected, beginning in 1862, and two years later the duties were raised 50 per

After a succession of tariff measures were restored in 1874, making the av-

was at this time that James G. Bl took a most active part in tariff cussions. It was in the early eigh that William R. Morrison of Illin Democratic chairman of ways means, prepared his well known izontal reduction of 20 per cent or taxed products, which was defeated During Cleveland's first adminis tion the Mills bill was a powerfu sue, and in 1888 the tariff fight reed in the election of Benjamin rison to the presidency. He stood a high protective tariff. As a re

the duties over the marks reached ing the civil war. The Wilson Bill.

the McKinley bill was enacted, put

But the revulsion which followed sulted in the re-election of Cleve in 1892, with a Democratic cong During the closing days of the tar- Then resulted the Wilson bill, pro ing for wholesale reductions, par ufactures. It should be noted that

Though William McKinley was ed on the financial issue in 1896, first act after being sworn in as p dent was the calling of an extra sion of congress to repeal the Wi Gorman tariff bill. The result of session was the Dingley law, na

aine, which put the sche cally back on the McKinle Following is a comparison	y bas	ris.	per doz. pr
e old Dingley tariff rates			Shirts and draw
the new Payne bill:	343334	***************************************	vests, aweaters
LUXURIES.			doz
Di	ngley	Payne	Ones Makes and
ametics ,	law. 50 p c	to 60c per 1b and 50	Same, higher gra
dnaware	60 p a	to 60	Cotton suspender
ained glass	\$1.74	60 p o \$1.75	first class, per Second class, per Third class, w
insel	60 p a	15cand 60 p.c	Third class, w value shall be less, per lb
andy, val at 15c. or less :	to and	4c and	Third class, who
undy, over 15c. per 1b	5 to 30	50 p c	Ton woute nor !
gars and cigarettes, lb	55 p c \$4.50	56 p e \$4.50	Shoddy, per lb Women's and dress goods, w
		25 pc	yd
chids owering bulbs-tulips, hya-	25 p c	25 p e	
cinths, etc	Spc		
eserves	35 p c	per m le and 85 p c	Carpets, treble in per sq. yd
		to 25 p c and \$2.50 per	Hats, bonnets,
***	**	gal	leaf etc not
illes	25 c	15c to	Buttons per gro
ranges and lemons, lb	10	140 to	
Imonda. Ib	40	4ntofa	Lione and other
randy, gal	\$2.2	\$2.60	DAW
ay rum, gal	\$1.50	3T.10	RAW
kling wines, que, per doz	\$8.00	\$9.60	Collodion (in she
kling wines, que, per doz pint bottles, per doz	\$4.00	\$4.08	Chalk, ib.
till wines, gal	400	450	Chalk, ib
le, beer, etc., in bottles, gal	60 p c	60 pe	
ik manufactures	50 p	60 p c	Coal slack, per
ancy paper boxes	45 p	45 pc	Asphalt per tor
laying cards, per pk	10	20 p c	Coke Asphalt per tor Marble c f Building stone, Iron ore per to Iron pigs, ton., Alumin um. 1b., Copper (bottoms)
rimmed hats	50 p	c 35 p c	fron ore per to
olls	30 p	o aspo	Iron pigs, ton.
eathers (dressed)	50 p	c 60 pc	Alumin um. 1b
urs (dressed)	20 p	e 20 p c	Copper (bottoms
Maria balla	10 m	c 20 p.c	Lead ore, lb

...... 60 рс 60 рс NECESSARIES OF LIFE. Castile soap. ib ...... 14c on window glass, por Table cutlery, each..... to %c Needles, sewing and knit-\$1 and \$1 and ting, per thousand..... Crochet needles ... Wood.

