By Mr. NEEDHAM: Petition of post-card manufacturers and Allied Trades Protective Association, favoring duty on post cards—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of counties committee of the California Promotion Commission, of Del Monti, for appropriation of $500,000,000 to improve waterways—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of various associations and chambers of the Pacific States, against railway collusion with competitive water carriers—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. O'CONNELL: Petition of citizens of Boston, favoring reduction of duty on wheat to not less than 10 cents per bushel—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THISTLEWOOD: Petition of Board of Trade of Cairo, Ill., commending the United States Weather Bureau Service—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. THOMAS of Kentucky: Petitions of S. E. Rice Tobacco Company, H. B. Scott, and Perkins Brothers, of Bowling Green, and Buren-Martin Company, all in the State of Kentucky, against increase of duty on tobacco and cigars—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, *June 4, 1909.*

The Senate met at 10.30 o'clock a. m.

Prayer by Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, of the city of Washington.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

CIVIL-SERVICE EMPLOYEES FROM KENTUCKY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Civil Service Commission, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 25th ultimo, a list of the names of persons in the competitive classified service of the United States charged to the apportionment from the State of Kentucky, etc. (S. Doc. No. 76), which, with the accompanying paper, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a joint resolution of the legislature of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Joint resolution memorializing Congress relating to federal cooperation in the work of road improvement.

Whereas we believe that the adoption of a policy of federal aid for road construction is a most important step toward the establishment of a complete system of improved roads in all sections of the country, and that the cooperation of the National Government in his matter would be of great assistance to the various State, county, and township road authorities in placing the work of road improvement on a permanent and scientific basis; and

Whereas we would submit that the improvement of the country's highways deserves a share in the annual appropriations by Congress equally with the improvement of our waterways, and that it is only fair and reasonable that a part of the revenues derived from taxes paid by the people as a whole should be devoted to this purpose, thus aiding in the betterment of conditions affecting trade and commerce in all sections of the country:

Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring), That we respectfully solicit the Congress of the United States, asking for the enactment of legislation creating a national highways commission, and making an appropriation for aiding in the improvement and maintenance of the public roads at the present session of Congress, so that the policy of federal cooperation in the work of road improvement can be inaugurated at the earliest possible date.

L. H. BANCROFT,
Speaker of the Assembly.

C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

JOHN STRANGE,
President of the Senate.

F. E. ANDREWS,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a joint resolution of the legislature of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Joint resolution memorializing Congress to enact a law to prohibit railroads from increasing their rates and charges except upon notice.

Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States is hereby requested to enact a law providing that the rates or charges of railroads shall not be increased except upon notice of any proposed increase filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and published in each State affected thereby, and upon such hearing as the Interstate Commerce Commission may, upon petition or its own motion, order, and that no increase of rates or charges shall go into effect unless said commission shall so order after such hearing.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be, and he is hereby, instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States and to each Member of the Congress thereof.

L. H. BANCROFT,
Speaker of the Assembly,

C. G. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

JOHN STRANGE,
President of the Senate.

F. E. ANDREWS,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a petition of the American Federation of Arts, praying for the creation of a bureau of fine arts, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the American Federation of Arts, of Washington, D. C., praying for the adoption of a systematic plan for the future development of the District of Columbia, etc., which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. SCOTT. I present a telegram which I ask may be read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the telegram was read and referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

MOUNDSVILLE, W. VA., *June 3, 1909.*

Hon. N. B. SCOTT,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Paragraph 157 should be left out, and enameled ware have the same protection as metal shapes, which is 45 per cent, and as originally reported by the Senate. Such discrimination threatens our business.

STEWART STAMPING COMPANY.

Mr. SCOTT presented a telegram, in the nature of a memorial, from the United States Stamping Company, of Moundsville, W. Va., and a telegram, in the nature of a memorial, from the Enterprise Enamel Company, of Bellaire, Ohio, relative to the duty on enameled ware, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GALLINGER presented petitions of sundry citizens of Wilton, N. H., praying for a reduction of the duty on raw and refined sugars, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. GUGGENHEIM presented a petition of the Denver Live Stock Exchange, of Denver, Colo., praying for the retention of the duty of 15 per cent on cattle hides, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented sundry letters, telegrams, and affidavits relative to the distribution of the stock of the Southwestern Sugar and Land Company, of Glendale, Ariz., which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. DEPEW presented resolutions of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, relative to the condition of affairs in Armenia, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Yonkers, Rushville, Rochester, Mount Morris, Elmira, Auburn, Penn Yan, Phelps, Akron, Canandaigua, Brockport, Wolcott, Oakfield, Gorham, Medina, Victor, Geneva, Basom, and Bath, all in the State of New York, praying for a restoration of the duty on foreign oil production, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CURTIS presented resolutions adopted by the State Bankers' Association of Kansas, which were referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas a prolonged agitation on the tariff question has a tendency to unsettle business conditions; and

Whereas it is apparent that normal condition in the business world will not return until Congress takes a final action of the tariff question: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Bankers' Association of the State of Kansas, That we earnestly request our Senators and Representatives to use every effort to force a tariff bill to a vote at the earliest possible date: And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be mailed to each of our Senators and Representatives at Washington.

Mr. SMOOT presented petitions of Hon. William Spry, governor of Utah, of Salt Lake City; of sundry citizens of Provo, Ogden City, Logan, Lewiston, Garland, Lehi, Spanish Fork, Elsinore, Murray, West Weber, Kanesville, Hooper, Smithfield, Providence, and Greenville; of the Woods Cross Canning and Pickling Company; of the Smith-Bailey Drug Company, of Salt Lake City; and of the Shupe-Williams Candy Company, of Ogden, all in the State of Utah; and of sundry farmers of Idaho Falls, Idaho, praying for a retention of the present rate of duty on all grades of sugars, which were ordered to lie on the table.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. FRAZIER:

A bill (S. 2524) for the relief of the trustees of Mount Carmel Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Williamson County, Tenn.; to the Committee on Claims.

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

A bill (S. 2525) granting a pension to Rebecca Whitthorne; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DILLINGHAM:

A bill (S. 2526) granting an increase of pension to Frederick M. Miller (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2527) granting an increase of pension to Charles L. D. Sawyer (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2528) granting an increase of pension to Archibald H. McMurphy (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DU PONT:

A bill (S. 2529) granting a pension to Catharine Doherty; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WARNER:

A bill (S. 2530) authorizing the acceptance by the United States Government from the Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, of a proposed gift of land contiguous to the Andersonville National Cemetery, in the State of Georgia; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GUGGENHEIM:

A bill (S. 2531) granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Morris (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2532) granting an increase of pension to Josephus Clark (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2533) granting an increase of pension to Annie M. Behney (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2534) granting an increase of pension to Jesse M. White (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

AMENDMENTS TO THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. BURTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 1438) to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. ROOT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 1438) to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS—SOLON BRYAN.

On motion of Mr. FLINT, it was

Ordered, That the papers accompanying the bill (S. 5613) for the relief of Solon Bryan, first session, Fifty-ninth Congress, be withdrawn, there having been no adverse report thereon.

REPORT UPON GERMAN MANUFACTURES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from yesterday, which will be read.

The Secretary read Senate resolution 55, submitted yesterday by Mr. LA FOLLETTE, as follows:

Senate resolution 55.

Resolved, That the President of the United States, if not incompatible in his judgment with the public interest, be, and he hereby is, requested to transmit to the Senate copies of all the correspondence which passed between the Department of State and the German Government, or between any representative of the United States and officials of the German Government, having relation to the report upon German manufactures furnished by the German Government to the United States.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. President——

Mr. ALDRICH. There is no objection to the resolution, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan desire to speak on the resolution?

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Yes, sir.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator will proceed.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. President, yesterday I interrupted the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] for the purpose of discussing the "German report," so called. The Senator from Wisconsin said that he did not care for any surmise as to the possible effect or purport of the report. I held in my hand at the time I addressed the Chair and interrupted the Senator from Wisconsin the following from the Augsburg (Germany) Chamber of Commerce, and I was about to read this sentence concerning the wage in the cotton industry:

While the average wage of a weaver of ordinary efficiency runs from $3.75 to $4.50 per week, this sum is often exceeded. The probable difference in favor of the American workman is in the proportion of 2 or 2½ to 1. This, however, is practically equalized by the fact that the standard of living is nearly twice as high in America as in Germany.

What I wanted to say yesterday to the Senator from Wisconsin and what I propose to say now is this, that it is not the province of the Augsburg (Germany) Chamber of Commerce to comment on the high standard of living in America as compared with Germany as an offset to the difference in wages between workmen in the woolen industry in Germany and workmen in the woolen industry of our own country.

Mr. President, I was not guessing or surmising or speculating about it. I happened at that moment to have in my hand, through the courtesy of the chairman of the Finance Committee, the argument of the Augsburg Chamber of Commerce upon our tariff policy, and that statement in its manner and form is a voluntary impertinence upon the part of our commercial rivals.

It is said that our legislation, if we are faithful to the declarations of our party platform, must be based upon the difference between the cost of labor here and in Europe. That, perhaps, may be a fair measure, although difficult to ascertain, but, Mr. President, we are not called upon to equalize the standard of living between the woolen workers of Germany and our own. The woolen workers of our country may live as they please, with carpets on their floors and chairs and tables in their houses. This is the American standard of living, and the higher the standard the more creditable it is to us.

I deny the right of any foreign board of commerce to comment upon the high standard of American living as an argument in favor of lower duties against our competitors in Europe.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Certainly.

Mr. HEYBURN. I should like to know that I understood the Senator correctly as criticising the right of a private organization that wanted to make such comment as it may choose to make upon anything connected with the American Government.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. I criticise the right of any foreign board of commerce, representing our rivals, to suggest the measure of difference that should be prescribed in our tariff law as between the products of their country and our own.

Mr. HEYBURN. I will suggest to the Senator that we have been in the habit for a great many years, even in responsible declarations of party platforms, of referring to the pauper labor of Europe and the cheap labor of Europe and the underpaid wage-worker of Europe. The Senator would not undertake to criticise our action in that regard?

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. No; I make no complaint about that.

Mr. HEYBURN. Then, why should not a private assemblage of German citizens have the same privilege?

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. The Senator from Idaho will understand that the Chamber of Commerce of Augsburg is not content with saying that the wage of workers in the woolen industry of our country is two and a half times what it is at Augsburg, but they point out that the high standard of American living must be considered as an offset.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, we have frequently declared, both on this floor and in party platforms, that the low standard of their living should be taken into consideration. It seems to me that unless this is an official declaration of the Government that should be considered behind closed doors, we are hardly in a position to criticise a personal comment or criticism, however unjust.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. This is a portion of the report that has caused so much discussion in this Chamber for several days. I call the attention of the Senate, and of the Senator from Idaho especially, to the fact that we are not legislating here upon the theory that we must equalize the standard of living between our country and its rival. That is what they say here.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President——

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. I will quote to the Senator the exact language of the Chamber of Commerce of Augsburg again:

While the average wage of a weaver of ordinary efficiency runs from $3.75 to $4.50 per week, this sum is often exceeded. The probable difference in favor of the American workman is in the proportion of 2 or 2½ to 1. * * *

Now, I make no complaint about that. That is the wage scale:

This, however, is practically equalized by the fact that the standard of living is nearly twice as high in America as in Germany.

Our standard of living is what we make it. I am proud of the fact that it is high; but it has nothing to do with the cost of production; it is a tribute to the frugality of our people and the wisdom of our laws.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield further to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. That is all I care to say about it. I think it is an impertinence; we did not ask for an argument. I do not like its tone. It will not be the measure of my conduct on this bill.

Mr. HEYBURN. I should like to inquire of the Senator if his objection is directed against the private utterances of private men or against the fact that this came to us, or was sent to us, with the approval of the German Government?

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. I do not understand that it has that approval.

Mr. HEYBURN. Or any official approval at all.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Not at all, I understand, except the German boards of trade and organizations of exporters.

Mr. ALDRICH. It was sent by them.

Mr. HEYBURN. It was sent by them. That is what I am inquiring about. I ask the Senator from Michigan, if I may have his attention, if the Senator understands that this was sent by the German Government?

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. It may have been thus transmitted. I find no special fault with that; but I decline to subscribe to the idea that we must frame our tariff law on their theory of equalizing the difference in the standard of living here and there. Our people may live as they please, whether their income is great or small. They can be as frugal and as saving and as careful and as temperate as they please, but to have that given as a reason for equalizing the duties seems to me to be little less than impertinent.

Mr. HEYBURN. I will only say that I would not seek to gather wisdom from the ideas and sentiment which prevail in those countries, nor shall I. Still I was somewhat astonished that a criticism should be made against private individuals. I would not be astonished if criticism came here in an orderly way against the action of the Government, because that would be within our province to consider; but I have known a great many people in foreign lands say things very offensive in regard to the American people, generally at long distances.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE TARIFF.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The morning business is closed. The Secretary will state the first bill on the calendar.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1438) to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the pending amendment.

The SECRETARY. Page 186, paragraph 468, the committee proposes to strike out the proviso as printed in the House text, as follows——

Mr. HALE. It has already been read.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President——

Mr. BACON. I supposed that we would go on with the cotton schedule this morning. I gave notice last night——

Mr. ALDRICH. This amendment was pending at the time of adjournment. I suppose, practically, the amendment is here for consideration. I am quite willing that it shall be disposed of now; but perhaps it would be better to go back at once to the cotton schedule.

Mr. BACON. I have some amendments to offer to it, and I did not expect to have it brought up this morning.

Mr. ALDRICH. Then it can go over and we will return at once to the cotton schedule.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, that method will be followed. The pending question, then, is on paragraph 313, page 97.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, with reference to the proceedings last night at the session which I did not attend, in so far as they related to me personally I do not purpose to take the time of the Senate now, except to say that after being obliged to speak from 12 o'clock to about 5.30 I did not feel able to go on for the evening, and I did not feel under any obligation to do so. I did not ask that the business of the Senate be suspended for me at the evening session. I did not say to anybody that I was ill. I was not. I was exhausted after several hours' work on the floor during the intensely oppressive heat of the afternoon, as any Senator would have been.

I supposed, Mr. President, that others would participate in the discussion last night. I thought that certainly before a vote was taken on the cotton schedule the promise of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] to make his explanation of that schedule would be redeemed, and whether it took him ten minutes or an hour or two hours in which to do it I felt reasonably certain that whatever explanation he might make would lead to debate sufficient to enable me to come back to the session to-day refreshed with a night of rest and debate the pending schedule.

The Senator from Rhode Island has passed over the consideration of a large number of paragraphs in the bill upon less excuse than was offered last night for postponing until to-day a vote upon the cotton schedule. The Senator from Rhode Island himself has asked, and it is only by unanimous consent that he can secure, the passing over by the Senate of many paragraphs of the bill. He stands upon this floor like any other Senator. He forgets it sometimes, but under the Constitution and the rules of this body his rights are no greater than those of the Senator from Wisconsin, or any other Senator in this body; and I say that upon his request, not once, but scores of times, we have passed over paragraphs in the course of this debate to oblige the Senator from Rhode Island and to wait upon the convenience of the Finance Committee while they matured this bill, which was brought into the Senate prematurely and without proper consideration by the committee.

SHOULD HAVE YIELDED TO SENATOR GALLINGER.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] last night, when I was not on the floor, criticised me for not yielding to him when he asked me to do so. I glanced over the report of my speech, or at least a portion of it, and I think the Senator had a right to complain. It is a fact that I did not yield, and I think I should have yielded to him, though not perhaps at the very time that he rose, for I had not concluded what I had to say. I ought to have remembered, when I concluded, and yielded to him. I did not do so, because I was swept along by what I was saying, and forgot it. I make my amends to him here this morning.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do.

Mr. GALLINGER. I join with the Senator in his kindly expressions toward me personally. The Senator will recall that, looking directly in my face and stepping forward, he suggested that New England Senators were treating his discussion with smirks, or something of that kind. I was doing the Senator the honor to listen to more of his speech, I think, than almost any other Senator did, and I was interested in it.

I simply rose for the purpose of saying to the Senator that, if he had allusion to me, which I thought he had, he was entirely mistaken; that I was not treating him with discourtesy, and that I was not smirking at anything he said, but, on the contrary, was listening attentively and was enjoying his discussion. The Senator ought to have given me that privilege, and I am glad that he feels this morning he ought to have done so.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I concede that, Mr. President. I have a habit which perhaps is not a matter of interest and I ought not to detain the Senate to mention it—when I am speaking I see the face of every Senator and every change of expression just as in practicing law I saw the face of every juryman, and used to think that I knew what was passing in the mind of each juror. It is a fault. Let that pass.

Mr. President, I return now to say that a great subject is before the Senate. It is one that strikes deep down into the lives and the homes and will profoundly affect the prosperity and the happiness of all the people of this country. It does not affect merely manufacturers. It does not affect merely the people who work for the manufacturers and their interests. It ought to be weighed with very great care. I do not mean to say that the interests of the manufacturers and those who have invested their capital are not entitled to be weighed with as great care; but those who work for wages are entitled to have their interests carefully considered as well.

PUBLIC ENTITLED TO FAIR PRESENTATION OF TARIFF FACTS.

Mr. President, this bill will bear upon the people of this whole country—ninety millions of them—either fairly or unfairly, justly or unjustly. I tell you it is of tremendous consequence what we do here each day. We pass a paragraph or a schedule, and it is driven in on me all the while that we do not know just how our action is going to affect the people of our country. We do not know how much that is going to take out of the earnings or savings of this family or that family, and we ought to know.

The formation of public opinion is of tremendous importance in framing legislation.

Nothing ought to have a place in the debate upon this great measure except that which is germane to the bill. The issue involved should not be obscured by any personal controversy. It shall not be so obscured with my sanction.

Mr. President, it is one of the least concerns of my life how votes shall be cast in an election in so far as it affects me. I never have in my public life taken the easier pathway. I could have done so. I never have. What I am saying to-day is said from a deep conviction.

I have given fifteen years out of the best of my life to a great struggle in my State. I became deeply interested in certain things that seemed to me to go to the very foundation of this Government. That interest possessed me; it took me out of my profession; it put me into a contest in Wisconsin to establish in that Commonwealth, first of all, if possible, a government by the people and for the people.

Mr. President, I would not be provincial; I would not be boastful; but something has been accomplished in Wisconsin that draws to it the leading students of government from every State in this Union. From every great university, from the economic departments of the great universities of Europe, they have come to the capital of Wisconsin to study the legislation of that State, especially concerning the government of corporations in their relation to the life of the people.

Mr. President, at every step in that long fight I was subjected to personal attacks of the most virulent kind—misrepresenting my character, attempting to destroy it, assailing my motives, lying about everything I did and everything I did not. But, sir, I early marked out a course for myself. I said: "If I permit myself to be drawn aside to answer personal attacks, this great struggle to bring government back to the people will be degraded to a petty personal issue." I turned neither to the right hand nor to the left. When assailed and misrepresented, my answer was: The corporations in the State of Wisconsin are not paying their share of the taxes. To every personal charge I made one answer: The public service corporations shall not control in legislation. They shall serve the public impartially, and render services at reasonable rates.

WILL NOT TURN ASIDE TO ANSWER PERSONAL ATTACKS.

So in respect to every assault made upon me, Mr. President, my answer was the great issue. As an individual I was insignificant, of little consequence. If I did anything for the State, in which I was born and live, it was simply as an humble instrument for the right settlement of the great issues over which we have, sir, so little control in our day and generation. We do not, we can not, make the issues. Great ideas thrust themselves into the arena; they are antagonistic; one is right and one is wrong; and as the contest goes on the men who are drawn into that contest are but the instruments in those great ideas of evolution in the progress of the race.

Mr. President, does anybody suppose that I am to turn aside in this debate to answer some petty and contemptible attack upon me personally? No. The Senate was occupied yesterday for five hours, at least, in the discussion of the cotton schedule. Certain facts were laid before this body. I may be wrong about it, but, in my judgment, they were important facts. An evening session followed. Some sensationalism developed in that evening session, and it claimed a space in the newspapers reporting yesterday's proceedings of Congress to the exclusion of the debate upon the bill. So to-day, Mr. President, that might be repeated if personal controversy were again intruded into this discussion. It shall not occur with my consent.

As to the remarks of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] last evening, Mr. President, the public is not greatly interested in individual Senators and how they spend their time when away from the Senate Chamber. The people of Wisconsin will take care of me if I am an unfaithful servant without prompting from any Senator upon this floor. I would suggest that he would render a more important service to the country and to the State of Pennsylvania, were he to account for the way he spends his time when absent from this body, than in any effort to make any account of mine.

I might add, Mr. President, that no man could undertake to account for the whereabouts of the Senator from Pennsylvania when absent from this body without transgressing the rules of the Senate, and that I do not purpose to do in this debate.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

A MISTAKE AND A PUBLIC CORRECTION.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield, but not for any speech to be injected into my remarks. I will yield for a brief statement or a question.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, I want to call the attention of the Senator from Wisconsin to the fact that he has already made a statement about myself and about the State of Pennsylvania in a magazine known as "La Follette's," in which he says:

> The silent school of politics, to which Pennsylvania has been so long devoted, and of which the late M. S. Quay was the greatest exponent, and Senator Boies Penrose is the present-day exemplar, has brought the State to the point of having the hugest deficit ever known. On the 20th, Henry F. Wallace, former speaker of the Pennsylvania house, stated that the deficit is now $79,000,000; that the legislature of the State is incapable of handling the situation, and that a law should be passed throwing the State into the hands of three receivers—he called them commissioners—and named John Wanamaker, Henry C. Frick, and George W. Drexel as the right men to pull the State out of the hole. Pennsylvania has run the course of machine politics to the very end, it would seem from this.

I desire to state, for the information of the Senator from Wisconsin, because he has failed to deny this statement heretofore when it was called to his attention, that nobody exists in the State of Pennsylvania by the name of Henry F. Wallace who was formerly the speaker of the house of representatives. The State of Pennsylvania, instead of owing $79,000,000, does not owe a penny of debt, if consideration be given to the sinking fund, which provides for the bonds when they reach maturity; and the report of the state treasurer, published according to law in the papers of Pennsylvania within the last three days, shows that the treasurer of Pennsylvania has $11,000,000 balance in his hands.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President——

Mr. PENROSE. The statements of the Senator from Wisconsin——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin declines to yield.

Mr. PENROSE. The question of the reliability of his statements I leave to the judgment of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin declines to yield further.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Now, Mr. President, permit me to say that the Senator from Pennsylvania is quite right about that error having been made in the magazine which I publish. I employ a staff to assist me in my work. The associate editor, Mr. Herbert Quick, writes for each issue of the paper the column which is entitled "News worth remembering;" and in the issue to which the Senator from Pennsylvania refers, Mr. Quick, in commenting in that column upon news printed in the current press of the day, made the criticism to which the Senator has called attention. That criticism was based upon a dispatch printed in the first issue of the Chicago Record-Herald, on one of the mornings of that week, which stated the facts exactly as Mr. Quick stated them when writing up the paragraph upon that subject. Mr. Quick had seen and clipped that issue of the Record-Herald. When the criticism came from the press of Pennsylvania that an error had been committed, that paragraph was transmitted from the offices of La Follette's Magazine in Madison, Wis., to the Chicago Record-Herald. They were asked for an explanation. The managing editor stated that they did print the dispatch, supposing it to be true; that they published it in the first issue of that day's paper, and, discovering it to have been a fake, suppressed it in the subsequent issue. Mr. Quick afterwards, at my suggestion, upon the editorial page of the paper, made a full statement of the fact, and expressed regret for publishing the incorrect statement.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield further to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield just for this purpose only.

Mr. PENROSE. Will the Senator refer me to the date of the editorial?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I will say to the Senator from Pennsylvania that I will send to my committee room and get it, and have it put on his desk, because I do not want to lumber up the RECORD with anything of that sort, but I will have the magazine containing that apology put on the Senator's desk.

Mr. PENROSE. I should be very glad to see it.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The Senator from Pennsylvania will be shown it.

Mr. PENROSE. When a correction was requested——

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I elect to proceed with my discussion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin declines to yield further.

INSISTS ON DISCUSSION OF PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I decline to yield, Mr. President, for the very reason which I have taken some minutes of time this morning to state. I propose to keep the attention of the Senate and the country and, if possible, the press, to a consideration of the cotton schedule as it has been reported and as it is sought to be passed by the committee which has reported it to the Senate.

I now wish to revert for a few moments to the analysis of the increases in this schedule as shown by the table of the Bureau of Statistics. I shall finish that shortly, and then I shall prove, Mr. President, by the customs appraisers of the Government that these increases are made as I have been contending.

Mr. President, when I was interrupted in presenting the increases shown by the table of the Bureau of Statistics, I had reached paragraph 321, embracing cotton cloth in which other than the ordinary warp and filling threads have been introduced to form a figure, and had reached the provisions embracing cloth of that character exceeding 100 and not exceeding 150 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling. I had called attention to the fact that on cloth of that count and quality, not bleached, not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound and valued at more than 7 cents per square yard, the duty had been increased 185 per cent, while importations for 1907 under that description amounted to only $5. The next item, Mr. President——

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I hope we may have order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senate will please be in order.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I thank the Senator. The next description is of cloth of the same count, character, and condition, exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, and valued at more than 7 cents per square yard. On this cloth the increase is 59.38 per cent, and the value of imports only $32.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do.

Mr. BACON. Anyone who has ever addressed the Senate especially at any length, knows the fact that conversation in the Chamber adds immeasurably to the labor of the speaker and imposes a great and grievous burden upon him. I do hope that I may be excused for again, in so short a time, asking for order in the Chamber.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair attempts to preserve order whenever any Senator is speaking.

Mr. BACON. The Chair will not understand me as making any criticism upon the Chair whatever. I simply desired, Mr. President, to call attention to the fact that the persons who converse in the Chamber add very largely to the labor of the speaker.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair agrees with the Senator.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I thank the Senator from Georgia and the Chair for endeavoring to preserve order.

On cloth of the same kind, count, and weight, valued at over 9 cents per square yard, the increase is 32.12 per cent, and the value of imports was $24,729.

On cloth of the same kind and count, bleached, weight over 8 square yards to the pound, and valued at over 11 cents per square yard, the increase is 10.40 per cent, and the value of imports $293,809.

On cloth of this kind and count, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, weight exceeding 8 square yards to the pound, valued at more than 12½ cents per square yard, the increase is 25.86 per cent, and the value of imports in 1907, $82,117.

Coming now, Mr. President, to the next subdivision of paragraph 321, embracing cloth of this kind exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, on cloth not bleached, valued at over 10 cents per square yard, the increase is 14.55 per cent, and value of imports $249.

On the same cloth bleached, exceeding 4½ and not exceeding 6 pounds to the square yard and valued at more than 7 cents per square yard, the increase is 20.82 per cent, and the value of imports was $642.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do.

NO ONE HAS OR CAN FURNISH AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. CRAWFORD. It is for a question. Does the Senator in his discussion place any particular construction upon this, which appears to be the situation, as shown by the Senator's argument—that frequently on some cloth, the importation of which is practically nothing, or $5 or $50 worth, the increase is enormous, while in other cases, where there appears to be a substantial importation, no increase at all is made? What is the purpose or the significance of increasing so largely where the importations are so small and failing to make increases at all where the importations are apparently quite substantial? I confess I do not understand it.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I think nobody can furnish, and I am certain that no one has furnished, an explanation for such conditions and such apparent contradictions and such phenomenal increases as those to which the Senator directs attention.

Mr. President, on bleached cloth of the description given, valued at over 12 cents per square yard, the increase is 27.01 per cent and the value imported in 1907 was $122,078.

On the same cloth, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 4½ and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, valued at more than 7 cents per square yard, the increase is 18.35 per cent and the value of imports in a whole year was $7.

On the same cloth, valued at over 12½ cents per square yard, the increase is 2.42 per cent and the value imported $14,203.

The next subdivision of this paragraph embraces cloth of this character exceeding 200 and not exceeding 300 threads to the square inch. On cloth of this count, bleached, valued at over 15 cents per square yard, the increase is 10.44 per cent and value of imports $3,270.

On the same cloth, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued above 17½ cents per square yard, the increase is 8.10 per cent and the value of imports for one year was $3,372.

The next, and the last item of increase in this schedule, is in paragraph 329, the last item, cotton duck. This is a kind of cloth used in the manufacture of clothing for farmers, mechanics, and laboring men generally, and used also for awnings, tents, wagon covers, and a great variety of purposes. The increase of duty on cotton duck is 28.57 per cent. The value of the imports for the year 1907 under the existing duty was only $15,862.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I desire to inquire of the Senator to what paragraph he is now referring?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am referring to paragraph 329.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Paragraph 329 in the print which I have relates to cotton table damask.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Cotton duck is the last item in the same paragraph.

RECAPITULATION OF ADVANCES IN COTTON SCHEDULE.

Mr. President, the table to which I have been referring, which is compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, from the Book of Estimates, presented by the Committee on Finance, discloses this startling fact; and I offer it against the statement of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. The Senator from Massachusetts day before yesterday, speaking upon this bill, said there were only 33 increases, and, as I remember, he stated that there were three hundred and thirty odd decreases in this bill. I have already said that we can not determine whether this revision is upward or downward by counting the number of increases and the number of reductions, for the reason which I stated, that the increases may be upon items of very great importance in the commerce of the country, and the decreases may be upon items of relatively small importance.

Mr. President, the detailed analysis of this bill which this table presents shows that, instead of 33 increases, there are 288 increases of duties in this bill. In the cotton schedule alone there are 70 increases of duties as against 21 decreases in duties. The increases apply to importations amounting in 1907 to $10,382,503; the decreases, to only $44,794.

Aside from these increases, apparent in figures on its face, there are hidden increases in this bill. I do not mean that statement as implying a design upon the part of the members of the committee, but somebody in the framing of this bill manifestly knew what he was doing. There are increases here which are not disclosed by the table of figures at all, but which will result from new language in the bill, new provisos, new conditions, and new definitions. Their effect can not be measured because they have not existed before and there is no basis for mathematical comparison. But a careful study of those provisions will prove to any man of intelligence that these changes do work out considerable increases, step by step, in the bill.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] on Tuesday presented to the Senate a certain table showing that the average ad

valorem duty imposed under certain paragraphs in the present law is 38.66 per cent, and that the Senate bill proposed an ad valorem of 43.58 per cent for the same paragraphs, an increase of about 13 per cent over the present rate. The Senator from Utah contended that this increase was justified because, as he claimed, it imposed no greater ad valorem rate than existed in the years 1898, 1899, and 1900. Whether or not the Senator is correct in claiming that the average ad valorem duties proposed in the Senate bill are not greater than those collected ten years ago under the Dingley Act, is, in my opinion, absolutely immaterial in this discussion. The fact is that the average ad valorem rates imposed in 1907, under the existing law, are very much less than the ad valorem rates proposed in the pending bill, and the fact is that the people demanded that those rates be reduced and elected a Republican President and a Republican Congress upon a party pledge to make such a revision. The further fact is that the cotton-goods industry has been wonderfully prosperous under the rates imposed last year and the year before.

No one can gainsay or dispute that. That is a fact which confronted the Committee on Ways and Means when they made the bill as they passed it through the House. They understood that this industry is very prosperous and I would not knowingly do it the slightest injury. I believe I have just as keen sensibilities and just as keen sympathies for the laboring men employed in that industry as has the Senator from Massachusetts; but I say the testimony is simply overwhelming that this industry is not suffering at any point. I want to qualify that just in one respect. There was one defect in the Dingley law that needed correction. That defect was in paragraph 304. The writing of three lines would have corrected it, and it would have met every wrong that could be done to this industry by anybody from abroad.

OVERSIGHT IN THE DINGLEY LAW.

The only paragraph in the cotton schedule of which any just complaint can be made is paragraph 304, and the injustice there arises solely from the fact that that paragraph does not contain an ad valorem duty upon cloths coming within it exceeding a certain value. An amendment imposing an ad valorem duty in that paragraph similar to the ad valorem duties imposed in the other paragraphs of the Dingley Act relating to cotton cloths would completely remedy any injustice which now exists. That is paragraph 304 provided for cloth below a certain count; cloth so coarse that it had less than 50 threads to the square inch. Paragraph 305 of the Dingley law provided for cloth that ran from 50 threads and up to 100 threads. Each of the other paragraphs in the Dingley law making these classifications in cloth by count of the threads provided for ad valorem duties when the value of the cloth was so high that the count was not a fair measure of the duty. Paragraph 304 did not have any ad valorem provision in it. Hence importers brought in cloth which, by count of threads, would come into this low class, but which was of high value. Had there been an ad valorem provision which would have fixed a rate not only based upon the count of the threads, but based upon the value of the goods, it would have caught these higher priced goods and made them pay a proper duty based upon their value. That is what paragraph 304 needed, and that is what it did not get, and that is the only defect in it.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. DOLLIVER. That is the exact amendment I have offered to paragraph 312 of the Senate bill.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am glad the Senator has prepared such an amendment, for I believe the Senate will, if they study this schedule closely, come to the conclusion that that is what ought to be done.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Do I understand that the amendment of the Senator from Iowa which the Senator refers to covers the whole defect in the law?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I will say that I have not myself read it, but I have great confidence in the ability of the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I will say that it carries back to paragraph 312 the phraseology of the Dingley proviso of paragraph 313.

DEFECT IS EXCUSE FOR INCREASES.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The Finance Committee, however, have used this slight defect in paragraph 304 as an excuse for increasing the duties in practically the entire cotton schedule.

If it was necessary to readjust the duties to make them more harmonious, and if the Finance Committee had considered in any degree the rights of the consumers of this country, it would have so readjusted the schedule that the average ad valorem duties collected under it would not be less and not greater than is now being collected under the existing law.

Indeed, had the Finance Committee had under consideration the rights of consumers, the average ad valorem rates instead of being increased above those imposed under the present law would have been greatly decreased, and that, too, without any injury to any legitimate industry, or the lowering of the wage of a single worker in a single cotton factory in this country.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] stated that many of the increases of specific duties are really only apparent increases. This has been much dwelt upon, not only by the Senator from Massachusetts, but by the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] as well, and by the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT].

The Senator from Massachusetts said:

> As a matter of fact, they are a return to the original Dingley rates.

He pointed out that on a great many articles the prices had gone up since the law went into effect, with the consequent result that the same specific duty now amounts to a lower ad valorem than it did ten years ago, when the Dingley tariff went into effect.

> What the Finance Committee has done now—

Says Senator LODGE—

> has been merely to advance the specific duty to a sufficient extent to make it amount to the same ad valorem as it did ten years ago.

By this course of reasoning he could justify a perpetual increase of duties, because the higher the duty the more certain it is to result in an advance in prices and therefore amount to a lower ad valorem, since the *higher* the *price* the *lower* the *ad valorem equivalent* of the *same specific duty*. This would justify him, then, according to this reasoning, in advancing specific duties still higher, and a year or two later, when that led to a *still greater increase* of *prices*, to go on with the same kind of revision upward, all the time claiming that this is not raising the duties but keeping them up to the *same ad valorem equivalent*.

SAMPLES SHOWING INCREASES SECURED BY GOVERNMENT'S CHIEF EXAMINER.

Now, Mr. President, I desire to lay before the Senate some proof which I have here of the actuality of these increases. I think I have demonstrated that there are increases, and I think I have demonstrated what the per cent of increase is. I have the authority of the Committee on Finance, because I have their tables, and I have based upon that the calculations of the Bureau of Statistics. Now I come to apply the language of the bill to samples of the actual goods that the people buy. I observed that when the Senator from Iowa [Mr. DOLLIVER] presented to the Senate, to illustrate his argument, certain samples of cotton goods it provoked a very severe criticism from the Senator from Rhode Island, but only one answer was attempted. With a wave of the hand the Senator from Rhode Island said: "You have come in here"—I am not quoting his exact language—"you have come in here with samples furnished by importers and calculations based upon those samples. They are not reliable. They come from people who are attempting to appropriate the markets that belong to the labor and the capital of this country."

I learned on the day the Senator from Iowa was speaking that after he began his remarkable attack upon this schedule there had been summoned here from the New York customhouse, to assist the Finance Committee, a man of greater expert knowledge than those who had been in service here when the bill was framed—a man who outranked them in service and in recognized proficiency.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Certainly.

Mr. DOLLIVER. The matter which the Senator from Wisconsin is about to discuss is of such importance that I desire to suggest that there seems to be the absence of a quorum. I would not suggest it for that reason, but I think it very important that members of the Committee on Finance should be here.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Iowa suggests the absence of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aldrich	Clay	Gamble	Page
Bacon	Crane	Gore	Paynter
Bailey	Crawford	Guggenheim	Penrose
Beveridge	Cullom	Hale	Perkins
Borah	Cummins	Heyburn	Piles
Bourne	Curtis	Hughes	Rayner
Brandegee	Daniel	Johnson, N. Dak.	Simmons
Briggs	Depew	Johnston, Ala.	Smith, Md.
Bristow	Dick	Jones	Smith, Mich.
Brown	Dillingham	Kean	Smoot
Bulkeley	Dolliver	La Follette	Sutherland
Burkett	du Pont	Lodge	Tillman
Burnham	Fletcher	Martin	Warner
Burton	Flint	Money	Warren
Carter	Foster	Nelson	Wetmore
Clark, Wyo.	Frazier	Oliver	
Clarke, Ark.	Gallinger	Overman	

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. SCOTT] has been unexpectedly called from the Chamber.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Sixty-six Senators have answered to the roll call. A quorum of the Senate is present. The Senator from Wisconsin will proceed.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I took some preliminary steps, which it is not necessary, perhaps, for me to state at this time, to have this expert authorized to give me information with respect to the cotton schedule. I had my interviews with him with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The gentleman of whom I speak is Mr. Parkhill, who has been employed for about twenty years in the customs service of the Government, and is the chief examiner in the cotton division of the appraiser's office of the custom-house at New York. I asked Mr. Parkhill if he would give me samples of cloth illustrating the changes, if any, which were made in this bill.

ASKED FOR FAIR ILLUSTRATIONS OF WORKING OF NEW RATES.

I told him that, while I wanted nothing that would be unfair to the committee or to this bill, I wanted to show how the consumer is going to be affected by the changes, if any, which it makes in the tariff rates. I told him that I thought I could better show it if I had samples of cloth upon which were marked the rate of duty which cloth of that count and quality would take under the existing law and the rate of duty which it would take under the reconstructed provisions in this cotton schedule. I asked him to procure me samples of that sort, and he did so. Here they are [exhibiting].

In pursuing my inquiry in this way I felt that my results could not possibly be subjected to the imputations which had been cast upon the illustrations used by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. DOLLIVER] when the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] charged that they were the product of biased and interested people whose statements at most ought to be taken with very great allowance.

There is a sample of cloth [exhibiting] covered by paragraph 309 of the Dingley Act. It is called croquet cloth. It is a quality of cloth, I should say from appearance, and I do not assume to set up as an expert, that might be used for ladies' dress goods. The figures and statements here were on this sheet when brought to me by Mr. Parkhill, excepting a little memorandum which I made here with a pencil. I have written, for instance, "no change," because this bill makes no change in the duty upon that cloth. I am giving you the samples that Mr. Parkhill brought to me, not selected by myself out of the bunch that he brought, with a view of presenting only samples showing increases, but I will present to you all the samples that he brought.

This cloth is covered by paragraph 309 of the Dingley Act. The present rate is 40 per cent ad valorem; the value is 41 cents per square yard. The proposed duty is 40 per cent under paragraph 317 of the pending bill.

Mr. BACON. Will the Senator permit me to inquire whether those samples are samples of foreign goods or of similar articles manufactured here?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. They are samples of foreign goods. I understood from Mr. Parkhill that these were samples which he had procured at the custom-house.

I present next, Mr. President, a sample of what is called madras shirting [exhibiting], covered by paragraph 306 of the Dingley Act. The present rate is 35 per cent. The value of that goods is 18.12 cents per square yard; that is, of course, the foreign value. The proposed new duty is 8 cents per square yard under paragraph 314 of the Senate bill. That is equivalent to 44 per cent and is an increase over the existing duty of 25$\frac{5}{7}$ per cent. Those are Mr. Parkhill's figures, excepting the per cent of increase, which I had computed, and is written in lead pencil on the sample.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do.

Mr. BORAH. I wish to ask the Senator from Wisconsin if the increases which he is now suggesting were the increases which Mr. Parkhill suggested?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The rates of duty are marked on the sheet of paper to which the sample is pinned. They are in Mr. Parkhill's handwriting. They were marked on that sample just as they are now, when delivered to me by Mr. Parkhill. The present rate is 35 per cent; the proposed new duty, 8 cents per square yard, is equivalent to 44 per cent, paragraph 314, Senate bill. That was on the sample in that form when delivered to me by Mr. Parkhill.

Mr. BORAH. What I wanted to get at is the fact that this expert of long experience has stated, in effect, that those raises have been made.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes, sir; unequivocally.

Now, Mr. President, I next present a sample which I have marked No. 3.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do.

Mr. NELSON. I wish to say to the Senator from Wisconsin and the Senator from Idaho that that tallies substantially with the figures I gave the other day.

Mr. BORAH. I should like to ask another question before the Senator from Wisconsin proceeds.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do.

Mr. BORAH. A man sometimes forms a more correct opinion of a man's ability by personal contact. I should like to ask the Senator, after this conversation with this gentleman, if he was thoroughly satisfied as to his ability to present the figures and substantiate himself as he purported to do? Was he an experienced, capable man in his business?

MR. PARKHILL IS AN EXPERT IN HIS BUSINESS.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I have no doubt that Mr. Parkhill is most proficient. I ought, perhaps, to say that Mr. Parkhill was exceedingly timid and reserved and would make no communication to and have no communication with me until he was authorized and directed to do so. Then he was free with me, and from talking with him I came to the conclusion—of course I would not be an expert judge myself—that he seemed to know all about this business, in which he has been engaged for twenty years.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do.

Mr. TILLMAN. Will the Senator please tell us who Mr. Parkhill is, and what office he holds, if any?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. Parkhill is employed as chief examiner in the appraiser's office in what is known as the "cotton division." I may not give the exact official designation.

Mr. TILLMAN. By the Treasury?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. By the custom-house at New York. He is under the Secretary of the Treasury, and has been there for twenty years.

Mr. TILLMAN. I understood yesterday from the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH]——

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Allow me. I do not think the Senator from South Carolina perhaps was here when I stated that Mr. Parkhill was not here in Washington in cooperation with the Finance Committee while the bill was originally being framed, but after the cotton schedule was either being attacked, or attack upon it had been intimated, I think he was summoned over here and has been here for several weeks.

Mr. TILLMAN. Now, if the Senator from Wisconsin will pardon me, another question——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Certainly.

Mr. TILLMAN. Yesterday the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] made allusion, perhaps for the second or third time in the debate, to certain duties which were intended to be imposed by Congress, but which had been fraudulently set aside by rulings by somebody. I could not exactly get at the facts, but he referred me to the speech of the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT]. But I was not in the Senate when the Senator

from Utah spoke; and I want to know whether or not Mr. Parkhill belongs to that body of experts in the custom-house whose rulings upon the quality of a given piece of cloth which is imported and its requirements to pay duty are attacked in this new tariff schedule? In other words, has Mr. Parkhill or the Board of Appraisers been guilty of changing the Dingley law rates?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. Parkhill, as I understand, is an examiner under the Board of Appraisers.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. Parkhill is an expert examiner in the office where they pass upon invoices, and so forth, and fix these duties.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. I merely wish to say that Mr. Parkhill is the chief examiner in charge of cotton goods in the New York custom-house, and has been an examiner there for twenty-three years, I think.

Mr. TILLMAN. He examines them with what purpose except to fix the duty on them?

Mr. LODGE. He examines them for the purpose of assessing the duty.

Mr. TILLMAN. That is what I thought; and saying what duty such and such goods shall pay under the law.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield only briefly.

SAMPLES NOT SELECTED TO COVER COURT DECISIONS.

Mr. SMOOT. It will be briefly. I want to state for the information of the Senator that no member of the Finance Committee has claimed that some of these high-priced goods are not advanced in the pending Senate bill; but they have given here time and time again the reasons for such advances. I only wanted to call the Senator's attention to that.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, it is true that these two samples I have referred to now are samples of a rather high value, but I shall come to some a little later that are of very moderate value.

Mr. SMOOT. And they are all affected by the decisions of the courts.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is the explanation offered by the Senator from Utah.

Mr. President, I want to say generally with respect to interruptions, that I shall be very glad to yield, only I request Senators to make their interruptions as brief as possible——

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. In order that I may get along and finish, if I can, to-day. I know I am trying the patience of a great many.

I now yield to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. DOLLIVER. The Senator from Wisconsin, if he will permit me, did not hear the last observation of the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT], to the effect that the goods which he was exhibiting there had been affected by certain decisions of the courts.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. No, I did not hear that observation.

But, Mr. President, I should like to repeat again what I said a moment ago, that I did not ask Mr. Parkhill for samples to meet some one particular phase of this question or some decision or decisions, but I asked him to give me an illustration of the operation of these proposed changes as they would affect the duties, and as representative of the whole schedule.

Mr. President, I now come to sample No. 3 [exhibiting]. This is an embroidery cloth called "Aida." It is covered by paragraph 306 of the present law. The rate is 35 per cent under the Dingley law, and it takes no change; it is not increased.

Sample No. 4 [exhibiting] is waisting, such as women buy for waists. It is covered by paragraph 308 of the Dingley Act. The present rate is 40 per cent; the value is 15.56 cents per square yard; the proposed new duty is 6½ cents per square yard, equivalent to 41 per cent. It is under paragraph 316 of the Senate bill, and it takes an increase of 2½ per cent.

Sample No. 5 [exhibiting] is figured Swiss, largely imported. It is covered by paragraphs 306 and 313 of the Dingley Act. The present rate of duty under the Dingley Act is 35 per cent ad valorem and 2 cents per square yard. It is equivalent to 43.3 per cent ad valorem, an increase of 23.7 per cent.

The value of those goods [exhibiting], that little thin-body fabric with the figure on it, is 23.9 cents per square yard, according to the memorandum as delivered to me. The proposed new duty is 10 cents per square yard, plus 2 cents per square yard for the threads other than the ordinary warp and filling, equivalent to 50 per cent ad valorem. It is under paragraphs 314 and 321 of the Senate bill, an increase of 16¼ per cent in duty over the existing law.

Sample No. 6 [exhibiting] is dress goods. It is called "voile." It is covered by paragraph 305 of the Dingley Act. The present duty is 35 per cent ad valorem; the value is 21.17 cents per square yard; the proposed new duty is 10 cents per square yard, equivalent to 47¼ per cent. It is under paragraph 314 of the Senate bill. The increase——

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. In just a moment. Let me finish my statement.

The increase in duty is 25.9 per cent over the existing law. This was assessed at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 339 until the Board of General Appraisers decided that these goods were not etamines, but it is now assessed at 35 per cent. Its value is 21 cents per yard. Under the new bill it will take an increased duty, I repeat, of 47¼ per cent. Figured in the ad valorem equivalent under paragraph 314, it is an increase of 25.9 per cent.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I would call——

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Now, Mr. President, the Senator from Utah can follow me and can take these samples, if he wants them, and give all the explanation that he likes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin prefers not to yield further.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do not like to be interrupted every moment; still I do want to be fair about it.

The sample that I next present, sample No. 7 [exhibiting], is called "hardanger;" it is embroidery cloth. It is covered by paragraph 305 of the Dingley Act. The present rate is 25 per cent ad valorem; it is valued at 28 cents per square yard. The proposed new duty is 8 cents per square yard, equivalent to 28.6 per cent ad valorem. It comes under paragraph 313 of the Senate bill, and is an increase of 14⅜ per cent over the present law.

The next sample [exhibiting], No. 8, is Aida. It is an embroidery cloth. It is covered by paragraph 305 of the Dingley Act. The present rate of duty is 30 per cent ad valorem; the value is 19 cents per square yard, and the proposed rate of duty is 8 cents per square yard, equivalent to 42.1 per cent. It comes under paragraph 313 of the Senate bill, and the increase is 40½ per cent.

The next sample [exhibiting] is No. 9, a satteen. It is mercerized and is used for dress goods and linings. It is covered by paragraph 308 of the Dingley Act. The present rate of duty is 40 per cent ad valorem, the value is 23.48 cents per square yard, the proposed new duty is 11¼ cents per square yard, plus 1 cent per square yard for mercerizing, which is equivalent to 52.2 per cent ad valorem under paragraphs 316 and 321 of the Senate bill, and is an increase of 30½ per cent. The increase is due both to an increase in the Dingley duty and to the new duty for mercerization.

I next present sample No. 10, shirting [exhibiting], covered by paragraph 307 of the Dingley Act. The present rate is 40 per cent ad valorem, the value is 14.3 cents per square yard, the proposed new duty is 6 cents per square yard, the equivalent ad valorem is 41.9 per cent under paragraph 315 of the Senate bill, which is an increase of 4¾ per cent over the existing rate.

SAMPLE OF INCREASE ON GINGHAMS.

Sample No. 11 [exhibiting] is shirting, Jacquard pattern, covered by paragraph 307 of the Dingley Act. The present rate is 40 per cent ad valorem, the value 12¾ cents per square yard. The proposed duty is 6 cents per square yard, which is equivalent to 47 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 315 of the Senate bill—an increase over the existing rate of 17½ per cent.

Sample No. 12 [exhibiting] is women's gingham waisting. This cloth is valued at 16¼ cents a square yard. I suppose it is the kind of cloth bought by plain people in this country for dress goods. It is covered by paragraph 307 of the Dingley Act. The present rate is 40 per cent ad valorem, the value is 16¼ cents per square yard, the proposed new duty is 7 cents per square yard, equivalent to 43 per cent under the Senate bill—an increase of 7½ per cent over the present rate.

Here [exhibiting] is a piece of mercerized dress goods, sample No. 13, called taffeta. It is covered by paragraph 306 of the Dingley Act. The present rate is 35 per cent ad valorem. The

value of that goods is 13 cents per square yard. That does not mean the value per running yard as people would purchase it, which would be somewhat less. We all know that—because we know the customary width of these goods—so that that is not high-priced goods. It is valued at 13 cents per square yard. The proposed new duty is 5¼ cents per square yard, plus 1 cent per square yard for mercerizing; and it is equivalent to 48 per cent ad valorem under paragraphs 314 and 321 of the Senate bill, and the increase is about 40 per cent over the existing rate of duty.

Sample No. 14 [exhibiting] is mercerized repp, used for women's fancy coats. That is a beautiful piece of cloth. It has a high luster or mercerization. It is covered by paragraph 306 of the Dingley Act, and it takes at the present time a rate of duty of 35 per cent ad valorem just as the law stands now. The new duty, including mercerization, is 41.6 cents, or an increase of 18⅔ per cent.

Mr. President, I will have something to say in detail as I go along, if my strength and the patience of the Senate hold out, about the cost of making goods from the cotton up, step by step; the difference in the cost in this country and in competing foreign countries; the difference in the cost of spinning the yarn; the difference in the cost of converting that spun yarn into woven cloth; the cost of mercerization in this country and in competing countries.

Let us see, Mr. President, whether we are warranted in imposing these exaggerated duties upon the people of this country.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. For a brief question.

DUTIES FOR MERCERIZATION ASSESSED BY MR. PARKHILL.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. I should like to ask the Senator whether those samples are domestic or foreign goods?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. These samples, as I understand, Mr. President, are goods taken right out of the sample department of the custom-house at New York, and are duplicated in this country in the trade.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Those are imported goods?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I think they are.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Now, I should like to ask whether the sample of mercerized product that the Senator has in his hand is complete, or whether it is in a partial state?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That piece of goods is ready to be used just as it is.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. It is a completed sample?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes, sir; it is a completed and finished article, ready for use.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Not only the product itself, but the mercerization?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The mercerization and all.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. They are imported from Europe?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I will say to the Senator from Michigan that Mr. Parkhill would not have assessed the mercerized duty on these goods if they had not been mercerized, and he has marked just what he has assessed for the mercerization of the goods.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. All these figures, as I understand, are figures furnished by Mr. Parkhill himself?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. They are all figures furnished by Mr. Parkhill, except I have had computed the difference between 35 per cent and 41 per cent, so that I could state the percentage of increase.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Then, Mr. Parkhill, as I understand, has not furnished the Senator with the exact figures as to the difference in the ad valorems?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. He has furnished me with everything which I have given here, except that, as I have stated—which is a matter of computation that anyone can make for himself—and I will hand these samples to anyone here to test the accuracy of my work.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. The Senator makes his own figures?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes; I make my own figures, by which I show that the increase of duty from 35 per cent to 41.6 per cent is an increase of 18⅔ per cent.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. That is, I take it, a pure matter of figuring.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The only thing that I have figured myself is the percentage of increase.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do.

Mr. NELSON. I understand that the figures that are given are the ad valorem rates under the Dingley law and the ad valorem rates under the provisions of this bill. Those are Mr. Parkhill's figures, and the Senator has simply figured out the percentage of increase.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes, sir; that is all I have added.

Mr. NELSON. Which is a thing that any Senator can figure out for himself.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It is a simple matter. To illustrate, if one has a note on which he is getting 6 per cent interest, and he is able to reloan the money at 9 per cent, he knows that he has secured an advance of 50 per cent in interest. That is all. It is a simple calculation.

Mr. President, the next sample which I show [exhibiting] is English-made dress goods, mercerized stripes. That has a stripe running through it which is mercerized, and it gives a distinct gloss over the body of the cloth. This is covered by paragraph 306 of the Dingley Act; it does not come in at a cent and a half a yard or some trifling duty which would arouse the indignation of a protectionist, but it comes in at 35 per cent ad valorem, if it gets in at all. Its value is 14.82 cents per square yard; the proposed new duty is 5¼ cents per square yard, plus 1 cent per square yard for mercerization; which is equivalent, says Mr. Parkhill, to 42 per cent under paragraphs 314 and 321; that is, the duty is increased by the proposed bill from 35 per cent to 42 per cent; and that is an increase of 20 per cent in the rate.

The next sample [exhibiting] is a mercerized plaid, such as women buy for waists, a piece of goods that is found in every dry goods store perhaps in the United States. The value of that goods is 14 cents and a fraction per square yard; it is covered by paragraph 307 of the Dingley Act, and pays under that act a rate of 35 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do.

Mr. NELSON. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The absence of a quorum being suggested, the Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aldrich	Clarke, Ark.	Gallinger	Penrose
Bacon	Clay	Gamble	Perkins
Bailey	Crane	Gore	Piles
Beveridge	Crawford	Guggenheim	Rayner
Borah	Cullom	Hale	Root
Bourne	Cummins	Hughes	Shively
Bradley	Curtis	Johnson, N. Dak.	Simmons
Brandegee	Depew	Johnston, Ala.	Smith, Md.
Briggs	Dick	Jones	Smith, Mich.
Bristow	Dillingham	Kean	Smoot
Brown	Dixon	La Follette	Stephenson
Bulkeley	Dolliver	Lodge	Stone
Burkett	du Pont	Martin	Sutherland
Burnham	Fletcher	Money	Tillman
Burton	Flint	Nelson	Warner
Carter	Foster	Overman	Warren
Clark, Wyo.	Frye	Page	Wetmore

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Sixty-eight Senators have answered to the roll call. A quorum of the Senate is present. The Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I have here sample No. 16, mercerized plaid, used for women's waists and dresses, covered by paragraph 307 of the Dingley Act. The present rate is 35 per cent ad valorem; the goods are valued at 14⅔ cents per square yard. The proposed new duty is 5¼ cents per square yard, plus 1 cent per square yard for mercerizing, equivalent to 42 per cent ad valorem under paragraphs 315 and 321 of the Senate bill—an increase of 20 per cent over the present rate.

I have here sample No. 17, called a maiquesette. It is a fancy French novelty dress goods. It takes at present a rate of duty of 40 per cent under paragraph 307 of the Dingley Act. It is worth 65 cents a yard. The proposed new duty is 40 per cent ad valorem and 1 cent per square yard for mercerizing. That would make an increase of 3½ per cent over the existing duty.

Mr. President, sample No. 18 is mercerized dress goods. It is worth only 13 cents per square yard, but it is a very pretty, attractive pattern, a fine finish, produced by mercerization. It pays a duty of 40 per cent now on a value of 13 and a fraction cents per square yard under paragraph 307 of the Dingley Act. The proposed new duty is 6 cents per square yard plus 1 cent per square yard for mercerization, equivalent to 50.8 per cent

ad valorem under paragraphs 315 and 321 of the Senate bill, an increase of 27 per cent over existing duty.

INCREASES ON WOMEN'S DRESS GOODS ILLUSTRATED.

Sample No. 19 is a white brocade mercerized. The present rate is 35 per cent ad valorem; value only 13½ cents a yard. The new duty is 5¼ cents per square yard plus 1 cent per square yard for mercerizing. It raises the duty to an equivalent of 46 per cent ad valorem under paragraphs 315 and 321, and is an increase of 31⅔ per cent over the existing rate.

This white brocade [indicating] is another sample popular as a women's dress goods. It is worth 15⅞ cents per square yard. It is dutiable under paragraph 307 of the Dingley Act. The present rate is 35 per cent ad valorem on a valuation of 15⅞ cents per square yard. The proposed new duty is 6½ cents per square yard plus 1 cent per square yard for mercerizing, equivalent to 47 3/10 per cent ad valorem under paragraphs 315 and 321 of the Senate bill, which is an increase of 35½ per cent.

This white brocade, which is marked sample 21, is a popular-priced dress goods because its value per square yard is only 14⅛ cents per square yard. It pays a present rate of duty of 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 307 of the Dingley Act. The proposed new duty is 5¼ cents per square yard plus 1 cent per square yard for mercerizing, which is equivalent to 43½ per cent ad valorem under paragraphs 315 and 321 of the Senate bill, which is an increase of 21⅔ per cent over the existing rate.

I present a sample next which is covered by paragraph 304, the defective paragraph of the Dingley Act to which I have alluded several times, the one paragraph in the cotton schedule of the Dingley Act from which was omitted the ad valorem provision, the one defect, as it seems to me, which should be repaired, or the one principal defect. This pays a rate of only 2 cents per square yard under the Dingley Act, and yet it is valued at 17¼ cents per square yard. It pays a rate of only 11 6/10 per cent, and the new duty is 7 cents per square yard, equivalent to 40 6/10 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 313 of the Senate bill. This was assessed at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 339 until the Board of Appraisers or the courts decided that this character of goods was not etamine. Then it was thrown into paragraph 304, and took a low duty as cotton goods of 50 threads or less per square inch, but had paragraph 304 a provision in it for an ad valorem duty it would have been fully covered.

I next show you a piece of goods valued at 17 cents per square yard. It is an open weave. It is covered by paragraph 339 of the Dingley Act. The present rate of duty is 60 per cent upon that. The proposed new duty is 8 cents per square yard, equivalent to 47 per cent, and is a decrease from the Dingley Act of 21⅔ per cent.

I have here another decrease under the Senate bill. This is a sample of open weave. Its exact name I do not know. It was held to be an etamine, because such a word was used in the linen schedule of the Dingley law. The new duty equals 30 per cent ad valorem. That is covered by paragraph 339 of the Dingley Act. The present rate is 60 per cent ad valorem. The real value of that goods is only 10 cents a square yard. The proposed duty under the Senate bill is 30 per cent ad valorem, which is a decrease of 50 per cent.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KEAN in the chair). Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do.

COTTON SCHEDULE SHOWS 21 DECREASES AND 70 INCREASES.

Mr. BROWN. Would it disturb the Senator to state, if he has it in his mind, about how many decreases there are in this schedule?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. In the cotton schedule there are just 21 decreases. There are 70 increases of rates in that schedule alone.

Mr. BROWN. And are the rest of the rates left as they were?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The rest of the rates on the face of the bill are left as they were, but much and perhaps most of the importations to which they apply will be subject to increased duties under new general provisions of the bill. The larger part of the importations of yarn and cloth is mercerized and will be subject to the new increase for mercerization. Some will be subject to increase by reason of the new provision requiring the counting of threads other than the warp and filling threads which may be introduced in the cloth to form figures and patterns. The new provision for valuation will increase the duties on all cloth subject to duties that are fixed according to value. None of these increases can be stated in figures from the bill and are not taken account of in the 70 increases which I have mentioned.

Mr. BROWN. The rest of the rates——

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Subject to these increases resulting from these general provisions, the rest of the rates are left as fixed by the Dingley law.

Mr. DOLLIVER. If it will not disturb the Senator——

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I think in the hurry of statement he has omitted to state that this reduction from 60 per cent on the so-called "etamines" is effected by dropping the word "etamine" out of the paragraph in which it occurred, which had no relation to cotton cloth. But "etamine" being dropped from the paragraph in which it was erroneously placed in the Dingley law, falls back into the countable paragraph as ordinary cotton cloth.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes. I thank the Senator for the statement.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do.

Mr. DIXON. During the Senator's speech yesterday he quoted from the yarn schedule several increases, as I recall it. I am anxious really to find out the truth about the cotton schedule. Members of the committee tell me personally that, taken as a whole, there is a decrease. I made some inquiry yesterday about the yarn schedule from which the Senator was quoting, and some Senator on the floor told me that had been stricken from the bill already by an amendment which had been offered and adopted. Does the Senator know personally as to that? I should like to know what is the real truth about it. Positive statements are made one way and equally positive statements the other.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The amendment referred to was passed very early in the session, one day this week. I was a few moments late in arriving at the Senate. I did not know that it had been amended, in fact, until it was stated yesterday, and I have not had an opportunity to look at that amendment. I want to do that, and I do hope the Senator will lay that amended phraseology of the bill and that of the Dingley law side by side, and then take the table which I shall print, from which I have been reading, and it will be very easy for him to determine whether the increase on that number of yarn has been affected by the amendment or not, and just how much, if at all.

