

THE PAYNE TARIFF BILL

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

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

After one of the bitterest and one of the most momentous legislative episodes in the history of the national capital...

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 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.

The tariff came off the table faster, and as quickly was all put on the tariff schedule, together with gasoline, benzine and naphtha.

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.

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...

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...

The expenses of the war of 1812 necessitated a material increase in the tariff, but an adjustment occurred two years after the close of the war...

The Morrill act of 1801 increased duties about one-third, and the tax was extended to include tea, coffee and sugar.

After a succession of tariff measures to the war's close a cessation of this form of legislative activity occurred.

It has just come to our notice that many housekeepers have been induced to purchase an inferior phosphate baking powder...

statements of a fraudulent nature are subject to a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for one year.

The new tariff law will be known in history as the Payne bill, taking its name from the chairman of the house committee of ways and means, the Hon. Seno E. Payne of New York.

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 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 in the plank in the last Republican platform beginning:

"The Republican party declares unequivocally for a revision of the tariff by a special session of congress immediately following the inauguration of the next president."

The first tariff bill enacted in the United States was that of the First congress. The opening section of that bill stated that, in addition to securing money for the support of the government, the tariff was adopted for "the encouragement and protection of manufactures."

A horizontal reduction of the tariff took place in 1823. 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.

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was at this time that James G. Blaine took a most active part in tariff discussions. It was in the early eighties that William R. Morrison of Illinois, Democratic chairman of ways and means, prepared his well known horizontal reduction of 20 per cent on all taxed products, which was defeated.

During Cleveland's first administration the Mills bill was a powerful issue, and in 1888 the tariff fight resulted in the election of Benjamin Harrison to the presidency.

But the revision which followed resulted in the rejection of Cleveland in 1892, and the Democratic congress. Then resulted the Wilson bill, providing for wholesale reductions, particularly as regarding iron and steel manufactures.

Though William McKinley was elected on the financial issue in 1896, his first act after being sworn in as president was the calling of an extra session of congress to repeal the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill.

Following is a comparison between the old Dingley tariff rates and those of the new Payne bill:

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Annual Hawkeye Picnic

Will be Held at WINANS CITY On the Mt. Hood R. R. FRIDAY, AUG. 20th

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

All Hawkeys and Their Friends Invited

Women's or children's, lamb or sheep, per doz. prs. \$2.50 to \$2.50 \$4.50 \$4.50 Men's, same kind, per doz. prs. \$4.00 \$4.00

The new free list of the Payne bill includes the following articles: Petroleum, crude and refined, was continued on the free list, though considerable opposition to this procedure 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 campaign against free hides.

The new free list, while very similar to that of the Dingley bill, contains the following articles that, among others, were not on the Dingley list: Hides, fencibles, sulphate of ammonia, platinum combinations with palladium, osmium and rhodium, kindling wood, radium, works of art, paintings, pastels, etchings and sculptures that have been in existence more than twenty years prior to date of importation.

Forty-five acres of land, 8 miles south of Hood River, 2 miles to railway station; 35 wello and tillable, good spring, plenty timber, \$65 an acre.

When a woman speaks of her silent secret suffering she trusts you. Millions have bestowed this mark of confidence on Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG IT TAKES 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.

Cool, Comfortable Suits for warm weather

Dressy, smart-looking Suits like ours are bound to please you. Note the prices in our window.

Better come in and try on a few styles. Glad to have you do so, whether you buy or not.

J. G. Vogt

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