Rough lumber, per 1,000 ft... Sawed boards of white wood, planks, etc., per 1,000 ft board measure. Other sawed wood, per 1.000 Clapboards, per thousand.... Fenceposts ..... Shingles, per thousand...... 10 pc Free 10 pc 10 pc Chair cane or reeds .. House or cabinet furniture of wood ..... Sugar. Sugar not above No. 16 Dutch standard, per lb.... Sugar above No. 16 Dutch .. 95-100c 95-100c

.1 95-100e 1 90-100e standard, per 1b. Molasses testing from 40 to Molasses above 56 deg. Maple sirup and maple sugar, per lb..... Maple Agricultural Products. Cattle less than 1 yr. old. Other cattle, val under \$14. Over \$14, per head.

eese, per lb.....

Hay, per ton

Onions, per bu ..

per 1b .....

small fruits, per bu ...... The same, dried, per lb ......

Potatoes, per bu ....

or less, per head..... Over that value. Sheep, per head... Breadstuffs. Corn, per bu..... Butter and substitutes, per

creased income was necessitated. The Morrill act of 1861 increased

1	Sait in bulk	80	70 1	Boits, nuts, hinges, etc.,	360
ı	Btarch par III	20	116c	per lb	160
H	Starch, per lb	7%0	7%c	Cast fron vessels, andirons,	
	Cotton.	0.000		oto one the Seller	8-100
1			- 1	Chains, per 1b 1%c to	360 to
1	Cotton thread and carded			30	30
ı	yarn up to and including	20	2160	Boiler tubes not thinner	
1	No. 15, per lb	-	#7g-0	than No. 16 wire gauge,	
ľ	30, per ib., increase per			per lb	10
ı	number	1-5c	1-16c		to 20
ı	Cotton, exceeding No. 30, per		200	Other tubes 35 p c	40 D
н	lb., increase per No	140	1-6c	Penknives 40 p c	40.50
ı	Cotton thread, colored, up to			Same when val. at 40c. or more per doz. have addi-	
1	and including No. 20, per lb.	60	6c	tional duty per piece oflc to 20c	10
1	Cotton, thread, colored, No.	150	14c		to 20
I	20 to No. 80, increase per No.	140 3-100	3-19c	Sword blades and side arms 35 p c	50 p
۱	Above 80, increase per No Spool thread of cotton, in-	4-100	arang.	Files, per doz	25c to
ı	cluding crochet, darning and				77.560
1	embroidery, per doz. spools	60	60	Horseshoe nails, per lb 2%c Tacks, brads, etc., per lb 1%c	114
1	Cotton cloth, unbleached, less		1.000	Tacks, brads, etc., per lb 11/20	%C 1
۱	than 60 threads to sq. in.,				314
	per sq. yd		10	Stereotype and electrotype plates 25 p.c.	90 m
	Cotton cloth, unbleached, from			Consent saws per linear ft. 60	5
	50 to 100 threads to sq. In.,	*10.	41/-	Crosscut saws, per linear ft. 60 Mill saws, per linear foot 100	8
۱	per sq. yd	1140	140	Circular saws 25 p c	20 D
۱	Finer grades	150C	314c	Steel hand saws ner ib 10c and	DC BIN
١	Cotton cloth, bleached, val.		932C	All other saws 30 p.c	20 p
۱	at over 90 per sq. yd	25 p.c	3 to 7	All other saws 30 p c	25 p
۱	at over 10 per est 24mm		c per	Screws, according to length,	
١			sq yd	per 1b4c to 12c	3c t
۱	Cotton handkerchiefs or		0.000	CONTRACTOR DEPOSITS FOR CONTRACTOR SALES	10 50 m
۱	mufflers	45 D.C.	45 pc	Umbrella and parasol ribs 50 p c Wheels for railways, per lb 1140	90 p
	Cotton clothing, ready made.	50 p c	60 p c	Hooks and eyes, per 15.5%c and	41/4
	Cotton corduroys, per sq. yd.1	sc and	9 0	House and cyce, per tarrege and	80
		25 pc	and 25	10 17	15 p
١			pe to		25 p
I			and 25	Firearms.	-
1			n.c		
١	Cotton stockings	30 p.e	70 c		
١	Section attended to the section of		and 15	shotguns 25 p.c.	a m p
١			pcto		
			66 p c		\$1.3
	Cotton stockings, seamless,		-	and	
1	per doz. pr	50c to	70 c	15 p c	
		\$2.00	and 15	Same val at more than	
ı			peto	\$5.00 and less than \$10.00 \$4.0	
١			55 p c	and	an
1	Shirts and drawers, pants,			15 p c	: 15 p
ı	vests, sweaters, etc., per	soc and	60 n	Same, val. at more than	
ı	40.	Anna materia	and 15	\$10.00 \$6.0 and	0 \$6.
l				No.	
1	Ones blokes sender	*1.10 ***	91 10	Pistols and revolvers75c and	Name of the
	Baine, higher grades,	ALLEY CO	44-19	Distola and revolvers The not	1.75C BT