Mr. DIXON. There was some such amendment adopted, was there?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I beg pardon.

Mr. DIXON. There was some amendment adopted decreasing the rates.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I understand an amendment was adopted to paragraph 310.

Mr. DIXON. I should like to know, making a sincere inquiry—the Senator spoke of 23 decreases——

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Twenty-one decreases.

Mr. DIXON. How many increases?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Seventy.

Mr. DIXON. With this amendment adopted by the committee, how many of the 70 increases have been taken out by the amendment adopted some days ago?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. As I say, I have not had an opportunity to look at that amendment since it was adopted, but it will be very easy for the Senator to examine the amendment itself, as applied to each number of yarn, and ascertain whether the amendment wipes out any, and if any, how many, of the increases noted in the table from which I read. I can not state how many of the increases in the duties on yarns that amendment affects. It would not affect these increases on cloth, which embrace the bulk of the $10,000,000 of imports on which the duties are increased in this schedule.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do.

Mr. NELSON. The amendment to paragraph 313 is pending, and has not yet been adopted, if that is the amendment to which the Senator from Montana refers—to the first paragraph of the cloth schedule. That amendment has not yet been adopted, but is pending.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The Senator from Montana inquired about paragraph 310, which is the paragraph relating to threads and yarns.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do.

Mr. BROWN. I understood the Senator to say that the committee had recommended 21 decreases?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes.

Mr. BROWN. How does the Senator from Wisconsin explain the fact that our Committee on Finance made any decreases at all in this schedule?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I prefer to have the Senator propound that inquiry to the committee, or some member of the committee. It may be they can tell.

The next sample which I wish to offer—I will be through with this shortly, I have only two more—is one which illustrates in a very striking degree the defect in the Dingley law. It is not numbered, but it is covered by paragraph 304 of the Dingley Act. The present rate is only 1¼ cents on that goods, which is a very heavy piece of material, such as is used for a table cover to protect the top of a table, over which is spread the tablecloth. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty which it now pays under paragraph 304 is only 2.55 per cent. The value of the goods is 52.65 cents per square yard. Of course that is a duty which no one who believes in affording any protection to those engaged in the manufacture of that product would defend. It should be corrected. A full measure of protection should be given.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do.

CRITICISM IS MADE FROM STANDPOINT OF A PROTECTIONIST.

Mr. DIXON. I am glad the Senator has taken up that special phase of it. Personally, I am a protectionist. I think we ought to make in this country everything we can. With respect to anything not subject to monopolistic control, I would not care much about the specific. I think competition would take care of it. Does the Senator, in his criticism of the bill, criticize it from the standpoint of a protectionist who believes——

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do.

Mr. DIXON. That this country should, as a great nation, be self-supporting and self-sustaining in all its branches, and should measure a tariff by the difference between the cost of production here and abroad? Does the Senator approach it from that standpoint?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I certainly do. I never have wavered for one moment in my support of a protective policy that measures the difference in the cost of production, which is so largely composed of labor, between this and competing countries; and I would not under any circumstances aid in reducing a duty in this bill below that point.

I will say further, Mr. President, that I might hesitate in some cases, where there had been a very excessive duty, with conditions adjusted to that, to cut it all down at one stroke, especially in cases where those who were receiving its protection had not been guilty of betraying the principle which I consider the handmaid of protection; that is, competition. In other words, I think the duties of the present law, taken as a whole, are very excessive. I have spent some time for years in endeavoring to learn the cost of production. It is very difficult. The information is elusive. But I have been forced to the conviction that the duties, generally speaking, are very excessive. I think they should be reduced to the measure of the difference between the cost of production here and abroad, except I think care ought to be taken that a change so sweeping should not be too suddenly made without full consideration of its effects upon business.

But I would not have much consideration for those engaged in lines of business where they have destroyed competition, made combinations, captured the control of the market, and have exacted for many years extortionate prices from the people of this country and put away enormous surpluses that outweigh the capital they have put into the business.

I would not be at all backward about making a reduction along those lines where only that class of people were to be affected, clear down to the base line, where it would simply take care of the labor in the industry.

Mr. DIXON. I was sincerely glad to hear the Senator from Wisconsin make the statement he has just made. Theoretically at least we stand on the same platform. It is merely a question of ascertaining the truth about the schedules.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is all there is to it.

Mr. DIXON. I was impressed with what the Senator read yesterday about the yarn schedule. My judgment is that the true yardstick of protection is the fact of heavy importation of the article or its light importation. The heavy importation of a certain article would lead me to conclude that the tariff was not sufficient on it; a light importation amounting in some cases to practically nothing would lead me to believe that the tariff schedule in that case was a little too high, prohibitory; and in the yarn schedule, concerning which the Senator spoke yesterday, I confess I was impressed in many cases, where the importations amounted to only a very few thousand dollars, that the schedules in those cases had been unwisely raised. With that feeling I asked two or three members of the committee—not in the open Senate, but in personal conversation—and they assured me that the schedules the Senator was quoting had been eliminated from the bill by the amendment adopted some days ago. For that reason I rose in all sincerity to inquire what is the truth of it. Is the Senator basing his statement on schedules which have already been eliminated or is he down to the bare form presented in the bill as it stands?

For my own part I would be mighty glad if the members of the committee who have these cotton schedules specially in charge would in this discussion now being carried on answer specifically the charges that have been made by the Senator from Wisconsin. There is no need to get into any state of insurrection over it. I think if the debate could be carried on in more of a friendly spirit on both sides we would arrive at the truth, which I think all of us really want to know.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Let me say to the Senator from Montana that there can be no question at all about the increases which I am now citing. The only amendment that has been adopted relates to the yarn schedule, and the illustrations of increases which I am giving relate entirely to the cloth schedule and are based upon samples furnished out of the custom-house at New York; the figures are the figures of the chief examiner of the cotton division, and the increases are the increases as stated by him.

I think every Senator will have an opportunity to ascertain the facts, and I believe it to be the duty of every Senator, for himself, to make an investigation. I think there will be ample opportunity for that if this bill be not driven through whip and spur, so that the cotton schedule is passed before Senators can investigate it for themselves. It is merely a matter of comparison and close application to ascertain these differences.

Mr. DIXON. If it will not interrupt the Senator's argument, I should like to ask one or two other questions. I think we can really get at the bottom of some of these things. If it is a matter of truth that the old Dingley schedules, which I think are not seriously complained of by anyone in the Chamber—any Republican in the Chamber——

DINGLEY RATES EXCEED THE DIFFERENCE IN COST OF PRODUCTION.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. They were not seriously complained of, if I may interrupt the Senator from Montana, by the cotton manufacturers when they first appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means, as I suppose the Senator has often observed in reading the hearings.

Mr. DIXON. As I understand the Republican Senators on this floor who are known as tariff revisionists downward, there is no serious complaint about the Dingley rates as applied to the cotton schedule. If, as a matter of fact, it should appear undisputed that the old Dingley rates, as applied to some of these manufactures, had been, through the decisions of the appraisers and of the courts, really construed into a condition where they did not give over 25 per cent of the original intention of the Dingley rates, would the Senator from Wisconsin now criticise the Finance Committee if in cases of that kind they had increased the rates to carry out the original intent of the Dingley schedules?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I wish the Senator from Montana would not anticipate me. I will come to that; I will answer it. I will say now that I think it is easily possible to demonstrate that the Dingley rates are away beyond the measure of the difference in the cost of production, and I think I can do that on the floor. I would be glad to see them reduced. I think they can be reduced greatly without any injury or peril to this industry. I think the Senator from Montana will be amazed when he comes to see how small is the difference in the cost of production between this and competing foreign countries. I think I will be able to show that from such sources as will carry conviction to any open-minded man.

It may be, as suggested by the Senator from Montana, that the only practical thing for us to try to do in this Senate at this time is to endeavor to maintain the Dingley law. I do not think that is right. I do not think that is what we promised the people. I do not think they would have pressed for five or six years for tariff revision simply by a new enactment to rivet the Dingley law again into the statutes of this country. They wanted revision, and revision based upon the true principle of protection, which is the difference between the cost of production in this and in competing countries. I think we will have much to answer for if we do not give it to them. I am sure it is proposed now that we shall revise the tariff not only so as to give them back the Dingley law, but to give them a very much larger burden to bear.

I think it will be possible as we proceed step by step to follow the changes that are made in this bill, to find out, not by any legerdemain for purposes of trickery, but by employing the best experts the Government can furnish, exactly what we are doing day by day. Let us know whether we are increasing the burdens upon the people of this country unnecessarily and are giving to manufacturers protection for combination which will destroy competition. Let us so proceed with this bill that we shall know what it is. Let us take no man's word for it. Let us accept only the demonstration made by the figures. Let us have the work of the best experts. We are entitled to it. When we are handling a piece of legislation that is of enormous importance, when we know from precedent that we can not in all human probability go back to it again in another decade of time, can anybody tell us why we should drive forward here blindly and in ignorance?

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do.

Mr. DANIEL. By the courtesy of the Senator from Wisconsin, I wish to occupy the attention of the Senate for only one or two minutes. I wish to read a sentence from the writings of Alexander Hamilton, in which are conveyed a doctrine than which I know none more wholesome. In that sentence he says:

> Exorbitant duties on imported articles tend to render other classes of the community tributary in an improper degree to the manufacturing class, to which they give a premature monopoly of the market.

I also present, to be printed in the RECORD, a table prepared by the two experts who are serving the Democratic members of the Committee on Finance, entitled "Articles paying over 75 per cent under the Aldrich bill." In presenting this table, I have simply to say that the figures make a very prominent comparison with the few revenue items which the Democrats have voted for in the bill, none being above the most ordinary revenue rates and each paying into the Treasury the rates they call for, which are collected and applied to public wants and needs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair hears no objection to the request of the Senator from Virginia, and the table will be inserted in the RECORD.

The table is as follows:

Articles paying over 75 per cent under Aldrich bill.

Paragraph.		Article.	Equivalent ad valorem.	
Dingley.	Aldrich.		Dingley.	Aldrich.
			Per cent.	*Per cent.*
43	39	Morphia, sulphate of	63.90	95.85
86	81	Vanillin	320.00	100.00
101	97	Window glass:		
		Above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 36 inches	78.69	75.26
		Above 24 by 36 inches and not exceeding 30 by 40 inches	87.39	84.15
103	99	Plate glass, ground or obscured:		
		Above 24 by 30 inches, not above 24 by 60 inches	93.05	93.05
		Above 24 by 60 inches	134.41	86.41
104	100	Plate glass, polished and unsilvered:		
		Above 24 by 30 inches, not above 24 by 60 inches	81.73	81.73
		Above 24 by 60 inches	155.62	100.04
105, 106	101	Plate glass, polished and silvered, above 24 by 30 inches, not above 24 by 60 inches	81.78	81.78
107	102	Plate glass, ornamented or decorated:		
		Not above 16 by 24 inches	125.34	125.34
		Above 24 by 60 inches	578.38	382.22
		Cylinder, crown, and common window glass, above 30 by 40 inches, not above 40 by 60 inches	92.28	89.47

Articles paying over 75 per cent under Aldrich bill—Continued.

Paragraph.		Article.	Equivalent ad valorem.	
Dingley.	Aldrich.		Dingley.	Aldrich.
			Per cent.	*Per cent.*
108	103	Spectacles, eyeglasses, etc., and parts, valued not over 40 cents per dozen	96.81	96.81
146	144	Card clothing, of tempered steel wire	64.67	78.83
153	151	Cutlery:		
		Pen or pocket knives, etc.—		
		Valued more than 50 cents and not more than $1.25 per dozen	93.23	93.23
		Valued more than $1.25 and not more than $3 per dozen	91.00	91.00
		Valued more than $3 per dozen	84.16	84.16
		Razors and razor blades—		
		Valued less than $1.50 per dozen	56.43	99.65
		Valued over $1.50 and less than $3 per dozen	54.85	87.83
		Valued $3 per dozen or more	56.49	80.03
155	153	Knives, with handles of deer horn	93.95	80.45
178	176	Silver leaf, in pads of 500 leaves	141.29	94.22
181	179	Lead-bearing ore	78.80	78.80
Sec. 6	190	Zinc, in ore	20.00	76.35
514	190	Zinc, in ore, calamine	Free.	84.88
209	213	Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard:		
		Beet—		
		Between 88° and 94°	78.26	78.26
		Between 94° and 95°	76.56	76.56
		Between 95° and 96°	87.16	87.16
		Cane—		
		Between 80° and 81°	107.49	107.49
		Between 82° and 83°	91.08	91.08
		Between 85° and 86°	82.08	82.08
		Between 87° and 88°	81.81	81.81
		Between 88° and 89°	87.73	87.73
		Between 90° and 91°	120.19	120.19
		Between 93° and 94°	75.33	75.33
		Between 95° and 96°	90.46	90.46
		Between 96° and 97°	97.64	97.64
211	215	Saccharine	216.71	103.33
		Tobacco:		
213	217	Wrapper, etc., unstemmed	186.98	186.98
		Cuba, reciprocity	98.52	98.52
		Filler, stemmed	83.92	83.92
215	219	All other unmanufactured, n. s. p. f.	203.18	203.18
		Cuba, reciprocity	164.15	164.15
216	220	Snuff, etc	78.46	78.46
		All other manufactures of, n. s. p. f.	151.24	151.24
		Cuba, reciprocity	79.80	79.80
217	221	Cigars and cheroots, all kinds	152.86	152.86
		Cuba, reciprocity	87.81	87.81
		Cigarettes and paper cigars	146.72	146.72
		Cuba, reciprocity	120.68	120.68
		Total of tobacco schedule	87.20	87.18
		(Difference due to Philippine free trade.)		
232	236	Rice, cleaned, from Philippines	59.33	79.00
263	270	Comfits, sweetmeats, and fruits, preserved in alcohol	87.53	87.53
		France, reciprocity	100.70	100.70
266	273	Limes	88.36	88.36
284	291	Salt, in bulk	90.24	90.24
298	297	Brandy	118.94	137.44
		Cuba, reciprocity	77.14	89.14
		France, reciprocity	59.54	88.46
		Germany, reciprocity	118.80	176.51
		Italy, reciprocity	143.14	212.67
		Portugal, reciprocity	319.63	474.86
		Spain, reciprocity	86.56	128.61
289	297	Alcohol	1,018.29	1,176.73
		Cuba, reciprocity	1,647.88	1,904.31
		France, reciprocity	580.12	861.95
		Germany, reciprocity	803.75	1,194.15
		Gin	239.35	276.58
		France, reciprocity	204.17	303.33
		Germany, reciprocity	172.40	256.15
289	297	Other spirits, n. s. p. f.:		
		From grain—		
		Whisky	123.18	142.38
		France, reciprocity	101.55	150.83
		Germany, reciprocity	58.33	86.67
		All other	174.53	201.68
		France, reciprocity	75.83	108.72
		Germany, reciprocity	174.72	259.67
		Italy, reciprocity	108.16	160.70
		From other materials	277.35	320.51
		Cuba, reciprocity	164.36	189.93
		France, reciprocity	111.69	165.98
		Germany, reciprocity	125.77	187.16
291	299	Compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits are a part of chief value, n. s. p. f.	118.84	137.32
		Cuba, reciprocity	248.23	286.85
		Germany, reciprocity	218.98	325.33
292	300	Cordials, liqueurs, arrack, etc., and other beverages or bitters containing spirits, n. s. p. f.	113.81	131.52
		Cuba, reciprocity	81.87	94.66
		France, reciprocity	79.43	117.83
		Germany, reciprocity	107.85	160.24
		Italy, reciprocity	92.63	137.63
		Spain, reciprocity	83.46	124.00
		Switzerland, reciprocity	84.32	125.28
		Vermuth and ginger wine, over 14 per cent alcohol, from:		
		Germany, reciprocity	52.50	78.00
		Italy, reciprocity	55.39	82.30

Articles paying over 75 per cent under Aldrich bill—Continued.

Paragraph. Dingley.	Paragraph. Aldrich.	Article.	Equivalent ad valorem. Dingley.	Equivalent ad valorem. Aldrich.
		Vermuth and ginger wine—Continued.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
		In bottles or jugs, from Italy, reciprocity	65.17	81.03
294	302	Bay rum or bay water	331.84	387.16
296	304	Still wines, in casks, 14 per cent or less of alcohol	69.76	78.48
		France, reciprocity	64.77	83.28
		Italy, reciprocity	85.38	109.91
		From 14 per cent to 24 per cent alcohol	78.41	94.09
		France, reciprocity	54.91	94.13
		Germany, reciprocity	54.57	93.55
		Italy, reciprocity	95.17	163.15
		Switzerland, reciprocity	51.13	87.65
		In bottles between 1 pint and 1 quart, Italy, reciprocity	52.63	77.90
301	309	Mineral waters, natural or artificial, otherwise than in bottles of not more than 1 pint	123.57	123.57
		Total of Schedule H	70.69	88.89
302	310	Cotton thread, colored, bleached, or dyed, No. 106	78.53	78.53
313	321	Cotton cloth, woven to form a figure, exceeding 100 and not 150 threads to the square inch; dyed, colored, stained, or printed; valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	77.22	77.22
330	336	Threads, twines, cords of flax, etc.:		
		90 lea	101.32	105.44
		96 lea	88.41	85.14
		100 lea	77.84	75.04
		149 lea	121.00	118.00
		176 lea	188.33	184.33
332	338	Gill netting, 5 lea	118.60	91.98
		SCHEDULE K—WOOL.		
361	368	Wastes: Slubbing, rings and garnetted	118.42	118.42
362	369	Shoddy	98.21	98.21
364	372	Wool and hair advanced beyond the scoured condition:		
		Valued not more than 40 cents per pound	149.00	149.00
		Valued over 70 cents	93.70	93.70
365	373	Yarns, etc.:		
		Valued not more than 30 cents per pound	143.02	143.02
		Valued more than 30 cents per pound	87.25	87.25
366	374	Knit fabrics (not wearing apparel):		
		Valued not more than 40 cents per pound	141.00	141.00
		Valued more than 40 cents and not more than 70 cents per pound	119.06	119.06
		Valued above 70 cents per pound	95.67	95.67
		Plushes and other pile fabrics:		
		Valued not over 40 cents per pound	141.78	141.78
		Valued over 40 cents and not over 70 cents per pound	114.37	114.37
		Valued more than 70 cents per pound	95.33	95.33
		All other manufactures wholly or in part of wool:		
		Valued not more than 40 cents per pound	140.55	140.55
		Valued more than 40 cents and not more than 70 cents per pound	128.11	128.11
		Valued more than 70 cents per pound	79.47	79.47
		Cloths, woolen or worsted:		
		Valued not more than 40 cents per pound	134.97	134.97
		Valued more than 40 cents and not more than 70 cents per pound	118.89	118.89
		Valued above 70 cents per pound	94.32	94.32
367	375	Blankets:		
		Valued not more than 40 cents per pound	107.60	107.60
		Valued more than 40 cents and not more than 50 cents per pound	106.12	106.12
		More than 3 yards in length:		
		Valued not more than 40 cents per pound	165.42	165.42
		Valued more than 40 cents and not more than 70 cents per pound	120.98	120.98
		Valued more than 70 cents per pound	104.55	104.55
		Flannels for underwear:		
		Valued not more than 40 cents per pound	143.67	143.67
		Valued more than 40 cents and not more than 50 cents per pound	101.26	101.26
		Valued more than 50 cents and not more than 70 cents per pound	105.49	105.49
		Valued above 70 cents per pound	83.39	83.39
		Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard—		
		Valued more than 50 cents and not more than 70 cents per pound	125.80	125.80
		Valued more than 70 cents per pound	106.57	106.57

Articles paying over 75 per cent under Aldrich bill—Continued.

Paragraph. Dingley.	Paragraph. Aldrich.	Article.	Equivalent ad valorem. Dingley.	Equivalent ad valorem. Aldrich.
		SCHEDULE K—WOOL—continued.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
368	376	Dress goods, women's and children's coat linings, etc.:		
		The warp consisting wholly of cotton, etc., with the remainder of the fabric consisting wholly or in part of wool—		
		Valued not over 15 cents per square yard—		
		Not above 70 cents per pound	105.92	105.92
		Above 70 cents per pound	106.37	106.37
		Valued above 15 cents per square yard—		
		Not above 70 cents per pound	96.87	96.87
		Above 70 cents per pound	94.13	94.13
		Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard—		
		Valued more than 40 cents and not more than 70 cents per pound	115.53	115.53
		Valued more than 70 cents per pound	92.61	92.61
369	377	Composed wholly or in part of wool—		
		Valued not above 70 cents per pound	104.19	104.19
		Valued above 70 cents per pound	103.52	103.52
		Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard—		
		Valued more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound	118.27	118.27
		Valued more than 70 cents per pound	100.56	100.56
370	378	Felts, not woven	95.98	95.98
		Wearing apparel—Clothing, ready-made cloaks, jackets, ulsters, etc	80.32	80.32
		Hats of wool	86.61	86.61
		Knitted articles	92.17	92.17
		Shawls, knitted or woven	92.70	92.70
		Other clothing, ready made, etc	76.59	76.59
371	379	Webbings, suspenders, etc	80.83	80.83
374	382	Carpets, Brussels	75.81	75.81
382	390	Mats, rugs for floors, etc	114.66	114.66
386	394	Velvets, plushes, etc.:		
		Plushes	75.12	105.22
		Velvets, ribbons, etc	60.33	75.55
		Other pile fabrics	69.70	91.17
387	395	Silk, weighing not less than 1½ ounces and not more than 8 ounces per square yard:		
		In the gum—		
		Containing not more than 20 per cent in weight of silk	78.57	100.17
		Containing more than 30 per cent and not more than 45 per cent in weight of silk	67.03	78.20
		Containing more than 45 per cent in weight of silk	78.03	78.03
		Dyed in the piece—		
		Containing not more than 20 per cent in weight of silk	55.95	79.26
		Boiled off or printed, containing more than 45 per cent in weight of silk	87.80	87.80
		Dyed in the thread or yarn—		
		Black silk, except selvedges—		
		Containing not more than 30 per cent in weight of silk	54.88	128.06
		Containing more than 30 per cent and not more than 45 per cent in weight of silk	55.13	87.71
		Other than black—		
		Containing not more than 30 per cent in weight of silk	67.10	130.56
		Containing more than 45 per cent in weight of silk, weighted to exceed original weight of the raw silk	53.47	83.18
		Other, on which specific duty does not amount to 50 per cent	50.00	75.00
		SCHEDULE M—PULP PAPER, ETC.		
406	415	Playing cards	138.98	138.98
		SCHEDULE N—SUNDRIES.		
412	421	Buckles, trousers or waistcoat, of iron or steel, valued not more than 15 cents per hundred	77.48	77.48
414	423	Buttons, trouser, steel	126.88	126.88
420	429	Firecrackers	97.02	97.02
		Fireworks	20.00	75.00
424	433	Blasting caps	90.25	76.48
440 and 445	450a to 452e and 451	Men's gloves of sheep origin, unlined	81.38	81.38

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do.

Mr. GALLINGER. Getting back to the last sample the Senator exhibited, high-priced goods, which is now assessed at less than 3 per cent, I assume that that is due to the defect in paragraph 304. It was assessed, I take it, at 45 or 60 per cent after the passage of the Dingley law. It was assessed for a time at 45 or 60 per cent, was it not?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Certain of these goods were assessed at 60 per cent.

Mr. GALLINGER. Undoubtedly it was because of the court decision taking it out of the class originally given it and putting it into a class which was assessed at a very small amount.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. At a very low rate.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator, of course, concedes—in fact, he has stated—that the defect in the law ought to be cured.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Without any question.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I will yield.

Mr. DIXON. If the Senator will yield to me, with all due respect to many of my colleagues here, I think there has been quite a widespread disposition on both sides of the Hall in one case to find technical objections to the bill and in the other case not to give such information as may be needful. I think I will rebuke both sides, now that I see that has been the policy here. I am in good faith trying to ascertain the truth. The Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT], who sits in my rear and is a member of the committee, tells me positively that of the supposed increases which the Senator from Wisconsin now recites as a matter of actual fact 21 per cent of them are decreases and not increases, and only three of the samples——

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The Senator from Utah has had the opportunity to present the views of the committee to sustain that proposition.

Mr. DIXON. Will the Senator——

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Wait a moment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin has the floor.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The Senator from Utah demanded the right to make a statement without interruption. I want to say that I am perfectly willing to submit to reasonable questioning as we go along; but there is with every man a certain limit to his physical endurance. I have been on the floor now for two hours and a half, and I have not disposed of more than a fourth of the matter which I wanted to lay before the Senate to-day, in order to conclude what I have to say. Unless there is a disposition somewhere to push the bill through without a full discussion, the Senator from Utah will have his opportunity to rise and make an explanation of every sample I present and step by step to explain and answer every argument I make.

Mr. DIXON. Now——

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I feel that it is due to a connected and proper presentation of the facts which at very great labor I have brought together that I should be allowed to proceed in a connected way with them, and I should like to conclude to-day.

Mr. DIXON. Just one other question, and I will not interrupt the Senator further. As a matter of fact, we have arrived at a situation in which the Senator is making direct charges in regard to these specific items which are so much at variance with the statements of the Senator from Utah, I would suggest that by the Senators yielding, one to the other, we might arrive at the truth without waiting for a set speech to-day, perhaps to be followed by another set speech.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. In making a set speech I have shown, I think, reasonable liberality in yielding.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. NELSON. I want to say that in view of the fact that those who differ with the Senator from Wisconsin about the cotton schedule had the whole evening last night to discuss it and refused to do it, I think it is not fair to interject their speeches into the speech of the Senator from Wisconsin. They could have discussed it and given us some opportunity to hear their side of the case last night.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin will proceed.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I had nearly concluded presenting a sample which shows the necessity for an amendment of the Dingley law. It is a sample of goods that is woven thick and heavy and used largely as a covering for dining-room tables.

I offer now a sample which shows a decrease of 44 per cent. It is one of those etamines we have heard so much about. It is covered by paragraph 339 of the Dingley act. The present rate is 60 per cent ad valorem; the value is 30 cents per square yard. The proposed new duty is 10 cents per square yard, and the ad valorem equivalent is 33⅓ per cent under paragraph 313. It is a decrease of 44 per cent.

I have here another decrease, a woven fabric dutiable at present at 60 per cent ad valorem and made dutiable under the proposed law at 30 per cent, a decrease of 50 per cent.

Mr. President, recapitulating, there were twenty-seven samples furnished to me by the government cotton expert, and I have laid them before the Senate just as they were furnished to me. Twenty-one of those samples show increases, four show decreases, and two show no change.

I took some pains to provide myself with some further samples, and I ask Senators to give me their attention now for just a few moments while I show five samples that were not provided by Mr. Parkhill.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do.

Mr. NELSON. In view of the samples the Senator has on his desk and the demonstration he proposes to give us, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aldrich	Clay	Guggenheim	Perkins
Bacon	Crane	Hale	Piles
Bailey	Crawford	Heyburn	Rayner
Beveridge	Cullom	Johnson, N. Dak	Scott
Borah	Cummins	Johnston, Ala	Shively
Bourne	Curtis	Jones	Simmons
Bradley	Daniel	Kean	Smith, Md
Brandegee	Depew	La Follette	Smith, Mich
Briggs	Dick	Lodge	Smoot
Bristow	Dillingham	McEnery	Stephenson
Brown	Dixon	Martin	Stone
Bulkeley	Dolliver	Money	Sutherland
Burkett	du Pont	Nelson	Tillman
Burrows	Flint	Nixon	Warner
Burton	Frye	Overman	Wetmore
Carter	Gallinger	Page	
Clark, Wyo	Gamble	Paynter	
Clarke, Ark	Gore	Penrose	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Sixty-nine Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The Senator from Wisconsin will proceed.

SAMPLES FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, before I was made certain that I could secure some samples through Mr. Parkhill, it occurred to me that I might provide myself with some samples which could not be open to the criticism applied by the Senator from Rhode Island to the samples presented by the Senator from Iowa—that they were furnished by importers—and I communicated with Mr. Gilbert E. Roe, of 96 Broadway, New York. Mr. Roe was for many years my law partner in Madison, Wis. Some years ago he removed to New York to practice law there. He is a very dear and intimate friend of mine, and I wrote to him and asked him to furnish, with such assistance as he might procure, a limited number of samples of goods of reasonable value per yard, such as were used commonly, and to take the samples to the custom-house at New York and see if they could be appraised and the duties under the present law and under the Senate bill stated upon them, and, if so, to have the proper memorandum made upon each one of them and send them to me. I have them here [exhibiting]. I have Mr. Roe's letter, which I will read:

ROE & MCCOMBS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
96 Broadway and 6 Wall street, New York, May 8, 1909.

Hon. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, *Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: Complying with your request, as expressed to me a few days ago, I have procured and caused to be mailed to you five samples (a, b, c, d, and e) of mercerized cotton cloth obtained from M. Park Parker, of 116 Franklin street, city of New York. Each sample was submitted to the appraiser here having charge of the appraisal of such goods at the New York custom-house. On each sample you will find pasted a statement showing value (cost) of the goods, present duties, and proposed duties under the Senate bill. In each instance the appraiser here confirmed these figures, that is, the value, present duties, and duties under the proposed Senate bill.

The statement attached to each sample, I think, requires no particular explanation and you may feel sure of its correctness. I call

your attention, however, to the two statements attached to sample a. One, as you will see, is based on the present cost of those goods, 5¾d. per yard, which would result under the duties proposed in a total duty of 7½ cents a square yard. The other statement is based on an increase in cost from 5¾d. to 6d. per square yard, which increase, resulting in a different classification, would mean a duty of 9 cents a square yard. This would result with even so slight an advance in the market as ¼d. a yard, and would thus make the duty increase 121½ per cent, as against the duty increase of 92¾ per cent on the 5¾d. cost.

Trusting that the samples sent with attached statements comply with your request and furnish you the information desired, I remain, as ever,

Yours, sincerely, GILBERT E. ROE.

The first sample, Mr. President, is designated "plain cotton cloth, bleached." I want to say that these five samples each relate to or come under a different paragraph. So each one of them is an illustration of the change that this proposed bill makes in the rate of duty on cloth under each count of a paragraph. The first is cloth under 100 threads [exhibiting] to the square inch. The actual count is 84 threads. It has a 27-inch width. It cost 5¾ pence. The square-yard value reduced to our money is 15.56 cents per square yard; present duty, paragraph 305, Dingley law, is 25 per cent ad valorem. You see, this would not come in paragraph 304 of the Dingley law because that includes only cloth not exceeding 50 threads. Now, paragraphs 304 and 305 of the Dingley law have been put together into paragraph 313 of this bill, and the double classification of 50 threads and below and from 50 up to a hundred has been put into one class, not to exceed 100 threads. This comes in that class.

SLIGHT ADVANCE IN VALUE GREAT IN DUTY.

The present duty, paragraph 305, Dingley law, 25 per cent ad valorem, equals a duty of 3.89 cents per square yard. The proposed duty, paragraph 313, Senate committee amendment, specific rate based on value, is 6½ cents per square yard. Being a mercerized cloth you add an additional duty under paragraph 321 of 1 cent per square yard, and you get a total duty of 7½ cents per square yard on this cloth, the square-yard value of which is practically 15½ cents. That is a difference between the present duty and the proposed duty of 3.6 cents per square yard, or a duty increase of 92¾ per cent. There is the sample. [Exhibiting.] That sample has been to the custom-house at New York; and that is the record written upon it there.

Take that same cloth and suppose there were a slight advance in price, say, for 5¾ to 6 pence per yard. Being under a hundred threads, it still comes under paragraph 313 of the proposed bill or under paragraph 305 of the present Dingley law; it is still 27 inches wide, too; but it costs 6 pence. That makes the square yard value 16.24 cents. The present duty, paragraph 305 of the Dingley law, is 25 per cent ad valorem, which equals 4.06 cents. The proposed duty, paragraph 313 of the Senate bill, specific, based on value, is 8 cents per square yard. Then for mercerizing a cent is added. The entire duty added to this cloth by this bill, at that value, makes it 9 cents per square yard, an increase of 4 3/16 cents per square yard over the duty it would take at the same value under the Dingley Act, which is an increase of duty of 121½ per cent over the present rate of duty.

Mr. President, there [exhibiting] is a colored cotton cloth. It comes in the class of 100 to 150 threads to the square inch. The actual count of threads in that is 148 threads to the square inch. It is 26 inches wide, and it costs 5⅜ pence a square yard. The value is 15.1 cents per square yard, and the present duty under paragraph 306 in the Dingley Act at 35 per cent ad valorem amounts to 5.29 cents. The proposed duty under paragraph 314 of the Senate bill, specific, based on value, is 7 cents a square yard. For mercerization another cent is added, which makes the specific duty on this piece of cloth, the yard value of which is 15.1 cents, 8 cents per square yard, or an increase of 2.7 cents per square yard over the existing rate, a duty increase of 51¼ per cent. This is cheap dress goods, a substitute for silk, which the masses can afford to buy. It retails at 19 cents a yard and is sold all over the United States.

I present a sample [exhibiting], which is ratable under paragraph 314 of this proposed bill. It would be ratable under paragraph 306 of the Dingley Act. This is common dress goods for the masses. It is mercerized. It has 130 threads to the square inch. It costs 6½ pence. The square-yard value is 17.43 cents. The present rate of duty under paragraph 306 of the Dingley law is 35 per cent ad valorem, which equals 6.1 cents per square yard. The proposed duty under paragraph 314 of the Senate bill, specific, based on value, is 8 cents per square yard. Being mercerized, 1 cent more is added, which makes the total duty of 9 cents per square yard, or 2.9 cents increase per square yard over the existing Dingley law, which is an increase, when reduced to a percentage, of 47½ per cent over the present rate.

The next sample [exhibiting] is from 150 to 200 threads, which carries it over into paragraph 307 of the Dingley Act and into paragraph 315 of the Senate bill. The value of this piece of goods is 6¼ pence, which makes a square yard value of 15¾ cents per yard. This is common colored cotton dress goods. It is used by the masses, and it is made in the United States in great quantities. There is hardly any of it imported into this country under the present duty. It is representative of a grade of goods of which our manufacturers have an exclusive market; and yet, Mr. President, it is subjected to the following changes of duty under this bill: Its present duty is 6.3 cents per square yard. The duty which it takes under the proposed bill, section 315, is, first, the specific duty of 7 cents, then the mercerized duty of 1 cent added to that, which makes it 8 cents, which is an increase of 1.7 cents per square yard over the existing rate, or an increase of 27 per cent.

Just one more of these samples, Mr. President, and then I have finished with them. That [exhibiting] is black satin and very common. It is valued at 20.9 cents per square yard. It has between 200 and 300 threads per square inch. The actual count is 230 threads. It costs 8¾ pence net. The present duty, under paragraph 308 of the Dingley law, is 40 per cent ad valorem, which equals 8.36 cents per square yard. The proposed duty under paragraph 316 of the bill, specific, based on value, is 11¼ cents per square yard. Being mercerized, you add a cent a yard, which gives the total duty in the proposed Senate bill 12¼ cents per square yard. That is the duty that cloth must pay under this bill. Under the Dingley law it would have to pay 8.36 cents per square yard. The changes in this bill increase the duty on each square yard of that cloth 3.89 cents, which is a duty increase of 46 per cent.

Mr. President, permit me to say I shall be able to furnish Senators with a small piece of each of these samples, mounted upon a sheet of paper, with the data which I have given printed upon it, and they can examine them at their convenience.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator for a question?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do.

OFFERS SAMPLES TO FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR REPLY.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, it is contended by Senators on the Finance Committee that there have been no material increases in this cotton schedule. The Senator from Wisconsin has given specific examples in a very striking statement in detail, and he now says he will furnish the data to individual Senators. I should like to know if the Senator is not entirely willing to furnish these various samples to the members of the Finance Committee that they may show, if they can, any error in his statement?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I have here, Mr. President, printed the data which I have submitted with respect to these five samples which——

Mr. STONE. I should like to know——

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I have appended to it a small piece of each sample, and I have a sufficient number to furnish one to every Member of the Senate, and I shall be glad to do so.

Mr. STONE. I see that all the Finance Committee are absent.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. If I am wrong, Mr. President, in any way, I do not want to foreclose anybody from an opportunity to set me right before the vote is taken upon this schedule.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield for a question.

Mr. DIXON. I was glad to hear the suggestion of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE]. We are now confronted here with diametrically opposed statements. I want to know what is the truth. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] makes the positive statement that the increases in this schedule are from 30 to 40 per cent, while the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT], who sat here a moment ago, positively says they are decreases of 33⅓ per cent. I said, "Why, then, do you not interrupt the Senator from Wisconsin and make the explanation?" Would it not be possible for the Senator from Wisconsin and the Senator from Utah right now to settle this matter before the Senate? The Senator from Utah says the Senator from Wisconsin will not yield to him.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I think it would have been possible for the Finance Committee to furnish to this body detailed explanations of the changes which they have made in this bill, and then have given us time to have investigated the matter.

Mr. DIXON. Will the Senator from Wisconsin let the Senator from Utah interrupt him at this time?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I will turn over to the Senator from Utah every sample which I have presented to the Senate and allow him to explain away these increases, if he can, when I get through.

Mr. DIXON. But not at this time?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I think that is a reasonably fair proposition.

Mr. DIXON. Why not let it be done now as we go on with the argument?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, the Senator from Montana, I think, is too persistent.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin declines to yield further.

Mr. DIXON. I may be persistent, Mr. President, but I want to know what the truth is.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin prefers not to yield further.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I observe that the Senator from Montana is a good deal more interested in this matter than are the members of the Finance Committee.

Mr. STONE. Not one of whom is present.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Oh, yes; there is a member of the Finance Committee present. The Senator from California [Mr. FLINT] is here.

Mr. STONE. But he has just come in.

Mr. MONEY. Mr. President, I ask——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Certainly.

Mr. MONEY. I ask if it will inconvenience the Senator for me to have read in the line of his argument—or he can read it himself, if he chooses—a reference to this schedule which probably has escaped his notice?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I will ask the Senator to read it, if he will.

Mr. MONEY. I will send it to the Secretary's desk and ask to have it read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

[S. Doc. No. 75.]

MEMORANDUM ON COTTON SCHEDULE.

On the first paragraph in the cotton schedule, No. 310, the "Estimates of revenues" proposed by the Finance Committee show that the duties have been increased on cotton threads, not sewing, darning, or embroidery cottons, $40,518.97. But this does not represent the full increase. A new classification with greatly increased duties has been introduced, notice of which is not taken in the above estimates.

The following shows the present and proposed rates on certain sized threads:

Threads advanced beyond the condition of singles.

Number.	Present duty (per pound).	Proposed duty[a] (per pound).
20	6 cents	6, 8, and 9 cents.
30	7½ cents	7½, 12, and 13½ cents.
40	10 cents	10, 16, and 18 cents.
60	15 cents	15, 24, and 27 cents.
80	25 cents	24, 32, and 36 cents.
100	30 cents	30, 40, and 45 cents.
200	60 cents	60, 80, and 90 cents.
270	81 cents	67 cents, $1.08, and $1.12½.

[a] Not less than 25 per cent ad valorem.

In the estimated revenues referred to above no notice is taken of the duties shown in the last two columns of the above table, although much of the imports would fall under these two heads. They cover thread used in the making of lace curtains, mixed cotton and woolen goods, automobile cloth, etc.

Mr. MONEY. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield further to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Certainly.

Mr. MONEY. If the Senator wants to go on, of course he can do so; but I will ask now, if he will permit me to further interrupt him, to introduce a table, which states what the rates of wages are in different occupations in France, Germany, and Great Britain, and also in the United States—a question which has been very much in dispute here, especially in connection with the document furnished by the German Government. If the Senator desires to go on, I will not interrupt him.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield to the Senator if the Senate will permit me to yield for that purpose. I will be very glad of the interruption, as it will permit me a little breathing spell.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. MONEY. I send to the desk and ask to have read a table, but before the Secretary begins the reading, I want to explain to the Senate that this is a report of the board of trade of the United Kingdom. That is not a commercial board, as its name would imply, but it is an administrative board of the Government, and the secretary is a member of the British Cabinet. It was not introduced lately, and has no reference to this debate or this discussion, because it is two or three years old. It is simply one of the reports that they make annually to their Government. I also ask consent of the Senate that these two tables be printed as a Senate document for the convenience of Senators. They will find it very useful in that form.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request? The Chair hears none. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

Average wages, 1905, per week in the following countries.

Trade.	Occupation.	England.	Germany.	France.	United States.
Building (London)	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, and joiners	$10.64	$9.77	$9.34	$26.10
	Plumbers and plasterers	11.35	7.82	9.34	22.10
	Painters	8.75	7.90	9.34	17.28
	Laborers	7.09	7.82	5.83	9.40
Engineering	Fitters, turners, and smiths	9.48	8.02	11.68	15.39
	Pattern makers	10.58	8.02	13.38	18.30
	Laborers	5.83	5.10	5.83	8.96
Boiler making (new work)	Platers	10.94	7.75	11.68	16.40
	Riveters and calkers	9.24	7.75	10.70	15.68
Furnishing	Cabinetmakers	10.22	8.99	10.50	15.50
	French polishers	9.57	9.73	10.50	----------
	Upholsterers	10.95	8.51	10.46	18.62
Printing	Compositors (job)	9.48	8.89	8.16	18.50
Cotton	Weavers	6.08	4.62	4.86	9.00
	Mule spinners	10.95	7.78	7.54	11.44
Wool	Weavers	6.08	4.37	4.66	11.22
	Spinners	2.44	6.56	4.96	11.00
	Combers	5.23	4.74	4.19	7.08
Silk	Weavers	5.59	5.47	4.38	11.50
Pottery	Potters	7.29	8.51	5.83	22.26
	Overmen	8.51	10.21	8.74	18.33
Wire	Drawers	10.34	7.29	10.50	----------
	Weavers	9.73	----------	5.83	----------
	Galvanizers	7.41	----------	----------	----------
	Laborers	4.74	4.62	5.24	----------

NOTES ON AVERAGE WAGES.

The wages given for England, Germany, and France are taken from the "Report of an enquiry of the board of trade into working-class rents, housing, and retail prices, together with the standard rates of wages prevailing in certain occupations in the principal industrial towns of the United Kingdom."

The wages given for the United Kingdom relate to September, 1906, except in the engineering group, where the figures relate to October, 1905.

The wages given for Germany and France relate to October, 1905.

The report says: "The general result of the comparison (of wages) is to show that in German towns the workmen engaged in these trades receive about 17 per cent less money wages in return for a week's work of about 10 per cent longer duration than the corresponding English workman," and in France "15 per cent lower than the Germans."

The wages given for the United States are taken from the Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor of July, 1905.

Mr. MONEY. I will say that the item in this statement as to the wages in the United States is not a part of the British report, but is from the United States Bureau of the Census. I am obliged to the Senator from Wisconsin.

DUTIES ON MERCERIZATION.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I desire now for a few moments to discuss the duties on mercerization. Paragraph 321 of the bill provides for imposing a new duty for mercerization of yarns and cloth. Paragraph 318 provides for cumulative duties on all cotton cloths in which other than the ordinary warp and filing threads are used to form a figure or fancy effect, of 1 cent per square yard if valued at not more than 7 cents per square yard, and 2 cents per square yard if valued at more than 7 cents per square yard. If paragraph 318, so far as it relates to the count of warp and filling threads, is adopted, there is no possible reason for the existence of paragraph 321.

I invite Senators to study these two paragraphs of this bill, particularly paragraph 318 and paragraph 321, in connection with paragraphs 313, 314, 315, 316, and 317. I think a careful reading of those paragraphs by any Senator will convince him that paragraph 321 should not be adopted. If paragraph 318 is adopted, all of the threads will be counted and the class of the cloth will be determined by the count. Under the present law only warp and filling threads are counted to determine the classification of cloth and the duty which it shall pay. The effect of this new provision is to require the counting of all threads, and thus to raise the cloth to a higher class and subject it to an increased rate of duty. In addition to that, the specific rates based upon value would apply to all of these cloths, and a duty will be paid upon the value of the figures or fancy effects under the counted-thread paragraphs of the bill.

Paragraph 321 provides that all cotton cloth mercerized, or subjected to any similar process, shall pay a cumulative duty of 1 cent per square yard. There was not one word of testimony before the Committee on Ways and Means concerning the subject of mercerization of cotton cloth. There was testimony given there upon the subject of the mercerization of cotton yarn. No one appeared there to ask for an increase of duties upon this account. The only mention made anywhere of the necessity of a duty for cloth mercerization is contained, not in any testimony, but in a letter from Mr. Lippitt, representing the Arkwright Club of Boston, Mass., dated January 15, 1909, and addressed to Mr. PAYNE, as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Lippitt proposes certain amendments to paragraphs 310 and 313 of the Dingley law, which amendments have been referred to by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. DOLLIVER] and shown to have been adopted exactly as written by Mr. Lippitt.

Mr. President, I want again to press home in just one sentence upon the attention of this Senate that if the manufacturers in this country or the producers of cotton cloth, especially of mercerized cotton cloth, were suffering to any very great extent it would not have been overlooked until after the hearings had closed before the Ways and Means Committee. This subject, which has been so much discussed here, which has been so many times referred to by members of the committee as the reason for the cumulative duties which are coming in here under paragraph 321, ought to be scanned very critically by the Senate before it imposes the additional burden of this double duty.

The Senator from Massachusetts says on the subject of mercerization:

> Mr. LODGE. It seems to me very plain that if cloth comes in not mercerized, it comes in under another paragraph—as advanced in manufacture—and pays a different rate. If it comes in mercerized, it does not come in under the other paragraph too. It does not pay the other duty on being advanced for mercerization. The cent covers the whole cost of mercerization; not only the caustic bath, but all the construction of the cloth which makes it fit. The cent covers the whole thing. You can not bring it in under two paragraphs at once.

WRONG IMPRESSIONS AS TO MERCERIZATION.

The Senator from Massachusetts made that statement—a remarkable statement, at complete variance with the judgment of the chief examiner of the New York custom-house—when speaking upon the subject of mercerization. He claimed that mercerization was an expensive process, not in itself, but because of the preparation needed to fit the cloth for mercerization. He was asked whether prepared cloth, and not mercerized, would be subject to this mercerization duty of 1 cent per square yard. He replied that it would not, but said that such prepared cloth would be subject to a duty under the paragraph providing for duties upon cloth advanced in manufacture, evidently referring to paragraph 330, which carried a duty of 45 per cent ad valorem.

Whether the Senator from Massachusetts seriously makes this contention or not, he is clearly wrong in making the claim.

Paragraph 318, defining the term "cotton cloth," includes all cloths bleached, dyed, colored, stained, mercerized, painted, or printed. This being true, it certainly must be true that all cloths in any process of manufacture between the gray or unbleached and the dyed or mercerized, or printed, comes within paragraph 318, and takes a classification as countable cotton cloth. This being so, any expense there may be in preparing cloth for mercerization can not in any way be considered in determining whether the proposed duty of 1 cent per square yard for mercerization is a proper one or not. The duty proposed for mercerization is for mercerization as such, and nothing more, and does not include any preparation of cloth for any such process.

Again, the Senator states that it is necessary to use two or more single yarns in the process of mercerization. Will the Senator contend that if this necessity exists in this country that it does not also exist in England and other countries? The Senator contends that finer numbers are necessary in cloths to be mercerized than in other cloth. Will he contend that this same necessity does not exist in England?

He contends that extra quality of cloth is necessary. Is not that extra quality of cloth also necessary abroad? He contends that in the process of mercerization the yarn shrinks from 8 to 10 per cent. Does it shrink any less in England?

The fact is that any weave of cloth suitable for mercerization, so far as being dutiable is concerned, is fully covered by the counted-thread paragraphs of this schedule. And the only thing that can be properly considered in this connection is the actual cost of mercerizing, which is less in this country than in England.

Mr. President, just a moment upon the mercerization of yarns. There has been some dispute in the course of this debate as to whether or not single yarns could be mercerized. I have here two samples of mercerized yarn in singles. They were mercerized by the Rhode Island Processing Company, Coventry, R. I., for 5 cents per pound. I received this sample from Mr. S. A. Salvage, 477-481 Broome street, New York. His letter is as follows:

> MY DEAR SIR: I inclose you a copy of my letter to Senator J. P. DOLLIVER.
>
> *Single mercerized yarn.*—I am sending you, under separate cover, a small sample to show the samples I have sent to Senator DOLLIVER.

Peeler mercerized yarn, which is yarn made from American cotton, and which the Senator from Utah interrupted the speech of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. DOLLIVER] to declare could not be successfully mercerized. According to the information I have, the Senator from Utah was mistaken about that.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do.

Mr. SMOOT. I do not want to interrupt the Senator.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I will yield if I have misquoted him.

REFUTES A STATEMENT FROM THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. SMOOT. No, he did not misquote me any further than that commercially local cottons are not used for mercerization. There is no question but that you can take a sample and mercerize it; you can mercerize a piece of yarn.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I thought the Senator wished to interrupt me to ask me to correct a statement or something of that sort, and not simply to deny a statement.

I have here invoices of that very kind of yarn that has been mercerized in the regular course of business, which show that peeler yarn is extensively mercerized commercially. Mr. Salvage says:

> I am also sending you a sample of 2/50 combed peeler mercerized, which is mercerized by the Rhode Island Processing Company, Coventry, R. I., for 5 cents per pound. There is a very large business done in these yarns, and this contradicts what was said during Senator J. P. DOLLIVER'S speech to the effect that peeler cotton was not mercerized.

Reverting for a moment to paragraph 310, in addition to the specific duties prescribed in the proposed bill in paragraph 310 it is provided that all of the threads and yarns therein designated when mercerized shall pay one-twentieth of 1 cent per number per pound. This provision imposes an additional duty running as high as 13½ cents per pound for the highest numbers in the schedule, namely, No. 270.

The largest imports of any single number is No. 60, the imports being 968,875 pounds. On this number the additional duty for mercerization will be 3 cents per pound, which is

an increase of 20 per cent on so much of this yarn as is imported mercerized. Yet the committee's table shows this duty as not increased.

On No. 120 the imports were 248,107 pounds, and here the additional duty will be 6 cents per pound, an increase of 16.66 per cent on the mercerized yarn, although the duty is given as unchanged in the committee's estimate.

The fact is that mercerization costs no more in this country than abroad, and in some cases it actually costs less.

PRICES OF MERCERIZATION LOWER HERE THAN ABROAD.

The Bradford Dyers' Association, of Bradford, England, are the largest mercerizers in that country. Their prices for mercerizing, as shown by their cablegram to S. A. Salvage, of New York, are on two-ply yarn numbers up to 78, 7 cents; up to 100, 9 cents; up to 120, 11 cents.

Mr. Salvage cabled for their prices on the 14th day of May, and on the 15th day of May he received the cablegram which I hold in my hand. The key to the cablegram accompanies it and I shall be very glad to submit it to any Senator. Translated, the cablegram is as follows:

BRADFORD, ENGLAND.

S. A. SALVAGE, *New York, U. S. A.:*

Mercerizing here home and shipping, up to 2/78, 3½d. (7 cents); 2/100, 4½d. (9 cents); 2/120, 5½d. (11 cents).

BRADFORD DYERS' ASSOCIATION.

The principal mercerizers of cotton yarns in this country are: American Thread Company, New York; Arlington Mills, Lawrence, Mass.; Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company, Chester, Pa.; Hampton Company, East Hampton, Mass.; Rhode Island Processing Company, Coventry, R. I.; and Wm. H. Lorimer Sons Co., Philadelphia.

The Rhode Island Processing Company make a price, in a letter to Mr. Salvage, of 6 cents per pound, with 2 per cent discount. The original letter I hold in my hand, and will print it in this connection.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, permission is granted.

The letter is as follows:

RHODE ISLAND PROCESSING COMPANY (INCORPORATED),
Coventry, R. I., May 13, 1909.

Mr. S. A. SALVAGE, *New York City.*

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry of the 12th regarding our prices for mercerizing 5,000 pounds 40.2 Egyptian yarn skeins, and if our price is anything less for warps, might state our charge is 6 cents per pound in either case, although you get very much better results in warp mercerizing, and our terms are 2 per cent 10th of following month.

Very truly, yours, RHODE ISLAND PROCESSING CO.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The Hampton Company, on May 13, 1909, made a price to Joseph Meyer & Co., of New York, of 10 cents per pound, subject to a discount of 30 per cent, leaving a net price of 7 cents per pound.

The Aberfoyle Company, in a letter to Mr. Salvage, dated October 26, 1908, made a price of 7 cents per pound, less 2 per cent discount.

In an invoice made by the Rhode Island Processing Company on March 16, 1909, to G. L. Lings & Co., New York, the price of mercerizing was made 5 cents per pound.

Lings & Co., in their letter of May 13, 1909, state:

We pay to mercerize in the United States from 5 cents to 7 cents per pound, whereas in England we pay 7 cents on all the yarn we get mercerized.

This invoice shows the mercerizing of peeler cotton in large quantities, although the statement has been made and repeated here by the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] that peeler cotton was not mercerized commercially.

According to "Estimated Revenues" it would appear that there would be only a slight increase in the duties on any of the items mentioned in paragraph 310. The mercerization duty is not added in the table to a single item in the paragraph, whereas the mercerization duty would apply to most of the imports actually made in 1907.

James Whiteside, of New York, writes:

I am an importer of cotton yarns from Manchester, England. My imports average about 75 per cent mercerized cotton yarns, and about 25 per cent of ordinary cotton yarns.

Ludwig Littauer writes:

We are importers of cotton yarns, and we estimate that our imports contain about 40 per cent of mercerized yarns.

Meyer & Co., of New York, write:

We are importers of cotton yarns. We import unmercerized as well as mercerized yarns, and beg to state that the proportion of mercerized yarns amounts to about 70 per cent and of the unmercerized, about 30 per cent of the plain cotton yarns.

Cotton cloth mercerized, or subject to any similar process, is, by paragraph 321, made subject to an additional duty of 1 cent per square yard.

Of the cost of mercerizing cotton cloth, Sherman & Sons' Co., of New York, write:

We are paying for 32-inch to 40-inch goods, weighing from five to ten yards (per pound) $\frac{8}{10}$ cent for the plain or bleached finish and 1½ cents for the same goods both bleached and mercerized. You will note here, therefore, a difference of $\frac{7}{10}$ cent, showing the cost of mercerizing.

That letter is from as reputable a merchant as there is in the city of New York.

A. L. Reid & Co., of New York, seem to have some acquaintance with the subject of mercerization. They were applied to for information by the experts of the Finance Committee, although the information furnished was apparently not considered by the committee and was not presented to the Senate. I have here a letter which is a copy of a letter transmitted by A. L. Reid & Co. to Hon. Marion de Vries, care the Senate Finance Committee, Washington, D. C., Senate Office Building, etc. The letter is as follows:

In reply to your telegram requesting the general prices paid to bleachers, dyers, and finishers for mercerizing, we give you as follows: 36-inch brocades, madras, etc., similar, ¾ cent.

That is exactly the quality of goods of which I showed samples here this morning.

40-inch sheer fabrics average ⅝ cent.

To show how these figures are arrived at, we have to-day compiled the following in conjunction with bleaching:

Bleacher: Cost of bleaching and mercerizing brocades and madras, 36-inch or less, 1½ to 2 cents, depending on weight; cost, without mercerizing, ¾ to 1 cent.

Making the cost of mercerizing from ¾ to 1 cent per pound, as shown by these figures. This man was considered trustworthy enough to be communicated with by the adviser of the Finance Committee in dealing with the subject of mercerization. Again, this letter says:

Bleacher: Cost of bleaching and mercerizing sheer fabrics 40 inches wide, 1¾ to 2 cents, depending on weight. Cost of finishing without mercerizing, 1 to 1½ cents.

Which equals ¾ to 1 cent per pound for mercerizing.

Brocades and madras in heavier weights cost a higher price, while in sheer fabric the lighter weights are the higher, owing to their liability to damage.

The bleachers require a working loss of 2½ per cent on all piece mercerized fabrics.

ANONYMOUS STATEMENTS IN THIS DEBATE.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], in discussing the subject of mercerization, presented among others the following samples [exhibiting], which he was kind enough to allow me to take and which I have had examined, and upon which I wish to make some comment.

I was much surprised to find on the back of these samples that letter [exhibiting]. I had supposed of course that this sample had been furnished the Senator from Massachusetts by some patriotic and disinterested New England manufacturer of that kind of cloth. I found a letter transmitting that sample to the Senator from Utah, and I was a good deal shocked to find that it was furnished by an importer. I had hardly supposed that these men who are seeking to force their way into the markets of this country and to destroy our industries and pauperize our laborers would be relied upon even for a sample of cloth that might support the position of the committee.

I digress at this point for a second to say that when the Senator from Massachusetts printed his speech in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and I came to read it over, I was astounded to find in it a statement made at considerable length with respect to the dividends paid by certain New England cotton mills, and to find that that statement, which is in the form of a letter, was printed in the RECORD without any signature attached to it, and to find that another statement, taken from some newspaper and incorporated in his address made in the Senate, is unsigned and bears no indication of its source.

There are two anonymous statements, with respect to important facts intended to influence the judgment of the Senate in determining legislation, and to find that these anonymous communications of opinions and statements of fact had been offered here, after all the criticism that has been heard on this floor of the action of the Department of State in transmitting to the Finance Committee a statement of German wage rates from which the department had erased the names of the German manufacturers, appealed to me as inconsistent, to say the least.

I have here some of the samples used by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] on which I wish to make the fol-

lowing criticisms and submit them for such analysis and such answer as it will be possible for any Senator to make.

ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY SENATOR LODGE.

Attached to some of the Senator's most striking samples, comparing a piece of finished cloth, dyed brown and mercerized, with a piece of unfinished, unbleached cloth prepared for mercerization, is the following memorandum—and I read it because it was the Senator's statement and it is still pinned to the cloth. I want it in the mind of the Senate in fairness to the Finance Committee and the Senator from Massachusetts when I read the counter statement:

Finished and unfinished samples of cloth for mercerization, 136 threads to the square inch, 34 inches wide, weighing 6.4 yards to the pound.

On May 14, 1909, a prominent merchant in New York paid a New England mill 6.5 cents per yard for this cloth unfinished. At the same time another mill offered to make cloth of the same width, weight, and count of threads to the square inch, but not of special construction fitting it for mercerization, at 3.7 cents per yard, an additional cost of cloth suitable for mercerization of 2¾ cents per yard.

Cost of mercerization, 1 cent per yard.

Total additional cost, 3¾ cents per yard.

This unbleached sample is of the same cloth as the dyed-brown sample, but is not mercerized, bleached, dyed, or printed. It can be either bleached, dyed, printed, or mercerized. Or it can be mercerized and bleached, mercerized and dyed, mercerized and printed, or mercerized, dyed, and printed; and its use is not in any sense confined to mercerization. Mercerization is only incidental to some finishes desired. The superior qualities of the cloth would render it just as suitable for calendering or plain finishes of various sorts. This cloth is largely used for French linen finishes.

The average value of this cloth bleached is 9.25 cents per yard; dyed, is 9.75 cents; mercerized and bleached, 10 cents; mercerized and dyed, 10.5 cents; printed, slightly more, varying according to the number of colors wanted.

Exactly the same preparation is necessary to produce this grade of cloth whether it is intended to be only bleached or dyed, or is intended to be mercerized and bleached, or mercerized and dyed. Its cost for any purpose is not in any sense to be compared with the cost of cheaper cloth of the same weight and count, costing only 3⅞ cents per yard in the gray. This cloth has a fine warp and a much coarser weft, the latter of a very soft-spun single yarn of good quality, which renders it particularly adapted for the production of a good luster when mercerized or calendered or for any other fine dress finish and produces a better wearing cloth.

The cost in the gray is correctly given at 6⅝ cents per yard. When, however, one compares with this cloth an ordinary print cloth of the same weight and count, but which costs less than 4 cents per yard, it is like comparing a fine rug with a cheap mat. Either cloth could be mercerized at a cost of ⅝ of a cent a yard, but the result would, of course, be different, as it would be in the case of the application of any fine finish. A 4-cent print cloth would not luster, while a fine, soft finish fabric, like this sample, would give a good luster. But the better cloth is not confined in its use and adaptability to mercerization finishes.

Mr. President, of course I do not state these facts on my own knowledge of this business. I want to be entirely frank with the Senate. I was instructed in so far as I could take instruction in the matter from Mr. R. K. Maclea, of New York, and I give his name freely to the Senate and to the Finance Committee for such criticism as anybody may think best to attempt to make of him. Let me say that he is not an importer. His business is the converting and finishing of cloths, bleaching, dyeing, coloring, printing, and all kinds of converting and finishing according to the demands of the market. Buying the gray cloth from the loom, he converts and finishes by thousands of pieces. These he sells to merchants all over the country.

Mr. Maclea is so competent a man in this business, a man of such high class and character, that when this Government was grappling with the etamine question, about which you have heard so much, he was called in by the officials of the Government, because the importers would not do it, and brought the suit which enabled the Government to get a review and final construction of the law.

I have also a carefully worked-out analysis of the other samples presented by the Senator from Massachusetts, and they are all subject to like criticisms, and I will not read them. I feel, and I know the Senate feels, the oppressive character of the afternoon, and I will not take the time to read the analysis.

COST OF PRODUCTION HERE AND ABROAD.

I desire now, Mr. President, to discuss for a few moments the difference in the cost of production here and abroad. I come back to the fundamental question whether this industry requires these high duties which are imposed in the bill as reported by the Finance Committee. According to Bulletin No. 77 of the Bureau of Labor, on pages 35 and 36, the average of wages paid skilled operatives in cotton manufactories in 1907 in this country was $10.12 per week. But only the skilled and highly paid operatives in the cotton mills are here given, so that one does not get the average wage scale for the industry from this bulletin.

The average rate of wages paid in the cotton mills of England for the same class of work was $6.48 per week, as shown by the report of the English Board of Trade to Parliament in 1908. The English Board of Trade is a part of the organized Government of England, on the commercial side, the commercial department. I do not recall the designation.

Mr. MONEY. It belongs to the administration.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It belongs to the administration. Some time ago they organized in that country through the Board of Trade for an investigation into these great economic problems. They made a thorough investigation in England in the first place of the cost of living, rent, fuel, and everything that enters into the cost of living, the wages paid in their various industries, and a detailed investigation into the whole subject of the cost of production. The results of this investigation are contained in a large volume, published in 1908. They have made a like investigation for France and have published a like volume on that country, covering the ground in the same way.

They have made a like investigation for Germany. They are at the present time conducting a similar investigation in this country. The work is being most thoroughly done. No one can examine the report which they have made without being much impressed with the thoroughness and high character of the work.

I take from that report the wages paid for exactly the same class of skilled labor, in the cotton industries of England, and place with it, side by side, the average wages paid in this country as given by Bulletin No. 77, Bureau of Labor, the average in this country being $10.12 per week for this high-class labor, and the average in England being $6.48 per week.

Mr. McCUMBER. May I ask the Senator a question here, just for information?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Certainly.

Mr. McCUMBER. Are those reports based upon the same number of working hours or upon a different number of hours per week?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The working hours in all the trades, I think, in England, are somewhat less than in this country. A very interesting document upon that subject, I will state to the Senator from North Dakota, is the report of the Moseley Commission made some three or four years ago, by a commission composed of 23 representatives of the leading industries of England who were brought over to this country by Mr. Moseley, and who visited all of the great industrial centers, each one of the commission being a master workman who had gone along up in the different stages of the trade to foreman and sometimes to the head of a factory.

Mr. McCUMBER. My question was simply whether the statement given shows the number of hours.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I will answer. I was going to say that it will be found, I think, that on all the trades the hours are never longer in England, and often shorter.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. That is right.

LONGER WORK HOURS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Running from three to four hours. In the report on England's cotton industry, by William Whittam, jr., published by the Department of Commerce and Labor in 1907, it appears that the average rate of wages in England in the cotton manufactures for all grades of operatives was $4.68 per week, taking in the lower grades of labor.

Bulletin No. 93 of the Census Office on the Earnings of Wage-Earners shows the average weekly earnings in the cotton manufacturing industry in this country by sections, States, and for the country as a whole. This is probably the most extensive compilation of classified wages ever made for this country. For the cotton manufacturing industries this tabulation shows the average weekly wages for a representative week for over 200,000 cotton-mill employees, including the men, women, and children, and represents over half of all cotton-mill employees in the United States.

The report says (p. 23):

Table 71 shows that during the representative week of the establishments selected the average earnings for all classes of operatives engaged in the production of cotton goods in the United States were $6.47. For the men the average was $7.71; for the women, $6.03; and for the children, $3.21. In the case of both men and women the greatest number earned between $6 and $7. While the proportion of women in this group was greater than the proportion of men, 17.4 per cent of the men and only 4.1 per cent of the women were reported as earning from $10 to $15. Three-fourths of the children earned less than $4, and nearly one-half (45.2 per cent) earned less than $3 per week.

The average wage per week of cotton-mill operatives in this country by the best authority to be found is, therefore, about $6.50 per week.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Certainly.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will ask the Senator if he has examined the last bulletin of the Bureau of Labor, No. 80?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Of what date?

Mr. GALLINGER. January, 1909.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes, I have that. And I want to remind the Senator that the statistics of the Bureau of Labor embrace only the adult skilled operatives, and represent only about 13,000 employees, while the census figures, which I have given, embrace over 200,000 employees, or over half of all cotton-mill employees in the United States.

Mr. GALLINGER. I think the Senator will find some other valuable information in that bulletin regarding the wages of labor in England in the textile industries. He will find that it is very much below the figures he has given. As an illustration, if the Senator will permit me a moment—

The weekly wages of 206 male preparers were secured, showing a median wage of 10s. 4d. ($2.51), and a predominant wage of the same amount; and 80 male shifters received a median wage of 9s. 5d. ($2.29), while the predominant rates, paid to 16 in each case, were 9s. 5d. ($2.29), and 10s. 3d. ($2.49)—

which is very low.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is a very low wage.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is, in textile industries.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Of course, that wage should not be compared with the higher class of work here represented by the labor bureau statistics.

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly not; and it may be that there is a difference in that respect.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. And it is unfair to do that. In order to get a fair comparison we must take into account all the elements in one country and all the elements in the other country.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is very true.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. There are many other elements to come in, of which I want to speak briefly in a moment—the efficiency of labor, the higher mechanical skill, the speed of machinery, and the cost of living are all matters to be weighed. While the speed of an English loom is somewhat higher than the speed of a loom in this country, an operator attends to so many more looms in this country that the output per operative exceeds that of the English operative. All these things have to be weighed together in order to get at a fair comparison.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does he Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do.

Mr. GALLINGER. I assume that takes in the entire country.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It does take in the entire country.

Mr. GALLINGER. Wages in the Southern States are much below those in the North.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It is true, and I wish, without stopping to go into it in detail, to have printed in the RECORD the entire table, showing these wages classified by States and by groups, the North Atlantic and the South Atlantic States.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, consent is granted.

The table is as follows:

Classified weekly earnings—Cotton goods industry, by States, Territories, and geographic divisions—Per cent distribution of wage-earners—Men, women, and children—By groups of earnings; total and average weekly earnings, and number of all wage-earners and of each class; with number of establishments: 1905.

COTTON GOODS.

State or Territory.	Number of establishments.	Average weekly earnings.				Total.		Men 16 years and over.	
		All wage-earners.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.
United States	525	$6.47	$7.71	$6.03	$3.21	$1,307,578	202,211	$732,305	95,025
North Atlantic division	262	7.51	8.71	6.72	4.15	1,002,128	133,361	561,577	64,475
Maine	7	6.88	8.16	6.15	2.49	32,080	4,666	16,544	2,028
New Hampshire	5	7.80	8.67	7.05	4.18	78,894	10,117	43,302	4,993
Massachusetts	109	7.47	8.53	6.79	4.42	637,975	85,353	352,647	41,320
Rhode Island	42	7.19	8.42	6.44	3.61	99,572	13,854	58,778	6,978
Connecticut	20	7.36	8.26	6.71	4.02	55,201	7,499	33,233	4,023
New York	9	7.17	7.92	6.33	4.17	9,539	1,330	6,264	791
New Jersey	10	7.94	11.01	6.69	3.76	25,052	3,154	12,296	1,117
Pennsylvania	60	8.64	11.94	6.52	3.58	63,815	7,388	38,513	3,225
South Atlantic division	215	4.33	5.45	3.99	2.69	244,857	56,494	138,984	25,484
Maryland	4	5.44	7.86	5.07	2.62	15,235	2,799	6,968	886
North Carolina	106	4.19	5.33	3.82	2.64	87,220	20,830	48,087	9,023
South Carolina	62	4.21	5.15	3.83	2.80	88,048	20,933	51,685	10,038
Georgia	43	4.56	5.82	4.17	2.62	54,354	11,932	32,244	5,537
North Central division	4	5.42	7.05	4.76	3.50	5,702	1,052	2,327	330
Indiana	4	5.42	7.05	4.76	3.50	5,702	1,052	2,327	330
South Central division	30	4.69	5.62	4.58	2.82	40,147	8,559	21,787	3,680
Tennessee	6	4.99	6.17	4.89	3.03	7,772	1,557	4,081	661
Alabama	19	4.61	5.77	4.43	2.83	27,638	5,995	15,486	2,684
Mississippi	5	4.70	6.63	4.84	2.52	4,737	1,007	2,220	335
All other States	a 14	5.37	7.23	4.67	2.66	14,744	2,745	7,630	1,056

Classified weekly earnings—Cotton-goods industry, by States, Territories, and geographic divisions—Per cent distribution of wage-earners—Men, women, and children—By groups of earnings; total and average weekly earnings, and number of all wage-earners and of each class; with number of establishments: 1905—Continued.

COTTON GOODS—continued.

State or Territory.	Men 16 years and over—Per cent distribution of number by earnings.												
	Less than $3.	$3 to $4.	$4 to $5.	$5 to $6.	$6 to $7.	$7 to $8.	$8 to $9.	$9 to $10.	$10 to $12.	$12 to $15.	$15 to $20.	$20 to $25.	$25 and over.
United States	4.1	5.4	10.3	11.4	15.0	13.5	9.7	8.9	10.0	7.4	3.0	0.9	0.4
North Atlantic division	1.3	2.1	4.5	8.8	14.9	15.9	12.2	10.9	13.7	10.1	3.9	1.2	0.5
Maine	2.3	5.7	5.0	6.7	14.8	13.0	11.0	12.0	17.4	9.8	1.8	0.3	0.2
New Hampshire	1.7	1.8	3.8	6.8	14.8	17.5	13.3	11.9	16.1	8.4	2.9	0.8	0.2
Massachusetts	1.4	1.8	4.4	9.5	16.0	16.6	12.3	10.6	13.1	9.6	3.5	0.8	0.4
Rhode Island	0.5	2.4	5.8	7.6	14.4	18.2	13.2	10.9	14.5	9.6	2.1	0.4	0.4
Connecticut	1.9	2.4	4.7	11.6	14.3	13.8	12.6	12.4	14.7	8.1	3.0	0.4	0.1
New York	0.1	8.1	11.5	16.7	11.8	12.4	6.8	6.7	7.3	13.8	4.2	0.1	0.5
New Jersey	0.5	0.8	2.8	5.2	8.9	11.7	5.4	9.6	13.1	15.6	15.3	9.7	1.4
Pennsylvania	1.1	1.4	3.1	3.5	6.0	7.2	9.8	11.4	13.8	19.4	13.0	7.3	3.0
South Atlantic division	10.8	12.6	22.7	17.4	15.2	7.9	4.2	4.4	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.2	0.1
Maryland	2.4	7.9	13.7	3.6	14.2	17.1	5.2	11.9	12.0	7.2	4.6	0.2	.....
North Carolina	8.3	12.8	25.9	17.5	18.3	7.0	3.7	3.6	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.1	.....
South Carolina	12.4	14.2	22.6	18.9	13.2	7.6	4.4	3.8	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.1
Georgia	13.1	10.4	19.0	16.7	14.1	8.2	4.7	5.5	3.0	2.8	1.9	0.3	0.3
North Central division	2.4	14.6	16.7	13.0	9.1	14.2	8.5	6.1	8.2	2.4	3.9	0.9	.....
Indiana	2.4	14.6	16.7	13.0	9.1	14.2	8.5	6.1	8.2	2.4	3.9	0.9	.....
South Central division	7.2	9.9	24.3	15.6	14.9	11.3	4.9	5.4	2.8	1.9	1.1	0.4	0.3
Tennessee	4.9	8.3	26.0	16.7	15.7	12.3	3.3	4.2	4.5	2.1	1.4	0.6	.....
Alabama	8.2	10.9	24.9	15.0	14.4	10.2	5.5	5.3	2.3	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.4
Mississippi	4.2	4.8	15.8	18.2	17.0	17.9	3.3	9.5	3.3	3.9	2.1	.....	.....
All other States	4.6	12.3	13.6	9.0	15.8	9.8	5.5	8.3	9.6	6.0	3.2	0.9	1.4

State or Territory.	Women 16 years and over.												
	Earnings.	Number.	Per cent distribution of number by earnings.										
			Less than $3.	$3 to $4.	$4 to $5.	$5 to $6.	$6 to $7.	$7 to $8.	$8 to $9.	$9 to $10.	$10 to $12.	$12 to $15.	$15 and over.
United States	$494,118	81,947	6.2	10.5	14.6	16.7	18.1	13.9	9.9	6.0	3.7	0.4	(c)
North Atlantic division	404,059	60,101	1.9	4.4	9.7	17.4	22.0	17.9	13.2	8.0	4.9	0.6	(c)
Maine	15,075	2,453	2.1	7.8	13.9	20.8	17.0	16.4	11.2	6.2	4.2	0.4	.....
New Hampshire	34,818	4,939	1.4	3.9	7.7	13.6	25.7	14.7	11.8	9.8	10.1	1.3	.....
Massachusetts	260,139	38,334	2.0	4.0	9.2	17.5	21.8	18.2	13.5	8.7	4.7	0.4	(c)
Rhode Island	36,332	5,639	1.3	3.6	13.1	21.8	21.6	16.6	10.8	7.0	3.6	0.6	(c)
Connecticut	19,957	2,976	3.1	4.4	8.9	16.1	21.7	22.4	12.2	6.4	4.4	0.4	.....
New York	3,008	475	0.6	6.5	13.5	26.3	19.8	17.5	10.1	2.3	3.4	.....	.....
New Jersey	11,647	1,742	0.6	3.3	7.0	10.5	19.7	31.3	21.2	4.2	2.0	0.2	
Pennsylvania	23,083	3,543	2.4	7.5	11.9	15.5	25.2	11.7	13.4	5.2	4.9	2.1	0.2
South Atlantic division	68,765	17,236	20.6	27.3	28.9	14.4	5.9	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	(a)	.....
Maryland	6,733	1,328	2.2	9.2	49.1	12.8	13.5	7.0	3.5	2.0	0.7	.....	.....
North Carolina	25,791	6,747	18.3	35.2	29.3	11.6	4.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	.....	.....
South Carolina	21,851	5,712	26.6	25.4	24.7	16.3	4.9	1.5	0.6	(c)	.....	(c)	.....
Georgia	14,390	3,449	22.0	21.9	27.2	17.2	8.2	2.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	.....	.....
North Central division	3,200	672	3.1	23.1	30.5	15.6	11.6	6.4	4.9	2.4	2.2	0.2	.....
Indiana	3,200	672	3.1	23.1	30.5	15.6	11.6	6.4	4.9	2.4	2.2	0.2	.....
South Central division	11,992	2,620	10.3	30.5	24.7	17.8	11.9	4.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	.....	.....
Tennessee	2,563	524	7.3	23.7	22.3	18.5	22.3	5.5	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	7,707	1,740	12.6	34.0	25.5	14.9	8.5	3.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	.....	.....
Mississippi	1,722	356	3.4	23.6	24.4	30.6	13.8	3.6	0.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other States	6,102	1,308	10.4	24.5	20.9	15.5	15.0	8.3	2.5	2.2	0.5	.....	0.2

Classified weekly earnings—Cotton-goods industry, by States, Territories, and geographic divisions—Per cent distribution of wage-earners—Men, women, and children—By groups of earnings; total and average weekly earnings, and number of all wage-earners and of each class; with number of establishments: 1905—Continued.

COTTON GOODS—continued.

State or Territory.	Children under 16 years.								
			Per cent distribution of number by earnings.						
	Earnings.	Number.	Less than $3.	$3 to $4.	$4 to $5.	$5 to $6.	$6 to $7.	$7 to $8.	$8 and over.
United States	$81,155	25,249	45.2	30.1	16.5	5.4	2.1	0.4	.03
North Atlantic division	36,492	8,785	15.2	33.0	31.8	12.4	5.6	1.2	.08
Maine	461	185	41.1	50.3	4.9	2.7	0.5	0.5	.....
New Hampshire	774	185	6.5	42.2	31.9	12.4	6.5	0.5	.....
Massachusetts	25,189	5,699	10.7	30.9	34.9	14.5	6.3	1.5	1.2
Rhode Island	4,462	1,237	32.2	31.0	25.4	6.7	4.7	.....	.....
Connecticut	2,011	500	17.2	30.0	26.2	17.4	7.2	1.8	0.2
New York	267	64	10.9	28.1	37.5	23.5	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	1,109	295	9.2	30.8	49.8	4.1	5.1	0.7	0.3
Pennsylvania	2,219	620	19.0	53.5	18.9	6.0	1.6	1.0	.....
South Atlantic division	37,108	13,774	60.7	28.8	8.7	1.7	0.1	(c)	.....
Maryland	1,534	585	68.9	28.2	2.7	0 2	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	13,342	5,060	60.5	33.7	4.7	1.0	0.1	.....	.....
South Carolina	14,512	5,183	61.7	23.9	12.0	2.3	0.1	(a)	.....
Georgia	7,720	2,946	57.7	29.0	11.0	2.0	0.2	0.1	.....
North Central division	175	50	26.0	60.0	6.0	8.0	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	175	50	26.0	60.0	6.0	8.0	.....	.....	.....
South Central division	6,368	2,259	65.7	25.1	6.5	2.2	0.5	.....	.....
Tennessee	1,128	372	54.3	35.5	5.1	4.0	1.1	.....	.....
Alabama	4,445	1,571	66.8	23.6	7.4	2.0	0.2	.....	.....
Mississippi	795	316	73.4	20.9	3.5	0.9	1.3	.....	.....
All other States	1,012	381	57.7	35.4	5.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	.....

THE RATE WHICH MEASURES DIFFERENCE IN COST OF PRODUCTION.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. In the report of the Census of Manufactures for 1905, Part III, page 43, is a table giving the total number of wage-earners in the cotton manufacturing industry in this country and the total wages paid them. In 1904 the total average number of wage-earners in the cotton goods industries of this country was 310,458, and the total wages paid them for the year was $94,377,696. The average yearly earnings per employee was therefore about $304, or an average of about $6 per week.

According to the Finance Committee's Estimated Revenues, the total value of cotton manufactures in 1905 was $1,014,094,237. The total wages paid were $217,955,322. The wage cost, therefore, was about 21 per cent of the value of the production.

Of the designated "cotton goods" alone, in Estimated Revenues it appears that the total value of this product in 1905 was $442,451,218. The wages paid in producing it were $94,377,696. The wage cost was therefore about 22 per cent of the value of the production. The English wages would have been $33,879,175 less than American wages for the same production.

A tariff of 7½ per cent on the total value of the production of the United States amounting to $442,451,218 will more than equal the difference in wage cost.

The 7½ per cent difference, however, is based on American value. The English value would be less by the amount of the difference in wages, namely, $33,879,175. Therefore a tariff of 9 per cent based upon English value will equal the difference in wage cost between this country and England.

The Census of Manufactures for 1905, Part III, page 43, shows also that the average labor cost per spindle per year in all the cotton mills in the United States for 1890 was $4.65 per spindle; for 1900, was $4.48 per spindle; and for 1905, was $4.08 per spindle.

The labor cost per spindle therefore has been decreasing at every census for fifteen years from 1890 to 1905.

It can not be said that this is due to the increase in the industry in Southern States employing cheap, or perhaps colored, labor, for the same downward trend in labor cost is shown for the New England States as that shown above for the country as a whole.

The labor cost per spindle in the New England States is given as follows: 1890, 4.41; 1900, 4.31; 1905, 4.06.

In view of this general decline in cost, which, of course, might be due to reduction in wages as well as to improvements in manufacturing efficiency, I did not know but that the argument might be advanced, as it was advanced here a few moments ago by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] with reference to the wage figures, that the steady decline was due to the cheap labor employed in the South.

Mr. SIMMONS. I do not think there is any negro labor employed in the manufacture of cotton in the South.

Mr. MONEY. There is none.

Mr. BACON. There is none.

Mr. SIMMONS. There is none.

Mr. BACON. I think it may be safely said that there is not a single cotton factory in the United States, certainly not in the South, in which colored labor has been employed. That was due not to any indisposition to employ them, but the experiment has been made in several instances and they have proved to be incapable of properly performing the duty. The effort has been abandoned utterly.

CONDITIONS IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. T. M. Young, an Englishman, author of the work "The American Cotton Industry," on page 129, says:

> American weavers turn out nearly twice as much work a day as their English competitors and their wage per piece is absolutely a little less.

This is a book which I found in the Congressional Library. It was published in 1902 by T. M. Young, with an introduction by Elijah Helm, secretary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and is the result of an investigation, I presume, for the information of the cotton manufacturers of Great Britain, into the cotton industry of this country.

From the Statistical Abstract, 1906, page 679, it appears that in cotton manufactures the percentage of wage cost to value of production in 1890 was 25 per cent; in 1900 it was 25.6 per cent; in 1904 it was 22 per cent. (According to the census figures.)

I found also, Mr. President, an interesting report from the British Tariff Commission, published in 1905, which covers a wide range. This volume is volume 2 of the Textile Trades, part 1, "The Cotton Industry."

The commission in its summary and analysis of oral and written evidence says, with respect to cotton manufacturing:

> Manufacturers complain that trade with the United States is now possible only in the best class of production.

In foreign and colonial markets competition is aggressive and successful. The United States of America disposes of large quantities of piece goods in Canada. (Paragraph 136.)

To enter the Canadian market it is necessary to pay a tariff of 35 per cent and meet a British preferential of 25 per cent.

And yet we are able to enter that market quite extensively, as I understand, with piece goods.

Upon muslins this British Tariff Commission says:

FINE MUSLINS.

It is said that the United States cost of production is probably 20 per cent greater than ours at present, but that in a few years foreign countries will be able to compete with us on equal terms with all the markets of the world. (Paragraph 138.)

GRAY MUSLINS.

Both the United States and Canada were formerly good customers. The development of this trade in foreign countries now enables them to compete successfully in our home market. Competition is complained of from Germany, Switzerland, the United States, and France. (Paragraph 138.)

LININGS, DUCKS, AND DRILLS.

In linings competition is complained of from Germany, Italy, and the United States.

* * * * * * *

Markets have been lost for linen, union, and cotton drills. Foreign competition is complained of from the United States and Belgium. There is growing competition here from the United States in cotton drills for boot linings which are imported below British cost. (Paragraph 141.)

SHIRTINGS.

There is competition in the home market from France, Germany, Belgium, and the United States. (Paragraph 141.)

FLANNELETTES.

Competition in the home market is complained of from Germany, Austria, the United States, and Holland.

In one case a firm states that ten years ago 75 per cent of their total production was flannelettes and now only 25 per cent. (Paragraph 143.)

COLORED COTTONS.

The principal factor in the competition is the cheap labor in the countries concerned. (145–146.)

With respect to the position of the United States generally in cotton manufactures, the report says:

There is general agreement that there has been great and rapid progress made by the United States in all branches of the cotton industry, so that now their industry is firmly established, and will continue, whatever changes they may make in their protective system.

* * * * * * *

In regard to technical advantages, their machinery is on a level with ours, and in some respects is superior. Some witnesses attach great importance to the use of the Northrup loom, which secures a cheaper process than the methods practiced in this country. Their technical and other education is said to have produced a better type of workmen. Though United States wages are higher in some branches of the cotton trade, the labor cost is probably cheaper. (Paragraph 155.)

COTTON INDUSTRY DOES NOT REQUIRE ADVANCE IN RATES.

Mr. President, I insist that the welfare of the cotton manufacturing industry of this country does not require this advance of rates.

The fact is that the cotton industry has been wonderfully prosperous under the existing rates last year and the year before, and for years past, and there have been no facts furnished to the Senate or reasons shown why it is necessary to impose a higher average rate of duty than is at present being collected under the existing law.

The only paragraph of the cotton schedule concerning which just complaint can be made is paragraph 304, and the injustice there arises solely through the fact that that paragraph does not contain an ad valorem duty upon cloths coming within it exceeding a certain value.

Mr. President, the statistics on this subject have been given several times and at considerable length. I shall not take time to repeat them now, simply asking that I may incorporate certain tables relating to the matter and explanations connected therewith in my remarks.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, permission is granted. The Chair hears no objection.

The tables referred to are as follows:

EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS OF NEW ENGLAND COTTON MILLS.

(From the proceedings of National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.)

Statistics relative to cotton-mill stocks as investments.

Name of company.	Date of incorporation.	Capital.	Surplus.	Debt.	Earnings per share, 1907.	Dividends, 1907.	Total dividends for eight years.	Average dividends for eight years.	Book surplus per share.	Capitalization per spindle.	Par value.
							Per cent.	*Per cent.*			
Amoskeag	1831	$5,760,000.00	$3,720,691.00	$1,425,000.00	$21.30	$16.00	126	15.75	$64.59	$10.76	$100.00
Androscoggin	1860	1,000,000.00	1,123,864.00	16,559.00	24.91	10.00	75	9.37	112.38	13.93	100.00
Bates	1852	1,200,000.00	1,376,361.00	117,565.00	41.87	35.00	130	16.25	114.61	14.61	100.00
Border City	1880	1,000,000.00	333,598.00	500,000.00	37.50	23.50	119	14.87	33.35	12.51	100.00
Richard Borden	1871	1,000,000.00	502,174.00	541.00	32.62	20.00	[a] 101	12.62	50.21	10.37	100.00
King Philip	1871	1,500,000.00	851,765.00	150,431.00	25.65	6.00	168½	21.25	56.78	11.10	100.00
Dartmouth	1895	600,000.00	685,105.00	470,529.00	82.50	66.00	158	19.75	114.18	5.00	100.00
Dwight	1841	1,200,000.00	1,299,219.00	735,740.00	103.94	12.00	100	12.50	108.26	6.45	500.00
Great Falls	1823	1,500,000.00	960,000.00	338,603.00	21.33	12.00	117	14.62	64.00	11.36	100.00
Laurel Lake	1881	600,000.00	184,251.00	None.	28.24	14.00	[b] 190½	23.75	37.08	10.03	100.00
Massachusetts Cotton	1839	1,800,000.00	1,431,690.00	2,160,763.00	41.30	5.00	50	6.25	79.53	14.13	100.00
Lawrence	1831	1,250,000.00	787,000.00	500,000.00	25.27	8.00	122	15.25	62.96	12.50	100.00
Pacific	1853	3,000,000.00	6,332,854.00	None.	550.00	320.00	124	15.50	2,110.95	--------	1,000.00
Pepperell	1899	2,556,000.00	1,628,487.00	117,940.00	--------	12.00	158	19.75	63.71	10.27	100.00
Sagamore	1879	900,000.00	355,693.00	607,899.00	48.53	30.00	85	10.63	39.52	9.80	100.00
Troy	1814	300,000.00	474,294.00	2,816.00	335.00	67.00	189	23.62	794.90	6.31	500.00
Union	1879	1,200,000.00	584,044.00	None.	46.00	35.50	183	22.87	48.67	10.89	100.00
Whitman	1895	1,500,000.00	945,411.00	474,245.00	29.76	8.00	58½	7.25	63.02	11.35	100.00

[a] In addition to which a 25 per cent dividend was paid.

[b] In addition to which a 100 per cent dividend was paid.

Average annual dividend for 8 years for group of 18 mills, 15.65 per cent.

EARNINGS OF FALL RIVER MILLS.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] discussed this subject somewhat at length. I do not recall whether he cited the advertisement issued by Edwin J. Cole, banker and broker, of Fall River, Mass., but I desire to present just a few statements, based upon the advertisement which this banker and broker publishes and sends out to customers, with respect to the securities of the cotton mills in Fall River. Mr. President, I ask leave to print the statistics which he gives of the cotton mills of Fall River.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, permission to do so is granted. The Chair hears none.

The matter referred to follows:

Statistics of Fall River (Mass.) manufacturing corporations.

Corporation.	Par.	October, 1908.				Book value per spindle.	Dividends paid during past 14 years.														Extra dividend during past 14 years	Average annual dividend including extras.	Present market prices	Market value per spindle.
		Capital.	Debt.	Surplus.	Spindles.		1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908				
American Linen Co	100	$800,000		$191,792.09	91,372	$6.65	7	2½	1	1	4¼	6½	5	8	7½	5½	3	6	11	6		5.304	125	$8.84
Ancona Co	100	300,000	$115,535.39		39,136	10.61									(a)		3	6	12	6				
Arkwright Mills	100	450,000	153,418.01		68,432	8.82						4½	5½	5	6	5½	3	4½	6	6			106	9.21
Barnard Mfg. Co	100	495,000	68,622.71		72,992	7.72	7	7	1		3½	8	5½	6	4½		2	4½	7	7		4.48	116	8.81
Bourne Mills	100	1,000,000	218,795.89		91,258	13.35	24	12	18	8	10	14	6½	12½	9½	3½	3	4	5	4½	40	12.46	100	13.35
Border City Mfg. Co	100	1,000,000		107,266.54	119,812	7.45	17½	6½	4	4	6	8	6½	6	6	3½	3½	9½	23½	6	50	11.46	150	11.62
Chace Mills	100	1,200,000		234,837.77	116,688	8.28	6	6½	3½		6	6	6	6	6	3	4½	6	6½	8	53½	9.11	140	12.38
Cornell Mills	100	400,000		233,578.76	45,040	3.69	6	8	7	5	12½	13	6½	7	6½	4	4¾	12½	16	11		8.55	180	10.79
Conanicut Mills	100	300,000	47,625.00		29,136	11.93	6½	3½			6	8	8	8	7	5	1	4¾	6	5		4.91	100	11.93
Davis Mills	100	500,000		250,810.07	53,856	4.62								(a)			1½	6	6	6			132	7.59
Davol Mills	100	500,000		105,042.56	44,672	8.84	6½	8	4½	4	5½	8	6½	6	6	4	1	6	6	6	25	7.36	102	9.51
Flint Mills	100	580,000		139,804.03	50,816	8.66	8	8	6½	4	6	8	7	6	6	4	4	6½	12	8		6.71	108	9.57
Granite Mills	100	1,000,000		361,857.02	118,984	5.36	6¾	7	2	1	6	8	8	8	8	6	4½	8¾	10	8		6.54	150	9.56
Hargraves Mills	100	800,000	117,344.92		111,690	8.21	6½	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5½	2		1	5½	6		4.89	105	8.57
King Philip Mills	100	1,500,000		871,083.91	135,072	4.65	6	6	6	4½	7½	6	6	16	6	6	6	6	6	6	100	13.86	175	12.98
Laurel Lake Mills	100	600,000		250,927.37	59,808	5.84	6	5½			3¾	6	4½	6	8	5½	5½	11	14	13	100	13.20	165	12.35
Lincoln Mfg. Co	100	600,000	297,799.26		50,000	17.95													(a)				90	16.75
Luther Mfg. Co	100	350,000	84,084.77		51,616	8.41									(b)					3			125	10.10
Merchants Mfg. Co	100	1,200,000		111,305.08	131,820	8.26	7	6	2		1	6	2½	4	4	2	2	4	5¾	6	50	7.30	118	9.89
Mechanics Mills	100	750,000		288,967.38	57,856	7.96	6½	7	3		5	6	5	4½	4	3	1	4	7	6½		4.46	116	10.04
Narragansett Mills	100	400,000		142,220.35	43,744	5.89	7	6½	5	1	5	8	5½	6	6	5	4	8	11½	8		6.18	135	9.09
Osborn Mills	100	750,000		218,939.32	70,332	7.55	7	7	4		5	8½	3½	4	4	3	2	4	5½	6	25	6.32	115	9.15
Parker Mills	100	800,000	199,284.62		111,684	8.94		3¾	3¾	5	5¾	6¼	8	8	7	3		1	5½	6		4.50	100	8.94
Pocasset Mfg. Co	100	1,200,000		188,716.86	125,016	8.09	6	4½	1		4½	6	6	6	6	4½	6	6	6	6	100	12.04	125	10.48
Richard Borden Mfg. Co	100	1,000,000		468,024.67	96,720	5.50	7	5½	3	3	7½	9	6½	6	6	5½	5½	6½	20	13	25	9.21	180	13.77
Sagamore Mfg. Co	100	900,000		348,763.57	91,552	6.02	25½	5	1		5½	9	5	7½	4½	4	5	20	30	12		9.44	180	13.88
Seaconnet Mills	100	600,000	153,252.29		68,384	11.01	6½	6½	5½	3½	6	7	5	5	5	1			1½	4½		4.07	95	10.57
Shove Mills	100	550,000	98,000.78		73,552	8.81	7	7	3½		2½	4½	1½	4	3			4	4½	6	25	5.18	97	8.58
Stafford Mills	100	1,000,000		72,186.32	100,576	9.22	8	8	6	4	14	8	3	4	4		1	4	5½	6		5.29	116	10.81
Stevens Mfg. Co	100	700,000	176,384.23		(c)		4	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	4¾	5	5¾	1½		6.50	93	
Tecumseh Mills	100	750,000		249,188.02	78,512	6.38	6½	6½	4		5	7½	5	6	6	5½	4½	6	14½	9½	50	9.75	150	11.15
Troy Cotton and Woolen Manufactory	500	300,000		366,529.28	47,520		28	27	15	11	18	27	17	20	16	11	11	20	67	21	75	27.04	1,650	13.12
Union Cotton Mfg. Co	100	1,200,000		572,544.66	110,128	5.70	11	9	6½	6	8½	10	6½	6	6	4½	6	18½	35½	6		15.38	195	16.04
Wampanoag Mills	100	750,000	99,331.28		85,440	9.94	8	7	3		6	7	2½	4	3	1		2	4	4		3.61	105	10.37
Weetamoe Mills	100	500,000	1,211.93		45,504	11.02	5¾	2¾			4½	6	3½	4	4	2	2	4¾	6¾	6½		3.71	100	11.01
Total		23,225,000			2,658,380																			

[a] Organized. [b] Reorganized. [c] Specialties.

The above table is intended to show readily the comparatively low prices at which Fall River mill stocks are selling, earning power, cost per spindle, etc.

The physical condition of the mills is excellent, and it is well known that new mills can not be built at anything like selling prices of these mills.

The average dividend for all the mills for the period given is over 7 per cent, which is higher than the returns for a like period on most any other industrial investment.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. This statement shows the amount paid in dividends by those mills for the past fourteen years. The average dividends for 30 mills for fourteen years as disclosed by this table is 8.294 per cent. This includes the Troy mill, concerning which the Senator from Massachusetts has made an explanation.

Eliminating this corporation, the average for 29 mills is 7.647 per cent. In addition these mills (not including the Troy mill) have an aggregate surplus of undivided profits amounting to $5,156,146.28, to which the Senator from Massachusetts omitted to make any reference yesterday.

The capitalization of these mills is $23,225,000. The surplus above mentioned amounted to 22.20 per cent of the capitalization, which should be added to the dividends paid in considering the financial condition of these institutions.

OTHER EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY OF NEW ENGLAND MILLS.

As reported by Sandford & Kelley, brokers, of New Bedford, Mass., the average dividends paid by 32 Fall River mills (not including the Troy mill) for the year 1907 was 10.08 per cent. This does not include dividends paid in stock, and when these are taken into consideration the average dividends of these mills for 1907 are 20.104 per cent.

In 1895 the Wilson tariff law was in operation, and under this law the duties imposed in the cotton schedule were considerably lower than under the Dingley law, and very much lower than are proposed in the present bill; 1895 was also a period of great financial depression throughout the country. The statement of Mr. Cole above referred to shows that in 1895 the average dividends of all of the Fall River mills was 9.094 per cent, showing that under a tariff law imposing much lower duties than are contained in the Dingley law and in a time of great depression throughout the country cotton manufacturers were exceedingly prosperous.

Mr. President, I repeat that there is no fact before the Senate which will give any warrant for even maintaining the present Dingley rates, much less advancing them.

The Boston Traveler, of June 3, printed as an editorial the following, which has been handed to me, though I have not read it. I am told that the publisher is John H. Fahey, who was at the head of the Associated Press for New England for some years before he became the publisher of this paper:

WHO IS TELLING THE TRUTH?—A STOCK BROKER'S BULLETIN COMPARED WITH SENATOR LODGE'S STATEMENT AS TO EARNINGS IN THE COTTON BUSINESS.

To the Editor of The Traveler:

In to-day's Traveler you quote from a pamphlet sent out by "a reputable Boston brokerage house," which you say flatly contradicts Mr. Lodge and shows that practically all the cotton mills have been paying high dividends, many of them returning in a few years to shareholders an amount equal to the entire capital invested. In view of Mr. Lodge's speech, is not this worthy of more extended comment and verification?

E. B. H.

BROOKLINE.

Then follows the editorial.

Mr. Lodge's statement was to the effect that the average dividend of Massachusetts cotton mills does not exceed 6 or 7 per cent. A circular issued by A. B. Turner & Co., 24 Milk street, Boston, dated June, 1909, gives a list of companies, stock of which they offer subject to sale and change in price, from which we quote:

Dartmouth Manufacturing Corporation, New Bedford: Total return to investor in nine years, 489.93 per cent; average yearly return, 53.77 per cent. January 5 an extra 100 per cent cash dividend.

Sagamore Manufacturing Company, Fall River: Total return to investor in nine years, 117 per cent; average yearly return, 13 per cent.

Laurel Lake Mills, Fall River: Total return to investors in nine years, 189.97 per cent; average yearly return, 20.33 per cent.

City Manufacturing Company, New Bedford: Total returns to investors in nine years, 109 per cent; average yearly return, 10.12 per cent.

Richard Borden Manufacturing Company, Fall River: Total return to investor in nine years, 113.94 per cent; average yearly return, 12.66 per cent.

Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Manchester, N. H.: Total returns to stockholders in nine years, 141.93 per cent; average yearly return, 15.77 per cent.

Great Falls Manufacturing Company, New Hampshire: Total return to investor for nine years, 128.96 per cent; average yearly return, 22 per cent.

King Philip Mills, Fall River: Total return to investor in nine years, 175.95 per cent; average yearly return, 19.55 per cent.

Algonquin Printing Company, Fall River: Total return to stockholders in nine years, 607.95 per cent; average yearly return, 67.55 per cent.

Powcasset Manufacturing Company, Fall River, in February, 1897, declared a stock dividend 100 per cent; total return to investor nine years, 165.96 per cent; average yearly return, 18.44 per cent.

Mr. MONEY. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Certainly.

Mr. MONEY. Does the Senator understand from that report that the total return to the investor included both dividends and the surplus capital earned?

Mr. GALLINGER. I did not understand what the Senator said. Will he kindly repeat his question?

Mr. MONEY. I asked the Senator from Wisconsin if he considered that this report from the paper which he quotes here is intended to include the dividends each year and also the surplus capital earned in that year.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I would say in answer to the Senator from Mississippi that the statements of dividends would not include the surplus unless it was distributed to the stockholders as dividends.

Mr. MONEY. It is not, then, a report of the full profits of the enterprise, but only that part of the profits declared in dividends? Is that what I understand?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That would be my understanding of the facts.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do.

Mr. GALLINGER. I know the Senator is anxious to get through, but he referred to a couple of cotton mills in New Hampshire. The Amoskeag Corporation is the great cotton mill of New Hampshire, and I do not know but of New England. The Senator's figures represented that it paid something like 15 or 16 per cent, was it not?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Fifteen and seventy-seven hundredths per cent.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will say to the Senator that I can refer him to a brokerage firm that will sell him some of that stock, and if he gets more than 6 per cent on the stock at the present market price he will be more fortunate than some of my friends have been. If the Senator will permit me just a moment further; the Amoskeag Corporation started in business a long time ago in a country village. They bought up a large amount of real estate, and now there is a city of 75,000 people there. They got a great deal of profit out of the real estate, and they have extended their business out of that profit. It is simply a business enterprise. They have paid undoubtedly during their existence a very large profit to their early stockholders; but at the present time, as I said a moment ago, the stock does not net more than 6 per cent at the market price.

Mr. BACON. What is the market price? I inquire of the Senator.

Mr. GALLINGER. I can not say; but it is, I think, between two and three hundred dollars on a $100 share. That is my impression.

Mr. MONEY. If the Senator from Wisconsin will permit another interruption on that point——

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Certainly.

Mr. MONEY. I was informed by a cotton expert a few days ago that the Amoskeag mills employed 7,700 operatives; that they are now making arrangements to employ 3,500 more, which will give them a total of 11,200, and make them, as the Senator from New Hampshire says, the largest mill in this country.

Mr. GALLINGER. Yes; the Senator is right about that.

SOME OF THE DIVIDENDS AND SURPLUSES OF THESE MILLS.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I will say in answer to the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] that I would not expect to buy stock paying 16 per cent dividends at par. From a table printed in the transactions of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, which was used in connection with an address by Mr. W. Irving Bullard, of Danielson, Conn., on cotton-mill stocks as investments, I find the Amoskeag mill cited and the following information given with respect to it: Date of incorporation, 1831; capital, $5,760,000; surplus, $3,720,691; debt, $1,425,000; earnings, per share for 1907, $21.30; dividends on each share for 1907, $16; total dividends in eight years, $126; average dividends, eight years, $15.75; book surplus per share, $64.59; capitalization per spindle, $10.76; par value, $100. The presumption may safely be indulged, I believe, that the par value fully represents the investment of the original stockholders whatever their earnings may enable them to sell their stock for to-day.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, has the Senator any information as to the market value of that stock, on that date or anything near that date? I know that some of the mills in the South have a custom among them—those that are well managed——

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It is not stated, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. TILLMAN. With the Senator's permission, I will finish the statement I started to make.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield further to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. TILLMAN. I was just trying to throw a little side light upon this phase of the subject that the Senator has been discussing. I have listened to him with a great deal of interest. I was going to say that it is the custom among the better-managed mills of the South, first, to set apart from their earnings 5 per cent for renewal, the idea being that in twenty years they will have to replace every single dollar's worth of machinery. Then they set apart something as a dividend, 6 to 8 per cent, and some of them as high as 10 per cent; and then any additional profit of the business goes to the surplus, as it would in any other organized business, and is a part of the capital which is taken into consideration by investors who want to buy a share of that stock or a hundred shares of it. They figure the surplus just as much as they do the dividend-paying value of the stock, because it will in time come to them in the shape of an additional mill. I know one mill company that has built three other mills and paid a dividend every year. From time to time they have set aside enough surplus during the thirty or forty years that this corporation has been running to construct three other additional mills, all of which, of course, went to the stockholders.

I do not think from my observation of the conditions in my part of the country—I am not undertaking to brag about the development of manufacturing in South Carolina—but we are getting along very nicely down there, and we are now second to Massachusetts in the number of spindles. The farmers grow about a million bales of cotton, and we spin about 800,000 of the million that we produce, thereby doubling its value. The average price of cotton has been about $50 a bale; so that the million bales produce $50,000,000 to the farmers; and the mills add $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 more to the value of the cotton that we grow. So we are getting along very well under the present situation, and I think we could survive without any additional tariff increasing the percentage of profit; that is, unless I am mistaken as to the facts in regard to where the profit goes.

The other day we were told here that the middleman or the retailer was the villain in this tragedy or comedy or whatever it is, and that the tariff had nothing whatever to do with prices, but from the anxiety on the part of some people to have these schedules increased, it would seem that it is merely an effort on their part to increase their profits at the expense of the American consumers; knowing that, if we have no increase in the tariff, the prices now prevailing would have to continue. The tariff only serves to enable the home manufacturer, hedged in from competition by the tariff wall, to charge in addition whatever the duty may be; and if we increase the tariff percentage here, we add that much to the profits of the home manufacturer. That is my idea, I may be entirely in error, and, if so, I hope some of those who were so strenuous the other day in contending that the retailer was the man who got all the benefit, or that some of the members of the Finance Committee, will sooner or later explain just where all this additional profit is going.

I did not want to interfere with the Senator's argument, for he is making a clear and explicit exposition of some of the phases of this tariff question.

Mr. GALLINGER. Will the Senator allow me just one moment?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do.

WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE THE PATIENT DIES.

Mr. GALLINGER. I want to say to the Senator that I can practically repeat what the Senator from South Carolina has said so far as the cotton mills in my State are concerned. I

think they are doing fairly well, and I have not heard from any source whatever that they want the Dingley rates increased. I understand that the committee will make it appear—I have been told so—that there is no increase in the schedules they have reported. I hope they will be able to show that.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, if I may be permitted by the Senator from Wisconsin——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield further to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do for a moment.

Mr. TILLMAN. Where two really honorable and intelligent men get up a set of facts and figures, or supposed facts and figures, which cut each other's throats, I want to know where the rest of us, who have not been able to investigate this thing at first hand, are going to?

Mr. GALLINGER. It is like the maxim, "When doctors disagree, who shall decide?"

Mr. BAILEY. The patient dies. [Laughter.]

Mr. GALLINGER. The patient dies just the same. [Laughter.]

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I think I could relieve the patient substantially if I could fix the rates in this bill.

I wish to complete the reading of this editorial because I have only presented the facts cited from this banker's circular, upon which the editor makes the following comment:

In his speech yesterday, in reply to Mr. LODGE, Mr. GORE, the blind Senator from Oklahoma, quoted a half dozen or more Massachusetts mills which had paid dividends within the last three years of 25 per cent and upward to 66 per cent. For the purpose of our correspondent's inquiry we confine ourself to the circular mentioned in the editorial of Wednesday to which he refers. Additional verification may be had by consulting the corporation returns at the state house. These enormous dividends do not represent net earnings or the inflated salaries of the family interests which control many of these mills.

The bulletin from which we quote goes on thusly for 24 pages. The corporations referred to are from the first few pages and are taken in their order. Either A. B. Turner or Mr. LODGE are in error as to their facts, but all the evidence we can glean seems to verify the figures of Turner & Co.

TESTIMONY FROM MEETING OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

Mr. President, on the occasion of the meeting of this National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, in the address to which I made a passing reference a moment ago, delivered by Mr. Bullard, I find the following most interesting statements:

The cotton industry is a tremendous opportunity, and it is within our power to develop this opportunity. It is on the threshold of the greatest economic development in the history of the country, and if we *put our shoulders* to the wheel, within twenty-five years we will be manufacturing the greatest portion of our entire production of our raw material and be supplying the world's markets with finished products.

That agrees exactly with the statement made in this report by the British commission, to which I referred a moment ago.

Mr. Bullard says further:

We can do this because our machinery is as good as any in the textile world. We have the advantage of the cotton yield within our own boundaries, and there is reason to expect a greater efficiency of labor from our operatives by interesting them in the ownership of the industries, such as has already been accomplished very broadly in the manufacture of metals.

In short, it was stated by Mr. D. A. Tompkins at a meeting of this association many years ago: "As long as a bale of American cotton is sent across the Atlantic, so long will there be opportunities for more American cotton mills."

Mr. Bullard gives the dividends paid by leading cotton mills as follows, and he cites some that have not been mentioned here, at least to-day:

During the past eight years, which period constitutes an economic cycle of our industrial welfare, such seasoned textile stocks as Bates paid an average annual dividend of 16¼ per cent; Dartmouth, 19¾ per cent; Laurel Lake, 23¾ per cent; Pepperell, 19¾ per cent; Troy, 23⅝ per cent, and Union, 22$\frac{9}{16}$ per cent, and during this period have added a great percentage to their surplus and working capital. A comparison of surplus earning over the dividend requirements of 10 cotton mill stocks with an equal number of high grade railroad bonds and industrial preferred stocks places the "textile" in an enviable position.

The tables which I have prepared prove that there is no class of investments paying as attractive dividends, earning so large a surplus, and showing so great a book value per share as cotton-mill stocks.

Henry Clews, of New York City, made an address at the same meeting of the association, in which he said:

With respect to our foreign market for cotton goods, there is plenty of room to widen it, but our exports of these in competition with England, Germany, and other countries, are more or less checked by the high price of labor here, and its comparative low price there. Hence we ought constantly to endeavor to overcome this disadvantage by keeping ahead of the rest of the world in labor-saving devices and improvements in machinery and manufactures. We should try to surpass all Europe in the quality, as well as the cheapness of our goods.

As we are the most inventive of all nations, and the quickest to adapt ourselves to new or altered conditions, we shall doubtless find this feasible if not an easy task, whereas England, our greatest competitor in manufacturing, is proverbially slow in changing machinery.

NO COTTON MANUFACTURER APPEARED TO ASK AN INCREASE.

Not a word is found in the proceedings of this meeting concerning any need for increasing protection or any injustice suffered under the Dingley Law.

I submit to the Senate that that is another fact to be weighed here and taken into account along with the fact that no manufacturer appeared before the Ways and Means Committee to ask for an increase.

Mr. Lippitt appeared before the Ways and Means Committee, and I found an interesting little colloquy in the report of the hearings which gives a New England manufacturer's idea of a fortune and of what constitutes a fortune. It was recalled to my mind by the Senator from Massachusetts when he was speaking on this subject the other day.

The Senator from Massachusetts said that New England fortunes were not large, or that large fortunes were not acquired in this industry at least; and that seems to be the view of Mr. Lippitt, to whom reference has so often been made in the course of this debate.

I desire to read from the testimony of Mr. Lippitt before the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Lippitt, a member of the Arkwright Club of Boston, which is an organization of New England cotton manufacturers, appeared before the Ways and Means Committee on December 1, 1908, to protest against any reduction in the cotton schedules of the Dingley law.

After summarizing the condition of the cotton-mill industry in New England, Mr. Lippitt said:

The result of all this is that while the best-managed mills of New England have made a living, they have shown no extraordinary profit. Great fortunes made in cotton manufacturing are very rare. No such thing exists in this country as has made possible the great fortunes derived from some other industries. The business is one of narrow margin, and success in it can only be attained by most careful management.

A NEW ENGLAND IDEA OF A GREAT FORTUNE.

Subsequently Mr. Lippitt was interrogated on the subject of large fortunes, and answered as follows:

Mr. LONGWORTH. I do not know whether I understood Mr. Lippitt correctly to say that no large fortunes have ever been made in this business in New England.

Mr. LIPPITT. I think so.

Mr. LONGWORTH. My impression is that most of the large fortunes have been made in it.

Mr. LIPPITT. We are not accustomed to large fortunes in New England.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Then may I ask you what you call a large fortune?

Mr. LIPPITT. I would regard a fortune of three-quarters of a billion as a large fortune.

Mr. HILL. That would be quite a moderate one for an Ohio man, would it not?

Mr. LONGWORTH. I only asked the question because I thought it was rather an exaggerated statement.

Mr. LIPPITT. I do not think so.

Mr. MCCALL. You mean there are no manufacturers of very great wealth in New England?

Mr. LIPPITT. Yes; I mean to say if you compare the cotton industry with others.

A little later in the course of Mr. Lippitt's testimony, in order to make certain that there should be no misunderstanding of the New England standard of fortunes, Mr. Lippitt was further interrogated, and made answer as follows:

Mr. CLARK. How much did you say you would regard as a comfortable fortune, three quarters of a million, or three quarters of a billion?

Mr. LIPPITT. The gentleman asked me what I would consider was a large fortune. I said I thought three-quarters of a billion was a large fortune.

Mr. CLARK. A billion?

Mr. LIPPITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do.

Mr. TILLMAN. I thought I had it in my desk, but I mislaid it for the time being. I saw some days ago an editorial in the Boston Traveler commenting on the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] and his denial of certain conditions in New England. Has the Senator had that called to his attention?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I have just brought to the attention of the Senate one such editorial. But perhaps the Senator from South Carolina may have another one in mind.

Mr. TILLMAN. There are two of them.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I saw only one of them, and the one I saw was of June 3.

Mr. TILLMAN. It was within the last day or two.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF FORTUNE BUILDING.

Mr. William Whitman—whose brother, Mr. Clarence Whitman, is a very active spirit behind these increases in duties—

Mr. William Whitman, of Boston, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, speaking also on behalf of the American Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, and also on behalf of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, in a statement before the Ways and Means Committee December 2, 1908, corroborates Mr. Lippitt as to the poverty-stricken condition of the woolen and cotton manufacturing in New England. Upon the subject of his own struggles to make a scanty living in this business, Mr. Whitman was interrogated and answered as follows:

Mr. GRIGGS. I would like to ask you just one more question. You say you entered the company in 1867. In what capacity did you enter the company?
Mr. WHITMAN. I was made treasurer.
Mr. GRIGGS. Did you at that time own any stock?
Mr. WHITMAN. No.
Mr. GRIGGS. You were a salaried employee?
Mr. WHITMAN. I was a salaried employee.
Mr. GRIGGS. You resigned after six months, or after two years rather, and stayed away six months?
Mr. WHITMAN. Yes; that is right.
Mr. GRIGGS. And then you came back and took charge again in the same capacity?
Mr. WHITMAN. Yes.
Mr. GRIGGS. Are you still treasurer?
Mr. WHITMAN. No; I am president now.
Mr. GRIGGS. You owned none of the stock at that time?
Mr. WHITMAN. I did not.
Mr. GRIGGS. How much do you own of it now? What are your holdings in the Arlington mill?
Mr. WHITMAN. I do not remember but it is somewhere between seven and eight thousand shares.
Mr. GRIGGS. Seven hundred or eight hundred thousand dollars?
Mr. WHITMAN. Somewhere less than a million.
Mr. GRIGGS. That is at par?
Mr. WHITMAN. No.
Mr. GRIGGS. That is the sale value?
Mr. WHITMAN. You can not sell it, you know, except in small quantities.
Mr. GRIGGS. You said it was worth $100——
Mr. WHITMAN. I hate to have all this go before the public; it is my private business.
Mr. GRIGGS. I will not insist on it; I do not mind telling you my purpose.
Mr. WHITMAN. I have no objection to you gentlemen knowing anything, but it is kind of hard to have all this put in print.

And yet, Mr. President, these manufacturers were very glad to see put into the Republican platform—and some of the representatives of the greatest industrial organizations in this country were on the ground at the convention very urgently looking after it—an assurance that they should have reasonable profits. I want to remind them now that they have placed themselves under obligation to tell about their business and their profits.

I think the representatives of these organizations who urged that view upon the national convention at Chicago took a long step toward imposing upon this Government the regulation of prices in this country.

Mr. GRIGGS. Because you are afraid it is boasting? It is not boasting.
Mr. WHITMAN. No; but one does not like to have his private business paraded before the public.
Mr. GRIGGS. I shall not do it if you object to it.
Mr. WHITMAN. I do not want to make it in such a form that it would appear that I was unwilling to answer any question.
Mr. GRIGGS. I will tell you what I want to show, and you can answer it or not as you please. I want to show, if possible, that a man who went into the mill as a treasurer on a salary in 1869, practically is now at the head of the four large mills, and one of the largest merchants in the United States made out of that manufacturing under the duties imposed.
Mr. WHITMAN. I was not.
Mr. GRIGGS. You have not made your money out of the business you are engaged in?
Mr. WHITMAN. Not the manufacturing part.
Mr. GRIGGS. You are at the head of four mills, are you not?
Mr. WHITMAN. Yes.
Mr. GRIGGS. You are at the head of four stores?
Mr. WHITMAN. I am at the head of the selling house.
Mr. GRIGGS. Of the selling house?
Mr. WHITMAN. Yes.

MANUFACTURERS GET PRACTICALLY ALL THE PROFITS.

I pause to recall the excuses that have been made for high prices in this country, that they are caused by the excessive profits that are being exacted by the jobbers and the middlemen between the manufacturer and the consumer. It appears that the selling business is being taken care of by the manufacturers in some of our greatest industries.

A series of lectures has recently been delivered at Harvard by one of the greatest merchants in this country, and in dealing with this very subject—I thought I had here the extract from his lectures—he speaks of it as practically a completed and accomplished fact that the jobber has been wiped out of existence by the selling methods of the great combinations of to-day, and that the retail merchants of this country are buying direct from the manufacturers. He states in these lectures—and he is a man of such standing, Mr. Filene, of Boston, that his name is only needed, wherever he is known, to give authority to what he says—that a profit of 5 per cent is a good average retail profit, and most satisfactory to the managers of department stores in this country. But it seems here, from Mr. Whitman's testimony, that the selling business has been absorbed by the manufacturing business, and the middleman is wiped out, and all of the profits of manufacture and all the profits of selling, in at least one great industry in this country, are going into one pocket.

Mr. GRIGGS. That is one business. Do you mean to say you have made all of your business out of the store?
Mr. WHITMAN. Not all, but the greater part. It is a sort of a shop. They are offices. We have them in a great many cities in the United States.
Mr. GRIGGS. I understand that. The commercial part is where the money is. Would you mind naming the other large companies of which you are president?
Mr. WHITMAN. They are cotton mills.
Mr. GRIGGS. All cotton mills?
Mr. WHITMAN. Yes.
Mr. GRIGGS. Located in Massachusetts?
Mr. WHITMAN. Yes.
Mr. GRIGGS. What is the capital stock of the three combined?
Mr. WHITMAN. Of the three cotton mills?
Mr. GRIGGS. Yes.
Mr. WHITMAN. Five millions.
Mr. GRIGGS. What is the business worth? What is the property worth?
Mr. WHITMAN. Oh, it is worth more than that.
Mr. GRIGGS. Would you mind telling me how much more?
Mr. WHITMAN. Well, of course any valuation which I have stated here are all stated upon the basis of the business going prosperously. If it went the other way, you know, it would not be worth as much.
Mr. GRIGGS. It is going prosperously, is it not?
Mr. WHITMAN. Of course, the last year in the main, the last fiscal year, has been a very bad year, because we have lost a great deal of money.
Mr. GRIGGS. Everybody has had a bad year this year.
Mr. WHITMAN. We have to provide that out of a good year.
Mr. GRIGGS. What is the value?

Mr. GRIGGS seemed to have an awfully troublesome way of sticking to the point.

Mr. WHITMAN. Of the three mills?
Mr. GRIGGS. Yes.
Mr. WHITMAN. I think they are worth perhaps $6,000,000.
Mr. GRIGGS. The three mills?
Mr. WHITMAN. Yes.
Mr. GRIGGS. Does that include stock and everything?
Mr. WHITMAN. Yes; I mean the value of the stock.
Mr. GRIGGS. And the accretions of which you spoke this afternoon?
Mr. WHITMAN. Some.
Mr. GRIGGS. How much accretions?
Mr. WHITMAN. That is not very large. I do not think I can answer that.
Mr. GRIGGS. How much capital stock did you put in to start with in these mills?
Mr. WHITMAN. It was all paid in money.
Mr. GRIGGS. Six millions of dollars, and you say it is only worth six millions?
Mr. WHITMAN. Five millions capital stock. If it is worth six the other million has come from long years of earnings.
Mr. GRIGGS. You say you have not made any money out of these enterprises?
Mr. WHITMAN. I did not say that.
Mr. GRIGGS. How much stock do you own in these three mills.
Mr. WHITMAN. This is cotton mills. I think it is going a little beyond the scope of the inquiry.
Mr. GRIGGS. I shall not insist on it.
Mr. WHITMAN. I do not think I ought to tell my associates' business, you know. I do not own them all. It is practically asking me how much money I am worth, you know, which I do not think you yourself think is quite proper.
Mr. GRIGGS. From your statement you are pretty near a corporation yourself.
Mr. WHITMAN. Me?
Mr. GRIGGS. Yes.
Mr. WHITMAN. Oh, no.
Mr. GRIGGS. I shall not insist on it.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do.

Mr. GALLINGER. I think the Senator will agree with me that Mr. Lippitt, who has been quoted, a gentleman I have met (he has been governor of the State of Rhode Island, I believe), must have been joking when he suggested that a New England fortune would be three-quarters of a billion dollars—seven hundred and fifty million dollars.

Mr. President, I can safely say to the Senator from Wisconsin that we have not any very rich men in New England compared with other parts of the country. We are rather poor so far as large fortunes are concerned. Then again, the Senator knows that men like Mr. Whitman make a great deal of money in outside operations.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. In real estate?

Mr. GALLINGER. I think likely. That class of men are in all sorts of business, and while he doubtless has done well in cotton manufacturing and perhaps woolen manufacturing, I do not know, I apprehend that his fortune, whatever it may be, has come largely from speculations in other directions. I know that is true of the average successful business man. The Senator has known of it in a great many instances himself.

NOT A SINGLE REASON OFFERED FOR ADVANCE.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I have no doubt that money made in manufacturing offers an opportunity for investment, either in multiplying the same mills and extending the manufacturing or investing in other lines. It would seem, however, that Mr. Whitman has looked upon the woolen and cotton industries especially as a very fruitful field for investment. He has found behind the tariff barrier which has been interposed against any outside competition in that business an opportunity to put his money very profitably and largely, I should judge, into this business.

Mr. President, we will search the public records in connection with this tariff bill in vain for any reason; we will search the libraries and the reports of labor bureaus and the records of other governments bearing upon the cost of production in vain; we will search in vain in every direction for any possible reason for increasing these duties.

I know that I have wearied the Senate, and I apologize for the length of time I have taken. I have not been able to go rapidly to-day on account of the intense heat. I submit what I have said, believing that it is unanswerable, and believing that it makes it impossible to support, at least I can not conscientiously or consistently support these rates advanced above the present tariff rates, and I firmly believe that a liberal reduction could be made from the existing rates without in the slightest degree endangering this industry in this country.

Mr. MONEY. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do.

Mr. MONEY. Will the Senator permit me to ask him a question? He has made an extremely comprehensive and exhaustive speech upon the cotton schedule. I will ask him if he has considered what will be the effect of the maximum clause of 25 per cent ad valorem outside of the fixed rate. What effect would that have upon the duty in the cotton schedule?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I can not at this late hour enter upon the discussion of that momentous question. I will say to my friend from Mississippi that in every case where the maximum is added to the high rates fixed in this bill it will prove absolutely prohibitory.