Watch Movements

Hemp, Jute, Etc.

heathing and roofing paper. 10 pc 10 p

2c. to 5c. per 1b.....3-10c to 2-10c

Same, val. above 5c. per lb., 15 pc 15 pc

Copying paper, tissue paper,

Crape paper, per 1b ...

Paper envelopes, plain ...

Letter and note paper, per

Same, weighing more than 15

Fur hats, bonnets and hoods

val. at not over \$5.00 per

\$10.00 per doz, tax per doz.. \$3.00 \$3.00

\$20.00 per doz., tax per doz., \$5.00 \$5.00

\$20.00 per.dez., tax per doz. \$7.00 \$7.00

Leather.

Belting and sole leather, etc. 20 pc 15 pc

per doz., per 1b............ 20c and 20c and

Gloves.

finish, per doz. prs...... \$1.75 to \$1.25 to

Same weighing over 25 lbs.

Women's or children's, glace

Men's gloves, same finish,

Books and pamphlets....

\$2.50

\$1.85

\$1.25

Spe

15 pc and

\$2.00 \$1.50

20 pc 20 pc

20 pc 20 pc

20 pc 20 pc

and and mope 20 ps

, 30c and 27c and

\$2.75 \$2.75

Spc

\$2.25 & and 15 15 to 50 pc to po \$15.90 Wool. hair of the ere value is Watch cases, clocks, etc .... er lb..... vool, per sq. .....7e to lic lic and and 50 to 50 pc Cables and cordage made of Single yarns of fiax hemp or ngrain, 3-ply, Floor mattings, per sq. yd..3c to 7c

40 pc 40 p Dutch and per sq. yd...18c and 18c and and hoods. trimmed... 35 pc 35 pc 50 pc 5 Printing paper, val. at from agricultural

MATERIALS. cets), !b ..... .............. ...... Sugar cane ..... 20 pc 20 pc

\$5.00 40c 35 p c 8c 8c \$1.00 \$1.00 

sq.), and round timber, c. f. Wood pulp, mechanically ground, ib..... Wood pulp, chemical, lb ..... Sheepskins, dressed, per doz. \$1.50 15 p c Goatskins, dressed, per doz. \$2.00 15 p c 15 pc Free Patent and japanned leather, MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS. Brick and Glass.

Fire brick, not glazed or or-namented, per ton........ Same glazed or ornamented, Other brick, glazed or orna-Tiles, giazed, per sq. ft.... 8c Glass bottles, vials, jars, green or colored, per ib... ic to

at not over 40c, per doz ... 20c and 20c and 15 pc 15 pc \$3.75 \$3.75 Same, val. at 40c. and not Same, val. at over \$1.50 ..... \$30.00 \$33.00 Glass lenses, ground, pebbled onyx or stone, per lb ...... le and 14c Manufactures of marble, etc. 50 p c 50 p

.. 20 pc 20 p Iron and Steel. beams, joists, girders. Boller or other plate, fron or ni ... mg band saws ...... 6c and 25 p c

Flaxseed or linseed, per bu. Rillway bars, T-rails and R iway fish plates, per ib. Ir : or steel sheets .........7-10c to 5-10c Fish, dried, salted, smoked, pickled, frozen, per lb..... Sheets of Iron or steel, Mackerel, hallbut or salmon salted or pickled, Fruits and Nuts. Apples, peaches and other