Mr. President, in conclusion, I repeat that not a reason has been offered by any member of the Finance Committee or any other Senator based upon a difference in the cost of production for the increase of a single rate in the cotton schedule, outside of the correction that should be made in paragraph 304, affecting the small quantity of cloth of low count and high value that is imported under inadequate duties. That little defect in the Dingley law has been the pretext and the defense for increasing the rates directly on more than $10,000,000 of cotton imports, and indirectly on almost everything embraced in the entire schedule.

I thank Senators for the interest which they have manifested in my discussion of these important provisions of this tariff bill.

APPENDIX.

Senate Document No. 77, Sixty-first Congress, first session, comparison of the Payne tariff bill (H. R. 1438) with the present tariff law, showing the value of imports and duties collected, as reported for the year ending June 30, 1907, compared with estimated duties under the proposed bill as reported from the Finance Committee, United States Senate, grouped to show separately the value of imports on which the duties are unchanged, increased, or decreased, and the percentages of increase or decrease. Prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor. Presented by Mr. La Follette June 3, 1909.

SCHEDULE A—*Chemicals, oils, and paints.*

All ad valorem percentages are based on dutiable values. n. e.=not enumerated in the tariff. (L) Classed as Luxuries, articles of voluntary use, in estimate furnished by Senate Finance Committee.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
		P. ct.	P. ct.										
1	Acids												
	Acetic or pyroligneous—												
	Specific gravity not exceeding 1.047	3.08	3.08	$381.00	$11.76								
	Specific gravity exceeding 1.047	17.77	17.77	8,017.00	1,424.62								
	Acetic anhydrid												
	Benzoic		25.00			$149,217.00		Free.	$37,304.25				
	Boracic	140.18	56.17							$28,425.00	60.00	$39,813.05	$15,965.22
	Chromic	14.43	9.62							303.00	33.33	43.73	29.15
	Citric	18.30	18.30	57,061.00	10,444.60								
	Formic	25.00	25.00	13,768.00	3,442.00								
	Gallic	31.92	25.53							7,086.00	20.00	2,261.00	1,808.80
	Lactic	29.09	29.09	5,140.00	1,341.25								
	Lactic, containing not over 40 per per cent by weight of actual lactic acid										33.33		
	Containing over 40 per cent by weight of actual lactic acid												
	Oxalic		19.36			376,860.00		Free.	72,962.46				
	Pyrogallic	25.00	25.00	39,617.00	9,904.25								
	Salicylic	38.30	19.15							2,397.00	50.00	918.10	459.05
	Sulphuric, or oil of vitrol, n. s. p. f.	16.82	16.82	1,845.00	310.39								
	Tannic or tannin	114.08	79.86							2,797.00	30.00	3,190.83	2,233.58
	Tartaric	20.90	14.93							3,876.00	28.57	810.11	578.65
	All other, not specially provided for	25.00	25.00	49,740.75	12,435.19								
2	(L) Alcoholic compounds, n. s. p. f.	99.12	79.21							1,365.30	20.09	1,354.27	1,081.20
3	*Alkaloids, distilled oils, essential oils, expressed oils, rendered oils, extracted resins, and oleo-resins, and all combinations of the foregoing, and all chemical compounds, mixtures and salts, and all greases, not specially provided for in this section, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; chemical compounds, mixtures and salts containing alcohol or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, and not specially provided for in this section, fifty-five cents per pound, but in no case shall any of the foregoing pay less than twenty-five per centum ad valorem.*												

SCHEDULE A—*Chemicals, oils, and paints*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
3	Preparations or products known as alkalies, alkaloids, and all combinations of, and all chemical compounds and salts	*P. ct.* 25.00	*P. ct.* 25.00	$1,500,922.25	$375,230.60								
	Ammonia, phosphate of	25.00	25.00	6,980.00	1,745.00								
	Antimony, salts of	25.00	25.00	105,234.00	26,308.50								
	Barium:												
	Binoxide	25.00	25.00	144,483.00	36,120.75								
	Chloride of	25.00	25.00	65,468.00	16,367.00								
	Caffeine	25.00	25.00	39,581.00	9,895.25								
	Calcium, chloride of	25.00	25.00	1,432.00	358.00								
	Cocaine	25.00	25.00	37,585.00	9,396.25								
	Lime and soda, hypophosphites of	25.00	25.00	736.00	184.00								
	Potash, bicarbonate of	25.00	25.00	6,787.00	1,696.75								
	Soda:												
	Phosphate of	25.00	25.00	855.00	213.75								
	Prussiate of	25.00	25.00	175,674.00	43,918.50								
	Sulphite of	25.00	25.00	803.00	200.75								
	Thorium, nitrate of	25.00	25.00	240,128.00	60,032.00								
	Oils:												
	All other essential and distilled oils and combinations of [b]	25.00	25.00	448,473.25	112,118.32								
	All other fixed or expressed oils, and combinations of	25.00	25.00	15,115.00	3,778.75								
35½	*Nut oil, or oil of nuts not otherwise provided for*		19.28			$1,044,016.00		Free.	$201,251.43				
3	All other rendered oils, and combinations of	25.00	25.00	26,775.90	6,693.98								
637	Mineral—												
	Crude	98.63	Free.							$2,134.00		$2,104.71	Free.
	Refined	6.73	Free.							159,721.21		10,747.05	Free.
637	Paraffin	9.53	Free.							170,803.00		16,283.37	Free.
3	*Grease, other, n. o. p. f.*	20.00	25.00			4,844.00	25.00	$968.80	1,211.00				
4	Alumina, hydrate of, or refined bauxite	12.74	12.74	1,296.00	165.07								
	Alumina, hydrate of, or refined bauxite:												
	Containing not more than sixty-four per centum of alumina										33.33		
	Containing more than sixty-four per centum of alumina												
	Alum, alum cake, patent alum, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake, and alum in crystals or ground	51.00	51.00	24,582.00	12,537.59								
	Alum, alum cake, patent alum, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake:												
	Containing less than fifteen per centum of alumina and more than three-tenths of one per centum of iron oxide										50.00		
	Containing more than fifteen per centum of alumina, or less than three-tenths of one per centum of iron oxide										25.00		
	Potash alum and ammonia alum												
5	Ammonia: [a]												
	Carbonate of	27.45	27.45	28,840.00	7,915.55								
	Muriate of, or sal ammoniac	14.41	14.41	765,580.00	110,352.19								
	Sulphate of	11.07	7.38							1,770,222.00	33.33	196,011.83	$130,674.57
	Liquid anhydrous												
6	Argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude:												
	Containing not more than 40 per cent of bitartrate of potash	33.91	5.00							114.00	85.26	38.60	5.70
	Do. (from Switzerland, reciprocity)	5.00	5.00	453.00	22.65								
	Do. (from France, reciprocity)	5.00	5.00	131.00	6.55								
	Containing more than 40 per cent of bitartrate of potash	14.53	5.00							10,443.00	65.59	1,517.86	522.15
	Do. (from France, reciprocity)	5.00	5.00	1,026,958.00	51,347.93								
	Do. (from Italy, reciprocity)	5.00	5.00	1,331,889.00	66,594.45								
	Do. (from Portugal, reciprocity)	5.00	5.00	188,261.00	9,413.05								
	Argols partly refined, or tartars and lees crystals:												
	Containing not more than 90 per cent of bitartrate of potash	35.64	26.72							2,634.00	25.00	938.64	703.98
	Containing more than 90 per cent of bitartrate of potash	75.00	60.00							1.00	20.00	.75	.60
	Tartrate of soda, or potassa, or Rochelle salts	38.05	28.53							76.00	25.00	28.92	21.69
	Cream of tartar and patent tartar	26.10	21.74							614.00	16.67	160.23	133.53
7	Blacking	25.00	25.00	29,411.94	7,352.98								
	Blanco polish	20.00	25.00			24,679.25	25.00	4,935.85	6,169.81				
8	Bleaching powder, or chloride of lime	24.13	24.13	880,917.00	212,558.35								
9	Blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper	8.47	8.47	75,650.50	6,410.46								
10	Bone char, suitable for use in decolorizing sugars	20.00	20.00	6,368.00	1,273.60								
	Charcoal in any form not specially provided for												
	Blood char												
11	Borax	150.76	60.30							48,118.00	60.00	72,541.15	29,116.46
	Borates of lime or soda, or other borate material, not otherwise provided for:												
	Containing not more than 36 per cent of anhydrous boracic acid	31.47	14.10							346.00	58.33	108.87	45.36
	Containing more than 36 per cent of anhydrous boracic acid										68.75		

SCHEDULE A—*Chemicals, oils, and paints*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
		P. ct.	P. ct.										
12	Camphor, refined	7.44	7.44	$373,137.00	$27,778.62								
	Synthetic camphor												
13	(L) Chalk:												
	Not medicinal, nor prepared for toilet purposes, when ground, precipitated, or otherwise prepared, including tailors', billiard, red, or French	43.12	43.12	7,653.00	3,299.69								
	Manufactures of, not specially provided for	25.00	25.00	39,218.00	9,804.50								
14	Chloroform	46.03	23.02							$1,575.00	50.00	$724.95	$362.48
15	Coal-tar colors or dyes, not specially provided for	30.00	30.00	5,657,835.95	1,697,350.79								
	Coal tar, all preparations of, not colors or dyes, and not medicinal, not specially provided for	20.00	20.00	922,666.00	184,533.20								
16	Cobalt, oxide of	12.51	12.51	83,026.00	10,384.75								
17	Collodion, and articles of which collodion or any compound or pyroxylin is the component material of chief value:												
	Collodion, and all compounds of pyroxylin	25.79	20.62							2,195.00	20.00	566.00	452.80
	Rolled or in sheets, unpolished, and not made up into articles	79.32	59.48							205.00	25.00	162.60	121.95
	In finished or partly finished articles—												
	(L) Artificial silk	55.47	55.47	744.00	412.69								
	(L) All other	33.67	33.67	870,393.24	293,045.33								
18	(L) Coloring for brandy, wine, beer, or other liquors	50.00	50.00	560.50	280.25								
538	Copperas of sulphate of iron	5.25	Free.							89.00	100.00	4.67	Free
19	Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots, excrescences, nutgalls, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, grains, gums and gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots, stems, spices, vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden seeds), seeds of morbid growth, weeds, woods used expressly for dyeing, and dried insects, any of the foregoing which are drugs, not edible, but which are advanced in value or condition by refining, grinding, or other process of manufacture	11.66	51.66	86,308.75	10,061.89								
20	Ethers:												
	Sulphuric	262.10	2.36							372.00	80.00	974.08	194.82
	Nitrous, spirits of										20.00		
	Fruit ethers, oils, or essences	66.43	33.22							1,439.00	50.00	956.00	478.00
	Ethyl chloride												
	Other, not specifically provided for	86.07	43.03							1,012.00	50.00	871.00	435.50
	All on which duty does not amount to 25 per cent	25.00	25.00	2,507.20	626.80								
21	Logwood and other dyewoods, extracts and decoctions of	10.78	10.78	368,704.00	39,744.74								
	Extracts of bark, used for dyeing or tanning, n. s. p. f.	33.30	33.30	7,448.00	2,490.19								
	Cutch												
	Extract of nutgalls, aqueous												
	Extract of Persian berries												
	Chlorophyll												
	Extract of quebracho	17.11	17.11	2,234,386.00	382,399.24								
	Extract of mangrove bark										42.86		
	Extract of hemlock bark												
	Extract of sumac	17.25	17.25	55,701.00	9,608.86								
	Extracts of vegetable origin suitable for dyeing, coloring, staining, or tanning, not containing alcohol and not medicinal, and n. s. p. f.												
22	Gelatin:												
	Valued not above 10 cents per pound	32.80	32.80	6,257.00	2,052.03								
	Valued above 10 cents and not above 35 cents per pound	25.00	28.89			$135,462.00	15.92	$33,865.50	$39,258.58				
	Valued above 35 cents per pound	44.46	44.46	304,212.00	135,249.72								
	Emulsions, or any other form, and all manufactures of gelatin or of which gelatin is the component material of chief value, n. s. p. f.												
	Gelatin, manufactures of, n. s. p. f.	35.00	35.00	19,564.00	6,847.40								
	Glue												
	Valued not above 10 cents per pound	35.79	35.79	330,719.50	118,349.15								
	Valued above 10 cents and not above 35 cents per pound	25.00	50.78			296,546.00	126.55	74,136.50	167,957.01				
	Valued above 35 cents per pound	34.22	34.22	2,101.00	718.97								
	Glue size, patent and vegetable	20.00	25.00			6,322.00	25.00	1,264.40	1,580.50				
	Fish glue or isinglass, and prepared fish bladders and fish sounds:												
	Valued not above 10 cents per pound	42.21	42.21	52.00	21.95								
	Valued above 10 cents and not above 35 cents per pound	25.00	24.11							39,019.00	3.53	9,754.75	9,410.63
	Valued above 35 cents per pound	29.78	29.78	17,548.00	5,225.14								

SCHEDULE A—*Chemicals, oils, and paints*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
23	Glycerin:	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Crude, not purified	15.64	15.64	$2,366,482.00	$370,020.18								
	Refined	32.49	32.49	87,993.00	28,593.18								
24	Indigo:												
	Extracts, or pastes of	13.16	13.16	8,013.00	1,090.05								
	Carmined	15.26	15.26	14,004.00	2,137.00								
25	Ink and ink powders:												
	Printers'	25.00	25.00	1,540.00	385.00								
	All other	25.00	25.00	63,271.50	15,817.87								
26	Iodine, resublimed	8.77	8.77	561.00	49.20								
27	Iodoform	32.08	23.30							$59.00	25.00	$18.33	$13.75
	Licorice, extracts of, in paste, rolls, or other forms, n. e	39.96	20.00							77,984.00	49.77	31,173.27	15,596.80
28	(L) Chicle	29.65	29.65	1,485,165.91	440,315.45								
29	Magnesia:												
	Carbonate of, medicinal	22.88	22.88	6,813.00	1,375.71								
	Calcined, medicinal	37.99	37.99	7,301.00	2,783.83								
	Carbonate of, technical, not medicinal												
	Sulphate of, or Epsom salts	51.18	51.18	16,072.00	8,226.33								
30	Alizarin assistant, sulpho-ricinoleic acid, and ricinoleic acid:												
	Containing less than 50 per cent of castor oil	52.09	52.09	15,406.00	8,025.75								
	Containing 50 per cent or more of castor oil	50.16	50.16	7,902.00	3,963.90								
	Alizarin assistants and all soluble greases used in the processes of softening, dyeing, or finishing												
	All other n. s. p. f	30.00	30.00	7,075.00	2,122.50								
	Oils:												
31	Castor oil	35.48	35.48	4,244.20	1,505.70								
32	Cod-liver oil	24.02	24.02	136,202.00	32,714.55								
	Cotton-seed oil	11.19	25.00			$9,342.00	123.12	$1,046.06	$2,335.50				
	Croton oil	32.73	25.00							11.00	22.88	3.60	2.75
33	Flaxseed or linseed oil, raw, boiled, or oxidized	49.67	37.25							5,712.00	25.00	2,836.97	2,127.73
	Poppy-seed oil, raw, boiled, or oxidized	31.97	23.98							3,243.00	25.00	1,036.90	777.68
34	Fusel oil, or amylic alcohol	2.07	2.07	575,296.00	11,957.87								
35	Hemp-seed and rape-seed oil	19.87	19.87	405,575.00	80,603.30								
36	Olive oil—												
	In bottles, jars, tins, or similar packages	43.85	43.85	2,724,168.86	1,194,610.59								
	Other, n. s. p. f	52.34	52.34	562,926.39	294,620.60								
37	Peppermint oil	36.21	18.11							18,839.00	50.00	6,821.34	3,410.67
38	Seal oil	28.62	28.62	221.00	63.24								
	Whale oil	23.62	23.62	8,370.00	1,976.64								
	Fish oil, n. s. p. f	33.57	33.57	142,703.00	47,908.68								
39	Opium—												
	Crude or unmanufactured and not adulterated, containing 9 per cent and over of morphia	39.15	58.71			1,134,681.00	50.00	444,121.32	666,181.98				
	Advanced beyond crude or manufactured												
	Morphia or morphine, sulphate of	63.90	95.85			820.00	50.00	524.00	786.00				
	All alkaloids and salts of opium	49.80	74.70			54,141.00	50.00	26,964.00	40,446.00				
	Aqueous extract of, for medicinal uses, and tincture of, as laudanum, and all other liquid preparations of, not specially provided for	40.00	40.00	22.00	8.80								
	Prepared for smoking, and opium containing less than 9 per cent of morphia	62.41		1,460,400.00	911,494.13								
	Opium containing less than 9 per cent of morphia		62.41										
40	Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, including barytes earth:												
	Unmanufactured	20.95	20.95	43,033.00	9,016.98								
	Manufactured	54.66	54.66	81,447.00	44,520.66								
41	Blues, such as Berlin, Prussian, Chinese, and all others, containing ferrocyanide of iron, in pulp, dry or ground in or mixed with oil or water	38.98	38.98	39,445.00	15,376.93								
42	Blanc-fixe, or artificial sulphate of barytes, and satin white, or artificial sulphate of lime	44.49	44.49	71,504.00	31,814.06								
43	Black, made from bone, ivory, or vegetable substance, including boneblack and lampblack, dry or ground in oil or water	25.00	25.00	29,210.00	7,302.50								
44	Chrome yellow, chrome green, and all other chromium colors in the manufacture of which lead and bichromate of potash or soda are used in pulp, dry or ground in or mixed with oil or water	29.74	29.74	19,515.00	5,803.27								
45	Ocher and ochery earths, n. s. p. f.:												
	Crude, not powdered, washed, or pulverized	9.89	9.89	903.00	89.35								
	Powdered, washed, or pulverized	41.73	41.73	107,578.25	44,885.18								
	Ground in oil or water	83.68	55.78							1,777.00	33.33	1,486.96	991.30
	Sienna and sienna earths, n. s. p. f.:												
	Crude, not powdered, washed, or pulverized	8.82	8.82	17,717.00	1,563.35								
	Powdered, washed, or pulverized	21.90	21.90	13,903.00	3,044.38								
	Ground in oil or water	24.33	16.21							405.00	33.33	98.52	65.68

SCHEDULE A—*Chemicals, oils, and paints*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Umber and umber earths, n. s. p. f.:												
	Crude, not powdered, washed, or pulverized	P. ct. 18.24	P. ct. 18.24	$12,326.00	$2,247.87								
	Powdered, washed, or pulverized	31.44	31.44	7,756.00	2,438.76								
	Ground in oil or water	19.84	13.28							$464.00	33.33	$92.08	$61.28
46	Orange mineral	58.47	58.47	42,084.00	24,605.68								
47	Red lead	56.97	56.97	45,209.00	25,754.86								
48	Ultramarine, dry, in pulp, or mixed with water	40.18	32.14							66,753.00	20.00	26,823.53	21,458.82
	Wash blue, containing ultramarine	27.49	21.99							23,623.00	20.00	6,494.65	5,195.70
49	Varnishes												
	Spirit varnishes	104.23	35.00							5,154.00	66.38	5,372.54	2,245.10
	All other, including gold size or Japan	35.00	35.00	64,145.70	22,451.00								
	Enamel paints made with varnish												
50	Vermilion red, and other colors:												
	Containing quicksilver, dry, or ground in oil or water	20.53	20.53	57,049.00	11,713.36								
	Not containing quicksilver, but made of lead, or containing lead	17.69	17.69	17,930.00	3,172.35								
51	White lead, white paint and pigment containing lead, dry or in pulp, and ground or mixed with oil	46.13	46.13	38,481.50	17,753.36								
52	Whiting and Paris white:												
	Dry	35.15	35.15	13,219.00	4,645.85								
	Ground in oil (putty)	30.77	23.08							114.35	25.00	35.19	26.39
53	Zinc, oxide of, and white pigment containing zinc, but not containing lead:												
	Dry	16.62	16.62	289,285.00	48,070.67								
	Ground in oil	15.21	15.21	35,162.00	5,346.46								
	Sulfid of, white, or white sulphide of	39.07	39.07	44,643.00	17,444.01								
	Chloride of zinc	36.60	36.60	38,236.00	13,995.17								
	Sulphate of zinc	40.53	40.53	1,288.00	522.09								
54	All other paints, colors, pigments, lakes, smalts, and frostings, crude or dry or mixed, or ground with water or oil or other solutions, and not specially provided for	30.00	30.00	656,014.75	196,804.42								
	Oxide of iron pigment, and oxide of iron polishing powder, driers for paint, all glazes, fluxes, enamels, and colors used only in the manufacture of ceramic, enameled, and glass articles												
	(L) Crayons *including charcoal crayons or fusains*	30.00	30.00	10,680.50	3,204.15								
	Brown—												
	Spanish, Indian red, and colcothar or oxide of iron	30.00	30.00	71,534.00	21,460.20								
	Vandyke, Cassel earth or Cassel brown	30.00	30.00	111.00	33.30								
	Venetian red	30.00	30.00	37,068.00	11,120.40								
	(L) All paints, colors, and pigments, commonly known as artists' paints or colors, whether in tubes, pans, cakes, or other forms	30.00	30.00	95,871.00	28,761.30								
55	Paris green and London purple	15.00	15.00	17,764.32	2,664.65								
56	Lead:												
	Acetate of—												
	White	38.52	38.52	268.00	103.24								
	Brown, gray, or yellow	40.43	40.43	940.00	380.05								
	Nitrate of	63.06	63.06	10,996.40	6,934.57								
	Litharge	57.57	57.57	3,162.00	1,820.50								
57	Phosphorus	41.09	41.09	13,268.00	5,451.66								
	Potash:												
58	Bichromate and chromate of	41.14	30.96							685.00	25.00	282.84	212.13
59	Caustic, or hydrate of, refined, in sticks or rolls	8.95	8.95	4,545.00	406.92								
	Chlorate of	34.61	27.68							1,486.00	20.00	514.27	411.40
60	Hydriodate, iodide, and iodate of	11.20	11.20	797.00	89.25								
61	Nitrate of or saltpeter, refined	9.52	Free.							15,833.12	100.00	1,506.76	Free.
62	Prussiate of—												
	Red	38.60	38.60	11,811.00	4,559.12								
	Yellow	39.13	39.13	148,580.00	58,132.80								
	Cyanide of	12.50	12.50	483,789.00	60,473.65								
	Cyanide of sodium												
63	Preparations, medicinal:												
	Containing alcohol, or in the preparation of which alcohol is used	62.27	62.27	214,642.71	133,667.55								
	On which the specific duty does not amount to 25 per cent	25.00	25.00	8,119.42	2,029.86								
	Calomel and other mercurial medicinal preparations	35.00	35.00	21,352.35	7,473.32								
	Not containing alcohol, or in the preparation of which alcohol is not used	25.00	25.00	1,321,811.02	330,452.85								
64	Plasters, healing or curative, and court-plaster	35.00	25.00							9,468.50	28.57	3,314.00	2,367.13
65	(L) Perfumery, cosmetics, and toilet preparations:												
	Alcoholic perfumery, including cologne water and other toilet waters, and toilet preparations containing alcohol, or in the preparation of which alcohol is used	77.88	82.88			$655,754.25	6.41	$510,695.57	$543,483.22				

SCHEDULE A—*Chemicals, oils, and paints*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	(L) Preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth, or skin, such as cosmetics, dentifrices, pastes, pomades, powders, and other toilet articles, and articles of perfumery, not containing alcohol, or in the manufacture of which alcohol is not used, n. s. p. f.	*P. ct.* 50.00	*P. ct.* 60.00			$576,068.64	20.00	$288,034.32	$345,641.18				
	(L) *Floral or flower waters, containing no alcohol*						25.00						
66	Santonin, and all salts of, containing 80 per cent or over of santonin.	12.66	12.66	$65,032.00	$8,233.19								
67	Soap												
	Castile	18.60	18.60	346,383.00	64,419.58								
	(L) Fancy, perfumed, and all descriptions of toilet, including medicinal or medicated.	34.79	46.39			520,344.00	33.33	181,045.64	241,394.13				
	All other, n. s. p. f.	20.00	20.00										
	Soda:												
68	Bicarbonate of, or supercarbonate of, or saleratus, and other alkalies containing 50 per cent or more of bicarbonate of soda	23.87	19.89							$4,274.00	16.67	$1,020.30	$850.23
69	Bichromate and chromate of	32.80	28.70							425.00	12.50	139.38	121.96
70	Crystal carbonate of, or concentrated soda crystals, or monohydrate, or sesquicarbonate of	18.91	15.76							2,026.00	16.67	383.21	319.33
	Chlorate of										25.00		
71	Hydrate of, or caustic	24.46	16.31							39,396.00	33.33	9,635.87	6,423.89
	Nitrite of	50.36	40.29							37,623.00	20.00	18,945.90	15,156.70
	Hyposulphite of	32.38	24.29							1,093.00	25.00	353.96	265.47
	Sulphide of	34.46	25.84							20,988.00	25.00	7,231.89	5,423.92
72	Sal, or soda crystals, not concentrated	31.87	23.03							4,771.00	16.67	1,520.09	1,100.07
73	Soda ash	34.63	23.08							73,052.00	33.33	25,294.67	16,863.10
	Arseniate of	22.63	18.11							9,306.00	20.00	2,106.40	1,685.09
74	Silicate of, or other alkaline silicate	53.91	40.43							11,461.00	25.00	6,178.58	4,633.94
75	Sulphate of:												
	Glauber salts	6.32	5.06							4,974.00	20.00	314.56	251.64
	Salt cake, or niter cake	10.10	8.08							37,679.00	20.00	3,805.95	3,044.76
76	Moss:												
	Sea moss	10.00	Free.							17,567.00	100.00	1,756.71	Free.
	Prepared moss	20.00	10.00							18,029.00	50.00	3,605.80	1,802.90
	Moss and sea grass, eel grass, and seaweeds, if manufactured or dyed												
77	Sponges, and manufactures of:												
	Sponges	20.00	20.00	220,707.31	44,141.46								
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Cuba)	16.00	16.00	115,649.58	18,503.94								
	Manufactures of, or of which sponge is the component material of chief value, n. s. p. f.	40.00	30.00							45.00	25.00	18.00	13.50
78	Strychnia, or strychnine, and salts of	68.25	34.13							338.00	50.00	230.70	115.35
79	Sulphur:												
	Refined	32.71	24.53							18,080.00	25.00	5,913.83	4,435.38
	Sublimed, or flowers of	28.10	21.07							41,501.00	25.00	11,661.79	8,746.32
	Sulphur or brimstone advanced beyond the original condition as mined, by melting, refining, or any process whatever by means of which impurities or extraneous matter, wholly or in part, have been removed												
80	Sumac, ground	14.13	14.13	259,974.00	36,734.74								
81	Vanillin	320.00	100.00							25.00	68.75	80.00	25.00
	Total, Schedule A	26.62	27.99	34,101,012.22	9,043,971.74	4,989,097.14	51.05	1,567,601.96	2,367,963.05	2,831,645.48	41.75	550,996.54	320,978.72

SCHEDULE B—*Earths, earthenware, and glassware.*

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
82	Brick, fire, weighing not more than 10 pounds each:												
	Not glazed, enameled, ornamented, or decorated	*P. ct.* 28.70	*P. ct.* 28.70	$93,867.46	$26,943.34								
	Glazed, enameled, ornamented, or decorated	45.00	35.00							$20.00	22.22	$9.00	$7.00
	Brick, fire, weighing more than 10 pounds each:												
	Not glazed, enameled, etc.												
	Glazed, enameled, etc.												

SCHEDULE B—*Earths, earthenware, and glassware*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
		P. ct.	*P. ct.*										
	Brick, other than fire												
	Not glazed, enameled, painted, vitrified, ornamented, or decorated	25.00	25.00	$49,170.52	$12,292.63								
	Glazed, enameled, painted, vitrified, ornamented, or decorated	45.00	35.00							$7,665.00	22.22	$3,449.25	$2,682.75
83	Tiles												
	Plain, unglazed, one color, exceeding 2 square inches in size	42.97	42.97	17,866.00	7,674.04								
	(L) Glazed, encaustic, ceramic, mosaic, vitrified, semivitrified, flint, spar, embossed, enameled, ornamented, hand painted, gold decorated, and all other earthenware tiles—												
	Valued not exceeding 40 cents per square foot	46.37	46.37	34,064.00	15,794.83								
	Valued exceeding 40 cents per square foot	38.45	38.45	6,224.00	2,393.08								
	Quarries or quarry tiles												
	Mantles, friezes, and all other articles, wholly or in chief value of tiles or tiling												
84	Cement												
	Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic, in barrels, sacks, or other packages, including the weight of barrel or package	25.25	25.25	3,621,061.17	914,282.76								
	Do. (in bulk)												
	Other cement	20.00	20.00	109,452.08	21,890.41								
85	Lime	20.55	20.55	95,115.05	19,555.82								
86	Plaster rock or gypsum												
	Crude	42.68	17.06							457,047.00	60.00	195,032.98	78,013.19
	Ground or calcined	31.04	24.13							21,807.00	22.22	6,767.86	5,263.90
	Pearl hardening for paper makers' use	20.00	20.00	3,287.00	657.40								
	Keene's cement, or other cement of which gypsum is the component material of chief value												
87	Pumice stone:												
	Unmanufactured	15.00	15.00	54,554.00	8,183.10								
	Wholly or partially manufactured	37.91	37.91	54,555.00	20,680.79								
	Manufactures of, n. s. p. f.												
88	Clays or earths												
	Unwrought or unmanufactured, n. s. p. f.	18.12	18.12	171,005.34	30,998.16								
	Wrought or manufactured, n.s.p.f.	6.73	6.73	56,220.00	3,785.70								
	China clay or kaolin	36.91	36.91	1,432,342.00	528,668.15								
	Bauxite, crude	25.53	25.53	64,121.00	16,372.80								
	Fuller's earth—												
	Unwrought and unmanufactured	18.94	18.94	23,960.00	4,539.00								
	Wrought or manufactured	35.82	35.82	102,416.00	36,686.50								
	Asphaltum and bitumen												
	Crude, not dried or advanced	36.34	36.34	434,412.00	157,856.55								
	Dried or advanced	28.24	28.24	110,714.00	31,267.93								
	Limestone rock asphalt, containing not more than 15 per cent of bitumen	15.08	15.08	22,640.00	3,413.50								
	Fluor spar:												
	Crude												
	Crushed, ground, etc												
89	Mica:												
	Unmanufactured, or rough-trimmed only	36.72	33.92							1,116,320.25	7.58	409,865.81	378,765.53
	Cut or trimmed	36.25	33.54							73,364.00	7.47	26,593.01	24,606.30
	Mica plates or built-up mica, and all manufactures of mica												
90	Earthenware:												
	Common yellow, brown, or gray, plain, embossed, or salt-glazed common stoneware, and crucibles, not decorated in any manner	25.00	25.00	105,822.62	26,455.69								
	Rockingham earthenware, not decorated	40.00	40.00	21,026.00	8,410.40								
91	(L) China, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware, plaques, ornaments, toys, toy tea sets, charms, vases, and statuettes:												
	Plain white, without superadded ornamentation of any kind	55.00	55.00	1,049,218.43	577,070.15								
	Painted, tinted, stained, enameled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated in any manner	60.00	60.00	8,913,797.56	5,348,278.51								
92	(L) Clock cases, with or without movements:												
	Composed wholly or in part of china, porcelain, parian, bisque, or earthenware	60.00	60.00	260.00	156.00								

[a] On the bitumen content contained therein.

SCHEDULE B—*Earths, earthenware, and glassware*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
	(L) All other china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware, and manufactures thereof, or of which the same is the component materia of chief value, not specially provided for:	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Not ornamented or decorated	55.00	55.00	$300,265.25	$165,145.89								
	(L) Painted, tinted, stained, enameled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated or ornamented	60.00	60.00	2,975,499.63	1,785,299.78								
93	Articles and wares composed wholly or in chief value of earthy or mineral substances, or carbon, not specially provided for:												
	Not decorated	35.00	35.00	98,241.62	34,384.60								
	(L) Decorated	45.00	45.00	15,750.25	7,087.62								
110	Agate, manufactures of, not specially provided for	50.00	50.00	24,022.04	12,011.03								
	(L) Rock crystal, manufactures of	50.00	50.00	3,177.00	1,588.50								
	(L) Spar, manufactures of	50.00	50.00	1,399.00	699.50								
94	Gas retorts	10.20	30.00			$1,619.00	194.40	$165.00	$485.70				
	Lava tips for burners	24.21	24.21	24,582.04	5,950.75								
	Carbons for electric lighting	46.79	36.39							$157,311.00	22.22	$73,613.61	$57,255.03
	Filter tubes	45.00	35.00							1,755.00	22.22	789.75	614.25
	Porous carbon pots for electric batteries, without metallic connections	20.00	20.00	9,149.00	1,829.80								
95	Bottles, vials, demijohns, carboys, and jars												
	Bottles or jugs containing brandy and other spirituous liquors—												
	Holding more than 1 pint			(a)	109,455.86								
	Holding not more than 1 pint and not less than ½ pint			(a)	12,675.51								
	Holding less than ½ pint			(a)	72.76								
	Bottles, vials, and jars, flint, lime, or lead—												
	Empty—												
	Holding more than 1 pint	59.90	59.90	6,090.80	3,648.05								
	Holding not more than 1 pint and less than ½ pint	55.56	55.56	1,014.00	563.35								
	Holding less than ½ pint	69.68	69.68	371.00	258.50								
	Other, on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent	40.00	40.00	132,365.40	52,946.16								
	Filled—												
	Holding more than 1 pint	51.42	51.42	5,732.47	2,947.96								
	Holding not more than 1 pint and not less than ½ pint	56.37	56.37	1,870.13	1,054.18								
	Holding less than ½ pint	68.09	68.09	449.00	305.72								
	Other, on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent	40.00	40.00	164,767.33	65,906.92								
	Bottles, vials, and jars, plain green or colored, molded or pressed—												
	Empty—												
	Holding more than 1 pint	60.52	60.52	55,906.40	33,835.71								
	Holding not more than 1 pint and not less than ½ pint	67.51	67.51	14,940.00	10,085.47								
	Holding less than ½ pint	81.44	81.44	601.00	489.48								
	Other, on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent	40.00	40.00	190,041.66	76,016.66								
	Filled—												
	Holding more than 1 pint	49.69	49.69	18,633.55	9,259.13								
	Holding not more than 1 pint and not less than ½ pint	50.85	50.85	5,945.78	3,023.73								
	Holding less than ½ pint	57.55	57.55	1,484.00	854.03								
	Other, on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent	40.00	40.00	384,493.98	153,797.58								
	Demijohns and carboys (covered or uncovered)												
	Empty—												
	Holding more than 1 pint	43.21	43.21	708.00	305.90								
	Other, on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent	40.00	40.00	8,479.00	3,391.60								
	Filled—												
	Holding more than 1 pint	56.93	56.93	129.52	73.73								
	Other, on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent	40.00	40.00	2,122.89	849.16								
96	(L) Bottles decanters, or other vessels or articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, stained, silvered, gilded, etched, frosted, printed in any manner or otherwise ornamented, decorated, or ground (except such grinding as is necessary for fitting stoppers), and any articles of which such glass is the component material of chief value	60.00	60.00	1,742,333.07	1,045,399.86								

[a] Value of bottles is returned with value of the contents.

SCHEDULE B—*Earths, earthenware, and glassware*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	(L) Porcelain, opal, and other blown glassware	*P. ct.* 60.00	*P. ct.* 60.00	$243,908.35	$146,345.01								
	(L) Paste, manufactures of, n.s.p.f.			(a)	(a)								
97	Cylinder, crown, and common window glass, unpolished:												
	Not exceeding 10 by 15 inches	41.08	41.08	540,282.09	221,962.75								
	Above 10 by 15 inches and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches	71.59	71.59	254.804.32	182,403.27								
	Above 16 by 24 inches and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches	74.32	74.32	111,100.10	82,568.59								
	Above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 36 inches	78.69	75.26							$34,273.37	4.00	$26,969.76	$25,797.15
	Above 24 by 36 inches and not exceeding 30 by 40 inches	87.39	84.15							26,346.45	3.70	23,023.51	22,170.69
	Above 30 by 40 inches and not exceeding 40 by 60 inches	71.79	69.47							11,698.00	3.23	8,398.50	8,127.56
	Above 40 by 60 inches	60.60	58.86							93.00	2.86	56.36	54.74
98	Cylinder and crown glass, polished, unsilvered:												
	Not exceeding 16 by 24 inches	20.42	20.42	57,550.00	11,753.04								
	Above 16 by 24 inches and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches	27.77	27.77	86,320.00	23,974.20								
	Above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches	59.92	59.92	19,835.00	11,885.85								
	Above 24 by 60 inches												
99	Plate glass, fluted, rolled, ribbed, or rough, or the same containing a wire netting within itself (excess of 1 pound per square foot dutiable at same rates):												
	Not exceeding 16 by 24 inches	29.72	29.72	2,520.00	670.07 78.75								
	Above 16 by 24 inches and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches												
	Above 24 by 30 inches	33.68	33.68	13,835.00	4,468.27 190.92								
	(L) Plate glass, fluted, rolled, ribbed, or rough, ground, smoothed or otherwise obscured (excess of 1 pound per square foot dutiable at same rates):												
	Not exceeding 16 by 24 inches	42.46	53.08			$13,981.00	25.00	$5,936.35	$7,420.44				
	Above 16 by 24 inches and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches	49.20	61.50			75,031.00	25.00	36,916.58	46,145.72				
	Above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches	93.05	93.05	15,601.00	14,516.10								
	Above 24 by 60 inches	134.41	86.41							1,613.00	35.71	2,168.25	1,393.87
100	(L) Plate glass, cast, polished finished or unfinished, and unsilvered:												
	Not exceeding 16 by 24 inches	43.08	53.85			224,238.00	25.00	96,606.08	120,757.58				
	Above 16 by 24 inches and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches	49.25	61.56			929,259.00	25.00	457,765.85	572,132.39				
	Above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches	81.73	81.73	204,263.00	166,938.25								
	Above 24 by 60 inches	155.62	100.04							40,687.00	35.71	63,319.63	40,705.48
101	(L) Plate glass, cast, polished, silvered, and looking-glass plates, exceeding in size 144 square inches:												
	Not exceeding 16 by 24 inches	43.80	43.80	179.00	78.41								
	Above 16 by 24 inches and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches	39.44	39.44	1,190.00	469.31								
	Above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches	81.78	81.78	4,157.00	3,400.20								
	Above 24 by 60 inches	93.62	61.59							1,944.00	34.21	1,820.01	1,197.30
	(L) Cylinder and crown glass, polished, silvered, and looking-glass plates, exceeding in size 144 square inches:												
	Not exceeding 16 by 24 inches	20.21	20.21	129.00	26.07								
	Above 16 by 24 inches and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches	19.43	19.43	275.00	53.43								
	Above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches	57.00	57.00	184.00	104.88								
	Above 24 by 60 inches	45.24	29.76							1,173.00	34.21	530.67	349.13
102	(L) Plate glass, cast, polished, silvered, when bent, ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, enameled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, flashed, stained, colored, painted, or otherwise ornamented or decorated:												
	Not exceeding 16 by 24 inches	125.34	125.34	102.00	128.85								
	Above 16 by 24 inches and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches	44.84	44.84	287.00	128.70								
	Above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches	71.53	71.53	236.00	168.80								
	Above 24 by 60 inches	578.38	382.22							45.00	31.26	260.27	172.00

a With manufactures of glass, paragraph 107.

SCHEDULE B—*Earths, earthenware, and glassware*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
	(L) Plate glass, cast, polished, unsilvered, when bent, ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, enameled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, flashed, stained, colored, painted, or otherwise ornamented or decorated:	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Not exceeding 16 by 24 inches	14.91	17.40			$6,935.00	25.00	$1,034.85	$1,206.88				
	Above 16 by 24 inches and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches	38.13	46.42			7,264.00	25.00	2,770.13	3,371.87				
	Above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches	72.10	72.10	$2,330.00	$1,681.20								
	Above 24 by 60 inches	86.72	57.54							$6,324.00	33.65	$5,484.65	$3,638.78
	Cylinder, crown, and common window glass, unpolished, when bent, ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, enameled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, flashed, stained, colored, painted, or otherwise ornamented or decorated:												
	Not exceeding 10 by 15 inches	15.93	15.93	33,848.50	5,392.94								
	Above 10 by 15 inches and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches	31.97	31.97	4,592.00	1,467.94								
	Above 16 by 24 inches and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches	49.94	49.94	8,967.00	4,478.56								
	Above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 36 inches	70.69	67.84							1,731.00	4.04	1,223.72	1,174.29
	Above 24 by 36 inches and not exceeding 30 by 40 inches	57.22	55.28							1,668.00	3.38	954.40	922.13
	Above 30 by 40 inches and not exceeding 40 by 60 inches	92.28	89.47							15,173.00	3.05	14,002.01	13,574.76
	Above 40 by 60 inches												
	Cylinder and crown glass, polished, silvered, when ground, bent, obscured, frosted, sanded, enameled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, flashed, stained, colored, painted, or otherwise ornamented or decorated:												
	Not exceeding 16 by 24 inches	27.21	27.21	233.00	63.39								
	Above 16 by 24 inches and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches	53.65	53.65	66.00	35.41								
	Above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches	55.00	55.00	4.00	2.20								
	Above 24 by 60 inches	51.44	35.56							18.00	30.64	9.26	6.40
	Cylinder and crown glass, polished, unsilvered, when ground, bent, obscured, frosted, sanded, enameled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, flashed, stained, colored, painted, or otherwise ornamented or decorated:												
	Not exceeding 16 by 24 inches	20.01	20.01	44,707.00	8,948.07								
	Above 16 by 24 inches and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches	28.73	28.73	137,593.00	39,529.55								
	Above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches	54.98	44.98							208.00	18.18	114.35	93.56
103	Spectacles, eyeglasses, and goggles, and frames for the same, or parts thereof, finished or unfinished:												
	Valued not over 40 cents per dozen	96.81	96.81	3,842.00	3,719.43								
	Valued over 40 cents and not over $1.50 per dozen	68.36	68.36	3,479.00	2,378.25								
	Valued over $1.50 per dozen	50.00	50.00	70,549.75	35,274.88								
104	Lenses of glass or pebble, ground and polished to a spherical, cylindrical, or prismatic form, and ground and polished plano or coquill glasses, wholly or partly manufactured:												
	With edges unground	45.00	45.00	12,657.50	5,695.88								
	With edges ground or beveled	45.94	45.94	11,954.00	5,491.82								
105	(L) Strips of glass not more than 3 inches wide, ground or polished on one or both sides to a cylindrical or prismatic form, and glass slides for magic lanterns	45.00	45.00	10,461.96	4,707.88								
106	(L) Opera and field glasses, telescopes, microscopes, photographic and projecting lenses and optical instruments, and frames or mountings for same, not specially provided for	45.00	45.00	457,224.77	205,751.15								

SCHEDULE B—*Earths, earthenware, and glassware*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
107	(L) Glass windows, stained or painted, or parts thereof, and all mirrors not exceeding in size 144 square inches, with or without frames or cases	*P. ct.* 45.00	*P. ct.* 45.00	$232,445.89	$104,600.64								
	Do., bent, etc	50.00	50.00	15.00	7.50								
	All other manufactures o iglass or paste, or of which glass or paste shall be the component material of chief value, not specially provided for	45.00	45.00	616,596.44	277,468.45								
108	Fusible enamel	25.00	25.00	20,469.00	5,117.25								
109	Marble:												
	In block, rough or squared only	42.46	42.46	1,083,188.00	459,939.01								
	Sawed or dressed, over 2 inches in thickness	48.54	44.12							$360.00	9.09	$174.72	$158.83
	Slabs or paving tiles containing not less than 4 superficial inches—												
	Not more than 1 inch in thickness—												
	Unrubbed	80.78	53.85							48,593.00	33.33	39,251.08	26,167.38
	Rubbed	77.63	51.76							16,686.00	33.33	12,953.73	8,635.82
	More than 1 inch and not more than 1½ inches thick—												
	Unrubbed	72.62	48.41							8,212.00	33.33	5,963.70	3,975.80
	Rubbed	52.09	34.72							724.00	33.33	377.10	251.40
	More than 1½ inches and not more than 2 inches thick—												
	Unrubbed	10.37	7.18							202.00	30.55	20.88	14.50
	Rubbed												
	(L) Onyx:												
	In block, rough or squared	19.06	7.62							71,437.00	56.67	13,617.00	5,446.80
	Sawed or dressed, over 2 inches in thickness												
	Slabs or paving tiles containing not less than 4 superficial inches—												
	Not more than 1 inch in thickness—												
	Unrubbed												
	Rubbed												
	More than 1 inch and not more than 1½ inches thick—												
	Unrubbed												
	Rubbed												
	More than 1½ inches and not more than 2 inches thick—												
	Unrubbed												
	Rubbed												
	Mosaic cubes of marble, onyx, or stone, not exceeding 2 inches in size:												
	Loose	93.77	38.44							49,405.00	58.59	46,326.97	18,992.49
	Attached to paper or other material												
110	Manufactures of—												
	(L) Alabaster, n. s. p. f.	50.00	50.00	11,137.50	5,568.50								
	(L) Jet, n. s. p. f.	50.00	50.00	4,756.50	2,378.25								
	(L) Malachite, n. s. p. f.												
	(L) Marble, n. s. p. f.	50.00	50.00	308,648.00	154,324.00								
	(L) Onyx, n. s. p. f.	50.00	50.00	2,633.70	1,316.86								
	(L) Clock cases with or without movements, composed of marble, onyx, alabaster, etc	50.00	50.00	5,974.37	2,987.19								
111	Burrstones, manufactured or bound up into millstones	15.00	15.00	456.00	68.40								
112	Freestone, sandstone, limestone, and other building or monumental stone, except granite, marble, and onyx, not specially provided for:												
	Hewn, dressed, or polished	50.00	50.00	25,399.14	12,699.57								
	Unmanufactured or undressed	23.51	23.51	52,206.00	12,273.53								
	Granite:												
	Hewn, dressed, or polished	50.00	50.00	166,293.00	83,146.50								
	Unmanufactured or undressed	38.37	38.37	9,040.00	3,468.67								
[a] 113													
114	Grindstones, finished or unfinished	10.22	10.22	114,624.00	11,717.39								
115	Slates, slate chimney pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, and all other manufactures of slate	20.00	20.00	7,688.00	1,537.60								
	Total, Schedule B	49.04	48.71	27,858,573.92	13,761,073.30	$1,258,327.00	25.01	$601,134.84	$751,520.58	2,173,903.07	25.73	983,141.80	739,228.81

[a] Monuments, basins, benches, statues, fountains, vases, and all other articles in stone are classified in House bill at 50 per cent ad valorem. This provision stricken out in Senate bill.

SCHEDULE C—*Metals, and manufactures of.*

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
115½	Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, and the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites	*P. ct.* 16.85	*P. ct.* 10.54							$1,212,607.00	37.50	$204,450.03	$127,781.27
	Provided, that in levying and collecting the duty on iron ore no deduction shall be made from the weight of the ore on account of moisture which may be chemically or physically combined therewith.												
576	Basic slag, *ground or unground*	11.52	Free.							8,197.00	100.00	944.29	Free.
116	Iron in pigs, kentledge, spiegeleisen:												
	Ferro-manganese	6.27	3.92							6,027,240.00	37.50	378,173.11	236,358.15
	Spiegeleisen	13.26	8.29							2,486,086.00	37.50	329,690.03	206,056.28
	All other (except ferrosilicon)	25.02	15.64							5,862,930.00	37.50	1,466,825.32	916,765.60
	Scrap iron and steel, waste or refuse, fit only to be remanufactured:												
	Iron, wrought and cast	30.05	18.78							193,973.22	37.50	58,274.02	36,421.20
	Steel	27.93	17.46							100,996.00	50.00	28,210.57	17,631.60
117	Bar iron:												
	Rolled or hammered, comprising—												
	Flats not less than 1 inch wide nor less than ⅜ of 1 inch thick	16.94	8.47							5,647.00	50.00	956.87	478.44
	Round iron not less than 7/16 of 1 inch in diameter	13.84	6.92							163,050.00	50.00	22,571.18	11,285.60
	Square iron	14.20	7.10							3,115.10	50.00	442.32	221.15
	Muck bars												
118	Bars or shapes of rolled or hammered iron, n. s. p. f., and round iron, in coils or rods, less than 7/16 of 1 inch in diameter	14.33	10.75							7,195.92	25.00	1,031.26	773.45
	Slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig, except castings	11.43	9.15							1,090.00	20.00	124.62	99.70
	Bars, blooms, billets, *slabs, or loops*, in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel	29.59	19.73							1,495,326.00	33.33	442,519.22	295,012.80
119	Beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car-truck channels, TT columns and posts or parts or sections of columns and posts, deck and bulb beams, and building forms and all other structural shapes of iron or steel	36.75	29.40							467,466.00	20.00	171,796.34	137,437.09
	But not assembled, or manufactured, or advanced beyond hammering, rolling, or casting.												
120	Boiler or other plate iron or steel (except crucible plate steel and saw plates), not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, sheared or unsheared, and skelp iron or steel sheared or rolled in grooves:												
	Valued 1 cent per pound or less										40.00		
	Valued above 1 cent and not above 2 cents per pound	46.49	30.99							7,667.00	33.33	3,564.34	2,376.21
	Valued above 2 cents and not above 4 cents per pound	32.55	22.78							1,307.00	30.00	425.37	297.76
	Valued over 4 cents per pound	25.00	20.00							220.00	20.00	55.00	44.00
	Cold rolled, smoothed only, not polished, valued above 2 cents and not above 4 cents per pound	32.23	24.17							2,198.00	25.00	708.36	531.27
121	Anchors, or parts of	41.87	27.91							2,308.50	33.33	966.47	644.31
	Forgings of iron or steel, or combined iron and steel, n. s. p. f.	35.00	30.00							190,105.49	14.28	66,536.92	57,031.65
	But not machined, tooled, or otherwise advanced in condition by any process or operation subsequent to the forging process.												
	Forgings, antifriction ball, of iron or steel, or of combined iron and steel	45.00	45.00	$47,818.00	$21,518.10								
	Ball bearings and roller bearings of iron or steel or other metal, finished or unfinished.												
122	Hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel not otherwise provided for, valued at 3 cents per pound or less, 8 inches or less in width and less than ⅜ inch thick:												
	Not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge	29.85	17.91							3,479.00	40.00	1,038.88	623.32
	Thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge	22.28	14.85							95.90	33.33	21.37	14.24
	Thinner than No. 20 wire gauge	27.54	20.66							3,769.00	25.00	1,038.02	778.52

SCHEDULE C—*Metals, and manufactures of*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Hoop or band iron, or hoop or band steel, flared, splayed, or punched, with or without buckles or fastenings, and barrel hoops of iron or steel:												
	Not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge	*P. ct.* 15.56	*P. ct.* 10.38							$390.00	33.33	$60.72	$40.48
	Thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge										28.57		
	Bands or strips of steel, suitable for making band saws: [a]												
	Untempered	48.00	17.73							3,602.00	63.06	1,729.03	[b] 638.80
	Tempered, or tempered and polished	62.82	22.13							11,589.00	64.77	7,280.70	[b] 2,564.17
123	Hoop or band iron, or hoop or band steel, cut to lengths, or wholly or partly manufactured into hoops or ties, coated or not coated with paint or any other preparation, with or without buckles or fastenings, for baling cotton or any other commodity	17.23	10.34							20,805.00	40.00	3,584.10	2,150.46
124	Bars or rails for railways:												
	Iron	26.14	13.06							824.00	50.00	215.43	107.64
	Steel	28.80	14.40							106,484.50	50.00	30,670.02	15,333.24
	Railway fish plates or splice bars, of iron or steel	25.72	12.80							11,938.06	50.00	3,056.40	1,528.20
125	Sheets of iron or steel, common or black, and skelp iron or steel, valued at 3 cents per pound or less:												
	Thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge	35.58	25.41							22,643.00	28.57	8,056.51	5,754.63
	Thinner than No. 20 and not thinner than No. 25 wire gauge	38.41	28.81							7,890.00	25.00	3,030.41	2,272.81
	Thinner than No. 25 and not thinner than No. 32 wire gauge										27.27		
	Thinner than No. 32 wire gauge										25.00		
	Sheet iron or sheet steel, corrugated or crimped	13.90	10.11							205.00	27.27	28.49	20.73
	All valued at more than 3 cents per pound (par. 125)												
126	Hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel (excepting tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin), galvanized or coated with zinc or spelter, or other metals, or any alloy of these metals:												
	Not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge	34.84	24.88							1,429.00	28.57	497.88	355.63
	Thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge	22.16	16.61							1,477.00	25.00	327.18	245.38
	Thinner than No. 20 wire gauge	10.66	8.53							4,599.00	20.00	490.25	392.20
	Sheets or plates of iron or steel (excepting what are commercially known as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin), galvanized or coated with zinc or spelter, or other metals, or any alloy of these metals:												
	Thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge	33.19	25.81							342.00	22.22	113.50	88.27
	Thinner than No. 20 and not thinner than No. 25 wire gauge	8.13	6.50							917.10	20.00	74.56	59.65
	Thinner than No. 25 and not thinner than No. 32 wire gauge	47.87	36.82							5,967.00	23.08	2,856.22	2,197.09
	Thinner than No. 32 wire gauge	35.00	27.00							1.00	21.43	.35	.27
	Sheet iron or sheet steel:												
	Corrugated or crimped, galvanized or coated with zinc, spelter, or other metals, or any alloy of those metals	32.45	24.96							4,804.00	23.08	1,559.08	1,199.29
	Sheets or plates composed of iron, steel, copper, nickel, or other metal with layers of other metal or metals imposed thereon by forging, hammering, rolling, or welding										11.11		
127	Sheet iron or sheet steel, polished, planished, or glanced	31.37	23.53							8,834.00	25.00	2,771.54	2,078.65
	Sheets and plates pickled or cleaned by acid, or by any other material or process:												
	Thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge	33.45	26.02							305.00	22.22	102.03	79.36
	Thinner than No. 20 and not thinner than No. 25 wire gauge										20.00		
	Thinner than No. 25 and not thinner than No. 32 wire gauge	22.38	17.21							429.00	23.08	96.03	73.86
	Sheets of iron or steel, common or black, and skelp iron or steel, valued at 3 cents per pound or less, cold rolled, smoothed only, not polished:												
	Thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge	36.44	28.34							3,117.00	22.22	1,135.87	883.45
	Thinner than No. 20 and not thinner than No. 25 wire gauge	38.71	30.97							611.00	20.00	236.52	189.22
	Thinner than No. 25 and not thinner than No. 32 wire gauge	67.62	52.02							623.00	23.08	421.28	324.07

[a] Not enumerated in Senate bill. [b] Estimated.

SCHEDULE C—*Metals, and manufactures of*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
128	Tin plates: Sheets or plates of iron or steel, or taggers iron, or steel coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of which these metals are a component part, by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin—												
	Lighter than 63 pounds per 100 square feet	*P. ct.* 46.25	*P. ct.* 36.98							$4,009,312.00	20.00	$1,854,504.58	$1,482,883.63
	All other	42.63	34.11							623,409.90	20.00	265,788.07	212,630.35
129	Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, by whatever process made; die blocks or blanks; billets and bars and tapered or beveled bars; mill shafting; pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes (*not advanced in value or condition by any process or operation subsequent to the process of stamping*); hammer molds or swaged steel; gun-barrel molds not in bars; alloys used as substitutes for steel in the manufacture of tools; all descriptions and shapes or dry sand, loam, or iron-molded steel castings; and steel in all forms and shapes not especially provided for:												
	Valued 1 cent per pound or less	31.28	31.28	$50.00	$15.64								
	Valued above 1 cent and not above $1\frac{4}{10}$ cents per pound	34.82	26.11							171,370.00	25.00	59,663.14	[a] 44,747.36
	Valued above $1\frac{4}{10}$ cents and not above $1\frac{8}{10}$ cents per pound	34.59	28.83							12,134.00	16.67	4,197.69	[a] 3,498.07
	Valued ¾ cent per pound or less [b]										41.66		
	Valued above ¾ cent and not above $1\frac{3}{10}$ cents per pound [b]										25.00		
	Valued above $1\frac{3}{10}$ cents and not above $1\frac{8}{10}$ cents per pound										16.67		
	Valued above $1\frac{8}{10}$ cents and not above $2\frac{7}{10}$ cents per pound	33.79	28.96							16,813.00	14.28	5,680.74	4,869.20
	Valued above $2\frac{7}{10}$ cents and not above 3 cents per pound	32.65	29.02							74,588.00	11.11	24,350.06	21,644.49
	Valued above 3 cents and not above 4 cents per pound	34.07	31.24							39,588.41	8.33	13,489.61	12,365.46
	Valued above 4 cents and not above 7 cents per pound	22.95	21.18							209,242.00	7.69	48,021.19	44,327.23
	Valued above 7 cents and not above 10 cents per pound	21.47	20.40							1,211,396.50	5.00	260,097.74	247,092.85
	Valued above 10 cents and not above 13 cents per pound	21.10	20.22							62,515.00	4.17	13,190.81	12,641.19
	Valued above 13 cents and not above 16 cents per pound	20.34	19.61							38,173.00	3.57	7,764.69	7,487.39
	Valued above 16 cents per pound	13.82	20.57			$1,202,672.00	48.94	$166,178.25	$247,499.56				
	Valued above 16 cents and not above 24 cents per pound												
	Valued above 24 cents and not above 32 cents per pound												
	Valued above 32 cents and not above 40 cents per pound												
	Valued above 40 cents per pound												
	Sheets and plates not specially provided for and saw plates of steel wholly or partially manufactured:												
	Valued 1 cent per pound or less	60.00	60.00	15.00	9.00								
	Valued ¾ cent per pound or less [b]										41.66		
	Valued above ¾ cent and not above $1\frac{3}{10}$ cents per pound [b]										25.00		
	Valued above $1\frac{3}{10}$ cents and not above $1\frac{8}{10}$ cents per pound										16.67		
	Valued above $1\frac{8}{10}$ cents and not above $2\frac{7}{10}$ cents per pound	32.48	27.83							5,088.00	14.28	1,652.35	1,416.29
	Valued above $2\frac{7}{10}$ cents and not above 3 cents per pound	34.13	30.33							541.00	11.11	184.61	164.09
	Valued above 3 cents and not above 4 cents per pound	33.88	31.05							1,366.00	8.33	462.74	424.18
	Valued above 4 cents and not above 7 cents per pound	21.40	19.75							69,154.00	7.69	14,795.61	13,657.48
	Valued above 7 cents and not above 10 cents per pound	21.32	20.25							43,488.00	5.00	9,269.66	8,806.18
	Valued above 10 cents and not above 13 cents per pound	21.40	20.51							3,995.00	4.17	855.06	819.44
	Valued above 13 cents and not above 16 cents per pound	18.57	17.91							30,905.00	3.57	5,740.32	5,535.32
	Valued above 16 cents per pound	10.95	20.00			6,121.00	82.98	669.97	[a] 1,224.20				
	Valued above 16 cents and not above 24 cents per pound												
	Valued above 24 cents and not above 32 cents per pound						27.66						
	Valued above 32 cents and not above 40 cents per pound						48.93						
	Valued above 40 cents per pound												

[a] Estimated.

[b] House classification shows $\frac{8}{10}$ instead of ¾ cent.

SCHEDULE C—*Metals, and manufactures of*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Sheets and plates, n. s. p. f., and saw plates of steel, wholly or partially manufactured, cold rolled, smoothed only, not polished:												
	Valued above $1\frac{8}{16}$ cents and not above $2\frac{3}{10}$ cents per pound	*P. ct.* 40.88	*P. ct.* 36.33							$24.00	11.11	$9.81	$8.72
	Valued above 3 cents and not above 4 cents per pound	44.20	41.04							695.00	7.14	307.19	285.25
	Valued above 4 cents and not above 7 cents per pound	24.39	22.77							31.00	6.67	7.56	7.06
	Valued above 7 cents and not above 10 cents per pound	22.29	21.28							2,367.00	4.54	527.69	503.71
	Valued above 10 cents and not above 13 cents per pound	21.38	20.56							346.00	3.85	73.99	71.15
	Valued above 13 cents and not above 16 cents per pound	19.73	19.07							744.00	3.33	146.76	141.87
	Valued above 16 cents per pound	22.88	22.42							2,074.00	2.04	474.62	[a] 464.93
130	*Steel wool or steel shavings (including the weight of wrappers and coverings)*												
133	Wire rods: Rivet, screw, fence, and other iron or steel wire rods, whether round, oval, flat, square, or in any other shape, and nail rods in coils or otherwise, not smaller than No. 6 wire gauge:												
	Untempered or untreated—												
	Valued 4 cents or less per pound	18.37	13.78							852,080.00	25.00	156,560.34	117,420.24
	Valued over 4 cents per pound	10.47	8.38							33,341.00	20.00	3,490.59	2,792.45
	Tempered or treated or partly manufactured—												
	Valued 4 cents or less per pound	21.17	18.83							6.00	11.11	1.27	1.13
	Manufactures of—												
	Valued over 4 cents per pound	11.09	10.42							297.00	6.00	32.93	30.96
134	Round iron or steel wire:												
	Valued 4 cents or less per pound—												
	Not smaller than No. 13 wire gauge	39.04	31.23							52,172.00	20.00	20,365.82	16,292.65
	Smaller than No. 13 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge	43.98	36.65							76,607.50	16.67	33,689.90	28,074.90
	Smaller than No. 16 wire gauge	55.16	48.27							79,783.00	12.50	44,010.22	38,508.94
	All valued more than 4 cents per pound	40.00	40.00	$562,952.00	$225,180.80								
	Manufactures of—												
	Not smaller than No. 13 wire gauge	14.90	13.41							9,385.00	10.00	1,398.55	1,258.70
	Smaller than No. 13 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge	13.07	11.88							16,571.46	9.09	2,165.16	1,968.26
	Smaller than No. 16 wire gauge	17.23	15.90							6,809.92	7.69	1,173.34	1,083.07
	All valued more than 4 cents per pound	43.14	43.14	158,393.76	68,338.44								
	Cold rolled, etc., blued, brightened, tempered, etc.—												
	Manufactures of—												
	Smaller than No. 13 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge	11.56	8.92							27.00	22.67	3.12	2.41
	Hat, bonnet, crinoline, corset, needle, piano, clock, and watch wire, and all wire n. s. p. f., valued more than 4 cents per pound	45.00	40.00							198,489.00	11.11	89,320.05	79,395.60
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Cuba)	36.00	32.00										
	Do. (manufactures of)	47.27	42.26							23,318.43	10.60	11,021.95	9,855.00
	Do. (coated with zinc or tin, or any other metal)	47.15	42.15							333.10	10.60	157.07	140.43
	Do. (coated with zinc, tin, etc.) manufactures of	53.51	48.51							372.00	9.34	199.07	180.47
	Brass wire, manufactures of	46.54	41.54							20,082.90	10.74	9,347.59	8,343.33
	Copper wire, manufactures of	48.36	43.36							53.00	10.34	25.63	22.98
	Corset clasps, corset steels, and dress steels and sheet steel in strips, twenty-five one-thousandths of an inch thick or thinner, whether uncovered or covered with cotton, silk, metal, or other material	45.00	40.00							48,740.00	11.11	21,933.00	19,406.00
	Do. (manufactures of)	47.05	42.05							6,880.00	10.63	3,236.80	2,892.80
	Do. (cold rolled, etc., blued, brightened, tempered, etc.)	50.09	42.04							3,343.00	16.07	1,674.63	1,405.31
	All flat wires, and steel strips, strip steel, or steel in strips, not exceeding 10 inches in width, whether in long or short lengths, in coils or otherwise, and whether drawn through dies or rolls, and all wire composed of iron, steel, or other metal, except gold or silver, covered with cotton, silk, or other material, and all wire not specially provided for.												

[a] Estimated.

SCHEDULE C—*Metals, and manufactures of*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Wire of iron or steel, coated with zinc or tin or any other metal:												
	Not smaller than No. 13 wire gauge	*P. ct.* 58.50	*P. ct.* 48.41							$321.00	17.24	$187.78	$155.40
	Smaller than No. 16 wire gauge	12.89	11.42							2,581.00	11.36	332.57	294.78
	All valued more than 4 cents per pound	43.84	43.84	$6,312.00	$2,766.93								
	Manufactures of—												
	Not smaller than No. 13 wire gauge	20.13	18.14							79.00	9.26	15.81	14.33
	Smaller than No. 13 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge	17.56	16.60							9.00	8.47	1.58	1.44
	Smaller than No. 16 wire gauge	34.74	32.22							6,966.00	7.25	2,419.99	2,244.62
	All valued more than 4 cents per pound	49.14	49.14	6,764.00	3,324.10								
	Wire rope and wire strand (*wire cable*):												
	Made of iron or steel wire—												
	Not smaller than No. 13 wire gauge	55.71	43.33							738.00	22.22	411.17	319.80
	Smaller than No. 13 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge	63.41	50.73							1,980.00	20.00	1,255.68	1,004.54
	Smaller than No. 16 wire gauge	60.24	50.20							6,278.00	16.67	3,782.04	3,151.70
	All valued more than 4 cents per pound	53.08	49.81							21,726.00	6.10	11,533.64	10,822.83
	All valued more than 4 cents per pound not specially provided for	55.00	47.50							24,891.65	13.64	13,690.83	11,823.04
	Made of iron or steel wire, cold rolled, cold hammered, blued, brightened, tempered, or polished, not smaller than No. 13 wire gauge												
	Made of iron or steel wire, coated with zinc or tin or any other metal—												
	Not smaller than No. 13 wire gauge	54.74	43.56							1,654.00	20.41	905.33	720.56
	Smaller than No. 13 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge	56.42	45.97							1,077.00	18.52	607.59	495.07
	Smaller than No. 16 wire gauge	63.51	53.59							5,078.00	15.62	3,225.16	2,721.22
	All valued more than 4 cents per pound	53.58	50.75							7,379.00	5.28	3,953.98	3,745.14
	Telegraph, telephone, and other wires and cables composed of metal and rubber, or of metal, rubber, and other materials												
136	Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, and slabs, by whatever process made; die blocks or blanks; billets and bars and tapered or beveled bars; mill shafting; pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes; hammer molds or swaged steel; gun-barrel molds not in bars; alloy used as substitutes for steel in the manufacture of tools; all descriptions and shapes of dry sand, loam, or iron molded steel castings; and steel in all forms and shapes not specially provided for: Cold rolled, cold drawn, cold hammered, or polished in any way:												
	Valued above 16 cents per pound	19.52	24.15			$10,033.00	23.74	$1,958.43	[a] $2,423.30				
	Cold rolled, cold hammered, blued, brightened, tempered, or polished by any process to such perfected surface finish, or polish, better than the grade of cold-rolled smoothed only—												
	Valued above 16 cents per pound	18.20	20.50			10.00	12.28	1.82	[a] 2.05				
	Galvanized or coated with zinc, etc.—												
	Valued above 7 cents and not above 10 cents per pound	18.07	17.26							764.00	4.54	138.05	131.78
	Sheets and plates not specially provided for and saw plates of steel, wholly or partially manufactured, cold rolled, cold hammered, blued, brightened, tempered, or polished by any process to such perfected surface finish, or polish better than the grade of cold rolled, smoothed only, hereinbefore provided for:												
	Valued above $2\frac{3}{10}$ cents and not above 3 cents per pound	65.63	41.45							112.36	36.84	73.74	46.57
	Valued above 3 cents and not above 4 cents per pound	61.20	41.73							3,072.43	31.81	1,880.41	1,282.09

[a] Estimated.

SCHEDULE C—*Metals, and manufactures of*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Sheets and plates not specially provided for and saw plates of steel, etc.—Continued.												
	Valued above 4 cents and not above 7 cents per pound	*P. ct.* 43.16	*P. ct.* 30.01							$58.00	30.43	$25.03	$17.41
	Valued above 7 cents and not above 10 cents per pound	35.88	27.51							2,359.00	23.33	846.48	648.97
	Valued above 10 cents and not above 13 cents per pound	31.75	25.21							676.00	20.59	214.64	170.45
	Valued above 13 cents and not above 16 cents per pound	25.19	20.55							745.00	18.42	187.67	a 153.11
	Valued above 16 cents per pound	16.72	21.72			$108.00	29.82	$18.06	a $23.46				
	Steel circular saw plates—												
	Valued above 4 cents and not above 7 cents per pound	28.25	22.76							16,038.00	19.44	4,530.83	3,649.84
	Valued above 7 cents and not above 10 cents per pound	27.43	23.59							51,199.00	14.00	14,042.94	12,076.92
	Valued above 10 cents and not above 13 cents per pound	22.94	20.17							6,005.00	12.07	1,377.70	1,211.43
	Valued above 16 cents per pound	7.79	20.37			2,018.00	161.34	157.25	a 411.16				
139	Anvils	30.50	10.17							43,629.00	13.33	13,307.84	4,435.93
140	(L) Automobiles, and parts of:												
	Automobiles	45.00	45.00	$3,923,634.00	$1,765,635.30								
	Parts of	45.00	45.00	744,593.00	335,066.85								
	(L) Cycles, and parts of	45.00	45.00	30,403.00	13,681.35								
	Automobiles, bicycles, and motor cycles, and parts of any of the foregoing, including tires, axles, and ball bearings												
141	Axles, or parts of, axle bars, axle blanks, or forgings for axles, of iron or steel, without reference to the stage or state of manufacture, valued at not more than 6 cents per pound	20.00	14.96							36,825.00	25.00	7,344.54	5,508.41
142	Hammers and sledges (blacksmiths'), track tools, wedges, and crowbars, of iron or steel	17.04	15.62							4,286.05	8.33	730.48	669.58
143	Bolts, with or without threads or nuts, or bolt blanks, and finished hinges or hinged blanks, of iron or steel	28.79	21.59							14,993.95	25.00	4,316.74	3,237.54
144	Card clothing:												
	Manufactured from tempered steel wire	64.67	78.83			315,316.00	22.22	203,903.23	a 249,215.03				
	Other	18.45	41.50			12,574.00	125.00	2,319.63	a 5,219.18				
	Card clothing not actually and permanently fitted to and attached to carding machines or to parts thereof at the time of importation:												
	Manufactured with round iron or steel wire												
	Manufactured with plated wire, or other than round iron or steel wire or with felt face, wool face, or rubber face cloth containing wool												
	Castings:												
145	Cast-iron pipe of every description	31.77	19.86							23,775.50	37.50	7,554.37	4,721.48
146	Cast-iron vessels, plates, stove plates, andirons, sadirons, tailors' irons, hatters' irons, and castings of iron, not specially provided for	10.88	35.00			118,688.56	219.37	12,919.79	a 41,541.00				
	Valued at not more than 2 cents per pound										37.50		
	Valued at more than 2 cents per pound												
	All castings of iron or cast-iron plates which have been chiseled, drilled, machined, or otherwise advanced in condition by processes or operations subsequent to the casting process but not made up into articles										12.50		
147	Malleable-iron castings, not specially provided for	17.27	13.43							45,085.86	22.22	7,784.08	6,054.29
148	Hollow ware, coated, glazed, or tinned	20.06	15.05							743.00	25.00	149.06	111.80
149	Chain or chains, made of iron or steel:												
	Not less than ¾ inch in diameter	87.21	67.85							629.00	22.22	548.68	426.75
	Less than ¾ inch and not less than ⅜ inch in diameter	30.00	24.54							131.00	18.18	39.30	32.15
	Less than ⅜ inch and not less than $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in diameter	47.58	44.42							26.00	6.67	12.37	11.55
	Less than $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in diameter	59.52	59.52	18,828.00	11,205.90								
	Other, on which specific duty does not amount to 45 per cent	45.00	45.00	51,280.04	23,076.02								
150	Boiler tubes, pipes, flues, or stays, lap-welded, butt-welded, seamed, or jointed, not thinner than No. 16 wire gauge	38.32	28.74							49,740.00		19,059.78	a 14,294.84
	Not less than three-eighths inch in diameter										50.00		
	Less than three-eighths and not less than one-fourth inch										12.50		
	Less than one-fourth inch in diameter												

a Estimated.

SCHEDULE C—*Metals, and manufactures of*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Cylindrical or tubular tanks or vessels, for holding gas, liquids, or other material, whether full or empty	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*								33.33		
	Flexible metal tubing or hose, not specially provided for, whether covered with wire or other material, or otherwise, including any appliances or attachments affixed thereto										14.29		
	Welded cylindrical furnaces, made from plate metal	41.95	33.56							$4,274.00	20.00	$1,793.05	$1,434.44
	Welded cylindrical furnaces, tubes, or flues made from plate metal, and corrugated, ribbed, or otherwise reinforced against collapsing pressure.												
	Tubes and tubing, for cycles	35.00	30.00							26,640.00	14.29	9,324.00	7,992.00
	Tubes, finished, not specially provided for	35.00	30.00							63,830.00	14.29	22,340.50	19,149.00
151	Cutlery:												
	Pen or pocket knives, clasp, pruning, and budding knives, or parts of, and erasers, manicure knives, or parts of, wholly or partly manufactured—												
	Valued not more than 40 cents per dozen	40.00	40.00	$165,419.00	$66,167.60								
	Valued more than 40 cents and not exceeding 50 cents per dozen	64.95	64.95	153,766.20	99,877.91								
	Valued more than 50 cents and not exceeding $1.25 per dozen	93.23	93.23	288,924.08	269,359.98								
	Valued more than $1.25 and not exceeding $3 per dozen	91.00	91.00	242,636.47	220,799.79								
	Valued more than $3 per dozen	84.16	84.16	157,051.62	132,179.25								
	Any of the foregoing knives or erasers, if imported in the condition of assembled, but not fully finished, shall be dutiable at not less than the rate of duty herein imposed upon fully finished knives and erasers valued at more than $3 per dozen.												
	Blades, handles, and other parts of—												
	Valued not exceeding $1.25 per dozen												
	Valued more than $1.25 per dozen												
	Provided, That blades, handles, or other parts of any of the foregoing knives or erasers shall be dutiable at not less than the rate herein imposed upon knives and erasers valued at more than 50 cents per dozen and not exceeding $1.25 per dozen.												
	Razors and razor blades, finished or unfinished—												
	Valued less than $1.50 per dozen	56.43	99.65			$141,607.47	76.61	$79,904.00	$141,117.53				
	Valued at $1.50 and less than $3 per dozen	54.85	87.82			296,315.25	60.18	162,534.65	260,231.00				
	Valued $3 per dozen or more	56.49	80.03			95,981.16	41.66	54,224.55	76,813.87				
	Razors, finished—												
	Valued at less than $1 per dozen												
	Valued at $1 and less than $1.50 per dozen												
	Valued at $1.50 and less than $3 per dozen												
	Valued at $3 or more per dozen												
	Provided, That blades, handles, and unfinished razors shall pay no less duty than that imposed on finished razors valued at $3 per dozen: Provided further, That all the articles specified in this paragraph shall have the name of the maker and beneath the same the name of the country of origin die sunk conspicuously and indelibly on the shank or tang of each and every blade.												
	Scissors and shears, and blades for, finished or unfinished—												
	Valued not more than 50 cents per dozen	52.21	52.21	50,196.50	26,208.45								
	Valued more than 50 cents and not more than $1.75 per dozen	57.89	57.89	243,828.94	141,147.13								
	Valued more than $1.75 per dozen	46.00	46.00	188,226.01	86,581.21								
152	(L) Swords, sword blades, and side arms (*bayonets*)	35.00	35.00	33,358.75	11,675.56								

SCHEDULE C—*Metals, and manufactures of*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Any of the foregoing knives or erasers, etc.—Continued.												
153	Table, carving, cooks', kitchen, bread, butter, vegetable, fruit, and cheese knives, forks, and steels, finished or unfinished—												
	With handles of mother-of-pearl, shell, or ivory (*silver, nickeled silver, or other metal than iron or steel*)	*P. ct.* 57.40	*P. ct.* 52.10							$4,740.00	9.30	$2,720.92	$2,469.68
	With handles of deer horn	62.73	54.78							7,863.00	12.67	4,932.69	4,307.22
	With handles of hard rubber, solid bone, celluloid, or any pyroxyline material	52.83	45.27							3,537.00	14.31	1,868.75	1,601.11
	With handles of any other material	69.43	51.28							25,283.94	26.14	17,554.00	12,966.86
	Any knives, forks, or steels, imported without handles												
	Other, on which ordinary duty would not amount to 45 per cent	45.00	45.00	$66,404.99	$29,882.25								
	Butchers', hunting, plumbers', painters', palette, artists' (*carpenters' bench, curriers', drawing, farriers', fleshing, hay, tanners'*), and shoe knives, finished or unfinished—												
	With handles of mother-of-pearl, shell, or ivory (*silver, nickeled silver, or other metal than iron or steel*)	52.10	47.46							69.00	8.91	35.95	32.75
	With handles of deer horn	93.55	80.45							11.00	14.11	10.29	8.85
	With handles of hard rubber, solid bone, celluloid, or any pyroxyline material	65.08	55.05							72.50	15.41	47.18	39.91
	With handles of any other material	61.64	46.09							322.85	25.25	199.02	148.82
	Any knives, forks, or steels, imported without handles												
	Other, on which ordinary duty would not amount to 45 per cent	45.00	45.00	66,502.16	29,925.97								
154	Files, file blanks, rasps, and floats of all cuts and kinds:												
	2½ inches in length and under	81.29	40.00							4,951.61	50.79	4,025.35	1,980.64
	Over 2½ and not over 4½ inches in length	83.90	40.00							26,484.00	52.32	22,220.21	10,593.60
	Over 4½ and under 7 inches in length	87.47	40.00							36,919.32	54.27	31,292.76	14,767.73
	7 inches in length and over	33.81	40.00			$18,298.00	2.00	$7,187.00	$7,319.20				
155	Firearms:												
	Muskets, muzzle-loading shotguns, rifles, and parts of	25.00	25.00	45,399.00	11,349.75								
156	Shotguns, double-barreled, sporting, breech-loading, and combination shotguns and rifles—												
	Valued not more than $5 each	50.75	50.75	179,548.00	91,123.20								
	Valued more than $5 and not more than $10 each	67.67	67.67	2,354.00	1,593.10								
	Valued more than $10 each	45.56	45.56	61,422.00	27,983.70								
	Shotguns, single-barreled, breech-loading, or parts of, not specially provided for	52.49	52.49	566.00	297.10								
	Double barrels for sporting, breech-loading shotguns and rifles, further advanced in manufacture than rough-bored only, *and stocks for same*	44.93	44.93	453.00	203.55								
	All other parts of guns or rifles and fittings for stocks or barrels	50.00	50.00	4,452.00	2,226.00								
	Pistols, *automatic, magazine, or* revolving, or parts of	56.75	56.75	19,749.00	11,207.25								
157	(L) Sheets, plates, wares, or articles of iron, steel, or other metal, enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses [a]	40.00	45.00			952,980.64	12.50	381,192.25	[b] 428,841.28				
	Nails, spikes, and tacks:												
158	Nails and spikes, cut, of iron or steel	20.48	13.65							1,792.00	33.33	367.01	244.68
159	Nails, horseshoe, hob, and all other wrought-iron or steel nails, not specially provided for	25.69	17.10							83.00	33.33	21.32	14.19
	Horseshoe calks, and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, of iron or steel												
160	Nails, wire, made of wrought iron or steel—												
	Not less than 1 inch in length and not lighter than No. 16 wire gauge	8.13	4.07							3,288.00	50.00	267.40	133.70

[a] This paragraph stricken out in Senate bill.

[b] Estimated.

SCHEDULE C—*Metals, and manufactures of*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Nails, spikes, and tacks—Cont'd.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
161	Spikes, of wrought iron or steel	43.19	32.40							$738.30	25.00	$318.92	$239.19
	Nuts and washers, of wrought iron or steel	9.64	7.23							2,553.00	25.00	246.18	184.64
	Horse, mule, or ox shoes, of wrought iron or steel	24.82	18.62							34.00	25.00	8.44	6.33
162	Tacks, brads, or sprigs, cut—												
	Not exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand	14.26	7.13							140.00	50.00	19.96	9.98
	Exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand	3.00	1.50							2.00	50.00	.06	.03
163	Needles:												
	For knitting (*embroidery*) or sewing machines, including latch needles	41.90	46.13			$106,928.70	10.08	$44,806.74	$49,325.30				
	Crochet and tape needles, knitting, and all others not specially provided for, and bodkins of metal	25.00	25.00	$49,147.90	$12,286.99								
	No articles other than the needles which are specifically named in this section shall be dutiable as needles unless having an eye and fitted and used for carrying a thread. Needle cases or needle books furnished with assortments of needles or combinations of needles and other articles shall pay duty as entireties according to the component material of chief value therein.												
163½	*Fishhooks, fishing rods and reels, artificial flies, artificial baits, snelled hooks, and all other fishing tackle or parts thereof, not specially provided for in this section, except fishing lines, fishing nets and seines*												
164	Engraved plates of steel	25.00	25.00	2,477.00	619.25								
	Plates, electrotype and stereotype, and plates of other material than steel, engraved or lithographed for printing	25.00	25.00	45,967.09	11,491.80								
	Plates of iron or steel engraved or fashioned for use in the production of designs, patterns, or impressions on glass in the process of manufacturing plate or other glass												
165	*Rivets or studs and steel points, lathed, machined, or brightened, and rivets or studs for nonskidding automobile tires*												
	Rivets of iron or steel, n. s. p. f.	14.43	9.02							5,430.00	37.50	783.54	489.71
166	Saws:												
	Circular saws	25.00	20.00							884.00	20.00	221.00	176.80
	Cross-cut saws	18.70	15.58							2,384.00	16.67	445.76	371.46
	Hand, back, and other saws, not specially provided for	30.00	25.00							32,564.50	16.67	9,769.35	8,141.12
	Mill saws										20.00		
	Pit and drag saws	25.21	18.91							205.00	25.00	51.68	38.76
	Steel band saws, finished or further advanced than tempered and polished	37.34	28.67							1,706.00	23.22	637.10	489.15
167	Screws, commonly called wood screws:												
	Over ½ inch and not more than 1 inch in length	37.03	34.84							62.00	5.88	22.96	21.60
	Over 1 inch and not more than 2 inches in length	33.64	28.04							107.00	16.67	36.00	30.00
	More than 2 inches in length	54.22	47.44							36.00	12.50	19.52	17.08
168	Umbrella and parasol ribs and stretchers, of iron, steel, or other metal, in frames or otherwise	50.00	50.00	17,553.00	8,776.50								
	Tubes for umbrellas, wholly or partly finished												
169	Wheels, or parts of, with axles fitted in, and steel-tired wheels, for railway purposes, and iron or steel locomotive, car, or other railway tires, or parts of, wholly or partly manufactured	52.87	44.05							153,550.00	16.67	81,175.63	67,646.33
	Ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, or blanks, for railway wheels or tires, without regard to the degree of manufacture										20.00		
170	Aluminum:												
	In crude form (*aluminum scrap*), and alloys of any kind in which aluminum is the component material of chief value	39.98	34.98							258,601.40	12.50	103,384.56	90,461.49
	Plates, sheets, bars, and rods	19.43	16.44							7,333.00	15.38	1,424.94	1,205.72
	Barium, calcium, magnesium, sodium, and potassium, and alloys of which said metals are the component material of chief value												

SCHEDULE C—*Metals, and manufactures of*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
		P. ct.	P. ct.										
171	Antimony, as regulus or metal	4.70	9.40			$1,875,941.00	100.00	$88,175.01	$176,349.99				
	Antimony ore, stibnite and matte containing antimony (or antimony contents)	Free.	13.41			215,917.00		Free.	28,954.72				
	(See bill for regulations concerning entry.)												
172	(L) Argentine, albata, or German silver, unmanufactured	25.00	25.00	$6,487.00	$1,621.75								
173	(L) Bronze powder (*brocades, flitters, and metallics*)	32.38	32.38	586,464.00	189,884.73								
	Valued at not over 20 cents per pound												
	Valued at over 20 cents per pound												
	(L) Bronze, or Dutch metal, in leaf, in packs of 100 leaves	62.24	62.24	86,715.00	53,974.74								
	Aluminum, in leaf, in packs of 100 leaves	53.05	53.05	492.00	261.00								
174	Copper:												
	Plates, rolled, called braziers' copper, sheets, rods, pipes, and copper bottoms	4.99	4.99	52,476.00	2,619.73								
	Sheathing, or yellow metal, of which copper is the component material of chief value, and not composed wholly or in part of iron, ungalvanized	12.18	12.18	1,937.00	235.90								
175	(L) Gold leaf, in packs of 500 leaves	37.50	37.18	167,263.00	62,735.75								
	The foregoing rate applies to leaf not exceeding in size the equivalent of 5¾ by 5¾ inches; additional duties in the same proportion shall be assessed on leaf exceeding in size said equivalent.												
176	(L) Silver leaf, in packs of 500 leaves	141.29	94.22							$804.00	33.33	$1,136.25	$757.50
177	(L) Tinsel wire, lame or lahn, made wholly or in chief value of gold, silver, or other metal	10.07	20.14			162,684.23	100.00	16,378.50	32,756.96				
	(L) Bullion and metal threads made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, lame or lahn	40.59	41.19			95,113.00	1.44	38,608.90	39,172.60				
	(L) Laces, embroideries, braids, galloons, trimmings, or other articles made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, lame or lahn, bullion, or metal threads	60.00	71.76			184,634.00	19.60	110,780.40	132,502.11				
	Fabrics, ribbons, beltings, and ornaments, added to laces, etc.												
178	Hooks and eyes, metallic, whether loose, carded, or otherwise, including weight of cards, cartons, and immediate wrappings and labels	42.10	34.71							4,702.00	17.55	1,979.33	1,631.86
	Lead, and manufactures of:												
179	Lead-bearing ore of all kinds (*lead contents*)	78.80	78.80	566,057.15	446,075.70								
180	Base bullion	70.36	70.36	13,770.00	9,680.30								
	Pigs and bars (*dross*), bullion, molten and old refuse lead, run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured, and dross	49.45	49.45	1,043,166.00	515,883.18								
	Sheets, pipes, shot, glaziers' lead, and lead wire	48.99	48.99	18,430.26	9,029.01								
181	Metals unwrought, and metallic mineral substances, in a crude state, not specially provided for	20.00	20.00	87,155.00	17,431.00								
	Monazite sand and thorite										33.33		
182	Ferrotungsten	20.00	20.00	16,312.00	3,262.40								
		.40	20.00			36,108.00	a4,900.00	145.29	7,221.60				
	Ferrochrome	20.00	20.00	14,929.00	2,985.80								
		1.74	20.00			31,534.00	a1,049.43	547.70	6,306.80				
	Ferrosilicon	5.54	5.54	914,328.00	50,612.48								
	Chrome or chromium metal, ferrochrome or ferrochromium, ferromolybdenum, ferrophosphorus, ferrotitanium, ferrotungsten, ferro silicon containing more than 15 per cent of silicon, ferrovanadium, molybdenum, titanium, tantalum, tungsten, or wolfram metal:												
	Valued at $200 per ton or less												
	Valued at more than $200 per ton												
	Ferrosilicon containing not more than 15 per cent of silicon												
183	Nickel, nickel oxide, alloy of any kind in which nickel is the material of chief value, in pigs, ingots, bars, *rods, plates, strips cut from sheets*, or sheets, *but not rolled or drawn*	14.67	14.67	91,907.00	13,491.11								
184	Pens, metallic, except gold pens	47.93	47.93	163,284.25	78,256.29								
	Do. with nib and barrel in one piece												

a Admitted practically free by court decisions under present law.

SCHEDULE C—*Metals, and manufactures of*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
		P. ct.	P. ct.										
185	Penholder tips, and penholders, or parts of	25.00	50.00			$25,224.00	100.00	$6,306.01	a $12,612.00				
	(L) Gold pens	25.00	25.00	$114.08	$28.52								
	Do. (reciprocity with Cuba)	20.00	20.00										
	Fountain pens, stylographic pens												
	Combination penholders, comprising penholder, pencil, rubber eraser, automatic stamp, or other attachment												
	Provided that pens and penholders shall be assessed for duty separately.												
186	Pins, solid heads, without ornamentation, including hair, safety, hat, bonnet, and shawl pins, composed of brass, copper, iron, steel, or other base metal, not plated, not jewelry	35.00	35.00	155,798.54	54,529.49								
	Agraffes, barettes, bars, belts, buckles, cabochons, chatelaines, clasps, combs, coulants, girdles, slides, dress, hat, and millinery ornaments, composed wholly of brass, copper, iron, steel, or other base metal:												
	Not plated nor polished nor commonly known as jewelry										11.11		
	Plated, and not jewelry										11.11		
	With any of the foregoing, having fancy metal or enameled metal heads or plain heads of glass, paste, wax, or any other material than precious or semiprecious stones												
	With heads in imitation of baroque pearls or ornamented, decorated, cut or ground												
	With imitation precious stones or imitation pearls or corals set in the heads of the pins or with the articles otherwise mounted or set with imitation precious stones or imitation pearls or corals												
	(Any of the foregoing articles, if made wholly or in part of precious metal or if set with precious or semiprecious stones, or pearls, or corals, shall be classified as jewelry.)												
187	Quicksilver	17.40	17.40	6,147.00	1,069.74								
188	Type metal:												
	Gross weight	21.86	21.86	1,325,293.00	289,697.51								
	Lead contents												
189	New types	25.00	25.00	14,730.00	3,682.50								
	Watch movements:												
	Having not more than 7 jewels	66.02	76.19			731,331.60	15.40	482,847.33	557,169.60				
	(L) Having more than 7 and not more than 11 jewels	42.04	46.04			58,782.00	9.51	24,711.01	27,041.85				
	(L) Having more than 11 and not more than 15 jewels	47.81	56.27			192,393.00	17.69	91,989.75	108,265.70				
	(L) Having more than 15 and not more than 17 jewels	43.91	43.91	122,947.00	53,986.75								
	(L) Having more than 17 jewels	34.95	34.95	184,383.00	64,434.75								
	Watch cases and parts of watches, including dials	40.00	40.00	844,006.21	337,602.49								
	Enameled dials for watches or other instruments												
	(See bill for regulations concerning dials and movements.)												
	Chronometers, box or ship, and parts of	40.00	40.00	1,640.00	656.00								
	Clocks, and parts of, not specially provided for	40.00	40.00	592,024.51	236,809.80								
	Clock movements having jewels in the escapement, and clocks containing such movements												
	All other clocks and parts thereof, not otherwise provided for, whether separately packed or otherwise, not composed wholly or in part of china, porcelain, parian, bisque, or earthen ware												
	Jewels for use in the manufacture of watches or clocks	10.00	10.00	789,042.50	78,904.25								
190	Zinc in ore	20.00	76.35			337,102.77	281.75	67,420.58	257,393.36				
		Free.	52.71			1,955.00		Free.	1,030.40				
	Calamine (zinc ore)	Free.	84.88			784,303.20		Free.	665,707.73				
	Zinc ore and calamine (zinc contents)												
191	Zinc												
	In blocks or pigs	18.39	12.26							$95,069.00	33.33	$17,478.23	$11,652.14
	In sheets	28.44	17.77							5,286.00	37.50	1,503.26	939.54
	In sheets coated or plated with nickel or other metal, or solutions												
	Old and worn out, fit only to be remanufactured	31.06	31.06	688.30	213.69								

a Estimated.

SCHEDULE C—*Metals, and manufactures of*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
[a] 192	*Cans, boxes, packages, containers trays, signs, and similar articles, composed wholly or in chief value of tin plate, terne plate, or iron or steel sheets, if lacquered, enameled, or printed by any process of lithography whatever, all the foregoing, filled or unfilled, and whether their contents be dutiable or free*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Provided, That none of the foregoing articles shall pay a less rate of duty than 55 per cent ad valorem.												
193	*Bottle caps:*												
	Not colored, waxed, lacquered, enameled, lithographed, or embossed in color												
	Colored, lacquered, enameled, lithographed, or embossed in color												
194	Machinery, not elsewhere specified.	45.00	[b] 45.00	$4,978,090.67	$2,240,140.80								
	Cash registers, linotype and all typesetting machines, machine tools, printing presses, sewing machines, typewriters, and all steam engines [c]										33.33		
	Embroidery machines and lace-making machines, including machines for making lace curtains, nets, or nettings												
	Lever or Goughrough lace machines, including machines for making lace curtains, nets, or netting, free of duty prior to July 1, 1911.												
	Provided, That all Lever or Goughrough lace machines imported prior to July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, shall be admitted free of duty.												
195	Articles or wares, n. s. p. f., composed wholly or in part of—												
	Aluminum, manufactures of	45.00	45.00	1,026.50	461.93								
	Rope (made from aluminum wire)	48.03	42.27							$1,913.00	11.98	$918.81	$808.67
	Brass, manufactures of	45.00	45.00	75,056.53	33,775.44								
	(L) Bronze, manufactures of	45.00	45.00	298,115.17	134,151.84								
	Copper, manufactures of	45.00	45.00	26,177.34	11,779.83								
	(L) Gold, manufactures of	45.00	45.00	19,566.80	8,805.07								
	Iron and steel, manufactures of	45.00	45.00	1,100,293.57	495,132.19								
	Do. galvanized	50.00	50.00	175.00	87.50								
	Lead, manufactures of	45.00	45.00	3,482.00	1,566.90								
	Metals and metal compositions, manufactures of	45.00	45.00	7,811,313.34	3,515,091.14								
	Nickel, manufactures of	45.00	45.00	4,103.60	1,846.62								
	Pewter, manufactures of	45.00	45.00	720.00	324.00								
	Platinum, manufactures of	45.00	45.00	1,836.00	826.20								
	Vases, retorts, etc	Free.	45.00			$152,588.00		Free.	$68,664.60				
	(L) Silver, manufactures of	45.00	45.00	145,700.72	65,565.37								
	Tin, manufactures of	45.00	45.00	26,635.04	11,985.80								
	(L) Tin foil	45.00	45.00	719.00	323.55								
	Zinc, manufactures of	45.00	45.00	4,804.00	2,161.80								
	Carriages and parts thereof, metal chief value	45.00	45.00	2,626.00	1,181.70								
	Total, Schedule C	32.83	32.50	30,004,873.59	12,867,645.66	8,165,262.58	77.54	$2,045,886.10	3,632,357.14	27,689,862.13	26.90	6,706,911.09	4,902,511.32

[a] Substitute for par. 192. House bill, which provides a duty of 20 per cent on alloys and other mixed metals in lumps, pigs, blocks, bars, cakes, sheets, or powder, n. s. p. f.

[b] Estimated.

[c] Electrical and jute manufacturing machinery included in House bill.

SCHEDULE D—*Wood, and manufactures of.*

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
196	Timber:												
	Round. used for spars and in building wharves	*P. ct.* 5.04	*P. ct.* 2.52							$25,902.86	50.00	$1,305.49	$652.75
	Hewn, squared, or sided, not less than 8 inches square	5.08	2.54							49,811.78	50.00	2,531.24	1,265.62
197	Lumber:												
	Boards, planks, deals, and other sawed lumber of whitewood, sycamore, and basswood—												
	Not planed or finished	5.56	2.78							211,967.74	50.00	11,777.68	5,888.84
	Planed or finished on two sides	17.03	12.76							12,302.00	25.00	2,094.58	1,570.94
	Planed on one side and tongued and grooved												
	Planed on two sides and tongued and grooved												

SCHEDULE D—*Wood, and manufactures of*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Lumber—Continued.												
	Sawed lumber, not specially provided for—	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Not planed or finished	11.75	5.88							$14,623,256.02	50.00	$1,718,679.33	$859,339.61
	Planed or finished on one side	20.01	12.00							239,649.28	40.00	47,942.38	28,765.36
	Planed or finished on two sides	17.24	11.49							48,348.91	33.33	8,333.43	5,555.60
	Planed or finished on three sides	14.06	10.00							34.00	28.57	4.78	3.40
	Planed or finished on four sides	21.13	15.84							1,224.00	25.00	258.61	193.95
	Planed on one side and tongued and grooved	19.10	12.72							83,415.75	33.33	15,927.97	10,618.64
	Planed on two sides and tongued and grooved	20.29	14.49							15,482.78	28.57	3,141.13	2,243.63
[a] 198													
199	Sawed boards, planks, deals, and other forms of sawed cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all other cabinet woods not further manufactured than sawed	15.00	15.00	$33,698.44	$5,054.77								
	Veneers of wood	20.00	20.00	4,587.75	917.55								
	Wood, unmanufactured, not specially provided for	20.00	20.00	13,591.50	2,718.30								
200	Paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone, trolley, electric light, and telegraph poles	20.00	10.00							570,323.41	50.00	114,064.64	57,032.34
201	Clapboards:												
	Pine	5.99	3.98							7,391.20	33.33	442.38	294.88
	Spruce	5.74	3.83							149,609.30	33.33	8,591.70	5,727.76
202	Hubs for wheels, posts, heading bolts, stave bolts, last, wagon, oar, and heading blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough-hewn, sawed, or bored	20.00	20.00	18,701.09	3,740.21								
558	Fence posts	10.00	Free.							16,620.34	100.00	1,662.02	Free.
203	Laths	9.63	7.70							1,736,525.17	20.00	167,159.05	133,727.18
204	Pickets and palings	10.00	10.00	126,909.23	12,690.93								
	Staves	10.00	10.00	145,147.57	14,514.76								
205	Shingles:												
	White pine	13.77	13.77	36,445.00	5,018.12								
	All other	13.66	13.66	1,904,347.77	260,112.33								
206	Barrels, casks, and hogsheads, empty	30.00	30.00	1,144.05	343.22								
	Shooks, sugar box, and packing boxes, empty, and packing-box shooks, n. s. p. f.	30.00	30.00	11,912.30	3,573.69								
207	Barrels or boxes containing oranges, lemons, or limes, grape fruit, shaddocks, or pomelos, exclusive of contents:												
	Of foreign growth or manufacture	30.00	30.00	203,892.98	61,167.88								
	Of growth and manufacture of the United States	15.00	15.00	109,088.00	16,363.20								
208	Chair cane or reed, wrought or manufactured from rattan or reeds	10.00	10.00	567,632.75	56,763.28								
	Osier or willow:												
	Prepared for basket makers' use	20.00	25.00			$39,236.00	25.00	$7,847.20	$99,809.00				
	Manufactures of	40.00	45.00			195,968.30	12.50	78,387.32	88,185.74				
	Willow furniture												
209	Toothpicks:												
	Quill	17.92	17.92	21,327.00	3,822.58								
	Wood	44.22	44.22	25,901.00	11,453.95								
	Skewers, butchers' and packers'	25.10	25.10	10.00	2.51								
210	*Porch and window blinds, curtains, shades, or screens of bamboo, wood, straw, or compositions of wood:*												
	Natural or raw												
	Stained, dyed, painted, printed, polished, grained, or creosoted												
211	Furniture, cabinet or house, wholly or partly finished	35.00	35.00	1,136,613.78	397,814.84								
	Manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the component material of chief value, n. s. p. f.	35.00	35.00	1,755,811.27	614,534.19								
	Carriages of wood	35.00	35.00	2,470.00	864.50								
	Manufactures of bark, n. s. p. f.												
212	*Any wood or articles or forms of wood, except those provided for in paragraph 206 to 211, inclusive, shall, if subject to duty, pay five per centum ad valorem in addition to such duty, and shall, if otherwise free of duty, pay a duty of five per centum ad valorem whenever any such wood or articles or forms of wood are painted, polished, grained, stained, printed, or creosoted, or prepared or treated for fireproofing or waterproofing.*												
	Total, Schedule D	15.16	11.11	6,119,231.49	1,471,470.81	235,204.30	13.63	86,234.52	97,994.74	17,791,864.54	47.10	2,103,916.41	1,112,880.50

[a] Par. 198 in House bill placed a duty of 5 per cent on cabinet woods in the log, briar root, and sticks, joints, and rattans. Restored to free list in Senate bill.

SCHEDULE E—*Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of.*

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
213	Sugar, Dutch standard in color:												
	Not above No. 16, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope.												
	Beet—	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Not above 75 degrees	36.12	36.12	$51.00	$18.42								
	Not above 88 degrees	69.39	69.39	135,474.00	93,995.74								
	Not above 94 degrees	78.26	78.26	6,323,215.00	4,948,296.46								
	Not above 95 degrees	76.56	76.56	149,885.00	114,759.07								
	Not above 96 degrees	87.16	87.16	551,424.00	480,625.63								
	Cane—												
	Not above 75 degrees	23.89	23.89	49,146.60	11,742.11								
	Not above 76 degrees	54.10	54.10	62.00	33.54								
	Not above 77 degrees	40.12	40.12	1,167.00	468.16								
	Not above 78 degrees	30.08	30.08	215.65	64.86								
	Not above 79 degrees	42.42	42.42	1,356.00	575.16								
	Not above 80 degrees	46.08	46.08	1,356.00	624.80								
	Not above 81 degrees	107.49	107.49	7,984.00	8,581.99								
	Not above 82 degrees	25.45	25.45	239.45	60.94								
	Not above 83 degrees	91.08	91.08	476,284.10	433,780.34								
	Not above 84 degrees	27.36	27.36	14.00	3.83								
	Not above 85 degrees	30.34	30.34	128.00	38.84								
	Not above 86 degrees	82.08	82.08	66,230.20	54,362.77								
	Not above 87 degrees	46.16	46.16	2,213.65	1,021.75								
	Not above 88 degrees	81.81	81.81	543,253.00	444,461.31								
	Not above 89 degrees	87.73	87.73	20,765.00	18,216.96								
	Not above 90 degrees	36.56	36.56	41.00	14.99								
	Not above 91 degrees	120.19	120.19	1,460.00	1,754.86								
	Not above 92 degrees	64.90	64.90	1,240.00	804.81								
	Not above 94 degrees	75.33	75.33	448,812.00	338,105.26								
	Not above 95 degrees	70.65	70.65	901,837.00	637,153.38								
	Not above 96 degrees	90.46	90.46	11,053,806.00	9,998,995.97								
	Not above 97 degrees	97.64	97.64	250,917.00	244,991.04								
	Not above 98 degrees	69.40	69.40	41,004.00	28,456.06								
	Refined No. 16, and all sugar that has gone through a process of refining	72.57	70.70							$116,060.70	2.56	$84,220.43	$82,060.91
	Molasses:												
	Not above 40 degrees	20.00	20.00	25,268.00	5,053.60								
	Above 40 degrees and not above 56 degrees	15.51	15.51	171.892.00	26,668.37								
	56 degrees and above	34.76	34.76	1,883.00	654.60								
214	Maple sugar and sirup	49.65	49.65	207,796.51	103,160.95								
	Glucose or grape sugar	55.39	55.39	4,465.00	2,473.78								
	Sugar cane			5,603.91	1,120.78								
215	Saccharine	216.71	103.33							391.00	52.32	847.33	404.12
216	Sugar candy and confectionery, n. s. p. f., and sugar srefined when tinctured, colored, or adulterated:												
	Valued at 15 cents per pound or less	66.58	66.58	19,612.00	13,058.41								
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Cuba)	38.58	38.58										
	Valued more than 15 cents per per pound	50.00	50.00	74,283.00	37,141.51								
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Cuba)	40.00	40.00	130.80	52.32								
	Biscuits, wafers, and similar articles if filled with or coated with chocolate or sugar												
	Total, Schedule E	83.74	83.73	21,540,384.07	18,051,340.87					116,451.70	3.06	85,067.76	82,465.03

SCHEDULE F—*Tobacco, and manufactures of.*

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	(L) ENTIRE SCHEDULE.												
	Tobacco, and manufactures of:												
217	Unmanufactured—												
	Wrapper and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than 15 per cent of wrapper tobacco, and all leaf tobacco the product of two or more countries and dependencies, when mixed or packed together—	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Unstemmed	186.98	186.98	$6,367,131.10	$11,905,463.07								
	Filler tobacco, not specially provided for—												
	Unstemmed	64.29	64.29	4,956,113.13	3,186,528.30								
	Stemmed	83.92	83.92	286.00	240.00								

SCHEDULE F—*Tobacco, and manufactures of*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Tobacco and manufactures of—Continued.												
	Unmanufactured—Continued.												
219	All other, not specially provided for	*P. ct.* 203.18	*P. ct.* 203.18	$8,441.01	$17,150.82								
	Scrap tobacco												
220	Snuff and snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco, ground dry, or damp, and pickled, scented, or otherwise	78.46	78.46	21,316.50	16,724.02								
	All other (pounds)	151.24	151.24	122,153.52	184,722.59								
221	Cigars and cheroots, all kinds	152.86	152.86	6,948.50	10,621.25								
	Cigarettes, and paper cigars, including wrappers	146.72	146.72	76,980.00	112,949.75								
	Total, Schedule F	87.20	87.20	11,559,369.76	15,434,399.80								

SCHEDULE G—*Agricultural products and provisions.*

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Live animals:												
222	Cattle—	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Less than 1 year old	17.09	17.09	$77,738.00	$13,288.00								
	One year old or over—												
	Valued not more than $14 per head	28.79	28.79	198,617.00	57,172.50								
	Valued more than $14 per head	27.50	27.50	152,782.59	42,015.48								
223	Swine	7.28	7.28	12,388.00	901.50								
224	Horses—												
	Valued at $150 each or less	30.19	30.19	169,133.50	51,060.00								
	Valued over $150 each	25.00	25.00	122,482.00	30,620.50								
	Mules—												
	Valued at $150 each or less	68.83	68.83	5,361.00	3,690.00								
	Valued over $150 each	25.00	25.00	287.50	71.88								
225	Sheep—												
	Less than 1 year old	16.67	16.67	969,308.70	161,606.25								
	One year old or over	11.43	11.43	79,924.28	9,138.00								
226	All other, n. s. p. f.	20.00	25.00			$82,361.00	25.00	$16,472.22	$20,590.25				
	Breadstuffs and farinaceous substances:												
227	Barley	53.64	53.64	6,608.00	3,544.50								
228	Barley malt	38.62	38.62	3,917.00	1,512.90								
229	Barley, pearled, patent, or hulled	16.18	16.18	60,489.00	9,784.88								
230	Buckwheat	22.12	22.12	106.60	23.59								
	Buckwheat flour	20.00	25.00			683.67	25.00	136.73	170.91				
231	Corn or maize	17.97	23.96			7,919.72	33.33	1,423.10	1,897.39				
232	Corn meal	18.34	17.61							$87.50	4.00	$16.05	$15.41
233	Macaroni, vermicelli, and all similar preparations	37.25	37.25	3,493,993.99	1,301,452.19								
234	Oats	32.26	43.00			17,265.53	33.33	5,569.47	7,425.89				
235	Oatmeal and rolled oats	17.96	17.96	15,885.00	2,853.31								
	Oat hulls	22.54	22.54	94,806.00	21,369.61								
236	Rice—												
	Cleaned	62.66	62.66	860,370.32	539,081.11								
	Uncleaned	47.31	47.31	756,916.00	357,079.84								
	Rice flour, rice meal, and broken rice which will pass through a wire sieve known commercially as No. 12	15.26	15.26	2,274,397.00	346,974.15								
	Paddy	18.69	18.69	59,706.00	11,158.71								
237	Rye	12.55	25.00			125.50	100.00	15.75	31.50				
	Rye flour	16.64	16.64	579.00	96.35								
238	Wheat	28.85	34.62			16,586.10	20.00	4,785.73	5,742.60				
239	Wheat flour	25.00	25.00	157,539.85	39,384.99								
	Semolina												
240	Bread and biscuit	20.00	20.00	252,015.17	50,403.03								
	Biscuits, bread, wafers, and similar articles, n. s. p. f., 20 per cent.												
	Dairy products:												
241	Butter, and substitutes for	22.50	22.50	116,181.38	26,138.19								
242	Cheese, and substitutes for	35.61	35.61	5,641,166.83	2,009,089.41								
243	Milk, fresh	14.29	14.29	1,359.70	194.25								
	Cream												
244	Milk, preserved or condensed, or sterilized	14.23	14.23	8,258.96	1,175.42								
	Casein	20.00	25.00			64,041.00	25.00	12,808.20	16,010.25				
	Sugar of milk	24.82	24.82	959.00	238.00								
	Farm and field products:												
245	Beans	32.45	32.45	205,661.55	66,740.09								
	Sugar beets												
246	*Beets*												
	Vegetables, prepared or preserved—												
247	Beans, pease, mushrooms, and *truffles* in tins, jars, bottles, or similar packages	25.82	25.82	957,954.58	247,362.18								
	Mushrooms, cut, sliced, or dried, in packages containing not less than five pounds, 2½ cents per pound.												
248	All other, n. s. p. f.	40.00	40.00	1,043,441.51	417,376.61								

SCHEDULE G—*Agricultural products and provisions*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Farm and field products—Cont'd.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
249	Fish paste or sauce	40.00	40.00	$15,588.55	$6,235.42								
	(L) Pickles and sauces, n. s. p. f.	40.00	40.00	873,573.30	349,429.28								
250	Cabbages	44.58	44.58	388.85	173.88								
251	Cider	5.09	5.09	7,632.00	388.44								
252	Eggs, n. s. p. f.	44.10	44.10	26,372.79	11,631.34								
253	Eggs, dried, *15 cents per pound.*—House bill, 15 cents per pound.												
	Eggs, yolk of	25.00	25.00	9,706.00	2,426.50								
	Albumen—												
	Egg	6.72	6.72	238,232.00	16,007.31								
	Blood	16.51	16.51	18,031.00	2,977.68								
	Dried blood, when soluble	2.88	2.88	58.00	1.67								
254	Hay	50.18	50.18	500,786.80	251,280.08								
255	(L) Honey	51.48	51.48	33,434.40	17,212.78								
256	Hops	37.94	47.43			$1,813,306.00	25.00	$688,006.41	$860,008.01				
	Hop extract and lupulin	50.00	50.00	15,644.00	7,822.00								
257	Onions	48.81	48.81	914,003.20	446,166.52								
	Garlic	32.15	32.15	185,501.99	59,655.88								
258	Pease—												
	Dried	16.75	16.75	221,791.80	37,152.24								
	Green, in bulk, or in barrels, sacks, or in similar packages	20.61	12.93							$2,910.03	37.50	$602.16	$376.35
	For seed	19.58	19.58	112,575.14	22,042.20								
	Split	25.88	38.52			48,029.00	12.50	12,394.83	17,497.67				
	Other, in cartons, papers, or small packages	14.04	14.04	750.00	108.67								
259	(L) Orchids, palms, dracænas, crotons, and azaleas; tulips, hyacinths, narcissi, jonquils, lilies of the valley, and all other bulbs, bulbous roots, or corms, which are cultivated for their flowers	25.00	25.00	1,493,327.49	373,331.89								
	(L) Flowers, natural, preserved, or fresh, suitable for decorative purposes	25.00	25.00	38,949.74	9,737.44								
260	Plants, trees, shrubs, and vines—												
	(L) Rose plants, budded, grafted, or grown on their own roots	49.61	49.61	84,560.39	41,948.87								
	Stocks, cuttings, or seedlings—												
	Myrobolan plum, Mahaleb or Mazzard cherry, 3 years old or less	33.28	36.55			46,873.02	9.83	15,597.65	17,133.40				
	Pear, apple, quince, and the St. Julien plum, 3 years old or less, and evergreen seedlings	32.73	32.73	56,315.55	18,434.36								
	Fruit and ornamental trees, deciduous and evergreen shrubs and vines, manetti, multiflora, and brier rose	25.00	25.00	23,778.10	5,944.53								
	Trees, shrubs, plants, and vines, commonly known as nursery or greenhouse stock, n. s. p. f.	25.00	25.00	142,631.05	35,657.79								
261	Potatoes	22.73	22.73	187,681.57	42,473.87								
262	Seeds—												
	Castor beans or seeds	18.30	18.30	667,167.00	122,114.81								
	Flaxseed or linseed	17.58	17.58	117,781.00	20,701.50								
	Other oil seeds, n. s. p. f.	12.42	12.42	6,828.00	847.89								
	Poppy	6.18	6.18	111,141.00	6,867.39								
	Canary	30.00	Free.							96,145.00	Free.	28,843.50	
	Celery	30.00	14.68							92.95	51.07	27.89	13.65
	All other, n. s. p. f.	30.00	30.00	360,513.15	108,153.96								
	Mushroom spawn, and spinach seed, 1 cent per pound; beet, except sugar beet, carrot, parsnip, radish, turnip, and rutabaga seed, 4 cents per pound; cabbage, collard, kale, and kohlrabi seed, 8 cents per pound; egg plant and pepper seed, 20 cents per pound; seeds of all kinds not specially provided for in this section, 10 cents per pound.												
263	Straw	36.97	36.97	6,141.25	2,270.32								
264	Teazels	30.00	30.00	9,756.00	2,926.80								
265	Vegetables in their natural state, n. s. p. f.	25.00	25.00	638,741.90	159,685.54								
	Yams	Free.	25.00			4,063.00			1,015.75				
266	Fish, *by whatever name known:*												
	Anchovies, sardines, sprats, brislings, sardels, or sardellen, packed in oil or otherwise—												
	In bottles, jars, tin boxes or cans—												
	Containing 7½ cubic inches or less	30.06	30.06	1,649,415.41	495,854.57								
	Containing more than 7½ and not more than 21 cubic inches	25.91	25.91	615,672.54	159,499.03								
	Containing more than 21 and not more than 33 cubic inches	35.96	35.96	12,991.00	4,671.15								

SCHEDULE G—*Agricultural products and provisions*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Fish—Continued.												
	Anchovies, sardines, etc.—Cont'd.												
	In bottles, jars, etc.—Cont'd.												
	Containing more than 33 and not more than 70 cubic inches	*P. ct.* 31.49	*P. ct.* 31.49	$6,148.00	$1,936.20								
	In other packages	40.00	30.00							$105,452.50	25.00	$42,180.97	$31,635.75
	Other fish (except shellfish), in tin packages, or in packages containing less than ¼ barrel—												
	Herring	30.00	30.00	216,789.87	65,036.97								
	Mackerel	30.00	30.00	13,928.00	4,178.40								
	Salmon	30.00	30.00	218.00	65.40								
	Other	30.00	30.00	641,739.50	192,521.84								
	Caviare—												
	In packages of 100 pounds or over	.85	30.00			$96,243.00	a3,429.41	$818.16	$28,872.90				
	In packages of less than 100 pounds	30.00	30.00	60,905.60	18,271.65								
267	Fresh-water fish, n. s. p. f.	6.25	6.25	1,090,709.42	68,219.94								
268	Herring—												
	Pickled or salted	13.39	13.39	2,365,459.30	314,823.01								
	Fresh	18.38	18.38	26,948.25	4,953.64								
269	Fresh, frozen, or packed in ice—												
	Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock	14.55	14.55	74,673.89	10,862.73								
	Other, n. s. p. f.	13.95	13.95	295,107.22	41,157.98								
	Dried or smoked—												
	Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock	13.35	13.35	739,449.45	98,707.97								
	Halibut	11.44	11.44	59.00	6.75								
	Herring	10.68	10.68	7,855.80	839.02								
	Other	7.92	7.92	274,277.70	21,736.76								
	Pickled or salted—												
	Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock												
	Halibut	24.25	24.25	2,395.00	580.85								
	Mackerel	16.14	16.14	1,616,622.80	260,988.10								
	Salmon	11.10	11.10	57,839.00	6,422.40								
	Other, n. s. p. f.	9.26	9.26	107,727.50	9,971.80								
	Fish, skinned or boned	18.48	18.48	118,996.14	21,995.66								
	Mackerel, fresh	23.62	23.62	130,909.23	30,923.69								
	Halibut, fresh	24.19	24.19	85,553.22	20,696.52								
	Salmon, fresh	10.25	10.25	120,596.79	12,365.56								
	Fish, fresh, smoked, dried, salted, pickled, frozen, packed in ice, or otherwise prepared for preservation, n. s. p. f., in bulk or in undivided packages containing 100 pounds or more												
270	Fruits:												
	Apples, green or ripe	21.14	21.14	18,359.90	3,882.28								
	Peaches, quinces, cherries, plums, and pears, green or ripe	12.22	12.22	14,054.65	1,716.76								
	Berries—												
	Edible, in their natural condition	19.19	19.19	134,597.86	25,835.69								
	Dried, desiccated, evaporated, or prepared in any manner not specially provided for	39.89	39.89	1,409.10	562.10								
	Cranberries	25.00	25.00	151.00	37.75								
	Apples, dried, desiccated, evaporated or prepared in any manner not specially provided for	30.44	30.44	251.40	76.52								
	Peaches, pears, and other edible fruits, when dried, desiccated, evaporated, or prepared in any manner not specially provided for	32.86	32.86	43,350.40	14,243.51								
	(L) Fruit in brine—												
	Citron	Free.	21.16			127,432.00	100.00		26,963.22				
	All other	Free.	40.00			61,954.00	100.00		24,781.60				
	(L) Comfits, sweetmeats, and fruits, preserved in sugar, molasses, spirits, or in their own juices, n. s. p. f.—												
	Containing not over 10 per cent of alcohol	46.53	46.53	715,141.47	332,765.14								
	Containing over 10 per cent of alcohol	87.53	87.53	514.00	449.90								
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	100.70	100.70	8,913.48	8,975.35								
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	46.91	46.91	1,601.00	751.10								
	(L) Ginger, preserved or pickled	50.99	50.99	35,023.00	17,858.72								
	(L) Jellies	35.00	45.00			37,362.00	28.57	13,076.70	a16,812.90				
	Pineapples preserved in their own juice	25.00	25.00	279,792.00	69,948.00								
271	(L) Figs	41.85	52.31			1,034,385.73	25.00	432,864.52	541,080.65				
	Plums, prunes, and prunelles	16.76	16.76	47,703.05	7,996.14								
	(L) Raisins and other dried grapes	28.97	28.97	323,606.65	93,750.23								
	(L) Dates	14.32	28.64			734,614.60	100.00	105,213.66	210,427.30				
	Currants, Zante or other	52.01	52.01	1,513,545.00	787,194.52								
	Olives, green or prepared—												
	In bottles, jars, *kegs, tins,* or similar packages, *containing less than 5 gallons each*	38.51	38.51	24,807.25	9,554.07								
	In other coverings	27.51	36.68			1,412,126.92	33.33	388,488.92	517,985.16				

a By court decision admitted practically free under present law.

SCHEDULE G—*Agricultural products and provisions*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Fruits—Continued.												
272	(L) Grapes in barrels or other packages	*P. ct.* 16.57	*P. ct.* 20.72			$1,664,401.95	25.00	$275,856.26	$344,820.33				
273	Lemons	36.18	54.27			4,254,230.56	50.00	1,539,307.39	2,308,961.09				
	Oranges	59.69	59.69	$348,167.82	$207,827.53								
	(L) Limes	88.36	88.36	43,848.57	38,741.76								
	(L) Grape fruit, shaddocks, or pomelos	47.80	47.80	39,995.61	19,118.77								
274	(L) Orange and lemon peel, preserved, candied, or dried	34.88	34.88	26,949.00	9,401.04								
	(L) Cocoanut meat or copra, desiccated, shredded, cut or similarly prepared	30.49	30.49	228,054.00	69,533.96								
	(L) Citron or citron peel, preserved, candied, or dried	37.32	37.32	69,286.00	25,857.60								
275	(L) Pineapples—												
	In barrels or other packages	19.37	19.37	9,984.70	1,934.28								
	In bulk	23.44	23.44	36,218.09	8,490.75								
	Nuts:												
276	(L) Almonds—												
	Not shelled	51.81	51.81	441,141.00	228,568.28								
	Clear shelled	29.49	29.49	1,773,709.44	523,077.15								
	(L) *Apricot and peach kernels*												
277	(L) Filberts—												
	Not shelled	48.84	48.84	611,739.67	298,808.40								
	Shelled	38.15	38.15	203,572.79	77,666.60								
	(L) Walnuts—												
	Not shelled	46.37	46.37	1,490,422.91	691,099.37								
	Shelled	30.94	30.94	1,163,409.00	359,999.39								
278	(L) Peanuts or ground beans—												
	Unshelled	14.02	14.02	371,967.55	52,164.14								
	Shelled	19.53	19.53	244,709.00	47,800.54								
279	(L) All other, shelled, or unshelled, not specially provided for	23.78	23.78	445,731.04	105,981.86								
	Meat products:												
280	Bacon and hams	23.28	23.28	102,101.19	23,771.36								
281	Beef	18.19	18.19	41,609.85	7,566.43								
	Veal	16.55	16.55	7,179.00	1,188.10								
	Mutton	23.51	23.51	31,337.78	7,369.04								
	Pork	13.61	13.61	28,857.41	3,926.00								
	(L) Venison	14.37	14.37	14,242.30	2,046.20								
	(L) Game, except birds, *2 cents per pound.*												
282	Meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for	25.00	25.00	408,172.39	102,043.11								
	Bologna sausage	Free.	25.00			121,124.20	100.00		30,281.05				
283	Extract of meat—												
	Fluid	21.65	21.65	13,702.00	2,965.88								
	All other, n. s. p. f.	18.71	18.71	201,869.00	37,773.46								
284	Lard	20.29	20.29	395.35	80.22								
285	Poultry—												
	Live	25.94	25.94	65,440.92	16,974.84								
	Dressed (dead)	23.14	23.14	29,104.87	6,735.30								
286	Tallow	10.63	7.08							$29,733.00	33.33	$3,159.82	$2,106.53
	Wool grease, including degras, or brown wool grease	26.29	26.29	266,749.05	70,136.21								
	Crude and not refined												
	Refined, n. s. p. f.												
287	(L) Chicory root:												
	Raw, *dried or undried*, but unground	64.25	64.25	41,680.00	26,778.23								
	Burnt or roasted, ground or granulated, or in rolls or otherwise prepared, n. s. p. f.	60.08	60.08	25,882.00	15,550.93								
288	Cocoa, prepared or manufactured, n. s. p. f.:												
	Valued not over 15 cents per pound	16.80	16.80	3,349.00	562.30								
	Valued above 15 cents and not above 24 cents per pound	24.38	24.38	13,816.70	3,369.14								
	Valued above 24 cents and not above 35 cents per pound	26.13	26.13	5,271.00	1,378.35								
	Valued above 35 cents per pound	50.00	50.00	516.50	258.25								
	Cocoa, powd red, unsweetened	16.36	16.36	349,786.78	57,223.45								
	Chocolate, prepared or manufactured, not specially provided for:												
	Valued not over 15 cents per pound	17.09	17.09	16,786.74	2,869.00								
	Valued above 15 cents and not above 24 cents per pound	21.43	21.43	473,917.52	101,541.32								
	Valued above 24 cents and not above 35 cents per pound	28.80	28.80	348,402.65	100,317.12								
	Valued above 35 cents per pound	50.00	50.00	5,744.75	2,872.39								
289	(L) Cocoa butter or cocoa butterine (*including all substitutes for cocoa butter*)	12.61	12.61	1,226,554.00	154,659.48								
290	(L) Dandelion root and acorns, prepared, and articles used as coffee or as substitutes for coffee, n. s. p. f.	37.00	37.00	22,445.00	8,305.72								
291	Salt:												
	In bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages	36.14	36.14	249,958.66	90,344.50								
	In bulk	90.24	90.24	130,070.99	117,379.17								

[a] Estimated at 45 per cent.