20 1560 ir. or steel wire, per ib... 4-10c 3-10c 6-10c Other from or steel wire..... 6 pc to up-Chocolate and cocoa, per ib. 2½c 2½c to | Axl | per ib. | Hammers, sledges, crow8alt, per 100 lbs. | 12c 11c | bars, etc., per ib. |

Annual Hawkeye Picnic Will be Held at WINANS CITY

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Fare for Round Trip 65c; Children 35c; Under Five Years Free

#### All Hawkeyes and Their Friends Invited

or sheep, per doz. prs.....\$2.50 to \$2.50 to \$4.00 or other leather, per doz Men's goat or other leather, Manufactures of plaster of parts Manufactures of ivory, gelatin, shell, etc. Lead pencils, per gross..... 45cand 45cand 25 pc 25 pc State pencils, per 100...... Clay pipes, per gross...... 50cand 50cand жре жре Other pipes, pipe bowls and other smokers' articles.... 60 pc 60 pc Wis, now with the Fortland Journal, Plush for men's hats...... 10 pc 10 pc visied P H. Davidson, jr., and THE FREE LIST.

The new free list of the Payne bill

includes the following articles: Petroleum, crude and refined, was developed.

Hides were put on the list after prolonged and bitter controversies. Senator Aldrich and various of the older members of the upper house led the where they will take an outing of sevcampaign against free hides. The eral weeks. They took a team on the Dingley bill placed a duty of 15 per boat to Portand and will drive over-Photographic papers, per 1b..3c and 3c and cent ad valorem on hides.

The new free list, while very similar Miss Carrie Bruce, kindergarten to that of the Dingley bill, contains the teacher in a prominent children Zpc 20pc following articles that, among others, were not on the Dingley list;

10 pc 15 pc ibs., per ream, per ib.... 3%c and 3c and palladium, osmium and rhodium, kin15 pc 15 pc dling wood, radium, works of art— Seattle fair. ... Брс 25рс paintings, pastels, etchings and sculp-tures that have been in existence more than twenty years prior to date of im- 
 Matches, per gross.
 8c
 6c

 Percussion caps.
 30 pc
 30 pc

 Cartridges
 25 pc
 30 pc
 portation; other works of art, of bronze, marble, terra cotta, pottery, 35 willow and tillable, good spring, porcelain and antiques produced more than 100 years prior to date of im-

Mr. and Porter McMilian left Mon day for their new home at Salem. Rev. G. W. Kennedy came down

from Dufur Tuesday on business. Mrs. G. M. Bradley left luesday for Portiand to visit friends a tew days. Money to loan on improved ranch Hood River Banking & Trust Co.

J. M. Wood, wife and son and Willie Huggins Jeft for North Beach, Wash , for an outing.

A A. Lausman, tookkeeper for Stanley-Smith Lumber Co., went to Chicago . uesday to visit his parents. Miss Aldine Bartmess returned Tuesday from Portland, where she has been visiting friends, accompanied by Miss Lucils Atbott, who will spend a week or so visiting friends. J. F. Sutor, former y of LaCrosse, Wis , now with the Fortland Journal, family and Mrs. P. S. Davidson, sr., over Sunday.

H. W. Eggerl and wife of Kansas, who have been visi ing their son, Jas. continued on the free list, though con- Eggert, also C. L. Eggert, of Oklasiderable opposition to this procedure home, left for the Seattle fair Monday on their way home.

J. T., W. J. and Ed Holman left the first of the week for the coast, land from there to Tillamcok.

home, and Miss Carrie Neal, teacher 2c and 3c and Hides, fenceposts, sulphate of am- of music, both of Cincinatti, are vismonia, platinum combinations with iting at the hone of S. E. Bartmers

For Sale.

Forty-five acres of land, 8 miles south of Hood River, 2 miles to railway station; plenty timber, \$65 an acre.

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IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG IT MAKES SICK WOMEN WELL.

No woman's appeal was ever misdirected or her confidence misplaced when she wrote for advice, to the WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President, Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets Induce mild natural bowel movement once a day.

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