SCHEDULE G—*Agricultural products and provisions*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
292	Starch, and all preparations fit for use as starch:	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Potato	69.18	69.18	$104,641.00	$72,392.57								
	All other	45.95	30.63							$51,973.00	33.33	$23,882.24	$15,921.49
293	Dextrine, burnt starch, gum substitute, or British gum	67.74	50.80							142,320.00	25.00	96,404.14	72,303.11
294	Spices:												
	Capsicum, or red pepper or cayenne pepper— Unground, Ground	30.01	30.01	351,763.25	105,554.08								
	Mustard— Ground or prepared	38.85	38.85	339,088.67	130,720.28								
	Sage	48.48	48.48	20,200.00	10,755.94								
	All other, n. s. p. f— Ground	19.93	19.93	4,298.53	856.91								
296	Vinegar	27.93	27.93	64,609.69	18,043.60								
	Total, Schedule G	30.18	32.42	50,973,977.59	15,317,671.94	$11,645,128.50	42.29	$3,512,835.70	$4,998,509.82	428,713.98	37.28	195,116.77	122,372.29

SCHEDULE H—*Spirits, wines, and other beverages.*

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	(L) ENTIRE SCHEDULE.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
297	Brandy	118.94	137.44			$120,446.50	15.55	$143,259.32	$165,543.98				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	59.54	88.46			1,517,939.87	48.57	903,833.03	1,342,837.60				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	118.80	176.51			6,924.00	48.57	8,226.38	12,222.03				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Italy)	143.14	212.67			2,902.00	48.57	4,153.92	6,171.52				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Portugal)	319.63	474.86			72.00	48.57	230.13	341.90				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Spain)	86.56	128.61			653.00	48.57	565.25	839.80				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Switzerland)	23.33	34.67			45.00	48.57	10.50	15.60				
	Alcohol	1,018.29	1,176.73			2,214.00	15.55	22,545.75	26,052.88				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	580.12	861.95			1,318.00	48.57	7,646.45	11,360.44				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	803.75	1,194.15			13,564.00	48.57	109,021.00	161,974.02				
	Gin	239.35	276.58			783,331.75	15.55	1,874,901.05	2,166,552.00				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	204.17	303.33			84.00	48.57	171.50	254.80				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	172.40	256.15			2,533.00	48.57	4,367.13	6,488.30				
	Other spirits, not specially provided for, manufactured or distilled:												
	From grain—												
	Whisky	123.18	142.38			2,572,174.23	15.55	3,168,332.94	3,661,184.12				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	101.55	150.83			249.00	48.57	252.88	375.70				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	58.33	86.67			18.00	48.57	10.50	15.60				
	All other	174.53	201.68			109,849.80	15.55	191,720.46	221,543.58				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	73.83	108.72			10,749.00	48.57	7,866.26	11,687.02				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	174.72	259.67			451.00	48.57	788.27	1,171.12				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Italy)	108.16	160.70			1,173.00	48.57	1,268.75	1,885.00				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Spain)	43.75	65.00			8.00	48.57	3.50	5.20				
	From other materials	277.35	320.51			108,797.58	15.55	301,762.76	348,703.58				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	111.69	165.98			787.00	48.57	879.16	1,306.19				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	125.77	187.16			229.00	48.57	288.47	428.58				
299	Compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits are a component part of chief value, not specially provided for	118.84	137.32			45,839.65	15.55	54,474.78	62,948.60				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	218.98	325.33			55.00	48.57	120.44	178.93				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Italy)	25.44	37.84			9.00	48.57	2.29	3.41				

SCHEDULE H—*Spirits, wines, and other beverages*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
300	Cordials, liqueurs, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser, ratafia, and other spirituous beverages or bitters containing spirits, and not specially provided for	*P. ct.* 113.81	*P. ct.* 131.52			$187,815.45	15.55	$213,758.97	$247,010.24				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	79.43	117.83			489,080.82	48.57	388,481.01	576,282.69				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	107.85	160.24			145,566.00	48.57	156,999.66	233,256.59				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Italy)	92.63	137.63			357,418.36	48.57	331,082.03	491,893.17				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Spain)	83.46	124.00			9,210.00	48.57	7,686.68	11,420.24				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Switzerland)	84.32	125.28			4,861.00	48.57	4,099.02	6,089.98				
	Vermuth, and ginger wine or ginger cordial:												
	In casks or packages other than bottles or jugs—												
	Containing 14 per cent or less of absolute alcohol												
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	54.96	40.83							$1,281.00	25.71	$704.10	$523.04
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Italy)	54.27	40.31							12,072.00	25.71	6,551.33	4,866.69
	Containing more than 14 per cent of absolute alcohol	67.90	70.62			81.00	4.00	55.00	57.20				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	48.55	72.16			3,283.00	48.57	1,594.47	2,368.91				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	52.50	78.00			56.00	48.57	29.40	43.68				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Italy)	55.39	82.30			16,074.00	48.57	8,903.84	13,228.58				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Portugal)	40.11	59.58			72.00	48.57	28.88	42.90				
	In bottles or jugs—												
	Containing each not more than 1 pint (reciprocity treaty with Italy)	65.17	81.03			6.00	24.79	3.91	4.86				
	Containing each more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart	46.12	44.97							6,983.00	2.38	3,220.80	3,140.28
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	38.49	48.04			222,123.55	24.79	85,497.40	106,698.80				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	30.20	37.69			952.00	24.79	287.50	358.80				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Italy)	42.65	53.23			311,386.20	24.79	132,814.79	165,752.86				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Portugal)	40.18	43.95			84.00	24.79	33.75	36.92				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Spain)	34.77	43.39			816.00	24.79	283.75	354.12				
	Quantity in excess of 1 quart or 1 pint per bottle						30.00	14.40	18.72				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)						62.50	36.48	59.28				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Italy)						62.50	19.20	31.20				
302	Bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded	331.84	387.16			609.00	16.67	2,020.94	2,357.78				
303	Wines, containing not more than 24 per cent of alcohol:												
	Champagne and all other sparkling, in bottles—												
	Containing ½ pint each, or less	45.25	54.30			72,233.00	20.00	32,686.67	39,223.99				
	Containing more than ½ pint each and not more than 1 pint	52.66	63.20			2,704,503.00	20.00	1,424,349.01	1,709,218.80				
	Containing more than 1 pint each and not more than 1 quart	55.71	66.85			3,343,265.37	20.00	1,862,504.77	2,235,005.57				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Portugal)	54.55	87.27			22.00	60.00	12.00	19.20				
	Quantity in bottles or vessels in excess of 1 quart per bottle or vessel						20.00	1,730.63	2,076.75				
304	Still wines *and rice wine or sake and similar beverages:*												
	In casks or packages other than bottles or jugs—												
	Containing 14 per cent or less of absolute alcohol	69.76	78.48			28,686.39	12.50	20,011.64	22,513.10				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	64.77	83.28			39,934.11	28.57	25,867.00	33,257.49				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	46.44	59.71			153,571.00	28.57	71,320.96	91,698.35				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Italy)	85.48	109.91			26,380.28	28.57	22,550.13	28,992.99				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Portugal)	30.27	38.92			8,565.71	28.57	2,593.06	3,334.01				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Spain)	51.14	65.75			74,903.10	28.57	38,309.76	49,255.20				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Switzerland)	39.20	50.40			50.00	28.57	19.60	25.20				

SCHEDULE H—*Spirits, wines, and other beverages*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Still wines *and rice wine or sake and similar beverages*—Cont'd.												
	In casks or packages other than bottles or jugs—Cont'd.												
	Containing more than 14 per cent and not more than 24 per cent of alcohol	*P. ct.* 78.41	*P. ct.* 94.09			$484,381.37	20.00	$379,789.32	$455,747.18				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	54.91	94.13			313,509.48	71.43	172,140.71	295,098.28				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	54.57	93.55			493,079.18	71.43	269,074.49	461,270.53				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Italy)	95.17	163.15			638,700.44	71.43	607,845.98	1,042,021.42				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Portugal)	33.35	57.17			134,641.00	71.43	44,898.27	76,968.46				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Spain)	42.99	73.70			549,782.12	71.43	236,364.68	405,196.58				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Switzerland)	51.13	87.65			1,137.00	71.43	581.35	996.60				
	In bottles or jugs—												
	Containing each not more than 1 pint	48.00	55.50			110.00	15.62	52.80	61.05				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	23.11	34.21			2,149.00	48.00	496.67	735.07				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	22.06	32.65			991.00	48.00	218.65	323.58				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Italy)	50.50	74.74			297.00	48.00	150.00	222.00				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Spain)	19.66	29.10			89.00	48.00	17.50	25.90				
	Containing each more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart	35.60	41.16			131,122.59	15.62	46,673.87	53,966.66				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	24.73	36.61			740,212.56	48.00	183,057.37	270,924.69				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	23.54	34.84			837,396.45	48.00	197,102.95	291,712.31				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Italy)	52.63	77.90			246,036.58	48.00	129,495.64	191,653.53				
	Containing each more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart (reciprocity treaty with Spain)	29.62	43.84			70,299.40	48.00	20,821.68	30,816.23				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Portugal)	26.21	38.79			24,438.00	48.00	6,405.73	9,480.47				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Switzerland)	47.18	69.83			8,392.00	48.00	3,959.79	5,860.49				
	Quantity in excess of 1 quart or 1 pint per bottle						20.00	10.00	12.00				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)						50.00	2.88	4.32				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)						50.00	87.36	131.04				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Italy)						50.00	1,096.32	1,644.48				
305	Malt liquors, viz, ale, beer, and porter:												
	In bottles or jugs	42.90	48.27			1,874,848.30	12.50	804,378.52	904,925.81				
	In other coverings	68.57	78.85			1,505,270.70	15.00	1,032,105.41	1,186,920.99				
306	Malt extract:												
	Fluid—												
	In bottles or jugs	52.63	59.23			1,676.80	12.50	882.87	993.19				
	In casks	33.37	38.38			794.00	15.00	265.00	304.75				
	Solid or condensed	40.00	45.00			1,396.00	12.50	558.40	628.20				
307	Cherry juice and other fruit juice, n. s. p. f., containing not more than 18 per cent of alcohol	88.61	103.37			30,471.00	16.67	26,999.07	31,498.92				
	Containing more than 18 per cent of alcohol (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	366.60	430.74			55.00	17.50	201.63	236.91				
	Prune juice or prune wine, containing not more than 18 per cent of alcohol	100.99	117.81			27,973.00	16.67	28,248.90	32,957.00				
	Fruit sirup, n. s. p. f.	20.00	20.00	$9,753.00	$1,950.60								
308	Ginger ale and ginger beer containing no alcohol, in plain green or colored, molded or pressed glass bottles:												
	Containing each not more than ¾ of a pint	24.25	24.25	342,659.60	83,100.09								
	Containing more than ¾ of a pint each and not more than 1½ pints	36.92	36.92	169.90	62.72								
	Otherwise than in such bottles, or in such bottles containing more than 1½ pints each	57.58	57.58	33.00	19.00								
	Lemonade, soda water, and other similar beverages containing no alcohol, and beverages containing not more than 2 per cent of alcohol:												
	In plain green or colored, molded or pressed glass bottles—												
	Containing each not more than ¾ of a pint	25.23	25.23	27,596.50	6,963.07								
	Containing more than ¾ of a pint each and not more than 1½ pints	19.95	19.95	87.00	17.36								
	Otherwise than in such bottles, or in such bottles containing more than 1½ pints each	20.00	20.00	20.00	4.00								
	All other beverages, n. s. p. f.	20.00	20.00	965.00	193.00								

SCHEDULE H—*Spirits, wines, and other beverages*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
309	Mineral waters and all imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters n. s. p. f.:												
	In green or colored glass bottles—	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Containing not more than 1 pint	37.67	37.67	$432,884.64	$163,074.69								
	Containing more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart	33.12	33.12	619,472.05	205,162.13								
	Otherwise than in such bottles, or in bottles containing more than 1 quart	123.57	123.57	2,739.50	3,384.36								
	Total, Schedule H	70.67	88.86	1,436,380.19	463,931.02	$21,623,273.69	26.53	$15,836,372.99	$20,037,418.31	$20,336.00	18.58	$10,476.23	$8,530.01

SCHEDULE I—*Cotton manufactures.*

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
310	Cotton thread and carded yarn, warps or warp yarn, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins, or cops, or in any other form except pool thread of cotton:												
	Not colored, bleached, dyed, or advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together—												
	Numbers up to and including No. 15	*P. ct.* 16.07	*P. ct.* 20.00			$1,479.60	24.46	$237.69	$295.80				
	No. 18	14.09	20.00			46.00	41.95	6.48	9.20				
	No. 20	9.65	20.00			9,439.00	107.25	911.04	1,887.80				
	No. 24	25.48	21.20							$182.00	16.41	$46.37	$38.64
	No. 25	14.01	20.00			26,042.00	42.76	3,647.30	5,208.40				
	No. 26	21.92	20.00							204.00	8.76	44.72	40.80
	No. 30	17.95	20.00			7,180.14	11.42	1,288.80	1,436.03				
	No. 32	37.63	30.11							372.00	19.99	140.00	112.00
	No. 34	18.94	20.00			2,878.00	5.60	545.19	575.60				
	No. 35	28.79	23.03							3,759.00	20.01	1,082.39	865.90
	No. 38	31.04	24.83							101.00	20.01	31.35	25.08
	No. 40	23.26	20.00							12,779.00	14.02	2,973.00	2,555.80
	No. 45	29.30	23.44							768.00	20.00	225.00	180.00
	No. 50	31.86	25.48							1,962.00	16.89	625.00	500.00
	No. 55	28.01	22.41							5,007.00	19.99	1,402.51	1,122.00
	No. 60	28.50	22.80							3,257.00	20.00	928.09	742.47
	No. 75	30.16	24.12							5,492.00	20.03	1,656.19	1,324.95
	No. 80	34.29	27.43							196.00	20.01	67.20	53.76
	No. 90	17.01	20.00			923.00	17.58	157.02	184.60				
	No. 91	31.50	25.20							26.00	20.00	8.19	6.55
	No. 95	30.42	24.33							3,580.00	20.02	1,088.94	871.15
	No. 100	30.11	24.09							254.00	19.99	76.50	61.20
	No. 120	29.90	23.93							1,826.00	19.97	546.30	437.04
	No. 130	37.87	30.30							1,882.00	19.99	712.73	570.18
	No. 140	40.96	32.77							2,676.00	20.00	1,096.20	876.96
	Colored, bleached, dyed, combed, or advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together—												
	Numbers up to and including No. 20	18.03	25.00			149,485.75	36.66	26,945.25	37,371.44				
	No. 21	12.58	25.00			9,008.00	98.72	1,133.43	2,252.00				
	No. 22	11.88	25.00			8,109.00	110.44	962.61	2,027.25				
	No. 24	15.46	25.00			73,313.25	61.71	11,337.14	18,328.31				
	No. 25	15.69	25.00			25,702.00	59.34	4,033.77	6,425.50				
	No. 26	16.28	25.00			8,865.00	53.56	1,443.03	2,216.25				
	No. 27	21.35	25.00			7,410.00	17.10	1,581.88	1,852.50				
	No. 28	17.55	25.00			14,951.00	42.45	2,624.64	3,737.75				
	No. 29	14.32	25.00			330.00	74.58	47.27	82.50				
	No. 30	18.25	25.00			94,595.00	36.99	17,261.90	23,648.75				
	No. 32	20.42	25.00			11,375.00	22.43	2,322.52	2,843.75				
	No. 33	16.61	25.00			3,192.00	50.51	530.23	798.00				
	No. 34	15.43	25.00			8,178.00	62.02	1,261.64	2,044.50				
	No. 35	19.62	25.00			13,788.00	27.42	2,705.33	3,447.00				
	No. 36	23.71	25.00			117,114.00	5.44	27,773.11	29,278.50				
	No. 37	17.28	25.00			236.00	44.68	40.79	59.00				
	No. 38	18.21	25.00			52,554.00	37.29	9,568.51	13,138.50				
	No. 40	24.32	25.00			266,123.00	2.80	64,726.40	66,530.75				
	No. 41	22.28	25.00			14,774.00	12.21	3,291.68	3,693.50				
	No. 42	18.67	25.00			4,080.00	33.90	761.62	1,020.00				
	No. 44	26.41	26.41	$9,839.00	$2,598.86								
	No. 45	22.26	25.00			17,135.00	12.31	3,814.13	4,283.75				
	No. 46	30.00	30.00	1.00	.30								
	No. 47	24.37	25.00			2,016.00	2.59	491.24	504.00				
	No. 48	30.41	30.41	24,834.00	7,550.76								
	No. 50	27.72	27.72	107,158.00	29,705.35								

SCHEDULE I—*Cotton manufactures*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Cotton thread and carded yarn, etc.—Continued.												
	Colored, bleached, dyed, combed, etc.—Continued.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	No. 52	27.86	27.86	$28.00	$7.80								
	No. 53	18.56	25.00			$202.00	34.70	$37.50	$50.50				
	No. 55	28.60	28.60	55,867.00	15,980.31								
	No. 57	33.55	33.35	8,550.00	2,868.24								
	No. 58	34.40	34.40	170,157.00	58,540.15								
	No. 60	30.79	30.79	471,952.00	145,331.35								
	No. 65	30.97	30.97	12,999.00	4,025.46								
	No. 67	17.35	25.00			196.00	44.09	34.00	49.00				
	No. 68	33.81	33.81	123,807.00	41,859.10								
	No. 70	35.17	35.17	297,938.00	104,789.51								
	No. 72	29.74	29.74	138.00	41.04								
	No. 73	25.55	25.55	805.00	205.68								
	No. 75	33.78	33.78	53,574.00	18,099.52								
	No. 76	33.96	33.96	110,197.00	37,428.00								
	No. 78	33.24	33.24	279,122.00	92,790.44								
	No. 79	32.08	32.08	26,671.00	8,557.09								
	No. 80	37.00	37.00	65,248.00	24,140.00								
	No. 81	46.37	46.37	524.00	243.00								
	No. 82	29.59	29.59	138.00	40.84								
	No. 83	26.02	26.02	1,532.00	398.65								
	No. 90	37.85	37.85	24,974.00	9,452.10								
	No. 92	31.94	31.94	700.00	223.56								
	No. 93	44.32	44.32	350.00	155.12								
	No. 95	48.15	48.15	24,388.00	11,742.86								
	No. 100	37.96	37.96	199,212.00	75,625.46								
	No. 102	29.68	29.68	500.00	148.41								
	No. 105	26.74	26.74	615.00	164.43								
	No. 106	78.53	78.53	34.00	26.71								
	No. 110	36.99	36.99	39,427.00	14,582.12								
	No. 115	40.02	40.02	14,018.00	5,610.05								
	No. 118	46.30	46.30	201.00	93.46								
	No. 120	41.12	41.12	217,223.00	89,318.75								
	No. 125	45.37	45.37	2,025.00	918.76								
	No. 130	36.37	36.37	18,419.00	6,698.54								
	No. 135	46.04	46.04	2,162.00	955.40								
	No. 138	44.08	44.08	13,046.00	5,750.46								
	No. 140	36.86	36.86	54,640.00	20,138.58								
	No. 145	26.63	26.63	245.00	65.25								
	No. 150	32.88	32.88	28,599.00	9,402.08								
	No. 155	35.16	35.16	849.00	298.53								
	No. 160	34.18	34.18	42,919.00	14,668.44								
	No. 170	31.16	31.16	4,657.00	1,451.17								
	No. 180	29.73	29.73	10,167.00	3,022.92								
	No. 190	27.48	27.48	813.00	223.44								
	No. 200	30.96	30.96	5,073.00	1,570.80								
	No. 220	34.86	34.86	142.00	49.50								
	No. 250	18.75	25.00			104.00	33.33	19.50	26.00				
	No. 270	16.19	25.00			237.00	54.42	38.37	59.25				
	Cable-laid yarns or threads, made by grouping or twisting two or more grouped or twisted yarns or threads together, not colored, bleached, or dyed, four-tenths of 1 cent per number per pound; colored, bleached, or dyed, nine-twentieths of 1 cent per number per pound: Provided further, That said threads and yarns, colored, bleached, dyed, combed, advanced beyond the condition of singles, and cable-laid yarns or threads, as hereinbefore provided, shall not pay a less rate of duty than 25 per cent ad valorem: And provided further, That all of the foregoing threads and yarns as hereinbefore provided, when mercerized, shall pay in addition to the foregoing specific rates of duty one-twentieth of 1 cent per number per pound; cotton card laps, roping, sliver, or roving, 35 per cent ad valorem. Cotton, cotton waste, and flocks, manufactured or otherwise advanced in value, 20 per cent ad valorem.												
311	Thread, other, including crochet, darning, and embroidery cottons—												
	On spools or reels	46.45	46.45	72,117.16	33,493.13								
	Not on spools or reels	36.48	36.48	217,460.50	79,329.61								
389	Carpets and carpeting, n. s. p. f.	50.00	50.00	12,797.00	6,398.50								
[a] 312													
313	Cloth:												
	Not exceeding 50 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed	11.75	26.44			16,274.00	125.02	1,912.76	4,403.71				
	Bleached	7.63	42.75			5,149.00	460.29	393.09	2,201.15				
	Dyed, colored, stained, *painted*, or printed	19.97	29.96			5,450.00	50.01	1,088.44	1,632.66				

[a] Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding 50 threads to the square inch, was made dutiable at 1 cent per square yard; bleached, 1½ cents per square yard; dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, 2 cents per square yard in the House bill. Provision stricken out in Senate bill.

SCHEDULE I—*Cotton manufactures*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Cloth—Continued.												
	Exceeding 50 and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound	*P. ct.* 18.42	*P. ct.* 18.42	$1,330.00	$245.05								
	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 square yards to the pound	21.80	21.80	310.00	67.59								
	Exceeding 9 square yards to the pound	32.82	32.82	1,185.00	388.87								
	Valued at over 7 and not over 9 cents per square yard, 2½ cents per square yard; valued at over 9 and not over 10 cents per square yard, 3 cents per square yard; valued at over 10 and not over 12½ cents per square yard, 4¾ cents per square yard; valued at over 12½ and not over 14 cents per square yard, 5½ cents per square yard; valued at over 14 cents per square yard, 7 cents per square yard, but not less than 25 per cent ad valorem.												
	Bleached—												
	Not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound	19.73	19.73	19,080.00	3,763.88								
	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 square yards to the pound	30.92	30.92	609.00	188.30								
	Exceeding 9 square yards to the pound	39.29	39.29	16,727.00	6,572.64								
	Valued at over 9 and not over 11 cents per square yard, 2¾ cents per square yard; valued at over 11 and not over 12 cents per square yard, 4½ cents per square yard; valued at over 12 and not over 15 cents per square yard, 5½ cents per square yard; valued at over 15 and not over 16 cents per square yard, 6½ cents per square yard; valued at over 16 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard, but not less than 25 per cent ad valorem.												
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound	33.48	33.48	71,974.00	24,097.12								
	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 square yards to the pound	40.96	40.96	4,935.00	2,021.63								
	Exceeding 9 square yards to the pound	42.35	42.35	61,306.00	25,964.11								
	Valued at over 12 and not over 12½ cents per square yard, 3¾ cents per square yard; valued at over 12½ and not over 15 cents per square yard, 5½ cents per square yard; valued at over 15 and not over 17½ cents per square yard, 7 cents per square yard; valued at over 17½ and not over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at over 20 cents per square yard, 10 cents per square yard, but not less than 30 per cent ad valorem.												
	(L) Not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 7 cents per square yard	25.00	37.88			$17,446.00	51.52	$4,361.50	$6,608.04				
	Bleached, valued at over 9 cents per square yard	25.00	36.15			76,106.00	44.60	19,026.50	27,515.07				
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 12 cents per square yard	30.00	44.28			259,245.15	47.60	77,773.55	114,784.64				

SCHEDULE I—*Cotton manufactures*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Cloth—Continued.												
314	Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 150 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound	*P. ct.* 17.74	*P. ct.* 17.74	$11,104.00	$1,969.86								
	Exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound	26.33	26.33	9,449.00	2,487.56								
	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 square yards to the pound	26.85	32.22			$5,601.00	20.00	$1,503.86	$1,804.62				
	Exceeding 8 square yards to the pound	32.04	32.04	7,471.00	2,394.02								
	Valued at over 9 cents per square yard	30.00	35.36			20,028.00	17.87	6,008.40	7,082.21				
	Valued more than 7 cents per square yard (Table No. 1054, p. 241, Imports and Duties).												
	Valued at over 9 and not over 10 cents per square yard, 3 cents per square yard; valued at over 10 but not over 12½ cents per square yard, 4¾ cents per square yard; valued at over 12½ and not over 14 cents per square yard, 5½ cents per square yard; valued at over 14 and not over 16 cents per square yard, 6½ cents per square yard; valued at over 16 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard, but not less than 30 per cent ad valorem												
	Bleached—												
	Not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound	23.80	23.80	142,409.00	33,894.26								
	Exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound	29.48	29.48	189,776.00	55,945.80								
	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 square yards to the pound	33.42	33.42	24,702.00	8,254.03								
	Exceeding 8 square yards to the pound	40.36	40.36	123,534.00	49,855.06								
	(L) Valued at over 11 cents per square yard	35.00	41.03			465,521.00	17.23	162,932.35	191,037.20				
	Valued at over 11 and not over 12 cents per square yard, 4½ cents per square yard; valued at over 12 and not over 15 cents per square yard, 5½ cents per square yard; valued at over 15 and not over 16 cents per square yard, 6½ cents per square yard; valued at over 16 and not over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at over 20 cents per square yard, 10 cents per square yard, but not less than 35 per cent ad valorem.												
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound	31.44	31.44	204,674.00	64,343.27								
	Exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound	36.14	36.14	70,475.00	25,471.13								
	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 square yards to the pound	40.06	40.06	269,191.87	107,851.24								
	Exceeding 8 square yards to the pound	42.15	42.15	24,294.00	10,240.15								
	(L) Valued at over 12½ cents per square yard	35.00	39.58			1,536,802.46	13.09	537,880.87	608,230.61				
	Valued at over 12½ but not over 15 cents per square yard, 5½ cents per square yard; valued at over 15 and not over 17½ cents per square yard, 7 cents per square yard; valued at over 17½ but not over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at over 20 cents per square yard, 10 cents per squareyard, but not less than 35 per cent ad valorem.												

SCHEDULE I—*Cotton manufactures*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
315	Cloth—Continued.												
	Exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound	*P. ct.* 27.32	*P. ct.* 27.32	$1,516.00	$414.18								
	Exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 4½ square yards to the pound	29.66	29.66	498.00	147.70								
	Exceeding 4½ and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound	31.48	31.48	3,161.00	995.01								
	Exceeding 6 square yards to the pound	40.60	40.60	15,798.00	6,413.86								
	Valued at over 10 cents per square yard	35.00	42.31			$6,171.50	20.89	$2,160.03	$2,611.53				
	Valued at over 10 and not over 12½ cents per square yard, 4¾ cents per square yard; valued at over 12½ and not over 14 cents per square yard, 5½ cents per square yard; valued at over 14 and not over 16 cents per square yard, 6½ cents per square yard; valued at over 16 and not over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at over 20 cents per square yard, 10 cents per square yard, but not less than 35 per cent ad valorem.												
	Bleached—												
	Not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound	26.42	26.42	16,990.00	4,488.43								
	Exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 4½ square yards to the pound	33.00	33.00	14,097.00	4,651.65								
	Exceeding 4½ and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound	35.33	35.33	84,607.00	29,888.34								
	Exceeding 6 square yards to the pound	41.34	41.34	620,561.66	256,542.91								
	(L) Valued at over 12 cents per square yard	35.00	46.49			1,242,235.77	32.83	434,782.53	577,838.12				
	Valued at over 12 and not over 15 cents per square yard, 5¼ cents per square yard; valued at over 15 and not over 16 cents per square yard, 6½ cents per square yard; valued at over 16 and not over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at over 20 cents per square yard, 10 cents per square yard, but not less than 40 per cent ad valorem.												
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound	40.95	40.95	96,534.00	39,528.67								
	Exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 4½ square yards to the pound	39.95	39.95	21,474.25	8,580.25								
	Exceeding 4½ and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound	39.36	39.36	245,413.00	96,584.64								
	Exceeding 6 square yards to the pound	46.03	46.03	161,540.80	74,358.14								
	(L) Valued at over 12½ cents per square yard	40.00	44.48			2,751,271.98	11.20	1,100,508.79	1,223,844.30				
	Valued at over 12½ and not over 15 cents per square yard, 6 cents per square yard; valued at over 15 and not over 17½ cents per square yard, 7 cents per square yard; valued at over 17½ and not over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at over 20 cents per square yard, 10 cents per square yard, but not less than 40 per cent ad valorem.												

SCHEDULE I—*Cotton manufactures*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Cloth—Continued.												
316	Exceeding 200 and not exceeding 300 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Not exceeding 2½ square yards to the pound	*P. ct.* 36.34	*P. ct.* 36.34	$6,252.00	$2,272.13								
	Exceeding 2½ and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound	32.99	32.99	3,969.00	1,309.28								
	Exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 5 square yards to the pound	44.24	44.24	237.00	104.85								
	Exceeding 5 square yards to the pound	46.10	46.10	24,770.00	11,417.83								
	(L) Valued at over 12½ cents per square yard	40.00	40.64			$36,229.60	1.60	$14,491.84	$14,723.65				
	Valued at over 12½ and not over 14 cents per square yard, 5½ cents per square yard; valued at over 14 and not over 16 cents per square yard, 6½ cents per square yard; valued at over 16 and not over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at over 20 cents per square yard, 10 cents per square yard, but not less than 40 per cent ad valorem.												
	Bleached—												
	Not exceeding 2½ square yards to the pound	41.95	41.95	4,496.00	1,886.03								
	Exceeding 2½ and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound	44.88	44.88	42,277.00	18,975.25								
	Exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 5 square yards to the pound	42.60	42.60	5,244.00	2,234.18								
	Exceeding 5 square yards to the pound	45.56	45.56	136,410.42	62,152.70								
	(L) Valued at over 15 cents per square yard	40.00	40.01			483,961.94	00.02	193,584.78	193,630.87				
	Valued at over 15 and not over 16 cents per square yard, 6½ cents per square yard; valued at over 16 and not over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at over 20 and not over 25 cents per square yard, 11¼ cents per square yard; over 25 cents per square yard, 12½ cents per square yard, but not less than 40 per cent ad valorem.												
	Dyed colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound	37.93	37.93	699,136.00	265,214.48								
	Exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound	49.35	49.35	124,684.00	61,533.80								
	(L) Valued at over 17½ cents per square yard	40.00	51.77			1,443,233.00	29.43	577,293.19	747,096.98				
	Valued at over 17½ and not over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at over 20 and not over 25 cents per square yard, 11¼ cents per square yard; valued at over 25 cents per square yard, 12½ cents per square yard, but not less than 40 per cent ad valorem.												
317	Exceeding 300 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Not exceeding 2 square yards to the pound	28.45	46.23			358.00	62.50	101.84	165.49				
	Exceeding 3 and not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound	48.21	48.21	449.00	216.45								

SCHEDULE I—*Cotton manufactures*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Cloth—Continued.												
	Exceeding 300 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—Cont'd.												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—Continued.												
	Valued at over 14 and not over 16 cents per square yard, 6½ cents per square yard; valued at over 16 and not over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at over 20 and not over 25 cents per square yard, 11¼ cents per square yard; valued at over 25 cents per square yard, 12½ cents per square yard, but not less than 40 per cent ad valorem.												
	Bleached—												
	Not exceeding 2 square yards to the pound	*P. ct.* 61.11	*P. ct.* 61.11	$63.00	$38.50								
	Exceeding 3 and not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound	39.36	39.36	4,364.80	1,717.80								
	Exceeding 4 square yards to the pound	49.28	49.28	124.00	61.11								
	Valued at over 16 cents per square yard	40.00	48.34			$10,627.55	20.85	$4,251.02	$5,137.44				
	Valued at over 16 and not over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at over 20 and not over 25 cents per square yard, 11¼ cents per square yard; valued at over 25 cents per square yard, 12½ cents per square yard, but not less than 40 per cent ad valorem.												
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Not exceeding 3 square yards to the pound	38.97	38.97	2,742.00	1,068.62								
	Exceeding 3 square yards to the pound	46.92	46.92	1,523.00	714.56								
	(L) Valued at over 20 cents per square yard	40.00	46.71			118,977.58	16.78	47,591.03	55,575.84				
	Valued at over 20 and not over 25 cents per square yard, 11¼ cents per square yard; valued at over 25 cents per square yard, 12½ cents per square yard, but not less than 40 per cent ad valorem.												
319	(L) Sleeve linings or other cloths:												
	Composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber and silk, whether known as silk-stripe sleeve linings, silk stripes, or otherwise, of which cotton is the component material of chief value	58.64	58.64	22,468.00	13,176.70								
	(L) Other, on which ordinary duty does not amount to 50 per cent	50.00	50.00	3,916.50	1,958.25								
	Cotton cloth, filled or coated, *and cotton window Hollands*	38.63	38.63	528,636.58	204,235.62								
320	Handkerchiefs or mufflers composed of cotton, in the piece or otherwise, finished or unfinished:												
	Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 150 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Hemstitched, or imitation hemstitched, or revered, or with drawn threads—												
	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 square yards to the pound	55.41	55.41	109.00	60.41								
	Exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Hemstitched, or imitation hemstitched, or revered, or with drawn threads—												
	Bleached—												
	Exceeding 6 square yards to the pound	54.85	54.85	1,029.00	564.32								
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 4½ square yards to the pound	54.95	54.95	693.00	380.84								

SCHEDULE I—*Cotton manufactures*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Handkerchiefs or mufflers composed of cotton, etc.—Cont'd.												
	Hemstitched, or imitation hemstitched, or revered, or with drawn threads:												
	(L) Exceeding 200 and not exceeding 300 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Bleached—												
	Exceeding 5 square yards to the pound	*P. ct.* 58.11	*P. ct.* 58.11	$646.00	$375.40								
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound	51.09	51.09	46.00	23.50								
	(L) Exceeding 300 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Bleached—												
	Exceeding 3 and not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound	54.07	54.07	431.00	233.06								
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Exceeding 3 square yards to the pound	64.00	64.00	12.00	7.68								
	(L) Other, on which the ordinary duty does not amount to 45 per cent, not hemmed, or hemmed only	45.00	45.00	24,894.00	11,202.30								
	(L) Other, on which the ordinary duty does not amount to 55 per cent, hemstitched, etc	55.00	55.00	30,264.75	16,645.62								
	(L) Embroidered in any manner, whether with initial letter, monogram, or otherwise, by hand or machinery, or are tamboured, appliquéed, or trimmed or made wholly or in part with lace or with tucking or insertion	60.00	60.00	225,364.80	135,218.88								
321	(L) Cotton cloth in which other than the ordinary warp and filling threads have been introduced in the process of weaving to form a figure whether known as lappets or otherwise, and whether unbleached, bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Not exceeding 50 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Valued at not more than 7 cents per square yard	28.48	28.48	104.00	29.62								
	Bleached—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	40.57	40.57	260.00	105.47								
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	38.94	38.94	3,191.00	1,242.52								
	Exceeding 50 and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	40.61	53.13			$18.00	30.81	$7.31	$9.56				
	Exceeding 9 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at not more than 7 cents per square yard	40.31	40.31	173.00	69.74								
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	44.31	50.22			700.00	13.34	310.20	351.56				
	Bleached—												
	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	50.30	50.30	10.00	5.03								
	Exceeding 9 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at not more than 7 cents per square yard	47.56	47.56	541.00	257.31								
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	50.16	50.16	4,122.00	2,067.55								

SCHEDULE I—*Cotton manufactures*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	(L) Cotton cloth, etc.—Continued.												
	Exceeding 50 and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—Continued.												
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	*P. ct.* 38.07	*P. ct.* 46.08			$75.00	21.04	$28.55	$34.56				
	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	68.70	68.70	$648.00	$445.16								
	Exceeding 9 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	53.61	53.61	8,836.00	4,737.10								
	Not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Valued at over 7 cents per square yard	39.59	54.71			68,505.00	38.19	27,121.42	37,481.80				
	Bleached—												
	Valued at over 9 cents per square yard	39.30	51.83			80,837.00	31.88	31,766.66	41,895.61				
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Valued at over 12 cents per square yard	40.83	54.09			220,244.00	32.48	89,903.13	119,149.70				
	Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 150 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	11.40	32.60			5.00	185.97	.57	1.63				
	Exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	33.75	53.79			32.00	59.38	10.80	17.21				
	Valued at over 9 cents per square yard	43.53	57.51			24,729.00	32.12	10,765.21	14,222.67				
	Bleached—												
	Not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	45.55	45.55	99.00	45.09								
	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	53.29	53.29	195.00	104.01								
	Exceeding 8 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	59.39	59.39	12,123.00	7,199.60								
	Valued at over 11 cents per square yard	44.92	49.59			293,809.00	10.40	131,973.06	145,699.51				
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	52.20	52.20	343.00	179.04								
	Exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	57.07	57.07	175.00	99.88								
	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	77.22	77.22	2,017.00	1,557.57								
	Exceeding 8 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	58.60	58.60	366.00	214.48								
	Valued at over 12½ cents per square yard	44.31	55.78			82,117.00	25.86	36,374.87	45,803.52				

SCHEDULE I—*Cotton manufactures*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	(L) Cotton cloth, etc.—Continued.												
	Exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Valued at over 10 cents per square yard	*P. ct.* 47.92	*P. ct.* 54.89			$249.00	14.55	$119.31	$136.68				
	Bleached—												
	Exceeding 4½ and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	47.29	57.14			642.00	20.82	303.60	366.85				
	Valued at over 12 cents per square yard	44.39	56.38			122,078.00	27.01	54,198.14	68,825.04				
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 4½ square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	66.64	66.64	$361.00	$240.57								
	Exceeding 4½ and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	52.14	61.71			7.00	18.35	3.65	4.32				
	Valued at over 12½ cents per square yard	48.23	49.40			14,203.00	2.42	6,850.54	7,016.04				
	Exceeding 200 and not exceeding 300 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Valued at over 12½ cents per square yard	47.55	45.30							$40.00	4.73	$19.02	$18.12
	Bleached—												
	Exceeding 5 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	65.77	65.77	95.00	62.48								
	Valued at over 15 cents per square yard	48.00	53.01			3,270.00	10.44	1,569.64	1,733.36				
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Valued at over 17½ cents per square yard	47.01	50.82			3,372.02	8.10	1,585.17	1,713.61				
	Exceeding 300 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Valued at over 20 cents per square yard	45.55	40.25							431.00	11.63	196.33	173.49
	Cotton cloth, mercerized or subjected to any similar process												
322	Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including neckties or neckwear, made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, and not otherwise provided for	50.00	50.00	2,766,144.37	1,383,072.28								
	When india rubber is a component material, 15 cents per pound additional.												
	Corsets, not elsewhere specified	50.00	50.00	74,488.00	37,244.00								
	Outside garments having rubber as a component material	54.87	54.87	2,677.00	1,468.77								
323	(L) Plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, and all other pile fabrics, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber (except flax)—												
	Plushes, velvets, and velveteens, and other pile fabrics (except corduroys)—												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed	67.54	67.54	260,955.00	176,236.20								
	Bleached	53.23	53.23	51.00	27.15								
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed	58.42	58.42	440,061.00	257,088.39								
	Other, on which ordinary duty does not amount to 47½ per cent	47.50	47.50	367,318.00	174,476.20								

SCHEDULE I—*Cotton manufactures*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
	(L) Plushes, velvets, etc.—Continued.												
	Corduroys—												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed	*P. ct.* 60.85	*P. ct.* 60.85	$2,640.00	$1,606.35								
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed	58.10	58.10	2,933.80	1,704.83								
	Weighing 7 ounces or over per square yard	67.25	67.25	62,860.00	42,270.23								
	Other, on which ordinary duty does not amount to 47½ per cent	47.50	47.50	426.00	202.36								
	Dress facings or skirt bindings—												
	Bleached	64.13	64.13	4,740.00	3,039.75								
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed	58.96	58.96	145.00	85.49								
	Other, on which ordinary duty does not amount to 47½ per cent	47.50	47.50	175.00	83.13								
324	(L) Chenille curtains, table covers, and all articles manufactured of cotton chenille, or of which cotton chenille is the component material of chief value	50.00	50.00	2,369.00	1,184.50								
	Knit goods made on knitting machines or frames:												
	Stockings, hose, and half hose—												
325	Made on knitting machines or frames, not otherwise provided for	30.00	30.00	16,001.41	4,800.42								
326	Selvedged, fashioned, narrowed, or shaped wholly or in part by knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, including such as are commercially known as seamless or clocked stockings, hose, or half hose, finished or unfinished—												
	Valued not more than $1 per dozen pairs	67.11	67.11	2,350,249.77	1,577,176.36								
	Valued more than $1 and not more than $1.50 per dozen pairs	58.32	58.32	1,600,634.75	933,511.51								
	(L) Valued more than $1.50 and not more than $2 per dozen pairs	51.41	51.41	2,557,341.40	1,314,759.94								
	(L) Valued more than $2 and not more than $3 per dozen pairs	59.53	59.53	354,188.55	210,848.31								
	(L) Valued more than $3 and not more than $5 per dozen pairs	64.86	64.86	114,625.56	74,349.81								
	(L) Valued more than $5 per dozen pairs	55.00	55.00	42,356.17	23,295.90								
327	Shirts and drawers, pants, vests, union suits, combination suits, tights, sweaters, corset covers, and all underwear of every description made wholly or in part on knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, finished or unfinished, not including stockings, hose, or half hose—												
	Valued not more than $1.50 per dozen	56.90	56.90	59,609.00	33,919.20								
	Valued more than $1.50 and not more than $3 per dozen	60.16	60.16	327,214.00	196,861.47								
	Valued more than $3 and not more than $5 per dozen	61.54	61.54	244,842.90	150,666.77								
	(L) Valued more than $5 and not more than $7 per dozen	64.29	64.29	73,778.50	47,435.62								
	(L) Valued more than $7 and not more than $15 per dozen	59.65	59.65	98,890.25	58,988.71								
	(L) Valued above $15 per dozen	50.00	50.00	5,698.00	2,849.00								
328	Bandings, beltings, bindings, bone casings, cords, garters, lining for bicycle tires, ribbons, suspenders and braces, tapes, tubing, and webs or webbing, made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise, and not embroidered by hand or machinery	45.00	45.00	635,001.91	285,750.88								
	Bone casings, garters, *tire fabrics* or *fabrics suitable for use in pneumatic tires*, suspenders and braces, and tubing, *not embroidered by hand or machinery, 45 per cent.*												
	Lacings, boot, shoe, and corset	51.32	51.32	62,527.00	32,090.28								
	Labels for garments or other articles	47.48	47.48	56,027.00	26,601.48								
	Lamp, stove, or candle wicking, woven, braided, or twisted, and spindle banding	49.17	49.17	32,416.52	15,939.76								
	Loom harness, or healds, *or collets*	43.65	43.65	9,507.00	4,160.25								
	Belting for machinery, made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, *thirty per cent ad valorem*												
329	(L) Damask, table	40.00	40.00	521,272.50	208,509.00								

SCHEDULE I—*Cotton manufactures*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Manufactures of cotton table damask or of which cotton table damask is the component material of chief value, n. s. p. f.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Duck	35.00	45.00			$15,862.00	28.57	$5,551.70	$7,137.90				
330	All other manufactures of cotton	45.00	45.00	$997,612.18	$448,925.56								
	Total, Schedule I	44.84	47.14	21,442,266.63	10,500,281.77	10,382,503.69	19.46	3,777,670.91	4,512,890.94	$44,794.00	18.43	$12,966.03	$10,576.09

SCHEDULE J—*Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of.*

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Flax:	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
330a	Straw												
330b	Not hackled or dressed	8.80	8.80	$1,438,897.00	$126,580.87								
331	Hackled, known as "dressed line"	13.90	13.90	454,059.00	63,117.60								
332	Tow of	11.73	11.73	348,836.00	40,914.91								
333	Hemp:												
	Not hackled or dressed	10.97	10.97	1,452,428.00	159,267.83								
	Hackled, known as "line of hemp"	12.29	12.29	3,423.00	420.81								
	Tow of	17.23	17.23	64,079.00	11,042.00								
334	Yarns, jute, single:												
	Not finer than 5 lea or number	22.12	22.12	206,896.00	45,768.38								
	Finer than 5 lea or number	35.00	30.00							$68,354.50	14.29	$23,924.07	$20,506.35
	Yarns of jute not specially provided for												
335	Cables and cordage:												
	Of hemp, tarred or untarred	25.08	25.08	60.621.00	15,206.54								
	Other, composed of istle or Tampico fiber, manila, sisal grass, or sunn, or a mixture of them or any of them	10.40	7.80							8,577.50	24.62	892.47	669.35
497	Binding twine, manufactured from New Zealand hemp, istle or Tampico fiber, sisal grass, or sunn, or a mixture of any two or more of them, of single ply, and measuring not exceeding 600 feet to the pound, from countries which impose duty on like articles imported from the United States	2.50	2.50	6.00	.15								
336	Threads, twines, or cords, composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value:												
	Made from yarn not finer than—												
	5 lea or number	69.71	53.62							8,159.00	23.08	5,687.97	4,375.35
	6 lea or number	79.02	61.78							3,442.00	21.82	2,719.83	2,126.40
	7 lea or number	79.26	62.86							1,200.00	20.69	951.06	754.29
	8 lea or number	52.73	42.35							743.00	19.69	391.78	314.70
	9 lea or number	22.86	18.57							7.00	18.77	1.60	1.30
	10 lea or number	47.47	38.96							1,017.00	17.93	482.75	396.28
	11 lea or number	88.74	73.52							114.00	17.15	101.16	83.81
	12 lea or number	33.79	28.24							6,013.00	16.42	2,031.88	1,697.86
	13 lea or number	41.13	34.63							401.00	15.80	164.92	138.88
	14 lea or number	31.83	26.99							15,782.00	15.21	5,023.48	4,260.40
	15 lea or number	48.03	41.00							344.00	14.64	165.24	141.05
	16 lea or number	36.23	31.11							23,335.00	14.13	8,454.09	7,260.57
	17 lea or number	37.57	32.45							542.00	13.63	203.64	175.87
	18 lea or number	36.05	31.29							51,360.00	13.20	18,513.74	16,072.34
	19 lea or number	42.70	37.25							2,152.80	12.76	919.33	801.96
	20 lea or number	33.64	29.48							12,076.00	12.37	4,062.03	3,559.48
	21 lea or number	33.45	29.43							592.00	12.18	198.00	174.24
	22 lea or number	41.11	36.32							3,429.00	11.66	1,409.82	1,245.56
	23 lea or number	35.38	31.38							355.00	11.31	125.62	111.39
	24 lea or number	43.56	38.76							300.00	11.02	130.68	116.28
	25 lea or number	39.55	35.31							26,904.00	10.72	10,639.59	9,499.64
	26 lea or number	52.53	47.05							308.00	10.24	161.80	144.91
	27 lea or number	51.66	46.41							554.00	10.16	286.21	257.09
	28 lea or number	43.72	39.52							5,174.00	9.84	2,270.14	2,044.99
	29 lea or number	50.10	45.25							2,059.00	9.68	1,031.53	931.70
	30 lea or number	58.03	52.54							27,882.00	9.46	16,179.18	14,650.43
	31 lea or number	44.62	40.50							2,963.00	9.23	1,322.12	1,200.06
	32 lea or number	48.17	43.82							118.00	9.03	56.84	51.71
	33 lea or number	47.23	43.51							6,151.00	8.82	2,935.17	2,676.21
	34 lea or number	49.59	45.31							1,196.00	8.85	593.11	541.90
	35 lea or number	50.18	45.94							36,167.00	8.45	18,148.52	16,614.84
	36 lea or number	39.44	36.18							332.00	8.27	130.94	120.11
	37 lea or number	38.98	35.82							108.00	8.11	42.10	38.68
	38 lea or number	45.50	41.88							424.00	7.96	192.92	177.57
	39 lea or number	42.69	39.36							848.00	7.80	362.00	333.76
	40 lea or number	51.51	47.58							48,369.00	7.63	24,916.23	23,011.80

[a] If imported from countries which impose duty on like articles imported from the United States.

SCHEDULE J—*Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Threads, twines, etc.—Continued.												
	Made from yarn not finer than—	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	41 lea or number	26.47	24.48							$304.00	7.52	$30.46	$74.43
	42 lea or number	34.31	31.78							1,218.00	7.37	417.84	387.07
	43 lea or number	52.12	48.35							5,491.00	7.23	2,861.77	2,654.89
	44 lea or number	44.20	41.05							260.00	7.13	114.92	106.74
	45 lea or number	49.86	46.38							10,474.00	6.98	5,222.57	4,858.20
	46 lea or number	47.04	43.81							961.00	6.87	452.05	421.06
	47 lea or number	39.05	36.42							530.00	6.73	206.97	193.01
	48 lea or number	42.76	39.92							248.00	6.64	106.04	99.01
	49 lea or number	42.57	39.80							94.00	6.51	40.02	37.41
	50 lea or number	54.79	51.27							18,707.00	6.42	10,249.01	9,591.31
	51 lea or number	66.52	62.31							268.00	6.33	178.27	167.00
	52 lea or number	48.82	45.77							87.00	6.25	42.47	39.82
	53 lea or number	40.22	37.76							64.00	6.12	25.74	24.17
	54 lea or number	33.57	31.55							408.00	6.02	136.97	128.72
	55 lea or number	58.95	55.45							281.00	5.94	65.65	155.80
	56 lea or number	36.75	34.60							67.00	5.85	24.62	23.18
	57 lea or number	39.55	37.27							380.00	5.76	150.28	141.61
	58 lea or number	38.14	35.97							106.00	5.69	40.43	38.13
	59 lea or number	62.66	59.15							477.00	5.60	298.91	282.14
	60 lea or number	55.70	52.66							5,317.00	5.46	2,964.08	2,800.16
	61 lea or number	36.10	34.13							138.00	5.46	49.82	47.10
	62 lea or number	41.63	39.39							268.00	5.38	111.57	105.56
	63 lea or number	36.53	34.58							369.00	5.34	134.78	127.62
	64 lea or number	53.46	50.66							123.00	5.24	65.75	62.30
	65 lea or number	35.84	33.99							573.00	5.16	205.36	194.74
	66 lea or number	73.16	69.43							180.00	5.10	131.69	124.97
	67 lea or number	12.79	12.14							14.00	5.08	1.79	1.70
	68 lea or number	65.25	62.00							109.00	4.98	71.12	67.58
	69 lea or number	53.35	50.77							17.00	4.84	9.07	8.63
	70 lea or number	50.57	48.11							396.00	4.86	200.26	190.53
	71 lea or number	32.20	30.60							5.00	4.97	1.61	1.53
	72 lea or number	35.41	33.74							54.00	4.72	19.12	18.22
	73 lea or number	44.40	42.32							373.00	4.68	165.60	157.84
	74 lea or number	38.40	36.60							5.00	4.69	1.92	1.83
	75 lea or number	55.28	52.75							32.00	4.58	17.69	16.88
	76 lea or number	76.25	72.75							16.00	4.59	12.20	11.64
	77 lea or number	30.90	29.40							10.00	4.85	3.09	2.94
	78 lea or number	34.20	32.68							65.00	4.44	22.23	21.24
	79 lea or number	58.55	55.97							33.00	4.41	19.32	18.47
	80 lea or number	60.47	57.83							307.00	4.37	185.64	177.59
	81 lea or number	31.40	30.00							5.00	4.46	1.57	1.50
	83 lea or number	77.00	73.78							7.00	4.18	5.39	5.16
	84 lea or number	51.38	49.17							8.00	4.30	4.11	3.93
	85 lea or number	37.56	36.01							115.00	4.13	43.19	41.41
	86 lea or number	35.00	33.54							5.00	4.17	1.75	1.68
	87 lea or number	37.14	35.66							33.00	3.98	13.00	12.48
	88 lea or number	48.29	46.35							494.00	4.02	238.55	229.03
	90 lea or number	105.44	101.32							107.00	3.91	112.82	108.41
	91 lea or number	36.28	34.89							18.00	3.83	6.53	6.28
	92 lea or number	26.96	25.92							9.00	3.86	24.26	23.33
	94 lea or number	39.00	37.45							5.00	3.97	1.95	1.87
	95 lea or number	51.66	49.73							123.00	3.74	63.54	61.16
	96 lea or number	88.41	85.14							143.00	3.70	126.43	121.75
	97 lea or number	34.83	33.56							52.00	3.65	18.11	17.45
	99 lea or number	51.06	49.19							18.00	3.66	9.19	8.86
	100 lea or number	77.84	75.04							61.00	3.60	47.48	45.78
	102 lea or number	38.40	37.06							507.00	3.49	194.69	187.88
	103 lea or number	33.00	31.85							7.00	3.48	2.31	2.23
	104 lea or number	40.00	38.62							373.00	3.45	149.20	144.07
	105 lea or number	50.56	48.84							197.00	3.40	99.61	96.21
	106 lea or number	39.33	38.16							6.00	2.97	2.36	2.29
	107 lea or number	70.35	67.98							63.00	3.37	44.32	42.83
	108 lea or number	47.07	45.51							215.00	3.31	101.19	97.84
	109 lea or number	40.90	39.55							115.00	3.30	47.03	45.49
	110 lea or number	64.29	62.20							34.00	3.25	21.86	21.15
	111 lea or number	40.99	39.65							79.00	3.27	32.38	31.33
	112 lea or number	46.92	45.41							48.00	3.24	22.52	21.80
	113 lea or number	52.47	50.79							43.00	3.20	22.56	21.84
	114 lea or number	31.90	30.89							69.00	3.17	22.01	21.31
	115 lea or number	39.00	38.00							1.00	2.56	.39	.38
	116 lea or number	36.11	35.02							9.00	3.02	3.25	3.15
	117 lea or number	41.26	40.02							19.00	3.01	7.84	7.60
	119 lea or number	52.31	50.73							26.00	3.02	13.60	13.19
	120 lea or number	42.08	40.80							245.00	3.04	103.09	99.97
	121 lea or number	42.31	41.04							208.00	3.00	88.00	85.36
	122 lea or number	26.30	25.52							138.00	2.97	36.30	35.22
	123 lea or number	38.47	37.31							58.00	3.02	22.31	21.64
	124 lea or number	19.95	19.37							41.00	2.91	8.18	7.94
	125 lea or number	33.25	32.25							4.00	3.01	1.33	1.29
	126 lea or number	43.19	41.91							43.00	2.96	18.57	18.02
	127 lea or number	39.00	37.89							3.00	2.85	1.17	1.14
	128 lea or number	46.57	45.28							14.00	2.77	6.52	6.34
	129 lea or number	76.42	74.20							26.00	2.90	19.87	19.29
	130 lea or number	60.25	58.55							114.00	2.82	68.68	66.74
	131 lea or number	60.78	59.07							46.00	2.81	27.96	27.17
	132 lea or number	52.79	51.32							116.00	2.78	61.23	59.53
	134 lea or number	29.58	28.57							50.00	3.41	14.79	14.28
	136 lea or number	27.75	27.06							4.00	2.49	1.11	1.08
	137 lea or number	27.00	26.16							2.00	3.11	.54	.52
	138 lea or number	36.41	35.42							51.00	3.72	18.57	18.06
	140 lea or number	31.78	30.95							45.00	2.61	14.30	13.93
	144 lea or number	20.07	19.59							14.00	2.39	2.81	2.74
	145 lea or number	24.41	23.79							29.00	2.54	7.08	6.90
	146 lea or number	21.90	21.35							38.00	2.51	8.32	8.11
	147 lea or number	48.00	46.60							5.00	2.92	2.40	2.33
	149 lea or number	121.00	118.00							2.00	2.48	2.42	2.36
	150 lea or number	35.65	34.77							49.00	2.47	17.47	17.04
	151 lea or number	30.50	29.88							2.00	2.03	.61	.60

SCHEDULE J—*Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Threads, twines, etc.—Continued.												
	Made from yarn not finer than—	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	153 lea or number	62.00	60.50							$2.00	2.42	$1.24	$1.21
	154 lea or number	32.00	31.17							5.00	2.59	1.60	1.56
	155 lea or number	30.41	29.67							54.00	2.43	16.42	16.02
	161 lea or number	13.33	13.12							3,00	1.58	.40	.39
	162 lea or number	73.20	71.54							50.00	2.27	36.60	35.77
	164 lea or number	47.33	46.53							3.00	1.69	1.42	1.40
	165 lea or number	18.33	17.91							9.00	2.29	1.65	1.61
	168 lea or number	35.21	34.46							142.00	2.13	50.00	48.93
	172 lea or number	32.48	31.89							240.00	1.82	77.94	76.54
	175 lea or number	26.76	26.19							399.00	2.13	106.78	104.50
	176 lea or number	188.33	184.33							3.00	2.12	5.65	5.53
	177 lea or number	29.88	29.25							43.00	2.11	12.85	12.58
	179 lea or number	53.62	52.53							13.00	2.03	6.97	6.83
	182 lea or number	45.67	44.72							3.00	2.08	1.37	1.33
	187 lea or number	36.00	35.27							27.00	2.03	9.72	9.52
	195 lea or number	34.50	33.80							6.00	2.03	2.07	2.04
	219 lea or number	27.80	27.28							5.00	1.87	1.39	1.36
	220 lea or number	47.71	46.89							21.00	1.72	10.02	9.85
	224 lea or number	49.00	47.92							2.00	2.20	.98	.96
	233 lea or number	58.27	57.32							15.00	1.63	8.74	8.60
	234 lea or number	24.09	23.69							23.00	1.66	5.54	5.45
	242 lea or number	67.00	65.71							1.00	1.93	.67	.66
	252 lea or number	46.27	45.56							15.00	1.53	6.94	6.83
	294 lea or number	28.72	28.34							18.00	1.32	5.17	5.10
	322 lea or number	26.08	25.80							12.00	1.07	3.13	3.10
337	Yarns:												
	Flax, hemp, or ramie, or a mixture of any of them—												
	Single yarns in the gray—												
	Not finer than 8 lea or number	54.04	46.32							14,395.00	14.28	7,779.73	6,668.34
	Finer than 8 lea or number and not finer than 80 lea or number	40.00	40.00	$181,755.00	$72,702.00								
	Single yarns, finer than 80 lea or number	15.00	15.00	26,954.00	4,043.10								
	All other	45.00	45.00	153,074.00	68,883.30								
	Other than in the gray												
	Ramie, sliver or roving												
338	Gill netting, nets, webs, and seines of flax:												
	Made of thread, twine, or cord from yarn not finer than—												
	5 lea or number	118.60	91.98							3,205.75	22.44	3,801.33	2,948.77
	6 lea or number	59.50	47.00							4.00	21.01	2.38	1.88
	19 lea or number	63.23	53.13							39.00	15.97	24.56	20.72
	20 lea or number	35.85	29.48							6.75	17.77	2.42	1.99
	35 lea or number	52.78	45.43							46.00	13.93	24.28	20.90
	50 lea or number	53.10	39.50							10.00	25.61	5.31	3.95
339	Mattings for floors, plain, fancy, or figured, manufactured from straw, round or split, or other vegetable substances, not otherwise provided for, including what are commonly known as Chinese, Japanese, and Indian straw mattings—												
	Valued not exceeding 10 cents per square yard	36.37	36.37	3,617,455.45	1,315,715.67								
	Valued exceeding 10 cents per square yard	73.70	73.70	110,626.07	81,527.00								
	Mats manufactured from straw, round or split, or other vegetable substances n. o. p. f.												
340	Carpets, carpeting, mats, and rugs made of flax, hemp, jute, or other vegetable fiber (except cotton), n. o. p. f.:												
	Valued not exceeding 15 cents per square yard	77.72	64.18							359.00	17.42	279.03	230.40
	Valued above 15 cents per square yard	55.88	46.70							71,361.00	16.43	39,877.67	33,329.35
389	*Carpets and carpeting of flax and cotton or wool of which flax is the component material of chief value, n. s. p. f.*	50.00	50.00	6.50	3.25								
341	Hose, hydraulic, made in whole or in part of flax, hemp, ramie, or jute	37.76	28.32							1,758.00	25.00	663.80	497.85
342	Tapes composed wholly or in part of flax, woven with or without metal threads, on reels, spools, or otherwise, designed expressly for use in the manufacture of measuring tapes	40.00	40.00	5,283.00	2,113.20								
343	Oilcloths for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, including linoleum or corticene, figured or plain, and all other oilcloth (except silk oilcloth):												
	Under 12 feet in width	52.32	52.32	1,044,761.20	546,650.89								
	12 feet and over in width	56.11	36.67							89,396.00	34.65	50,162.19	32,779.19
	Under 9 feet in width, 8 cents per square foot and 15 per cent ad valorem; 9 feet and over in width, 12 cents per square foot and 15 per cent ad valorem.												
	Linoleum or corticene, inlaid, and cork carpets	56.64	56.64	1,164,164.00	659,350.42								

SCHEDULE J—*Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Waterproof cloth, composed of—												
	Cotton, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise	*P. ct.* 40.76	*P. ct.* 40.76	$9,638.00	$3,928.30								
	Vegetable fiber, except cotton, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise	47.58	47.58	15,983.00	7,604.50								
344	Collars and cuffs entirely of cotton	58.68	58.68	1,107.50	649.85								
	Collars and cuffs, composed in whole or in part of linen	49.60	49.60	51,992.92	25,786.88								
345	(L) Laces, lace window curtains, tidies, pillow shams, bed sets, insertings, flouncings, and other lace articles; napkins and other articles, made wholly or in part of lace, or in imitation of lace; nets or nettings, veils and veilings, etamines, vitrages, neck rufflings, ruchings, tuckings, flutings, and quillings; embroideries, and all trimmings, including braids, edgings, insertings, flouncings, galloons, gorings, and bands; and articles or fabrics embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery, whether with a letter, monogram, or otherwise; tamboured or appliquéed articles or fabrics; hemstitched or tucked flouncings or skirtings, and articles made wholly or in part of rufflings, tuckings, or ruchings; composed wholly or in chief value of cotton, and not elsewhere specially provided for, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise	60.00	60.00	39,737,840.88	23,842,704.53								
	(L) Wearing apparel (of cotton) made wholly or in part of lace, or in imitation of lace, embroidered by hand or machinery with a letter, monogram, or otherwise, or tamboured or appliquéed	60.00	60.00	1,358,565.62	815,139.35								
	(L) Laces, lace window curtains, tidies, pillow shams, bed sets, insertings, flouncings, and other lace articles; napkins, wearing apparel, and other articles, made wholly or in part of lace, or in imitation of lace; nets or nettings, veils and veilings, etamines, vitrages, neck rufflings, ruchings, tuckings, flutings, and quillings; embroideries and all trimmings, including braids, edgings, insertings, flouncings, galloons, gorings, and bands, and other articles or fabrics embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery, whether with a letter, monogram, or otherwise; tamboured or appliquéed articles, fabrics, or wearing apparel; hemstitched or tucked flouncings or skirtings, and articles made wholly or in part of rufflings, tuckings, or ruchings, composed wholly or in chief value of flax or other vegetable fiber (except cotton), and not elsewhere specially provided for, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise	60.00	60.00	2,929,466.72	1,757,680.03								
	(L) Wearing apparel made wholly or in part of lace or in imitation of lace; embroidered, by hand or machinery, with a letter, monogram, or otherwise; or tamboured or appliquéed, composed wholly or in chief value of flax or other vegetable fiber, except cotton	60.00	60.00	43,157.93	25,894.76								
	(L) Handkerchiefs, composed of flax or other vegetable fiber:												
	Embroidered by hand or machinery, with a letter, monogram, or otherwise; tamboured or appliquéed, or made wholly or in part of lace or in imitation of lace	60.00	60.00	1,639,803.40	983,882.04								
	[NOTE.—See proposed bill for text in paragraph 345.]												
346	(L) Lace window curtains, pillow shams and bed sets, finished or unfinished, made on the Nottingham lace-curtain machine or on the Nottingham warp machine, and composed of cotton, counting between the warp threads:												
	7 points or spaces to the inch	45.26	45.26	324.00	146.64								
	8 points or spaces to the inch	46.79	46.79	8,076.00	3,778.70								

SCHEDULE J—*Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	(L) Lace window curtains, pillow shams, etc.—Continued.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	9 points or spaces to the inch	57.30	57.30	$2,550.00	$1,461.27								
	10 points or spaces to the inch	54.08	54.08	8,453.00	4,571.21								
	11 points or spaces to the inch	53.86	53.86	5,086.00	2,739.12								
	12 points or spaces to the inch	56.68	56.68	4,497.00	2,548.90								
	13 points or spaces to the inch	62.84	62.84	931.00	585.05								
	14 points or spaces to the inch	58.14	58.14	24,297.00	14,127.03								
	15 points or spaces to the inch	67.82	67.82	6,998.00	4,745.81								
	16 points or spaces to the inch	55.90	55.90	7,883.00	4,406.36								
	18 points or spaces to the inch	64.44	64.44	54.00	34.80								
	All other on which the ordinary duty does not amount to 50 percent	50.00	50.00	12,559.00	6,279.50								
	(L) Lace window curtains, pillow shams, and bed sets, finished or unfinished, made on the Nottingham lace-curtain machine, or on the Nottingham warp machine, and composed of vegetable fiber other than cotton, counting between the warp threads, all on which ordinary duty does not amount to 50 per cent	50.00	50.00	1,872.74	936.38								
	[NOTE.—Nets and nettings are added to above paragraph 346 by proposed bill.]												
347	Burlaps, plain woven fabrics of single jute yarn:												
	(Not exceeding 60 inches in width) weighing not less than 6 ounces per square yard, counting the warp and filling—												
	Not exceeding 30 threads to the square inch	22.91	22.91	25,006,101.60	5,729,808.48								
	Exceeding 30 and not exceeding 55 threads to the square inch	22.17	22.17	774,251.00	171,637.62								
	All other not specially provided for	45.00	45.00	3,042,277.20	1,369,024.74								
348	(L) Pile fabrics, of which flax is the component material of chief value, *and manufactures of*	60.00	60.00	172,337.76	103,402.66								
349	Bags or sacks made from plain woven fabrics, of single jute yarns, not dyed, colored, stained, painted, printed, or bleached, and not exceeding 30 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling	26.98	26.98	4,206,696.00	1,135,135.83								
350	Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and similar fabrics, suitable for covering cotton, composed of single yarns made of jute, jute butts, or hemp, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, not exceeding 16 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and weighing not less than 15 ounces per square yard	9.78	9.78	1,215,446.00	118,907.12								
351	Handkerchiefs composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, whether in the piece or otherwise, and whether finished or unfinished:												
	Not hemmed, or hemmed only	50.00	50.00	83,739.50	41,869.76								
	(L) Hemstitched, or imitation hemstitched, or revered, or with drawn threads, but not embroidered or initialed	55.00	55.00	1,001,161.74	550,639.02								
352	Woven fabrics or articles n. s. p. f., composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, *or in part cotton*, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, weighing 4½ ounces or more per square yard:												
	Containing not more than 60 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling	50.44	50.44	218,406.00	110,164.07								
	Containing more than 60 and not more than 120 threads to the square inch	53.45	53.45	1,980,445.00	1,058,507.69								
	Containing more than 120 and not more than 180 threads to the square inch	54.92	54.92	2,498,784.05	1,372,311.37								
	Containing more than 180 threads to the square inch	53.89	53.89	588,445.00	317,124.83								
	All on which ordinary duty does not amount to 50 per cent	50.00	50.00	5,774,494.17	2,887,247.08								

[a] Estimated.

SCHEDULE J—*Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Plain woven fabrics of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, including such as is known as shirting cloth, weighing less than 4½ ounces per square yard (and containing more than 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling)	P. ct. 35.00	P. ct. 35.00	$4,231,559.08	$1,481,045.67								
353	Woven fabrics n. s. p. f., composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, weighing 4½ ounces or more per square yard	35.00	45.00			[a] $5,000,000.00	28.57	$1,750,000.00	$2,250,000.00				
	All other manufactures of flax, hemp, ramie, or other vegetable fiber (except cotton), or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value n. s. p. f.:												
	Flax manufactures	45.00	45.00	805,617.29	362,527.80								
	Hemp manufactures	45.00	45.00	32,234.00	14,505.30								
	Jute manufactures	45.00	45.00	665,672.36	299,552.56								
	Ramie or other vegetable fiber manufactures	45.00	45.00	15,804.40	7,111.99								
471b	Fibers, all other dressed	20.00	20.00	46,642.00	9,328.40								
	Total, Schedule J	43.71	44.10	108,564,575.08	47,862,790.92	[a] 5,000,000.00	27.14	1,750,000.00	2,250,000.00	$602,739.30	16.18	$285,988.84	$239,721.16

[a] Estimated.

SCHEDULE K—*Wool, and manufactures of wool.*

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Wool, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other like animals, and manufactures of:												
	Unmanufactured—												
365	Class 1: Merino, mestiza, metz, or metis wools, or other wools of merino blood, immediate or remote, Down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including Bagdad, China lamb's wool, Castel Branco, Adrianople skin wool or butchers' wool, and such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Aires, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, Egypt, Morocco, and elsewhere, and all wools not hereinafter included in classes 2 and 3—												
	Unwashed wool—	P. ct.	P. ct.										
	On the skin	47.46	47.46	$305,162.50	$144,930.35								
	Not on the skin	44.52	44.52	22,249,572.25	9,904,985.85								
	Washed wool—												
	Not on the skin	61.32	61.32	601.00	368.56								
	Scoured	37.50	37.50	7,146.00	2,679.44								
	Class 2: Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used, and also hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals—												
	Washed and unwashed wool—												
	On the skin	39.47	39.47	21,908.10	8,646.44								
	Not on the skin	41.11	41.11	2,863,081.75	1,176,887.36								
	Hair of the Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals—												
	Washed and unwashed	35.61	35.61	738,540.00	262,985.64								

SCHEDULE K—*Wool, and manufactures of wool*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Wool, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, etc.—Continued.												
	Unmanufactured—Continued.												
366	Class 3: Donskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian camel's hair, and all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Syria, and elsewhere—												
	Valued 12 cents or less per pound—												
	Washed and unwashed wool—	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	On the skin	26.73	26.73	$206,159.70	$55,104.14								
	Not on the skin	35.92	35.92	4,891,660.60	1,756,994.15								
	Camel's hair, Russian—												
	Washed and unwashed	37.49	37.49	67,050.00	25,136.96								
	Valued at over 12 cents per pound—												
	Washed and unwashed wool—												
	On the skin	45.68	45.68	5,208.00	2,378.82								
	Not on the skin	35.18	35.18	8,843,857.00	3,110,858.03								
	Camel's hair, Russian—												
	Washed and unwashed	42.34	42.34	261,612.00	110,779.30								
372	Wool and hair advanced in any manner, or by any process of manufacture, beyond the washed or scoured condition, not specially provided for—												
	Valued not more than 40 cents per pound	149.00	149.00	1.00	1.49								
	Valued over 70 cents per pound	93.70	93.70	962.92	902.29								
	Manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals—												
	(L) Rags, mungo, flocks, noils, shoddy, and waste—												
368	Wastes—												
	Slubbing, ring, and garnetted	118.42	118.42	19.00	22.50								
	Top and roving	62.87	62.87	5,224.00	3,284.40								
369	Wool extract, yarn, tnread, and all other wastes not specially provided for	46.50	46.50	61,134.00	28,426.00								
	Noils	50.60	50.60	175,335.00	88,722.20								
	Shoddy	98.21	98.21	14.00	13.75								
370	Rags and flocks	32.57	32.57	46,454.00	15,129.05								
a371													
373	Yarns, made wholly or in part of wool—												
	Valued not more than 30 cents per pound	143.02	143.02	21.80	31.18								
	Valued more than 30 cents per pound	87.25	87.25	133,916.06	116,843.59								
374	Knit fabrics (not wearing apparel)—												
	Valued not more than 40 cents per pound	141.00	141.00	1.00	1.41								
	Valued more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound	119.06	119.06	539.00	641.74								
	(L) Valued above 70 cents per pound	95.67	95.67	9,676.50	9,255.23								
	(L) Plushes and other pile fabrics—												
	Valued not over 40 cents per pound	141.78	141.78	32.00	45.37								
	Valued more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound	114.37	114.37	1,434.00	1,642.32								
	Valued more than 70 cents per pound	95.33	95.33	18,082.50	17,237.94								
	All other manufactures wholly or in part of wool—												
	Valued not more than 40 cents per pound	140.55	140.55	11,345.00	15,946.39								
	Valued more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound	128.11	128.11	21,387.15	27,399.48								
	Valued more than 70 cents per pound	79.47	79.47	259,538.77	206,253.65								
	Cloths, woolen or worsted—												
	Valued not more than 40 cents per pound	134.97	134.97	27,693.25	37,378.42								
	Valued more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound	118.89	118.89	188.917.50	224,596.07								
	(L) Valued above 70 cents per pound	94.32	94.32	5,369,487.80	5,064,787.62								

a Tops classified at the same duty imposed upon the scoured wool of which they are made and 6 cents per pound in addition thereto. Stricken out in Senate bill.

SCHEDULE K—*Wool, and manufactures of wool*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Wool, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, etc.—Continued.												
375	Blankets—												
	Valued not more than 40 cents per pound	*P. ct.* 107.60	*P. ct.* 107.60	$316.00	$340.32								
	Valued more than 40 and not more than 50 cents per pound	106.12	106.12	219.00	232.41								
	Valued at more than 50 cents per pound	71.30	71.30	29,737.95	21,204.53								
	More than 3 yards in length—												
	Valued not more than 40 cents per pound	165.42	165.42	40.60	67.16								
	Valued more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound	120.98	120.98	3,668.00	4,437.70								
	Valued more than 70 cents per pound	104.55	104.55	8,217.60	8,591.35								
	Flannels for underwear—												
	Valued not more than 40 cents per pound	143.67	143.67	24.00	34.48								
	Valued more than 40 and not more than 50 cents per pound	101.26	101.26	128.00	129.61								
	Valued more than 50 and not more than 70 cents per pound	105.49	105.49	111.00	117.10								
	Valued above 70 cents per pound	86.39	86.39	6,039.13	5,217.29								
	Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard—												
	Valued more than 50 and not more than 70 cents per pound	125.80	125.80	4,356.00	5,480.64								
	Valued more than 70 cents per pound	106.57	106.57	49,890.00	53,168.50								
	Dress goods, women's and children's, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar description:												
376	The warp consisting wholly of cotton or other vegetable materials, with the remainder of the fabric composed wholly or in part of wool—												
	Valued not exceeding 15 cents per square yard—												
	Not above 70 cents per pound	105.92	105.92	1,392,913.60	1,475,421.77								
	(L) Above 70 cents per pound	106.37	106.37	138,489.00	147,314.18								
	Valued above 15 cents per square yard—												
	Not above 70 cents per pound	96.87	96.87	33,131.50	32,092.63								
	(L) Above 70 cents per pound	94.13	94.13	1,373,974.45	1,293,387.28								
	Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard—												
	Valued more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound	115.53	115.53	255.00	294.59								
	(L) Valued more than 70 cents per pound	92.61	92.61	11,358.40	10,519.31								
377	Composed wholly or in part of wool—												
	Valued not above 70 cents per pound	104.19	104.19	6,556.50	6,831.13								
	(L) Valued above 70 cents per pound	103.52	103.52	4,109,310.49	4,253,859.77								
	Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard—												
	Valued not more than 40 cents per pound	70.50	70.50	2.00	1.41								
	(L) Valued more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound	118.27	118.27	162,760.00	192,498.92								
	(L) Valued more than 70 cents per pound	100.59	100.56	2,297,821.93	2,311,453.93								
378	Felts, not woven	95.98	95.98	111,405.73	106,935.26								
	Wearing apparel—Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel, made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, not specially provided for—												
	Cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies' and children's apparel, and articles of similar description, or used for like purposes	80.32	80.32	141,740.60	113,860.52								
	Hats of wool	86.61	86.61	15,900.00	13,771.32								
	Knitted articles	92.17	92.17	617,267.88	568,967.47								
	Shawls, knitted or woven	92.70	92.70	61,283.75	57,812.67								
	Other clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel, made up or manufactured wholly or in part	76.59	76.59	1,016,250.38	778,384.02								

SCHEDULE K—*Wool, and manufactures of wool*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
379	(L) Webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, bandings, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, edgings, insertings, flouncings, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, laces, and other trimmings and articles made wholly or in part of lace, embroideries and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, head nets, netting, buttons or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, and manufactures of wool ornamented with beads or spangles of whatever material composed, made of wool or of which wool is a component material, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise	*P. ct.* 80.83	*P. ct.* 80.83	$12,522.50	$10,122.59								
	Carpets and carpeting:												
380	(L) Aubusson, Axminster, moquette, and chenille carpets	66.34	66.34	48,146.55	31,939.89								
381	(L) Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets	72.67	72.67	58,263.00	42,340.05								
382	(L) Brussels carpets	75.81	75.81	11,403.33	8,645.08								
383	(L) Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, printed on the warp or otherwise	58.86	58.86	49,383.00	29,067.23								
384	Tapestry Brussels, printed on the warp or otherwise	60.73	60.73	316.00	191.92								
385	Treble ingrain, three-ply, and all-chain Venetian carpets	66.72	66.72	19,036.00	12,700.97								
386	Wool, Dutch, and two-ply ingrain carpets	58.63	58.63	1,693.00	992.65								
387	(L) Carpets woven whole for rooms, and oriental, Berlin, Aubusson, Axminster, and other similar rugs	60.01	60.01	4,172,734.79	2,503,869.47								
388	Druggets and bockings, printed, colored, or otherwise	70.81	70.81	7,321.00	5,183.84								
389	Felt carpeting	50.00	50.00	5.00	2.50								
	(L) Carpets of wool, or in part of, n. s. p. f.	50.00	50.00	51,690.00	25,845.00								
		61.46	61.46	26.00	15.98								
390	Mats, rugs for floors, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides, art squares, and other portions of carpets and carpeting, n. s. p. f.	114.66	114.66	3.00	3.44								
		50.00	50.00	124.00	62.00								
	Total, Schedule K	58.19	58.19	62,818,610.81	36,554,707.01								

SCHEDULE L—*Silks, and silk goods.*

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	(L) ENTIRE SCHEDULE.												
392	Silk, partially manufactured from cocoons, or from waste silk, and not further advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
393	Spun silk in skeins, cops, warps, or on beams:												
	Valued not exceeding $1 per pound	41.71	46.74			$337,579.00	15.42	$140,798.45	$157,782.80				
	Valued over $1 and not exceeding $1.50 per pound	37.34	a50.00			1,101,888.00	33.90	411,239.70	550,944.00				
	Valued over $1.50 and not exceeding $2 per pound	37.38	a50.00			2,071,862.00	33.76	774,433.20	1,035,931.00				
	Valued over $2 and not exceeding $2.50 per pound	36.29	a50.00			272,505.00	37.78	98,893.28	136,252.50				
	Valued over $2.50 per pound	36.52	a50.00			761.00	36.91	277.95	380.50				
	All on which ordinary duty does not amount to 35 per cent	35.00	a50.00			5,250.00	42.86	1,837.50	2,625.00				
393	*Spun silk or schappe silk yarn, valued at not exceeding $1 per pound, whether in singles or advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together 35 cents per pound. Spun silk, or schappe silk yarn, valued at exceeding $1 per pound, in the gray, in skeins, warps, or cops, if in singles and not advanced be-*												

a Estimated.

SCHEDULE L—*Silks, and silk goods*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Spun silk in skeins, cops, warps, or on beams—Continued. *yond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, on all numbers up to and including No. 205, 45 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 0.10 of a cent per number per pound; on all numbers exceeding No. 205, 45 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 0.15 of a cent per number per pound; if advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, on all numbers up to and including No. 205, 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 0.10 of a cent per number per pound; on all numbers exceeding No. 205, 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 0.15 of a cent per number per pound. Spun silk or schappe silk yarn, valued at exceeding $1 per pound, in the gray, on bobbins, spools, or beams, if in singles and not advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, on all numbers up to and including No. 205, 55 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 0.10 of a cent per number per pound; on all numbers exceeding No. 205, 55 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 0.15 of a cent per number per pound; if advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, on all numbers up to and including No. 205, 60 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 0.10 of a cent per number per pound; on all numbers exceeding No. 205, 60 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 0.15 of a cent per number per pound. Spun silk or schappe silk yarn, valued at exceeding $1 per pound, colored, bleached, or dyed, in skeins or warps, if in singles and not advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, on all numbers up to and including No. 205, 55 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 0.10 of a cent per number per pound; on all numbers exceeding No. 205, 55 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 0.15 of a cent per number per pound; if advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, on all numbers up to and including No. 205, 60 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 0.10 of a cent per number per pound; on all numbers exceeding No. 205, 60 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 0.15 of a cent per number per pound. Spun silk or schappe silk yarn, valued at exceeding $1 per pound, colored, bleached, or dyed, on bobbins, cops, spools, or beams, if in singles and not advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, on all numbers up to and including No. 205, 65 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 0.10 of a cent per number per pound; on all numbers exceeding No. 205, 65 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 0.15 of a cent per number per pound; if advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, on all numbers up to and including No. 205, 70 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 0.10 of a cent per number per pound; on*												

SCHEDULE L—*Silks, and silk goods*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Spun silk in skeins, cops, warps, or on beams—Continued. *all numbers exceeding No. 205, 70 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 0.15 of a cent per number per pound. In assessing the duty on all spun silk or schappe silk yarn, the number shall be that indicating the size of the yarn according to the metric or French system, and shall, in all cases, refer to the size of the spun single, of which said yarn may be composed: Provided, That in no case shall the duty be assessed on a less number of yards than is marked on the skeins, bobbins, cops, spools, or beams. But in no case shall any of the goods enumerated in this paragraph pay less rate of duty than 37½ per cent ad valorem.*												
394	Thrown silk, not more advanced than singles, tram, or organzine, twist and floss	*P. ct.* 30.00	*P. ct.* a46.81			$40,696.50	56.03	$12,208.95	$19,047.66				
	Sewing silk and silk threads or yarns of every description	30.00	a58.31			659,601.00	94.73	197,880.30	384,643.30				
394	*Thrown silk in the gum, if singles, 50 cents per pound; if tram, 75 cents per pound; if organzine, $1 per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced in manufacture in any way, in addition thereto, 50 cents per pound. Sewing silk, twist, floss, and silk threads or yarns of any description made from raw silk, not specially provided for in this act, if in the gum, $1 per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced in manufacture in any way, $1.50 per pound: Provided, That in no case shall the duty be assessed on a less number of yards than is marked on the skeins, bobbins, cops, spools, or beams.*												
395	Velvets, plushes, and other pile fabrics:												
	Plushes	75.12	105.22			73,814.00	40.07	55,452.35	77,665.44				
	Plushes on which ordinary duty does not amount to 50 per cent	50.00	49.55							$11,481.00	0.90	$5,740.50	$5,688.45
	Velvets, velvet or plush ribbons, and chenilles	60.33	75.55			1,652,329.00	25.23	996,878.38	1,248,381.73				
	Velvets, velvet or plush ribbons, and chenilles on which ordinary duty does not amount to 50 per cent	50.00	55.66			940,575.00	11.32	470,287.50	523,552.43				
	Other pile fabrics	69.70	91.17			5,231.00	30.80	3,646.11	4,769.08				
	Other, on which ordinary duty does not amount to 50 per cent	50.00	29.68							453.65	40.64	226.82	134.65
395	*Velvets, chenilles, or other pile fabrics, not specially provided for in this act, cut or uncut, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, weighing not less than 5¼ ounces per square yard, $1.50 per pound; if weighing less than 5¼ ounces per square yard, but not less than 4 ounces, if having more than 130 picks per inch, or if all the filling is not of cotton, $3.20 per pound; if having 130 picks per inch or less, and if all the filling is of cotton, $2.50 per pound; if weighing less than 4 ounces to the square yard, $4 per pound. Plushes, cut or uncut, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, if weighing not less than 9½ ounces per square yard, $1 per pound; if weighing less than 9½ ounces per square yard, $2.40 per pound. Measurements to ascertain widths of goods for determining weight per square yard of the foregoing articles shall not include the selvedges, but the duty shall be levied upon total weight of goods, including the selvedges. In distinguishing between "plushes" and "velvets" the length of the pile shall be considered. Such goods, in the above classification, shall be considered as "plushes" in which*												

a Estimated.

SCHEDULE L—*Silks, and silk goods*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Velvets, plushes, and other pile fabrics—Continued *the length of the pile is one-seventh of an inch or more. Such goods shall be classed as "velvets" in which the length of the pile is less than one-seventh of an inch. The distance from the bottom of the first binding pick to the extreme end of the pile shall be considered as the length of the pile. Velvet or plush ribbons, or other pile fabrics not over 12 inches in width and not less than three-quarters of an inch in width, cut or uncut, of which silk is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, if containing no silk except that in the pile and selvedges, if black $1.60 per pound; if other than black $1.75 per pound; if containing silk other than that in the pile and selvedges, if black $2 per pound; if other than black $2.25 per pound. If less than three-quarters of an inch in width in addition to above rates for each one-quarter of an inch or fraction thereof less than three-quarters of an inch in width, 40 cents per pound: Provided, That manufactures wholly or in chief value of velvets, plushes, velvet or plush ribbons, shall pay not less than the rate of duty herein imposed upon such fabrics, and in addition one-fifth of such duties.*												
	Fabrics, woven in the piece:												
	Weighing not more than ½ ounce per square yard	*P. ct.* 67.81	*P. ct.* 60.27							$459,925.00	11.11	$311,852.19	$277,201.92
	Other, on which ordinary duty does not amount to 50 per cent	50.00	50.00	$6,827.98	$3,413.99								
	Weighing more than ½ ounce and less than 1½ ounces per square yard—												
	In the gum, or dyed in the thread or yarn	68.71	74.76			$90,218.00	8.80	$61,987.73	$67,442.67				
	Boiled off	54.46	58.99			1,862,070.00	8.33	1,013,995.39	1,098,495.00				
	Dyed or printed in the piece	59.55	64.13			1,338,695.00	7.70	797,237.92	858,563.90				
	Other, on which specific duty is less than 50 per cent	50.00	50.00	317,815.00	158,907.50								
	Weighing not less than 1½ ounces and not more than 8 ounces per square yard—												
	In the gum—												
	Containing not more than 20 per cent in weight of silk	78.57	100.17			42.00	27.50	33.00	42.08				
	Containing more than 20 per cent and not more than 30 per cent in weight of silk	56.44	a69.47			1,808.00	23.08	1,020.50	1,256.00				
	Containing more than 30 per cent and not more than 45 per cent in weight of silk	67.03	78.20			12,384.00	16.67	8,301.18	9,684.68				
	Containing more than 45 per cent in weight of silk	78.03	78.03	4,329.00	3,378.34								
	Dyed in the piece—												
	Containing not more than 20 per cent in weight of silk	55.95	79.26			211,084.00	41.67	118,096.80	167,303.80				
	Containing more than 20 per cent and not more than 30 per cent in weight of silk	52.89	66.17			2,282.00	25.00	1,207.90	1,509.88				
	Containing more than 30 per cent and not more than 45 per cent in weight of silk	51.86	59.01			619.00	13.64	321.42	365.25				
	Boiled off or printed, containing more than 45 per cent in weight of silk	87.80	87.80	45,899.00	40,301.54								
	Dyed in the thread or yarn—												
	Black, except selvedges—												
	Containing not more than 30 per cent in weight of silk	54.88	128.06			18,130.00	133.33	9,950.25	23,217.25				
	Containing more than 30 per cent and not more than 45 per cent in weight of silk	55.13	87.71			16,538.00	59.09	9,118.28	14,506.35				
	Containing more than 45 per cent in weight of silk—												
	Weighted to exceed original weight of the raw silk	54.47	65.36			123,314.00	20.00	67,170.00	80,604.00				
	Weight not increased beyond original weight of the raw silk	53.31	62.20			15,680.00	16.67	8,359.35	9,752.58				

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SCHEDULE L—*Silks, and silk goods*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Fabrics, woven in the piece—Con.												
	Weighing not less than 1½ ounces and not more than 8 ounces per square yard—Continued.												
	Dyed in the thread or yarn—Continued.												
	Other—												
	Containing not more than 30 per cent in weight of silk.....lbs..	P. ct. 67.10	P. ct. a 130.56	.....	.....	$1,851.00	94.44	$1,242.88	$2,416.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Containing more than 30 per cent and not more than 45 per cent in weight of silk.....lbs..	53.34	a 53.34	$34,834.00	$18,582.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Containing more than 45 per cent in weight of silk—												
	Weighted to exceed original weight of the raw silk.....lbs..	53.47	a 83.18	.....	.....	358,483.00	55.55	191,694.31	298,191.15	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Weight not increased beyond original weight of the raw silk.....lbs..	56.53	56.53	386,266.00	218,353.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Other on which specific duty does not amount to 50 per cent.....lbs..	50.00	a 75.00	.....	.....	7,444,308.84	50.00	3,722,154.42	5,583,231.63	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Weighing over 8 ounces per square yard.....lbs..	50.00	a 50.00	319.00	159.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Jacquard figured silk goods in the piece, dyed in the yarn, and containing 2 or more colors in the filling.....lbs..	50.00	a 50.00	790,857.50	395,428.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	395. Woven fabrics in the piece, composed wholly or of chief value of silk, not specially provided for in this act, if weighing not more than one-third of an ounce per square yard $4 per pound; if weighing more than one-third of an ounce, but not more than two-thirds of an ounce per square yard; if in the gum, $3 per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, $3.25 per pound; if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, $3.50 per pound; if weighing more than two-thirds of an ounce but not more than one ounce per square yard; if in the gum, $2.65 per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, $3 per pound; if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, $3.25 per pound; if weighing more than 1 ounce but not more than 1½ ounces per square yard; if in the gum, $2.50 per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, $2.85 per pound; if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, $3.10 per pound; if weighing more than 1½ ounces, but not more than 2 ounces, and if containing not more than 20 per cent in weight of silk, if in the gum, 70 cents per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, 85 cents per pound; if containing more than 20 per cent in weight of silk, but not more than 30 per cent, if in the gum, 85 cents per pound; if ungummed wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, $1.10 per pound; if containing more than 30 per cent in weight of silk but not more than 40 per cent, if in the gum $1.05 per pound; if ungummed wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, $1.25 per pound; if containing more than 40 per cent of weight in silk but not more than 50 per cent; if in the gum $1.25 per pound; if ungummed wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, $1.50 per pound; if containing more than 50												

a Estimated.

SCHEDULE L—*Silks, and silk goods*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	395. *Woven fabrics, etc.*—Cont'd. *per cent in weight of silk or if wholly of silk, if in the gum $2.50 per pound; if ungummed wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, $3 per pound; if weighing more than 2 ounces per square yard, but not more than 8 ounces, and if containing not more than 20 per cent in weight of silk, if in the gum 57½ cents per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, 70 cents per pound; if containing more than 20 per cent in weight of silk, but not more than 30 per cent; if in the gum, 75 cents per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, 90 cents per pound; if containing more than 30 per cent in weight of silk, but not more than 40 per cent; if in the gum, 90 cents per pound; if ungummed wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, $1.10 per pound; if containing more than 40 per cent in weight of silk, but not more than 50 per cent, if in the gum, $1.10 per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, $1.30 per pound; if containing more than 50 per cent in weight of silk, or if wholly of silk, if in the gum, $2.25 per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture, or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, $2.75 per pound. Woven fabrics in the piece, composed wholly or of chief value of silk, if dyed in the thread or yarn, and if weight is not increased in dyeing beyond the original weight of raw silk, if containing not more than 45 per cent in weight of silk, $1.75 per pound; if containing more than 45 per cent in weight of silk, $3 per pound; if weight is increased in dyeing beyond the original weight of raw silk; if weighing more than one-third of an ounce, but not more than 1 ounce, per square yard, if black (except selvedges), $2.25 per pound; if other than black, $3 per pound; if weighing more than 1 ounce, but not more than 1½ ounces per square yard, if black (except selvedges), $2 per pound; if other than black, $2.75 per pound; if weighing more than 1½ ounces but not more than 1¾ ounces per square yard, if black (except selvedges), $1.80 per pound; if other than black, $2.50 per pound; if weighing more than 1¾ ounces but not more than 2 ounces per square yard, if black (except selvedges), $1.65 per pound; if other than black, $2.25 per pound; if weighing more than 2 ounces but not more than 8 ounces per square yard, and if containing not more than 30 per cent in weight of silk, if black (except selvedges), 75 cents per pound; if other than black, 90 cents per pound; if containing more than 30 per cent in weight of silk but more than 40 per cent, if black (except selvedges), $1.10 per pound; if other than black, $1.30 per pound; if containing more than 45 per cent in weight of silk, or if composed wholly of silk, and if having not more than 220 single threads to the inch in the warp, if black (except selvedges), $1.50 per pound; if other than black, $2 per pound; if having more than 220 sin-*												

SCHEDULE L—*Silks, and silk goods*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
	395. Woven fabrics, etc.—Cont'd. *gle threads to the inch in the warp, but not more than 300, if black (except selvedges), $1.65 per pound; if other than black, $2.25 per pound; if having more than 300 single threads to the inch in the warp, but not more than 380, if black (except selvedges), $1.80 per pound; if other than black, $2.50 per pound; if having more than 380 single threads to the inch in the warp, but not more than 460, if black (except selvedges), $2 per pound; if other than black, $2.75 per pound; if having more than 460 single threads to the inch in the warp, if black (except selvedges), $2.25 per pound; if other than black, $3 per pound; if printed in the warp and if weighing not more than 1½ ounces per square yard, $3.50 per pound; if weighing more than 1½ ounces, but not more than 2 ounces per square yard, $3.25 per pound; if weighing more than 2 ounces per square yard, $3.75 per pound. But in no case shall any goods made on Jacquard looms or any goods containing more than one color in the filling, including such as have india rubber as a component material, or any of the goods enumerated in this paragraph, pay a less rate of duty than 50 per cent ad valorem.*												
396	Handkerchiefs or mufflers composed wholly or in part of silk, whether in the piece or otherwise, finished or unfinished:												
	Not hemmed or hemmed only—												
	Weighing more than ⅓ ounce and less than 1⅓ ounces per square yard—	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Boiled off	59.00	50.00							$8,520.00	15.25	$5,027.60	$4,260.00
	Dyed or printed in the piece	61.28	50.00							4,282.00	18.41	2,624.57	2,141.00
	Weighing not less than 1⅓ ounces and not more than 8 ounces per square yard—												
	Dyed in the piece, boiled off, or printed, containing more than 45 per cent in weight of silk	77.44	50.00							3,151.00	32.83	2,440.81	1,575.50
	Dyed in the thread or yarn, other, containing more than 30 per cent and not more than 45 per cent in weight of silk	56.00	50.00							9.00	10.71	5.04	4.50
	On which ordinary duty does not amount to 50 per cent	50.00	50.00	$27,961.58	$13,980.81								
	Hemstitched, or imitation hemstitched, or revered or having drawn threads, or embroidered in any manner, whether with an initial letter, monogram, or otherwise, by hand or machinery, or tamboured, appliquéed, or made or trimmed wholly or in part with lace, or with tucking or insertion—												
	Weighing more than ⅓ ounce and less than 1⅓ ounces per square yard—												
	Boiled off	63.49	60.00							20,304.00	5.50	12,892.50	12,182.40
	Dyed or printed in the piece	53.55	60.00			$2,075.00	12.98	$1,111.15	$1,245.00				
	Other on which specific duty is less than 50 per cent												
	Weighing not less than 1⅓ ounces and not more than 8 ounces per square yard—												
	Dyed in the piece, boiled off, or printed, containing more than 45 per cent in weight of silk	78.21	60.00							4,133.00	23.28	3,232.79	2,479.80
	Dyed in the thread or yarn—												
	Other—												
	Containing more than 30 per cent and not more than 45 per cent in weight of silk	60.20	60.00							20.00	.33	12.04	12.00

SCHEDULE L—*Silks, and silk goods*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Handkerchiefs or mufflers, composed wholly or in part of silk, etc.—Continued.												
	Hemstitched or imitation hemstitched, etc.—Continued.												
	Weighing over 8 ounces per square yard	*P. ct.* 60.00	*P. ct.* 60.00	$430.00	$258.00								
	On which ordinary duty does not amount to 60 per cent	60.00	60.00	346,802.90	208,081.74								
398	Laces, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, edgings, insertings, galloons, chiffons or other flouncings, *ornaments*, nets or nettings and veilings, neck ruffings, ruchings, braids, fringes, trimmings, embroideries, and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, or tamboured or appliquéed	60.00	60.00	7,049,851.51	4,229,910.92								
	Bandings, including hat bands, *not exceeding 12 inches in width, and if with fast edges*	50.00	50.00	1,042,923.75	521,461.90								
	Beltings, bindings, *not exceeding 12 inches in width, and if with fast edges*, bone casings, braces, cords, cords and tassels, garters, gorings, suspenders, tubings, and webs and webbings, composed wholly or in part of silk, and whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise, if not embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery	50.00	50.00	178,605.36	89,302.69								
	Ribbons, *not exceeding 12 inches in width, and if with fast edges*	50.00	50.00	1,841,322.90	920,661.47								
	Wearing apparel:												
	Knit goods, made up wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer	60.00	60.00	1,472,142.88	883,285.73								
	Ready-made clothing and other articles of wearing apparel	60.00	60.00	3,457,677.11	2,074,606.26								
	Silk goods, ornamented with beads or spangles	60.00	60.00	5,488.50	3,293.10								
399	All manufactures of silk not specially provided for	50.00	50.00	1,274,673.49	637,336.79								
	Buttons	50.00	50.00	29,992.00	14,996.00								
401	Sewing silk and silk threads or yarns of every description (artificial)	30.00	30.00	908,099.00	272,429.70								
	Horsehair, artificial	20.00	[a]50.00			$416,522.25	150.00	$83,304.45	$208,261.13				
401	*Yarns, threads, filaments, or imitation silk or imitation horsehair, by whatever name known, and by whatever process made, if in the form of singles, 45 cents per pound; if in the form of tram, 50 cents per pound; if in the form of organzine, 60 cents per pound: Provided, That in no case shall any yarns or threads of artificial silk or imitation horsehair, or any yarns or threads made from waste of such materials, pay a less rate of duty than 30 per cent ad valorem; braids, laces, embroideries, galloons, neck ruffings, ruchings, fringes, trimmings, beltings, cords, tassels, ribbons, or other articles or fabrics composed wholly or in chief value of yarns, threads, filaments, or fibers of imitation silk or imitation horsehair, by whatever name known, and by whatever process made, 45 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 60 per cent ad valorem.*												
	Total, Schedule L	52.33	60.76	19,223,118.46	10,708,130.31	19,078,195.59	35.72	9,260,140.60	12,568,064.49	$512,278.65	11.44	$344,053.860	$5,680.223

[a] Estimated.

SCHEDULE M—*Pulp, papers, and books.*

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
402	Wood pulp:	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Mechanically ground	13.14	[a] Free.		[b] $4,792.86					$1,528,975.04	Free.	$196,177.73	Free.
	Chemical, unbleached	9.61	9.61	$2,776,748.65	[b] 3,589.71 263,295.50								
	Chemical, bleached	10.14	10.14	2,073,408.00	210,305.74								
403	Sheathing paper	10.00	10.00	84,722.05	8,472.22								
	Roofing felt	10.00	10.00	8,867.00	886.70								
404	Filter masse, or filter stock, composed wholly or in part of wood pulp, wood flour, cotton, or other vegetable fiber	30.24	30.24	33,580.00	10,155.85								
405	Printing, unsized, sized, or glued, suitable for books and newspapers—												
	Valued not above 2(¼) cents per pound	16.82	5.58							312,772.00		[b] 219.54 52,399.88	[b] $219.52 17,466.64
	Valued above 2(¼) and not above 2½ cents per pound	18.41	13.81							3,634.00	25.00	669.45	503.08
	Valued above 2½ and not above 3 cents per pound	18.90	18.90	3,381.00	639.07								
	Valued above 3 and not above 4 cents per pound	16.15	16.15	10,171.00	1,642.98								
	Valued above 4 and not above 5 cents per pound	17.79	17.79	15,765.00	2,805.06								
	Valued above 5 cents per pound	15.00	15.00	251,096.00	37,664.40								
406	Copying, stereotype, bibulous, tissue, pottery, and all similar papers, white, colored, or printed:												
	Weighing not over 6 pounds to the ream of 480 sheets, on the basis of 20 by 30 inches in size	39.28	39.28	177,046.00	69,549.14								
	Weighing over 6 and not over 10 pounds to the ream	46.36	46.36	52,899.00	24,525.70								
	Books, letter copying	35.37	35.37	441.00	156.00								
	Crepe and filtering paper	40.18	40.18	75,909.50	30,498.66								
407	Surface-coated papers:												
	Printed, or wholly or partly covered with metal or its solutions, or with gelatin or flock	37.89	37.89	231,569.75	87,737.41								
	Other, not specially provided for	44.99	44.99	573,728.00	258,138.44								
	Parchment	21.90	21.90	42,817.15	9,378.32								
	Photographic—												
	Plain basic for albuminizing, sensitizing, or baryta coating	19.17	19.17	726,160.00	139,170.89								
	Albuminized or sensitized, or otherwise coated	30.00	30.00	453,869.75	136,160.93								
408	(L) Lithographic prints from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material, bound or unbound, not elsewhere specified:												
	On cardboard or other material exceeding $\frac{20}{1000}$ inch in thickness	23.22	23.22	619,300.00	143,809.39								
	On paper or other material—												
	Not exceeding $\frac{8}{1000}$ inch in thickness	17.68	17.68	468,650.50	82,845.86								
	Exceeding $\frac{8}{1000}$ inch and not exceeding $\frac{20}{1000}$ inch in thickness, cutting size in dimensions—												
	Not exceeding 35 square inches	15.89	22.25			$2,034,922.10	40.00	$323,392.35	$452,749.25				
	Exceeding 35 but not exceeding 400 square inches	24.28	21.24							423,019.00	12.50	102,703.39	89,865.46
	Exceeding 400 square inches	35.00	16.74							9,764.62	52.17	3,417.61	1,634.41
	(L) Lithographic cigar labels, flaps, and bands, lettered or blank, printed from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material:												
	Printed in less than eight colors, but not including metal-leaf printing	20.94	28.78			216,746.80	37.50	45,377.36	62,393.87				
	Printed in eight or more colors, but not including metal-leaf printing	35.42	38.37			51,180.00	8.33	18,126.23	19,636.75				
	Printed in whole or in part in metal leaf	40.48	42.50			73,689.00	5.00	29,826.24	31,317.55				
	Printed entirely in bronze printing	21.05	38 61			1,156.00	16.66	243.30	446.33				
	Books of paper or other material for children's use, containing illuminated lithographic prints, not exceeding in weight 24 ounces each, and all booklets and fashion magazines or periodicals printed in whole or in part by lithographic process or decorated by hand	22.53	22.53	22,658.00	5,105.80								

[a] When from country not imposing any export duty.

[b] Countervailing duty.

SCHEDULE M—*Pulp, papers, and books*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
409	Writing, letter, note, handmade, drawing, ledger, bond, record, tablet, and typewriter paper: Weighing not less than 10 nor more than 15 pounds to the ream—												
	Not ruled, bordered, embossed, printed, or decorated	*P. ct.* 26.03	*P. ct.* 43.06			$13,778.00	65.42	$3,586.68	$5,932.24				
	Ruled, bordered, embossed, printed, or decorated	27.23	37.79			426.50	38.78	116.48	161.19				
	(L) Weighing more than 15 pounds to the ream—												
	Not ruled, bordered, embossed, printed, or decorated	32.54	32.54	$167,910.00	$54,641.58								
	Ruled, bordered, embossed, printed, or decorated	38.51	38.51	6,022.40	2,319.12								
410	Envelopes:												
	(L) Bordered, embossed, printed, tinted, or decorated	35.00	35.00	3,041.25	1,064.44								
	Plain paper	20.00	20.00	7,679.25	1,535.85								
411	Jacquard designs of one-line paper, or parts of, and Jacquard designs and parts of, cut on Jacquard cards	35.00	35.00	1,905.50	666.94								
	Press board or press paper valued at 10 cents per pound or over												
	Paper hangings, and paper for screens or fireboards	25.00	25.00	671,904.00	167,976.00								
	Wrapping paper, n. s. p. f.												
	All other paper, n. s. p. f.	25.00	25.00	1,326,614.63	331,653.67								
412	Books, pamphlets, bound or unbound, maps, charts, music in books or sheets, and all printed matter, n. s. p. f.	25.00	25.00	2,770,061.67	692,515.54								
	Blank books	25.00	25.00	75,460.25	18,865.07								
	Slate books												
	Engravings, bound or unbound, etchings, and photographs	25.00	25.00	273,317.33	68,329.36								
413	(L) Photograph, autograph, and scrap albums, wholly or partly manufactured	35.00	35.00	315,308.83	110,358.12								
	Post cards and postage-stamp albums												
414	(L) Fancy boxes made of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, or if covered with surface-coated paper	45.00	45.00	133,103.86	59,896.78								
415	(L) Playing cards	138.98	138.98	10,363.00	14,402.35								
416	Manufactures of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, n. s. p. f.	35.00	35.00	868,835.24	304,092.39								
	Total, Schedule M	20.67	20.23	15,334,314.56	3,359,643.84	2,391,898.40	36.13	420,668.64	572,637.18	$278,164.66	69.15	$355,587.60	$109,689.11

SCHEDULE N—*Sundries.*

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
417	(L) Beads and bead ornaments:												
	Beads, not threaded or strung	*P. ct.* 35.00	*P. ct.* 35.00	$162,248.37	$56,786.94								
	Fabrics, nets, or netting, laces, embroideries, galloons, wearing apparel, ornaments, trimmings, *curtains, fringes,* and other articles not specially provided for, composed wholly or in part (*chief value*) of beads or spangles made of glass or paste, gelatin, metal or other material, but not composed in part of wool	60.00	60.00	526,065.36	315,639.22								
418	Hats, bonnets, and hoods, and materials for:												
	Materials for—												
	Braids, plaits, laces, and willow sheets or squares, composed wholly *or in chief value* of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, rattan, *Cuba bark, or manila hemp,* suitable for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, or hoods—												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, or stained	15.00	15.00	2,984,566.00	447,684.90								
	Bleached, dyed, colored, or stained	20.00	[a]20.00	508,993.50	101,798.70								

[a] Under par. 471b.

SCHEDULE N—*Sundries*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Hats, bonnets, and hoods, and materials for—Continued.												
	Hats, bonnets, and hoods composed *wholly or in chief value* of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, rattan, *Cuba bark, or manila hemp*, whether wholly or partly manufactured—	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Not trimmed	35.00	35.00	$2,436,214.94	$852,675.27								
	Trimmed	50.00	50.00	148,870.77	74,435.39								
419	Brooms	40.00	40.00	2,045.00	818.00								
	Brushes, feather dusters, and hair pencils	40.00	40.00	1,597,045.82	638,818.33								
420	Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared	8.30	8.30	3,203,692.00	265,840.48								
421	Buckles, trousers, *or waistcoat*, or parts of, made wholly or partly of iron or steel:												
	Valued not more than 15 cents per hundred	77.48	77.48	22,031	17,069.47								
	Valued more than 15 and not more than 50 cents per hundred	57.73	57.73	409.00	236.11								
	Valued more than 50 cents per hundred	26.68	26.68	71.00	18.94								
[a] 422	Button forms: Lastings, mohair, cloth, silk, or other manufactures of cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for buttons exclusively	10.00	[b]40.00			$85,225.00	300.00	$8,522.50	$34,090.00				
[c] 423	Buttons, or parts of buttons, and button molds or blanks, finished or unfinished:												
	Agate buttons	70.75	70.75	97,440.00	68,914.44								
	Bone buttons	66.45	66.45	950.00	631.23								
	Collar and cuff buttons and studs, *composed wholly of bone, mother-of-pearl, or ivory*	50.00	50.00	90,977.02	45,488.52								
	Glass buttons	33.09	33.09	29,456.00	9,746.19								
	(L) Horn and vegetable ivory buttons	71.88	71.88	68,538.50	49,269.74								
	Metal buttons, n. s. p. f.	30.03	30.03	252,495.15	75,834.29								
	Nickel bar buttons	73.79	73.79	814.00	600.67								
	(L) Pearl or shell buttons	57.40	57.40	164,154.00	94,218.95								
	Shoe buttons made of paper, board, papier-maché, pulp, or other similar material, n. s. p. f., value not exceeding 3 cents per gross	44.92	44.92	187.00	84.00								
	Trousers buttons—												
	Steel	126.88	126.88	2,169.00	2,752.11								
	Other metal	35.85	35.85	262.00	93.92								
	Other, n. s. p. f.	50.00	50.00	141,586.45	70,793.23								
424	Bituminous coal and shale	21.29	[d]21.29	3,266,424.04	695,480.10								
	Slack or culm of coal, such as will pass through a half-inch screen	11.20	[d]11.20	838,137.60	93,833.92								
	Coke	20.00	[d]20.00	562,586.92	112,517.36								
	Patent fuel	20.00	[d]20.00	522.00	104.40								
	Compositions used for fuel in which coal or coal dust is the component material of chief value, whether in briquettes or other form												
425	Cork, manufactured:												
	Bark, cut into squares or cubes	13.05	13.05	133.00	17.36								
	Corks, ¾ inch or less in diameter	42.08	42.08	54,413.00	22,897.75								
	Corks, over ¾ inch in diameter	22.02	22.02	1,489,448.00	327,913.51								
	All other manufactures	25.00	30.00			159,541.50	20.00	39,885.38	47,862.45				
426	(L) Dice, dominoes, draughts, chessmen, chess balls, and billiard, pool, and bagatelle balls, of ivory, bone, or other materials	50.00	50.00	30,937.25	15,468.63								
427	(L) Toys: Dolls, doll heads, toy marbles of whatever materials composed, and all other toys not composed of rubber, china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen or stone ware, and not specially provided for	35.00	35.00	6,929,837.20	2,425,443.01								
428	Emery:												
	Grains, and ground, pulverized, refined, or manufactured emery	21.41	21.41	216,254.00	46,304.04								
	Wheels and files, and manufactures of which emery *or corundum* is the component material of chief value	25.00	25.00	17,366.00	4,341.50								
429	(L) Firecrackers	97.02	97.02	439,217.00	426,137.34								
	(L) Fireworks	20.00	[b]75.00			43,273.00	275.00	8,654.60	32,454.75				
430	Fulminates, fulminating powders, and all like articles not specially provided for	30.00	[b]30.00	275,138.00	82,541.40								
	Suitable for miners' use												
	All other												
	Bombs, rockets, and roman candles												

[a] This paragraph stricken out in Senate bill.
[b] Estimated.
[c] Snap fasteners, or clasps, 50 per cent; buttons of metal, embossed, 45 per cent, provided for in this paragraph in House bill; stricken out in Senate bill.
[d] Subject to modification by the Senate.

SCHEDULE N—*Sundries*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
431	Gunpowder and all explosive substances, used for mining, blasting, artillery, or sporting purposes:	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Valued 20 cents or less per pound.	21.47	10.74							$291.00	50.00	$62.48	$31.24
	Valued above 20 cents per pound.	7.79	5.20							212,303.00	33.33	16,545.18	11,030.12
432	Matches, friction or lucifer:												
	In boxes containing not more than 100 matches per box	31.89	23.91							197,816.00	25.00	63,077.76	47,303.32
	Otherwise than in boxes containing not more than 100 matches each	15.40	11.55							10,183.00	25.00	1,567.87	1,175.90
433	Blasting caps	90.25	76.48							15,982.00	15.25	14,422.91	12,222.80
	Cartridges	35.00	30.00							101,482.57	14.28	35,518.90	30,444.77
	Mining and blasting fuse	35.00	30.00							14,083.00	14.28	4,929.05	4,224.90
	Percussion caps	30.00	30.00	$776.00	$232.80								
	Safety fuse												
434	(L) Feathers and downs, not specially provided for, including bird skins or parts of, with the feathers on:												
	Crude or not dressed, colored, or manufactured—												
	Feathers for beds	15.00	20.00			$108,352.50	33.33	$16,252.88	$21,670.50				
	Ostrich feathers	15.00	20.00			3,601,291.25	33.33	540,193.69	720,258.25				
	All other	15.00	20.00			813,475.00	33.33	122,021.25	162,695.00				
	Dressed, colored, or manufactured, including dressed and finished birds suitable for millinery ornaments—												
	Ostrich feathers	50.00	60.00			1,146.16	20.00	573.08	687.70				
	All other	50.00	60.00			1,705,703.00	20.00	852,851.54	1,023,421.80				
	Quilts and other manufactures of down	50.00	60.00			1,689.10	20.00	844.55	1,013.46				
	(L) Feathers, artificial or ornamental, fruits, grains, leaves, flowers, and stems, or parts of, of whatever material composed, n. s. p. f.	50.00	60.00			3,366,803.48	20.00	1,683,401.75	2,020,082.09				
	Boas, boutonnieres, wreaths, and all articles not specially provided for, composed wholly or in chief value of any of the feathers, flowers, leaves, or other materials or articles herein mentioned												
435	Furs dressed on the skin, but not made up into articles:												
	Seal	20.00	20.00	514,467.00	102,893.40								
	Other	20.00	20.00	6,312,125.21	1,262,425.04								
	Manufactures of, not specially provided for—												
	Seal	35.00	a35.00	610.47	213.67								
	All other	35.00	a35.00	405,496.57	141,923.78								
435	*Furs dressed on the skin, but not advanced further than dyeing and repairing, twenty per centum ad valorem; manufactures of furs, further advanced than dressing, dyeing, and repairing, when prepared for use as material, including plates, linings, and crosses, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; articles of wearing apparel of every description, partly or wholly manufactured, composed of or of which fur is the component material of chief value, but not in part of wool, fifty per centum ad valorem.*												
	Furs, not on the skin, prepared for hatters' use, including fur skins carroted	20.00	20.00	897,401.00	179,480.20								
436	Fans: All except palm leaf	50.00	50.00	517,804.00	258,902.02								
437	Gun wads	20.00	20.00	883.00	176.60								
438	Human hair:												
	Clean or drawn, but not further manufactured	20.00	20.00	39,691.00	7,938.20								
	Manufactures of, n. s. p. f.	35.00	35.00	88,464.70	30,962.65								
b 439	Hair, manufactures of, n. e. s.	20.00	20.00	7,962.30	1,592.46								
	Hair, manufactures of:												
440	Curled hair, suitable for beds or mattresses	10.00	10.00	75.00	7.50								
441	Haircloth, known as crinoline	65.68	52.54							347.00	20.00	227.90	182.32
	Haircloth, known as hair seating and hair press cloth	14.20	14.20	19,299.00	2,741.80								
442	(L) Hats, bonnets, or hoods, for men's, women's, boys', or children's wear, trimmed or untrimmed, including bodies, hoods, plateaux, forms, or shapes, for hats or bonnets, composed wholly or in chief value of fur of the rabbit, beaver, or other animals:												
	Valued not more than $5 per dozen	96.66	62.91							4,907.25	34.92	4,743.13	3,087.12
	Valued more than $5 and not more than $10 per dozen	55.13	41.35							77,155.41	25.00	42,535.05	31,901.27
	Valued more than $10 and not more than $20 per dozen	56.55	44.24							69,032.24	21.76	39,038.55	30,540.48
	Valued more than $20 per dozen	47.46	36.58							82,402.44	22.92	39,108.26	30,139.56

a Estimated. b Hair, animal, provided for at 20 per cent in House bill. Provision stricken out in Senate bill.

SCHEDULE N—*Sundries*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
443	Fiber ware indurated, and other manufactures composed of wood or other pulp	*P. ct.* 35.00	*P. ct.* 35.00	$1,603.12	$561.09								
	N. s. p. f. printed or unprinted												
444	(L) Jewelry, articles commonly known as, and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, n. s. p. f., *used to be worn upon the person or carried in the hand for purpose of adornment or utility, made in part of metal, including chain purses, and bags, of gold or silver wire or imitations thereof, portmonnaies, watch charms and guards,* including precious stones *and corals* set, pearls set or strung, and cameos in frames	60.00	60.00	1,087,961.06	652,776.65								
445	(L) Coral, manufactures of, not otherwise specified	50.00	60.00			$25,792.75	20.00	$12,896.38	$15,475.65				
	(L) Diamonds and other precious stones advanced in condition or value from their natural state by cleaving, splitting, cutting, or other process, and not set:												
	Diamonds	10.00	10.00	23,933,369.00	2,393,336.90								
	Other precious stones	10.00	10.00	4,608,210.57	460,821.08								
	(L) Imitations of, composed of glass or paste, not exceeding an inch in dimensions, not engraved, painted, or otherwise ornamented or decorated, and not mounted or set	20.00	20.00	784,401.81	156,880.38								
	(L) Pearls in their natural state, not strung or set	10.00	10.00	1,593,498.00	159,349.80								
445	*Pearls and parts thereof, drilled or undrilled, but not set or strung, ten per centum ad valorem; diamonds and bort, coral, rubies, cameos, and other precious stones and semiprecious stones, cut but not set, and suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry, ten per centum ad valorem; imitation precious stones for use in the manufacture of jewelry, doublets, artificial, or so-called synthetic or reconstructed pearls, rubies, or other precious stones, twenty per centum ad valorem.*												
581	Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled:												
	Buffalo hides	15.00	[a]15.00	81,907,830.00	286,174.50								
	Other cattle hides	15.00	[a]15.00	18,595,333.42	2,789,300.00								
	Leather and manufactures of												
448	Band *bend*, or belting, *rough leather*, and sole	20.00	5.00							$61,739.11	75.00	$12,347.82	$3,086.96
	Upper leather, dressed and finished	20.00	15.00							2,167,945.75	25.00	433,589.15	325,191.86
	All leather n. s. p. f.	20.00	15.00							1,231,369.25	25.00	246,273.85	184,705.39
	Calfskins, tanned or tanned and dressed	20.00	15.00							206,854.00	25.00	41,370.80	31,028.10
	Skins, chamois and other; bookbinders' calfskins, kangaroo, sheep, and goatskins, including lamb and kid skins, dressed and finished, n. s. p. f.	20.00	15.00							806,589.75	25.00	161,317.95	120,988.46
	Chamois skins	20.00	20.00										
	Skins for morocco—												
	Finished	20.00	15.00							41,697.58	25.00	8,339.49	6,254.64
	Tanned, but unfinished	10.00	5.00							3,112,821.75	50.00	311,282.22	155,641.09
	(L) Leather, patent, japanned, varnished, or enameled—												
	Weighing not over 10 pounds per dozen hides or skins	36.10	29.49							216,113.00	18.31	78,028.60	63,742.35
	Weighing over 10 pounds and not over 25 pounds per dozen hides or skins	32.75	28.47							92,185.00	13.07	30,189.40	26,248.61
	Weighing over 25 pounds per dozen hides or skins	28.29	28.29	59,729.00	16,900.25								
	Pianoforte and pianoforte-action leather												
	Boots and shoes	25.00	15.00							164,509.30	40.00	41,127.46	24,676.40
	Shoe laces, finished or unfinished	39.68	29.68							343.00	25.20	136.10	101.80
	Leather, cut into shoe uppers or vamps, or other forms, suitable for conversion into manufactured articles	35.00	40.00			2,964.31	14.28	1,037.50	1,185.72				
	Gauffre leather												
	Manufactures of leather, n. s. p. f.	35.00	40.00			1,245,391.78	14.28	435,887.21	498,156.71				
449	*Bags, baskets, belts, satchels, cardcases, pocketbooks, jewel boxes, portfolios, and other boxes and cases, made wholly of or in chief value of leather, not jewelry, and manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, forty per centum ad valorem.*												

[a] Subject to modification by the Senate.

SCHEDULE N—*Sundries*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present. law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Percent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
450 to 452	Gloves made wholly or in part of leather, whether wholly or partly manufactured	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Ladies' or children's												
	Schmaschen, "glace" finish, of sheep origin—												
	Not over 14 inches in length—												
	Unlined	41.63	41.63	$438,940.00	$182,722.02								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	53.22	53.22	24,398.00	12,983.81								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	39.86	39.86	3,666.00	1,461.15								
	Lined	36.12	36.12	45,632.00	16,480.75								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	53.00	53.00	1.00	.53								
	Over 14 and not over 17 inches in length—												
	Unlined	36.62	36.62	58,860.37	21,554.65								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	38.21	38.21	1,706.00	651.90								
	Lined	41.29	41.29	244.00	100.75								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	51.83	51.83	294.00	152.68								
	Over 17 inches in length—												
	Unlined	29.13	29.13	7,421.00	2,161.98								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	74.98	74.98	425.00	318.68								
	Lined	33.99	33.99	774.00	264.06								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	20.78	20.78	1,280.00	265.95								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	37.21	37.21	599.00	222.96								
	Lamb or sheep, "glace" finish—												
	Not over 14 inches in length—												
	Unlined	49.48	49.48	1,107,980.33	548,268.43								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	52.28	52.28	284,874.20	148,939.14								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	51.91	51.91	318,084.51	163,121.52								
	Lined	34.19	34.19	11,133.00	3,807.42								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	32.42	32.42	1,643.00	532.68								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	32.28	32.28	705.00	227.54								
	(L) Over 14 and not over 17 inches in length—												
	Unlined	39.15	39.15	375,490.97	146,991.87								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	37.90	37.90	13,500.00	5,117.38								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	38.67	38.67	57,032.45	22,053.66								
	Lined	38.10	38.10	23,533.00	8,966.25								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	53.68	53.68	356.00	191.10								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	33.63	33.63	19,493.00	6,554.78								
	(L) Over 17 inches in length—												
	Unlined	37.48	37.48	1,797,588.54	673,746.04								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	47.08	47.08	56,070.00	26,397.96								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	37.09	37.09	105,054.00	38,963.86								
	Lined	58.55	58.55	184.00	107.74								
	Of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed—												
	Not over 17 inches in length—												
	Unlined	41.64	41.64	21,710.00	9,039.93								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	46.13	46.13	5,568.00	2,568.67								

SCHEDULE N—*Sundries*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Gloves made wholly or in part of leather, etc.—Continued.												
	Ladies' or children's—Cont'd.												
	Of sheep origin, etc.—Cont'd.												
	Not over 17 inches in length—Continued.												
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords...	*P. ct.* 45.17	*P. ct.* 45.17	$2,636.00	$1,190.75								
	(L) Lined	34.96	34.96	6,294.00	2,200.62								
	(L) Lined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	29.11	29.11	662.00	192.73								
	(L) Lined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords...	43.60	43.60	263.00	114.67								
	(L) Over 17 inches in length—												
	Unlined	33.07	33.07	46,868.00	15,500.64								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	38.37	38.37	2,116.00	811.85								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords...	51.13	51.13	6 576.00	3,362.60								
	Lined	34.06	34.06	115,324.00	39,281.68								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	29.03	29.03	512.00	148.63								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	29.70	29.70	284.00	84.35								
	Goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, "glace" finish—												
	Not over 14 inches in length—												
	Unlined	43.34	43.34	292,033.90	126,569.75								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	46.23	46.23	736,908.08	340,652.68								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered, with more than 3 strands or cords...	47.93	47.93	189,020.06	90,602.21								
	Lined	42.16	42.16	9,435.00	3,978.18								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	64.91	64.91	13,560.00	8,801.49								
	(L) Lined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords...	59.95	59.95	39,163.00	23,477.60								
	(L) Over 14 and not over 17 inches in length—												
	Unlined	40.96	40.96	221,227.72	90,611.36								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	41.34	41.34	5,990.00	2,476.49								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords..	39.49	39.49	29,726.00	11,737.52								
	Lined	30.78	30.78	1,383,514.50	435,828.76								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	22.74	22.74	957.00	217.59								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	34.75	34.75	4.00	1.39								
	(L) Over 17 inches in length—												
	Unlined	31.83	31.83	1,250,389.10	398,023.64								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	34.97	34.97	11,554.00	4,040.21								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched and embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords...	35.28	35.28	115,953.00	40,910.00								
	Lined	28.33	28.33	12.00	3.40								
	Goat, kid, or other leather than those of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed—												
	Not over 14 inches in length—												
	Unlined	41.41	41.41	13,727.10	5,684.48								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	38.81	38.81	17,205.00	6,678.64								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords...	42.26	42.26	1,376.00	581.44								
	(L) Lined	40.41	40.41	319.25	129.01								

SCHEDULE N—*Sundries*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Gloves made wholly or in part of leather, etc.—Continued.												
	Ladies' or children's—Cont'd.												
	Goat, kid, or other leather than those of sheep origin, etc.—Continued.												
	Not over 14 inches in length—Continued.												
	(L) Lined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	*P. ct.* 49.96	*P. ct.* 49.96	$153.50	$76.69								
	(L) Lined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	40.00	40.00	17.00	6.80								
	(L) Over 14 and not over 17 inches in length—												
	Unlined	34.97	34.97	11,815.50	4,132.22								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	41.03	41.03	848.00	347.90								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	19.23	19.23	71.00	13.65								
	Lined	29.95	29.95	8,824.19	2,642.60								
	(L) Over 17 inches in length—												
	Unlined	32.61	32.61	45,152.00	14,723.26								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	30.02	30.02	1,809.50	543.39								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	30.77	30.77	11,550.00	3,553.84								
	Lined	30.27	30.27	19.00	5.75								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	29.29	29.29	7.00	2.05								
	Men's gloves—												
	Schmaschen (sheep), "glace" finish—												
	Unlined	66.28	66.28	1,816.00	1,203.72								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	66.45	66.45	2,677.00	1,779.90								
	(L) Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	44.71	44.71	51.00	22.80								
	(L) Lined	63.77	63.77	69.00	44.00								
	(L) Lined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	14.19	14.19	31.00	4.40								
	(L) Lined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	55.14	55.14	229.25	126.40								
	(L) Lamb or sheep, "glace" finish—												
	Unlined	47.48	47.48	2,460.00	1,168.03								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	63.09	63.09	6,730.38	4,246.05								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	52.92	52.92	20,258.00	10,720.80								
	Lined	30.39	30.39	622.75	189.21								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	35.08	35.08	177.00	62.10								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	36.90	36.90	579.00	213.63								
	(L) Of sheep origin, with exterior surface removed—												
	Unlined	49.45	49.45	542.00	268.00								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	81.38	81.38	328.00	266.93								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	68.15	68.15	935.00	637.20								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	58.00	58.00	20.00	11.60								
	Goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, "glace" finish—												
	Unlined	50.79	50.79	9,729.00	4,941.68								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	56.08	56.08	98,601.00	55,292.24								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	62.75	62.75	627,186.00	393,529.64								

SCHEDULE N—*Sundries*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Gloves made wholly or in part of leather, etc.—Continued.												
	Men's gloves—Continued.												
	Goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, etc.—Continued.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Lined	32.29	32.29	$453.00	$146.26								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	41.57	41.57	7,554.00	3,140.53								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	39.21	39.21	74,265.00	29,123.24								
	Unlined	44.58	44.58	395.50	176.33								
	(L) Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	53.76	53.76	2,998.00	1,611.85								
	(L) Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	53.61	53.61	5,337.00	2,861.59								
	(L) Lined	51.69	51.69	216.00	111.64								
	(L) Lined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	29.54	29.54	4,240.00	1,252.33								
	(L) Lined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	34.78	34.78	15,329.00	5,331.12								
453	Harness, saddles, and saddlery, or parts of either, in sets or in parts, finished or unfinished	45.00	35.00							$160,632.83	22.22	$72,284.78	$56,221.49
	Manufactures of:												
454	(L) Amber, n. s. p. f.	25.00	25.00	9,021.75	2,255.44								
	Asbestos, n. s. p. f.	25.00	25.00	148,920.00	37,230.00								
	Bladders, n. s. p. f.	25.00	25.00	12.00	3.00								
	Catgut, or whip gut, or worm gut, not elsewhere specified	25.00	25.00	64,513.78	16,128.47								
	Wax, n. s. p. f.	25.00	25.00	24,912.59	6,228.16								
	Candles and tapers of wax	25.00	25.00	11,704.00	2,926.00								
455	Bone and horn, n. s. p. f.	30.00	35.00			$288,533.86	16.67	$86,560.16	$100,986.85				
	Chip, n. o. p. f.	30.00	35.00			20,560.00	16.67	6,168.00	7,196.00				
	Straw and grass, n. s. p. f.	30.00	35.00			669,401.41	16.67	200,820.40	234,290.49				
	India rubber	30.00	35.00			1,851,422.62	16.67	555,426.82	647,997.92				
	Palm leaf	30.00	35.00			12,326.00	16.67	3,697.80	4,314.10				
	Weeds												
	Whalebone	30.00	35.00			33.00	16.67	9.90	11.55				
456	Gutta-percha	35.00	35.00	175,923.06	61,573.07								
	(L) Ivory and vegetable ivory, n. e. s.	35.00	35.00	68,587.24	24,005.54								
	(L) Shell and mother-of-pearl	35.00	35.00	124,888.91	43,711.13								
	Plaster rock or gypsum, manufactures of	35.00	35.00	19,890.25	6,961.59								
	(L) Papier-maché, manufactures of	35.00	35.00	40,970.75	14,339.76								
	India rubber, vulcanized, known as hard rubber	35.00	35.00	177,058.95	61,970.63								
	(L) Shells, engraved, cut, ornamented, or otherwise manufactured	35.00	35.00	17,285.00	6,049.75								
457	(L) Masks, composed of paper or pulp	35.00	35.00	805.00	281.75								
458	Matting and mats, made of cocoa fiber or rattan:												
	Matting	21.32	21.32	35,477.00	7,561.98								
	Mats	48.80	48.80	25,476.00	12,432.68								
459	(L) Musical instruments, or parts of, pianoforte actions and parts of, *strings for musical instruments*, not otherwise enumerated; cases for musical instruments, pitch pipes, tuning forks, tuning hammers, and metronomes *and strings for musical instruments, composed wholly or in part of steel or other metal*	45.00	45.00	1,458,801.61	656,460.77								
460	*Phonographs, gramophones, graphophones, and similar articles, or parts thereof*												
a461													
462	(L) Paintings, in oil or water colors, pastels, and pen-and-ink drawings	20.00	15.00							2,544,262.08	25.00	508,852.42	381,639.31
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	15.00	15.00	1,192,713.41	178,907.01								
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	15.00	15.00	164,935.75	24,740.39								
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Italy)	15.00	15.00	123,558.00	18,533.70								
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Spain)	15.00	15.00	1,018.00	152.70								
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Switzerland)	15.00	15.00	1,618.00	242.70								
	Statuary (*sculptures*), wrought by hand, the professional production of a statuary or sculptor	20.00	15.00							9,138.00	25.00	1,827.60	1,370.70
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	15.00	15.00	37,875.00	5,681.25								

a Violin rosin enumerated at 20 per cent ad valorem in House bill, stricken out in Senate bill.

SCHEDULE N—*Sundries*—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Statuary (*sculptures*) wrought by hand, etc.—Continued.												
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	*P. ct.* 15.00	*P. ct.* 15.00	$4,945.00	$741.75								
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Italy)	15.00	15.00	231,180.00	34,677.00								
	The term "sculptures" as used in this act shall be understood to include only such as are cut, carved, or otherwise wrought by hand from a solid block or mass of marble, stone, or alabaster, or from metal, and as are the professional production of a sculptor only, and the term "painting" as used in this act shall be understood not to include such as are made wholly or in part by stenciling or other mechanical process.												
463	Peat moss	17.03	17.03	44,671.00	7,605.44								
464	Pencils:												
	Paper or wood, filled with lead or other material, and pencils of lead	40.23	40.23	497,394.00	200,096.85								
	Slate—												
	Covered with wood	35.00	35.00	674.00	235.00								
	Other	59.77	59.77	10,826.00	6,470.97								
465	Pencil leads not in wood	10.00	10.00	113,182.92	11,318.29								
	Pencil leads not in wood or other material:												
	Black												
	Colored												
	Copying												
466	Plates or films, photographic, dry	25.00	25.00	38,498.30	9,624.58								
467	(L) Pipes and smokers' articles:												
	Common tobacco pipes and pipe bowls of clay—												
	Valued not more than 40 cents per gross	53.73	53.73	37,647.00	20,231.43								
	Other	58.62	58.62	13,177.50	7,724.16								
	Pipes, pipe bowls of other material, and all smokers' articles not specially provided for, including cigarette books, cigarette-book covers, pouches for smoking or chewing tobacco, and cigarette paper in all forms	60.00	60.00	954,521.98	572,713.20								
468	Agricultural implements: Plows, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills, and planters, mowers, horserakes, cultivators, thrashing machines, and cotton gins	20.00	15.00							$23,643.70	25.00	$4,728.74	$3,546.56
469	Hatters' plush, black, composed of silk, or of silk and cotton	10.00	10.00	42,400.00	4,240.00								
470	(L) Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, and sticks for:												
	Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades—												
	Covered with material composed wholly or in part of silk	50.00	50.00	43,331.60	21,665.80								
	Covered with other material except paper	50.00	50.00	11,451.00	5,725.50								
	Sticks for umbrellas, parasols, or sunshades	40.00	40.00	7,443.00	2,977.20								
	(L) Sticks for walking canes	40.00	40.00	13,941.60	5,576.64								
471	Waste, n. s. p. f.	10.00	10.00	1,141,737.30	114,173.73								
	Fur, waste	10.00	10.00	231,458.88	23,145.88								
471a	(L) *Foreign-built yachts, pleasure boats or vessels, not used or intended to be used for trade*		[a]35.00			$3,000,000.00		Free.	$1,050,000.00				
471b	Unenumerated:												
	Unmanufactured	10.00	10.00	237,292.83	23,729.28								
	Manufactured	20.00	20.00	1,010,739.70	202,147.94								
	Total, Schedule N	22.04	23.08	106,813,112.43	23,058,401.81	17,002,925.18	44.76	$4,575,705.43	6,623,850.99	11,626,229.01	28.31	2,213,473.92	1,586,727.52

[a] Estimated.

RECAPITULATION.

[Of dutiable imports into the United States, exclusive of the Philippine Islands and Cuba.]

Schedules.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.			
	Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*						
A. Chemicals, oils, and paints	26.62	27.99	$34,101,012.22	$9,043,971.74	$4,989,097.14	51.05	$1,567,601.96	$2,367,963.05
B. Earths, earthenware, and glassware	49.04	48.71	27,858,573.92	13,761,073.30	1,258,327.00	25.01	601,134.84	751,520.58
C. Metals, and manufactures of	32.83	32.50	30,004,873.59	12,867,645.66	8,165,262.58	77.54	2,045,886.10	3,632,357.14
D. Wood, and manufactures of	15.16	11.11	6,119,231.49	1,471,470.81	235,204.30	13.63	86,234.52	97,994.74
E. Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of	83.74	83.73	21,540,384.07	18,051,340.87				
F. Tobacco, and manufactures of	87.20	87.20	11,559,369.76	15,434,399.80				
G. Agricultural products and provisions	30.18	32.42	50,973,977.59	15,317,671.94	11,645,128.50	42.29	3,512,835.70	4,998,509.82
H. Spirits, wines, and other beverages	70.67	88.86	1,436,380.19	463,931.02	21,623,273.69	26.53	15,836,372.99	20,037,418.31
I. Cotton manufactures	44.84	47.14	21,442,266.63	10,500,281.77	10,382,503.69	19.46	3,777,670.91	4,512,890.94
J. Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of	43.71	44.10	108,564,575.08	47,862,790.92	5,000,000.00	27.14	1,750,000.00	2,250,000.00
K. Wool, and manufactures of	58.19	58.19	62,818,610.81	36,554,707.01				
L. Silks and silk goods	52.33	60.76	19,223,118.46	10,708,130.31	19,078,195.59	35.72	9,260,140.60	12,568,064.49
M. Pulp papers and books	20.67	20.23	15,334,314.56	3,359,643.84	2,391,898.40	36.13	420,668.64	572,637.18
N. Sundries	22.04	23.08	106,813,112.43	23,058,401.81	17,002,925.18	44.76	4,575,705.43	6,623,850.99
Total from customs	40.21	41.77	517,789,800.80	218,455,460.80	101,771,816.07	36.73	43,434,251.69	58,413,207.24
Net increase or decrease in duty								14,978,955.55
Per cent of grand total			75.52	[a] 76.27	14.84			20.39

Schedules.	Duty decreased.				Grand total.				
	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Percent of increase.	Percent of decrease.
A. Chemicals, oils, and paints	$2,831,645.48	41.75	$550,996.54	$320,978.72	$41,921,754.84	$11,162,570.24	$11,732,913.51	5.11	
B. Earths, earthenware, and glassware	2,173,903.07	25.73	983,141.80	730,228.81	31,290,803.99	15,345,349.94	15,242,822.69		0.67
C. Metals, and manufactures of	27,689,862.13	26.90	6,706,911.09	4,902,511.32	65,859,998.30	21,620,442.85	21,402,514.12		1.01
D. Wood, and manufactures of	17,791,864.54	47.10	2,103,916.41	1,112,880.50	24,146,300.33	3,661,621.74	2,682,346.05		26.74
E. Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of	116,451.70	3.06	85,067.76	82,465.03	21,656,835.77	18,136,408.63	18,133,805.90		.14
F. Tobacco, and manufactures of					11,559,369.76	15,434,399.80	15,434,399.80		
G. Agricultural products and provisions	428,713.98	37.28	195,116.77	122,372.29	63,047,820.07	19,025,624.41	20,438,554.05	7.43	
H. Spirits, wines, and other beverages	20,336.00	18.58	10,476.23	8,530.01	23,079,989.88	16,310,780.24	20,509,879.34	25.74	
I. Cotton manufactures	44,794.00	18.43	12,966.03	10,576.09	31,869,564.32	14,290,918.71	15,023,748.80	5.13	
J. Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of	602,739.30	16.18	285,988.84	239,721.16	114,167,314.38	49,898,779.76	50,352,512.08	.91	
K. Wool, and manufactures of					62,818,610.81	36,554,707.01	36,554,707.01		
L. Silks and silk goods	512,278.65	11.44	344,053.86	305,680.22	38,813,592.70	20,312,324.77	23,581,875.02	16.10	
M. Pulp papers and books	2,278,164.66	69.15	355,587.60	109,689.11	20,004,377.62	4,135,900.08	4,041,970.13		2.27
N. Sundries	11,626,229.01	28.31	2,213,473.92	1,586,727.52	135,442,266.62	29,847,581.16	31,268,980.32	4.76	
Total from customs	66,116,982.52	31.16	13,847,696.85	9,532,360.78	685,678,599.39	275,737,409.34	286,401,028.82	3.87	
Net increase or decrease in duty				4,315,336.07					
Per cent of grand total	9.64			3.34	100.00		100.00		

[a] Under Senate bill.

UNDER RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH CUBA.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorem rates. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorem rates. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports,	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
	SCHEDULE A—CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS.												
3	Preparations or products known as alkalies, alkaloids, and all combinations of, and all chemical compounds and salts	*P. ct.* 20.00	*P. ct.* 20.00	$6.00	$1.20								
15	Coal-tar colors or dyes, not specially provided for	24.00	24.00	1.00	.24								
23	Glycerin: Crude, not purified	13.02	13.02	8,282.00	1,078.36								
36	Olive oil— In bottles, jars, tins, or similar packages	32.00	32.00	10.00	3.20								
63	Preparations, medicinal: Containing alcohol, or in the preparation of which alcohol is used	58.35	58.35	336.80	196.52								
	Not containing alcohol, or in the preparation of which alcohol is not used	20.00	20.00	4,267.72	853.57								
65	(L) Perfumery, cosmetics, and toilet preparations: *Alcoholic perfumery, including cologne water and other toilet waters, and toilet preparations containing alcohol, or in the preparation of which alcohol is used*	146.69	150.68			$99.50	2.72	$145.96	$149.93				

Under reciprocity treaty with Cuba—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorem rates.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	SCHEDULE A—CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.												
	(L) Preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth, or skin, such as cosmetics, dentifrices, pastes, pomades, powders, and other toilet articles, and articles of perfumery, not containing alcohol, or in the manufacture of which alcohol is not used, n. s. p. f.	*P. ct.* 40.00	*P. ct.* 48.00			$1,714.63	20.00	$685.86	$823.03				
67	Soap:												
	(L) Fancy, perfumed, and all descriptions of toilet, including medicinal or medicated	34.79	46.39			255.78	33.40	40.33	53.80				
77	Sponges, and manufactures of:												
	Sponges	16.00	16.00	$115,649.58	$18,503.94								
	Total	16.05	16.58	128,553.10	20,637.03	2,069.91	17.73	872.15	1,026.76				
	SCHEDULE B—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE.												
83	Tiles:												
	(L) Glazed, encaustic, ceramic, mosaic, vitrified, semivitrified, flint, spar, embossed, enameled, ornamented, hand painted, gold decorated, and all other earthenware tiles—												
	Valued not exceeding 40 cents per square foot	45.07	45.07	2,308.00	1,040.27								
84	Cement:												
	Other cement	16.00	16.00	15.00	2.40								
88	Clays or earths:												
	Unwrought or unmanufactured, n. s. p. f.	16.00	16.00	2.00	.32								
	Asphaltum and bitumen:												
	Crude, not dried or advanced	27.61	27.61	12,098.00	3,340.32								
90	Earthenware:												
	Common yellow, brown, or gray, plain, embossed, or salt-glazed common stoneware, and crucibles, not decorated in any manner	20.00	20.00	57.00	11.40								
91	(L) China, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware, plaques, ornaments, toys, toy tea sets, charms, vases, and statuettes:												
	Painted, tinted, stained, enameled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated in any manner	48.00	48.00	169.00	81.12								
93	Articles and wares composed wholly or in chief value of earthy or mineral substances, or carbon, not specially provided for:												
	Not decorated	28.00	28.00	225.00	63.00								
	(L) Decorated	36.00	36.00	80.00	28.80								
95	Bottles, vials, demijohns, carboys, and jars:												
	Bottles or jugs containing brandy and other spirituous liquors—												
	Holding more than 1 pint				9.22								
	Holding not more than 1 pint and not less than ½ pint				.38								
	Bottles, vials, and jars, flint, lime, or lead—												
	Empty—												
	Other, on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent	32.00	32.00	37.00	11.84								
	Bottles, vials, and jars, plain green or colored, molded or pressed—												
	Filled—												
	Other, on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent	32.00	32.00	2.00	.64								
96	(L) Bottles, decanters, or other vessels or articles of glass cut, engraved, painted, colored, stained, silvered, gilded, etched, frosted, printed in any manner or otherwise ornamented, decorated, or ground (except such grinding as is necessary for fitting stoppers), and any articles of which such glass is the component material of chief value	48.00	48.00	8.18	3.93								
	(L) Porcelain, opal, and other blown glassware	48.00	48.00	12.00	5.76								
106	(L) Opera and field glasses, telescopes, microscopes, photographic and projecting lenses and optical instruments, and frames or mountings for same, not specially provided for	36.00	36.00	70.00	25.20								
	All other manufactures of glass or paste, or of which glass or paste shall be the component material of chief value, not specially provided for	36.00	36.00	62.80	22.61								
110	Manufactures—												
	(L) Marble, n. s. p. f.	40.00	40.00	38.00	15.20								
112	Freestone, sandstone, limestone, and other building or monumental stone, except granite, marble, and onyx, not specially provided for:												
	Hewn, dressed, or polished	40.00	40.00	6.50	2.60								
	Total	30.71	30.71	15,190.48	4,665.01								

Under reciprocity treaty with Cuba—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorem rates.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	SCHEDULE C—METALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF.												
115	Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, and the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites	*P. ct.* 8.75	*P. ct.* 5.47							$21,37,784.00	37.49	$187,094.40	$116,934.00
	Scrap iron and steel, waste or refuse, fit only to be remanufactured:												
	Iron, wrought and cast	20.28	12.66							3,581.00	37.56	726.40	454.00
	Hat, bonnet, crinoline, corset, needle, piano, clock, and watch wire, and all wire n. s. p. f., valued more than 4 cents per pound	36.00	32.00							1.00	11.11	.36	.32
153	Table, carving, cooks', kitchen, bread, butter, vegetable, fruit, and cheese knives, forks, and steels, finished or unfinished—												
	Other, on which ordinary duty would not amount to 45 per cent	36.00	36.00	$20.00	$7.20								
	(L) Gold pens	20.00	20.00	26.00	5.20								
	Watch movements:												
	Having not more than 7 jewels	32.25	22.75							32.00	29.77	10.32	7.28
	(L) Having more than 7 and not more than 11 jewels	28.89	24.00							9.00	16.93	2.60	2.16
	Watch cases and parts of watches, including dials	32.00	32.00	100.00	32.00								
	Chronometers, box or ship, and parts of	32.00	32.00	98.00	31.36								
191	Zinc:												
	In blocks or pigs	25.08	17.18							522.00	31.50	134.54	89.69
	Old and worn out, fit only to be remanufactured	22.59	22.59	11,610.00	2,623.21								
194	Machinery, not elsewhere specified	36.00	36.00	302.00	108.72								
195	Articles or wares, n. s. p. f., composed wholly or in part of—												
	Brass, manufactures of	36.00	36.00	50.00	18.00								
	(L) Bronze, manufactures of	36.00	36.00	302.00	108.72								
	Iron and steel, manufactures of	36.00	36.00	248.50	89.46								
	Metals and metal compositions, manufactures of	36.00	36.00	1,613.00	580.68								
	(L) Silver, manufactures of	36.00	36.00	2.00	.72								
	Tin, manufactures of	36.00	36.00	173.00	62.28								
	Total	25.21	25.21	14,544.50	3,667.55					2,141,929.00	37.50	187,968.62	117,487.45
	SCHEDULE D—WOOD, AND MANUFACTURES OF.												
199	Sawed boards, planks, deals, and other forms of sawed cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all other cabinet woods not further manufactured than sawed	12.00	12.00	330,573.00	39,668.76								
	Wood, unmanufactured, not specially provided for	16.00	16.00	11.00	1.76								
	Shooks, sugar box, and packing boxes, empty, and packing-box shooks, n. s. p. f.	24.00	24.00	1,653.00	396.72								
207	Barrels or boxes containing oranges, lemons, or limes, grape fruit, shaddocks, or pomelos, exclusive of contents:												
	Of foreign growth or manufacture	24.00	24.00	267.40	64.17								
	Osier or willow:												
	Manufactures of	32.00	36.00			$6.00	12.50	$1.92	$2.16				
211	Furniture, cabinet or house, wholly or partly finished	28.00	28.00	705.00	197.40								
	Manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the compenent material of chief value, n. s. p. f.	28.00	28.00	9,373.92	2,624.69								
	Total	12.54	12.54	342,583.32	42,953.50	6.00	12.50	1.92	2.16				
	SCHEDULE E—SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND MANUFACTURES OF.												
213	Sugar, Dutch standard in color:												
	Not above No. 16, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope—												
	Cane—												
	Not above 75 degrees	10.00	10.00	.50	.05								
	Not above 86 degrees	62.90	62.90	2,872,026.00	1,806,612.83								
	Not above 88 degrees	69.43	69.43	16,140.00	11,205.97								
	Not above 89 degrees	56.70	56.70	19,500.00	11,056.03								
	Not above 94 degrees	67.34	67.34	107,374.00	72,300.56								
	Not above 95 degrees	59.84	59.84	64,211,884.00	38,335,985.41								
	Not above 96 degrees	64.36	64.36	1,784,588.00	1,148,649.97								
	Molasses:												
	Not above 40 degrees	16.00	16.00	576,345.00	92,215.20								
	Above 40 degrees and not above 56 degrees	27.93	27.93	85,105.00	23,766.50								
	56 degrees and above	9.61	9.61	108.85	10.46								
	Sugar cane	16.00	16.00	3.00	.48								
216	Sugar candy and confectionery, n. s. p. f., and sugars refined when tinctured, colored, or adulterated:												
	Valued at 15 cents per pound or less	38.58	38.58	722.77	278.86								
	Valued more than 15 cents per pound	40.00	40.00	130.80	52.32								
	Total	59.57	59.57	69,673,927.92	41,502,134.64								

Under reciprocity treaty with Cuba—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorem rates.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	SCHEDULE F—TOBACCO, AND MANUFACTURES OF.												
	Tobacco, and manufactures of:												
217	Unmanufactured—												
	Wrapper and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than 15 per cent of wrapper tobacco, and all leaf tobacco the product of two or more countries and dependencies, when mixed or packed together—	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Unstemmed	98.52	98.52	$178,469.11	$175,832.06								
	Filler tobacco, not specially provided for—												
	Unstemmed	46.92	46.92	11,702,580.49	5,490,915.11								
	Stemmed	59.47	59.47	2,537,150.39	1,508,798.36								
219	All other, not specially provided for	164.15	164.15	13,540.35	22,226.38								
	All other (pounds)	79.80	79.80	3,981.00	3,176.89								
221	Cigars and cheroots, all kinds	87.81	87.81	3,956,880.89	3,474,380.35								
	Cigarettes, and paper cigars, including wrappers	120.68	120.68	2,864.00	3,456.34								
	Total	58.05	58.05	18,395,466.23	10,678,785.49								
	SCHEDULE G—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.												
	Live animals:												
223	Swine	44.57	44.57	35.00	15.60								
224	Horses—												
	Valued at $150 each or less	32.14	32.14	448.00	144.00								
226	All other, n. s. p. f.	16.00	20.00			$150.00	25.00	$24.00	$30.00				
	Breadstuffs and farinaceous substances:												
231	Corn or maize	9.30	9.30	30.00	2.79								
232	Corn meal	11.23	10.77							$121.93	4.10	$13.69	$13.13
240	Bread and biscuit	16.00	16.00	31.00	4.96								
	Dairy products:												
242	Cheese, and substitutes for	44.94	44.94	969.62	435.75								
	Farm and field products:												
245	Beans	17.00	17.00	4,313.34	733.09								
	Vegetables, prepared or preserved—												
247	Beans, pease, mushrooms, and *truffles* in tins, jars, bottles, or similar packages	3.80	3.80	5.00	.19								
248	All other, n. s. p. f.	32.00	32.00	36.00	11.52								
250	Cabbages	14.50	14.50	2.00	.29								
255	(L) Honey	36.20	36.20	28,367.10	10,269.65								
257	Onions	33.43	33.43	10,219.50	3,416.88								
	Garlic	33.57	33.57	565.31	189.76								
258	Pease—												
	Dried	8.48	8.48	76.40	6.48								
260	Plants, trees, shrubs, and vines—												
259	(L) Orchids, palms, dracænas, crotons, and azaleas; tulips, hyacinths, narcissi, jonquils, lilies of the valley, and all other bulbs, bulbous roots, or corms, which are cultivated for their flowers.	20.00	20.00	38.00	7.60								
	Stocks, cuttings, or seedlings—												
	Fruit and ornamental trees, deciduous and evergreen shrubs and vines, manetti, multiflora, and brier rose	20.00	20.00	13.00	2.60								
	Trees, shrubs, plants, and vines, commonly known as nursery or greenhouse stock, n. s. p. f.	20.00	20.00	16.00	3.20								
261	Potatoes	24.60	24.60	4,773.57	1,159.77								
262	Seeds—												
	All other, n. s. p. f.	24.00	24.00	202.00	48.48								
265	Vegetables in their natural state, n. s. p. f.	20.00	20.00	127,704.96	25,540.99								
	Fish—												
	Other fish (except shellfish), in tin packages, or in packages containing less than ½ barrel—												
	Other	24.00	24.00	41.00	9.84								
	Dried or smoked—												
	Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock	5.45	5.45	77.00	4.20								
270	Fruits:												
	Peaches, quinces, cherries, plums, and pears, green or ripe	9.36	9.36	90.80	8.50								
	Peaches, pears, and other edible fruits, when dried, desiccated, evaporated, or prepared in any manner not specially provided for	4.85	4.85	33.00	1.60								
	(L) Comfits, sweetmeats, and fruits, preserved in sugar, molasses, spirits, or in their own juices, n. s. p. f.—												
	Containing not over 10 per cent alcohol	39.32	39.32	20,069.54	7,892.39								
	(L) Jellies	28.00	36.00			4,643.11	28.57	1,300.05	1,671.52				
	Pineapples preserved in their own juice	20.00	20.00	2,106.00	421.20								
273	Lemons	22.34	33.51			1,236.00	50.00	276.15	414.23				
	Oranges	43.09	43.09	8,001.97	3,447.96								
	(L) Limes	71.82	71.82	222.63	159.89								
	(L) Grape fruit, shaddocks, or pomelos	32.69	32.69	10,963.00	3,584.25								
275	(L) Pineapples—												
	In barrels or other packages	14.88	14.88	649,723.70	96,687.41								
	In bulk	20.79	20.79	369.00	76.72								
	Meat products:												
280	Bacon and hams	12.00	12.00	33.00	3.96								
	Pork	16.00	16.00	5.00	.80								
282	Meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for	20.00	20.00	264.00	52.80								
284	Lard	16.00	16.00	1.00	.16								
286	Tallow	11.16	7.45							192.00	33.25	21.42	14.30

Under reciprocity treaty with Cuba—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorem rates.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill
	SCHEDULE G—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS—continued.												
288	Cocoa, prepared or manufactured, n. s. p. f.:												
	Valued above 15 cents and not above 24 cents per pound	*P. ct.* 19.19	*P. ct.* 19.19	$147.84	$28.37								
	Chocolate, prepared or manufactured, not specially provided for:												
	Valued not over 15 cents per pound	15.38	15.38	13.00	2.00								
	Valued above 15 cents and not above 24 cents per pound	17.79	17.79	762.00	135.58								
	Valued above 35 cents per pound	40.00	40.00	12.00	4.80								
292	Starch, and all preparations fit for use as starch:												
	All other	27.71	18.46							$239.00		$66.22	$44.13
	Total	17.74	17.74	870,781.28	154,516.03	$6,029.11	32.19	$1,600.20	$2,115.75	552.93	29.38	101.33	71.56
	SCHEDULE H—SPIRITS, WINES, AND OTHER BEVERAGES.												
297	Brandy	77.14	89.14			7.00	15.56	5.40	6.24				
	Alcohol	1,647.88	1,904.31			236.00	15.56	3,889.18	4,494.17				
	Other spirits, not specially provided for, manufactured or distilled:												
	From grain—												
	All other	33.50	39.50			2.00	17.91	.67	.79				
	From other materials	164.36	189.93			492.30	15.56	809.16	935.04				
299	Compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits are a component part of chief value, not specially provided for	248.23	286.85			868.60	15.56	2,156.18	2,491.59				
300	Cordials, liqueurs, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser, ratafia, and other spirituous beverages or bitters containing spirits, and not specially provided for	81.87	94.96			108.50	15.56	88.83	102.65				
	Vermuth, and ginger wine or ginger cordial:												
	In bottles or jugs—												
	Containing each more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart	32.00	39.00			44.00	21.87	14.08	17.16				
303	Wines, containing not more than 24 per cent of alcohol:												
	Champagne and all other sparkling, in bottles—												
	Containing more than ½ pint each and not more than 1 pint	32.06	38.40			20.00	20.00	6.40	7.68				
	Containing more than 1 pint each and not more than 1 quart	28.63	34.36			380.00	20.00	108.80	130.56				
304	Still wines *and rice wine or sake and similar beverages:*												
	In bottles or jugs—												
	Containing each more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart	15.16	17.53			76.00	15.63	11.52	13.32				
	Fruit sirup, n. s. p. f	16.00	16.00	238.00	38.08								
309	Mineral waters and all imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters n. s. p. f.:												
	In green or colored glass bottles—												
	Containing not more than 1 pint	8.89	8.89	75.00	6.67								
	Otherwise than in such bottles, or in bottles containing more than 1 quart	30.43	30.43	129.75	39.48								
	Total	19.02	19.02	442.75	84.23	2,234.40		7,090.22	8,199.20				
	SCHEDULE I—COTTON MANUFACTURES.												
322	Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including neckties or neckwear, made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, and not otherwise provided for	40.00	40.00	45.00	18.00								
330	All other manufactures of cotton	36.00	36.00	12.00	4.32								
	Total	39.16	39.16	57.00	22.32								
	SCHEDULE J—FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF.												
345	(L) Laces, lace window curtains, tidies, pillow shams, bed sets, insertings, flouncings, and other lace articles; napkins and other articles, made wholly or in part of lace, or in imitation of lace; nets or nettings, veils, and veilings, etamines, vitrages, neck ruffings, ruchings, tuckings, flutings, and quillings; embroideries, and all trimmings, including braids, edgings, insertings, flouncings, galloons, gorings, and bands; and articles or fabrics embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery, whether with a letter, monogram, or otherwise; tamboured or appliquéed articles or fabrics; hemstitched or tucked flouncings or skirtings, and articles made wholly or in part of ruffings, tuckings, or ruchings; composed wholly or in chief value of cotton, and not elsewhere specially provided for, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise	48.00	48.00	619.50	297.36								

Under reciprocity treaty with Cuba—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorem rates.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	SCHEDULE J—FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF—continued.												
	(L) Wearing apparel (of cotton) made wholly or in part of lace, or in imitation of lace, embroidered by hand or machinery with a letter, monogram, or otherwise, or tamboured or appliquéed	*P. ct.* 48.00	*P. ct.* 48.00	$3.00	$2.88								
	(L) Laces, lace window curtains, tidies, pillow shams, bed sets, insertings, flouncings, and other lace articles; napkins, wearing apparel, and other articles, made wholly or in part of lace, or in imitation of lace; nets or nettings, veils and veilings, etamines, vitrages, neck ruffllings, ruchings, tuckings, flutings, and quillings; embroideries and all trimmings, including braids, edgings, insertings, flouncings, galloons, gorings, and bands, and other articles or fabrics embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery, whether with a letter, monogram, or otherwise: tamboured or appliquéed articles, fabrics, or wearing apparel; hemstitched or tucked flouncings or skirtings, and articles made wholly or in part of ruffllings, tuckings, or ruchings, composed wholly or in chief value of flax or other vegetable fiber (except cotton), and not elsewhere specially provided for, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise	48.00	48.00	222.50	106.80								
	(L) Handkerchiefs, composed of flax or other vegetable fiber: Embroidered by hand or machinery, with a letter, monogram, or otherwise; tamboured or appliquéed, or made wholly or in part of lace or in imitation of lace	48.00	48.00	5.50	2.64								
352	Woven fabrics or articles n. s. p. f., composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, *or in part cotton*, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, weighing 4½ ounces or more per square yard: All on which ordinary duty does not amount to 50 per cent	40.00	40.00	30.00	12.00								
	Plain woven fabrics of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, including such as is known as shirting cloth, weighing less than 4½ ounces per square yard (and containing more than 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling)	28.00	28.00	5.00	1.40								
	All other manufactures of flax, hemp, ramie, or other vegetable fiber (except cotton), or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, n. s. p. f.: Flax manufactures	36.00	36.00	92.00	33.12								
471b	Fibers, all other dressed	16.00	16.00	1,182.00	189.12								
	Total	29.89	29.89	2,162.50	645.32								
	SCHEDULE K—WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.												
	Wool, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other like animals, and manufactures of: Unmanufactured—												
365	Class 1: Merino, mestiza, metz, or metis wools, or other wools of Merino blood, immediate or remote, Down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including Bagdad, China lamb's wool, Castel Branco, Adrianople skin wool or butchers' wool, and such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Aires, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, Egypt, Morocco, and elsewhere, and all wools not hereinafter included in classes 2 and 3— Unwashed wool— On the skin	39.52	39.52	33.00	12.04								
	Manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, etc.: All other manufactures wholly or in part of wool— Valued more than 70 cents per pound	61.08	61.08	25.00	15.27								
	Cloths, woolen or worsted— (L) Valued above 70 cents per pound	55.67	55.67	3.00	1.67								
	Wearing apparel—Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel, made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, not specially provided for— Knitted articles	66.00	66.00	1.00	.66								
	Other clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel, made up or manufactured wholly or in part	66.36	66.36	81.00	53.75								
	Total	59.01	59.01	143.00	84.39								

Under reciprocity treaty with Cuba—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as re ported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Senate bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Senate bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Senate bill.
	SCHEDULE L—SILKS, AND SILK GOODS.												
398	Laces, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, edgings, insertings, galloons, chiffons or other flouncings, *ornaments*, nets or nettings and veilings, neck ruffings, ruchings, braids, fringes, trimmings, embroideries, and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, or tamboured or appliquéed	*P. ct.* 48.00	*P. ct.* 48.00	$107.00	$51.36								
	Wearing apparel:												
	Ready-made clothing and other articles of wearing apparel	48.00	48.00	83.00	39.84								
399	All manufactures of silk not specially provided for	40.00	40.00	76.00	30.40								
	Total Schedule L	45.71	45.71	266.00	121.60								
	SCHEDULE M—PULP, PAPERS, AND BOOKS.												
408	(L) Lithographic prints from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material, bound or unbound, not elsewhere specified:												
	On cardboard or other material exceeding $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in thickness	12.63	12.63	30.00	3.79								
	(L) Lithographic cigar labels, flaps, and bands, lettered or blank, printed from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material:												
	Printed in less than eight colors, but not including metal-leaf printing	17.83	24.59			$51.00	37.83	$9.12	$12.57				
	Printed in whole or in part in metal leaf	46.67	49.00			12.00	5.00	5.60	5.88				
	All other paper, n. s. p. f.	20.00	20.00	12.00	2.40								
412	Books, pamphlets, bound or unbound, maps, charts, music in books or sheets, and all printed matter, n. s. p. f.	20.00	20.00	40.25	8.05								
	Blank books	20.00	20.00	9.00	1.80								
	Engravings, bound or unbound, etchings, and photographs	20.00	20.00	338.00	67.60								
416	Manufactures of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, n. s. p. f.	28.00	28.00	14.00	3.92								
	Total Schedule M	19.75	19.75	443.25	87.56	63.00	25.34	14.72	18.45				
	SCHEDULE N—SUNDRIES.												
	Hats, bonnets, and hoods composed *wholly or in chief value* of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, rattan, *Cuba bark, or manila hemp*, whether wholly or partly manufactured—												
	Not trimmed	28.00	28.00	2,945.00	824.71								
	Trimmed	40.00	40.00	93.00	37.20								
423	Buttons, or parts of buttons, and button molds or blanks, finished or unfinished:												
	Collar and cuff buttons and studs, *composed wholly of bone, mother-of-pearl, or ivory*	40.00	40.00	5.00	2.00								
427	(L) Toys: Dolls, doll heads, toy marbles of whatever materials composed, and all other toys not composed of rubber, china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen or stone ware, and not specially provided for	28.00	28.00	3.00	.84								
434	(L) Feathers and downs, not specially provided for, including bird skins or parts of, with the feathers on:												
	Crude or not dressed, colored, or manufactured—												
	All other	12.00	16.00			2,668.00	33.33	320.16	426.88				
	Dressed, colored, or manufactured, including dressed and finished birds suitable for millinery ornaments—												
	All other	40.00	48.00			57.00	20.00	22.80	27.36				
	(L) Feathers, artificial or ornamental, fruits, grains, leaves, flowers, and stems, or parts of, of whatever material composed, n. s. p. f.	40.00	48.00			10.00	20.00	4.00	4.80				
436	Fans: All except palm leaf	40.00	40.00	108.00	43.20								
438	Human hair:												
	Manufactures of, n. s. p. f.	28.00	28.00	8.00	2.24								
444	(L) Jewelry, articles commonly known as, and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, n. s. p. f., *used to be worn upon the person or carried in the hand for purpose of adornment or utility, made in part of metal, including chain purses, and bags, of gold or silver wire or imitations thereof, portmonnaies, watch charms and guards*, including precious stones *and corals* set, pearls set or strung, and cameos in frames	48.00	48.00	374.00	179.52								
581	Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickeled:												
	Other cattle hides	12.00	12.00	332,637.00	39,916.44								
	Leather and manufactures of:												
	All leather n. s. p. f.	16.00	16.00	16.00	2.56								
	Boots and shoes	20.00	12.00							$119.50		$23.90	$14.34
	Manufactures of leather, n. s. p. f.	28.00	32.00			96.00	14.29	26.88	30.72				
	Manufactures of—												
	Candles and tapers of wax	20.00	20.00	39.00	7.80								
	Straw and grass, n. s. p. f.	24.00	28.00			32.00	16.67	7.68	8.96				

Under reciprocity treaty with Cuba—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorem rates.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	SCHEDULE N—SUNDRIES—continued.	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*										
	(L) Shell and mother-of-pearl	28.00	28.00	$43.00	$12.04								
	Plaster rock or gypsum, manufactures of	28.00	28.00	3.00	.84								
462	(L) Shells, engraved, cut, ornamented, or otherwise manufactured	28.00	28.00	3.00	.84								
	(L) Paintings, in oil or water colors, pastels, and pen-and-ink drawings	16.00	12.00							$287.50		$46.00	$34.50
466	Plates or films, photographic, dry	20.00	20.00	30.00	6.00								
467	(L) Pipes and smokers' articles: Pipes, pipe bowls of other material, and all smokers' articles not specially provided for, including cigarette books, cigarette-book covers, pouches for smoking or chewing tobacco, and cigarette paper in all forms	48.00	48.00	72.00	34.59								
470	(L) Umbrellas parasols, and sunshades, and sticks for: Sticks for umbrellas, parasols, or sunshades	32.00	32.00	3.00	.96								
	(L) Sticks for walking canes	32.00	32.00	13.50	4.32								
	Total Schedule N	12.21	12.21	336,395.50	41,076.10	$2,863.00	30.72	$381.52	$498.72	407.00	$30.10	69.90	48.84
	Total Cuba	58.42	58.42	89,780,956.83	52,449,480.77	13,265.42	19.08	9,960.73	11,861.04	2,142,888.93	37.49	188,139.85	117,607.85

FROM PHILIPPINE ISLANDS UNDER ACT OF MARCH 8, 1902.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	SCHEDULE A—CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS.												
3	Oils: All other essential and distilled oils and combinations of	*Per ct.* 18.75	*Per ct.* Free.							$15,258.00		$2,860.87	Free
17	Collodion, and articles of which collodion or any compound of pyroxylin is the component material of chief value: In finished or partly finished articles— (L) All other	22.21	Free.							14.00		3.11	Free.
	Total	18.75								15,272.00		2,863.98	
	SCHEDULE B—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE.												
	Bottles, vials, and jars, plain green or colored, molded or pressed— Filled— Other, on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent	30.00	Free.							9.00		2.70	Free.
106	(L) Opera and field glasses, telescopes, microscopes, photographic and projecting lenses and optical instruments, and frames or mountings for same, not specially provided for	33.75	Free.							3.00		1.01	Free.
107	(L) Glass windows, stained or painted, or parts thereof, and all mirrors not exceeding in size 144 square inches, with or without frames or cases	33.75	Free.							3.00		1.01	
	Total	31.47								15.00		4.72	Free.
	SCHEDULE C—METALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF.												
	Cutlery:												
151	Pen or pocket knives, clasp, pruning, and budding knives, or parts of, and erasers, manicure knives, or parts of, wholly or partly manufactured— Valued more than $1.25 and not exceeding $3 per dozen	75.00	Free.							2.00		1.50	Free.
152	(L) Swords, sword blades, and side arms (*bayonets*)	26.25	Free.							26.00		6.85	Free.
153	Table, carving, cooks', kitchen, bread, butter, vegetable, fruit, and cheese knives, forks, and steels, finished or unfinished— *Any knives, forks, or steels, imported without handles*												
	Other, on which ordinary duty would not amount to 45 per cent	33.75	Free.							9.00		3.04	Free.
155	Firearms: Muskets, muzzle-loading shotguns, rifles, and parts of	18.75	Free.							20.00		3.75	Free.
157	(L) Sheets, plates, wares, or articles of iron, steel, or other metal, enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses	30.00	Free.							9.00		2.70	Free.
	(L) Laces, embroideries, braids, galloons, trimmings, or other articles made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, lame or lahn, bullion, or metal threads	45.00	Free.							4.00		1.80	Free.

From Philippine Islands under act of March 8, 1902—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	SCHEDULE C—METALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF—continued.												
	Watch movements:	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*										
	Having not more than 7 jewels	40.41	Free.							$17.00		$6.87	Free.
	Watch cases and parts of watches, including dials	30.00	Free.							36.00		10.80	Free.
195	Articles or wares, n. s. p. f., composed wholly or in part of:												
	Iron and steel, manufactures of	33.75	Free.							1.00		.34	Free.
	Metals and metal compositions, manufactures of	33.75	Free.							225.75		76.23	Free.
	(L) Silver, manufactures of	33.75	Free.							8.00		2.72	Free.
	Total	32.59								357.75		116.60	
	SCHEDULE D—WOOD, AND MANUFACTURES OF.												
197	Lumber:												
	Sawed lumber, not specially provided for—												
	Not planed or finished	1.74	Free.							2,155.00		37.50	Free.
199	Sawed boards, planks, deals, and other forms of sawed cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all other cabinet woods not further manufactured than sawed	11.25	Free.							2,110.00		237.38	Free.
211	Furniture, cabinet or house, wholly or partly finished	26.25	Free.							176.00		46.20	Free.
	Manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the component material of chief value, n. s. p. f.	26.25	Free.							480.25		126.10	Free.
	Total	9.09								4,921.25		447.18	
	SCHEDULE E—SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND MANUFACTURES OF.												
213	Sugar, Dutch standard in color:												
	Not above No. 16, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope—												
	Cane—												
	Not above 75 degrees	36.27	Free.							66.00		23.94	Free.
	Not above 81 degrees	27.27	Free.							4,206.00		1,146.92	Free.
	Not above 82 degrees	43.29	Free.							238,101.00		103,080.14	Free.
	Not above 83 degrees	44.88	Free.							190,290.00		80,841.89	Free.
	Not above 85 degrees	48.71	Free.							343.00		167.08	Free.
	Not above 86 degrees	46.39	Free.							135,836.00		63,013.10	Free.
	Not above 87 degrees	61.44	Free.							273,492.00		165,469.40	Free.
	Not above 88 degrees	48.60	Free.							395,280.00		192,086.58	Free.
	Not above 89 degrees	43.65	Free.							215,704.00		94,150.99	Free.
	Total	48.16								1,453,318.00		699,980.04	
	SCHEDULE F—TOBACCO, AND MANUFACTURES OF.												
	Tobacco, and manufactures of:												
217	Unmanufactured—												
	Wrapper and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than 15 per cent of wrapper tobacco, and all leaf tobacco the product of two or more countries and dependencies, when mixed or packed together—												
	Unstemmed	668.98								65.00		434.84	Free.
	Filler tobacco, not specially provided for—												
	Unstemmed	186.53								19.00		35.44	Free.
221	Cigars and cheroots, all kinds	274.27								4,150.00		11,352.74	Free.
	Cigarettes, and paper cigars, including wrappers	246.61								11.80		29.10	Free.
	Total	279.15								4,245.80		11,852.12	
	SCHEDULE G—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.												
236	Rice—												
	Cleaned	59.33	79.00			$6.00	33.33	$3.56	$4.74				
259	Orchids, palms, dracænas, crotons, and azaleas; tulips, hyacinths, narcissi, jonquils, lilies of the valley, and all other bulbs, bulbous roots, or corms, which are cultivated for their flowers	18.75								386.00		70.43	Free.
	Total	19.64				6.00		3.56	4.74	386.00		70.43	
	SCHEDULE H—SPIRITS, WINES, AND OTHER BEVERAGES.												
309	Mineral waters and all imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters n. s. p. f.:												
	In green or colored glass bottles—												
	Containing not more than 1 pint (from Philippine Islands)	22.93	Free.							471.00		108.00	Free.
	Containing more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart	20.16	Free.							279.00		56.25	Free.
304	Still wines, in bottles or jugs:												
	Containing each more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart	40.00	Free.							3.00		1.20	Free.
	Total	21.97								753.00		165.45	
	SCHEDULE I—COTTON MANUFACTURES.												
314	Cloth:												
	Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 150 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Bleached—												
	(L) Valued at over 11 cents per square yard	26.25	Free.							8.00		2.10	Free.

From Philippine Islands under act of March 8, 1902—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased—			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	SCHEDULE I—COTTON MANUFACTURES—continued.												
322	Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including neckties or neckwear, made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, and not otherwise provided for	*Per ct.* 37.50	*Per ct.* Free.							$81.00		$30.40	Free.
330	All other manufactures of cotton	33.75	Free.							103.75		53.08	Free.
	Total	44.40								192.75		85.58	
	SCHEDULE J—FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF.												
345	(L) Laces, lace window curtains, tidies, pillow shams, bed sets, insertings, flouncings, and other lace articles; napkins and other articles, made wholly or in part of lace, or in imitation of lace; nets or nettings, veils and veilings, etamines, vitrages, neck rufflings, ruchings, tuckings, flutings, and quillings; embroideries, and all trimmings, including braids, edgings, insertings, flouncings, galloons, gorings, and bands; and articles or fabrics embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery, whether with a letter, monogram, or otherwise; tamboured or appliquéed articles or fabrics; hemstitched or tucked flouncings or skirtings, and articles made wholly or in part of rufflings, tuckings, or ruchings; composed wholly or in chief value of cotton, and not elsewhere specially provided for, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise	45.00	Free.							193.50	Free.	87.08	Free.
	(L) Wearing apparel (of cotton) made wholly or in part of lace, or in imitation of lace, embroidered by hand or machinery with a letter, monogram, or otherwise, or tamboured or appliquéed	45.00	Free.							48.86		21.99	Free.
	(L) Laces, lace window curtains, tidies, pillow shams, bed sets, insertings, flouncings, and other lace articles; napkins, wearing apparel, and other articles, made wholly or in part of lace, or in imitation of lace; nets or nettings, veils and veilings, etamines, vitrages, neck rufflings, ruchings, tuckings, flutings, and quillings; embroideries and all trimmings, including braids, edgings, insertings, flouncings, galloons, gorings, and bands, and other articles or fabrics embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery, whether with a letter, monogram, or otherwise; tamboured or appliquéed articles, fabrics, or wearing apparel; hemstitched or tucked flouncings or skirtings, and articles made wholly or in part of rufflings, tuckings, or ruchings, composed wholly or in chief value of flax or other vegetable fiber (except cotton), and not elsewhere specially provided for, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise	45.00	Free.							970.75		436.85	Free.
	(L) Wearing apparel made wholly or in part of lace or in imitation of lace; embroidered, by hand or machinery, with a letter, monogram, or otherwise; or tamboured or appliquéed, composed wholly or in chief value of flax or other vegetable fiber, except cotton	45.00	Free.							4.00		1.82	Free.
347	Burlaps, plain woven fabrics of single jute yarn: All other not specially provided for	33.75	Free.							12.50		4.22	Free.
348	(L) Pile fabrics, of which flax is the component material of chief value, *and manufactures of*	45.00	Free.							3.00		1.35	Free.
351	Handkerchiefs composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, whether in the piece or otherwise, and whether finished or unfinished: Not hemmed, or hemmed only	37.50	Free.							3.00		1.13	Free.
352	Woven fabrics or articles n. s. p. f., composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, *or in part cotton*, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, weighing 4½ ounces or more per square yard: All on which ordinary duty does not amount to 50 per cent	37.50	Free.							34.00		12.77	Free.
	Plain woven fabrics of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, including such as is known as shirting cloth, weighing less than 4½ ounces per square yard (and containing more than 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling)	26.25	Free.							127.00		33.35	Free.
	All other manufactures of flax, hemp, ramie, or other vegetable fiber (except cotton), or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, n. s. p. f.:												
	Flax manufactures	33.75	Free.							235.45		79.47	Free.
	Hemp manufactures	33.75	Free.							115.00		38.82	Free.
	Jute manufactures	33.75	Free.							3.00		1.02	Free.
	Ramie or other vegetable fiber manufactures	33.75	Free.							976.00		329.51	Free.
	Total	38.49								2,726.06		1,049.38	

From Philippine Islands under act of March 8, 1902—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	SCHEDULE K—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.												
	Wool, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other like animals, and manufactures of:												
372	Wool and hair advanced in any manner, or by any process of manufacture, beyond the washed or scoured condition, not specially provided for—												
	(L) Plushes and other pile fabrics—	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*										
	Webbings (from Philippine Islands)	55.00	Free.							$4.00		$2.20	Free.
	All other manufactures wholly or in part of wool—												
	Valued more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound	87.00	Free.							1.00		.87	Free.
	Wearing apparel—Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel, made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, not specially provided for—												
	Knitted articles	57.00	Free.							1.00		.57	Free.
	Other clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel, made up or manufactured wholly or in part	54.87	Free.							38.00		20.85	Free.
	Total	55.66								44.00		24.49	
	SCHEDULE L—SILKS, AND SILK GOODS.												
	Fabrics, woven in the piece:												
	Weighing more than ½ ounce and less than 1½ ounces per square yard—												
	In the gum, or dyed in the thread or yarn	47.00	Free.							2.00		0.94	Free.
	Boiled off	112.50	Free.							6.00		6.75	Free.
	Weighing not less than 1½ ounces and not more than 8 ounces per square yard—												
	Dyed in the thread or yarn—												
	Black, except selvedges—												
	Containing more than 45 per cent in weight of silk—												
	Weight not increased beyond original weight of the raw silk	50.00	Free.							18.00		9.00	Free.
396	Handkerchiefs or mufflers composed wholly or in part of silk, whether in the piece or otherwise, finished or unfinished:												
	Not hemmed or hemmed only—												
	On which ordinary duty does not amount to 50 per cent	37.50	Free.							5.00		1.88	Free.
	Hemstitched, or imitation hemstitched, or revered or having drawn threads, or embroidered in any manner, whether with an initial letter, monogram, or otherwise, by hand or machinery, or tamboured, appliquéed, or made or trimmed wholly or in part with lace, or with tucking or insertion—												
	Weighing not less than 1½ ounces and not more than 8 ounces per square yard—												
	On which ordinary duty does not amount to 60 per cent	45.00	Free							17.00		7.65	Free.
398	Laces, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, edgings, insertings, galloons, chiffons or other flouncings, *ornaments*, nets or nettings and veilings, neck rufflings, ruchings, braids, fringes, trimmings, embroideries, and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, or tamboured or appliquéed	45.00	Free.							1,333.50		600.08	Free.
	Beltings, bindings, *not exceeding 12 inches in width, and if with fast edges*, bone casings, braces, cords, cords and tassels, garters, gorings, suspenders, tubings, and webs and webbings, composed wholly or in part of silk, and whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise, if not embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery	37.50	Free.							3.00		1.12	Free.
	Ribbons, *not exceeding 12 inches in width, and if with fast edges*	37.50	Free.							34.00		12.76	Free.
	Wearing apparel:												
	Knit goods, made up wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer	45.00	Free.							14.00		6.30	Free.
	Ready-made clothing and other articles of wearing apparel	45.00	Free.							426.50		191.93	Free.
399	All manufactures of silk not specially provided for	37.50	Free.							1,121.50		421.61	Free.
	Total	42.28								2,980.50		1,260.02	
	SCHEDULE M—PULP, PAPERS, AND BOOKS.												
	All other paper, n. s. p. f.	18.75	Free.							4.00		.75	Free.
412	Books, pamphlets, bound or unbound, maps, charts, music in books or sheets, and all printed matter, n. s. p. f.	18.75	Free.							50.00		9.42	Free.
	Engravings, bound or unbound, etchings, and photographs	18.75	Free.							82.75		15.58	Free.
416	Manufactures of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, n. s. p. f.									5.00		1.31	Free.
	Total	19.03								141.75		27.06	
	SCHEDULE N—SUNDRIES.												
	Fabrics, nets, or nettings, laces, embroideries, galloons, wearing apparel, ornaments, trimmings, *curtains, fringes*, and other articles not specially provided for, composed wholly or in part (*chief value*) of beads or spangles made of glass or paste, gelatin, metal, or other material, but not composed in part of wool	45.00	Free.							8.00		3.60	Free.

From Philippine Islands under act of March 8, 1902—Continued.

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	SCHEDULE N—SUNDRIES—continued.												
418	Hats, bonnets, and hoods, and materials for:												
	Hats, bonnets, and hoods composed *wholly or in chief value* of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, rattan, *Cuba bark, or manila hemp*, whether wholly or partly manufactured—	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*										
	Not trimmed	26.25	Free.							$38,757.50		$10,099.06	Free.
	Trimmed	37.50	Free.							50.00		18.76	Free.
	Brushes, feather dusters, and hair pencils	30.00	Free.							5.00		1.50	Free.
423	Buttons, or parts of buttons, and button molds or blanks, finished or unfinished:												
	Other, n. s. p. f.	37.50	Free.							5.00		1.88	Free.
427	(L) Toys: Dolls, doll heads, toy marbles of whatever materials composed, and all other toys not composed of rubber, china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen or stone ware, and not specially provided for	26.25	Free.							1.00		.27	Free.
	Cartridges	26.25	Free.							3.00		.79	Free.
435	Furs dressed on the skin, but not made up into articles:												
	Manufactures of, not specially provided for—												
	All other	26.25	Free.							3.00		.79	Free.
436	Fans: All except palm leaf	37.50	Free.							117.50		44.10	Free.
444	(L) Jewelry, articles commonly known as, and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, n. s. p. f., *used to be worn upon the person or carried in the hand for purpose of adornment or utility, made in part of metal, including chain purses, and bags, of gold or silver wire or imitations thereof, portmonnaies, watch charms and guards*, including precious stones *and corals* set, pearls set or strung, and cameos in frames	45.00	Free.							273.50		123.08	Free.
	Other precious stones	7.50	Free.							360.00		27.00	Free.
	(L) Pearls in their natural state, not strung or set	7.50	Free.							8.00		.60	Free.
	Leather and manufactures of:												
	Boots and shoes	18.75	Free.							21.00		3.94	Free.
	Manufactures of leather, n. s. p. f.	26.25	Free.							16.00		4.21	Free.
455	Bone and horn, n. s. p. f.	22.50	Free.							23.00		5.19	Free.
	Straw and grass, n. s. p. f.	22.50	Free.							147.00		33.10	Free.
	(L) Ivory and vegetable ivory, n. e. s.	26.25	Free.							24.50		6.46	Free.
	(L) Shell and mother-of-pearl	26.25	Free.							11.00		2.89	Free.
	(L) Shells, engraved, cut, ornamented, or otherwise manufactured	26.25	Free.							7.00		1.84	Free.
462	(L) Paintings, in oil or water colors, pastels, and pen-and-ink drawings	15.00	Free.							49.00		7.35	Free.
	Pipes, pipe bowls of other material, and all smokers' articles not specially provided for, including cigarette books, cigarette-book covers, pouches for smoking or chewing tobacco, and cigarette paper in all forms	45.00	Free.							4.00		1.80	Free.
	(L) Sticks for walking canes	30.00	Free.							57.00		17.10	Free.
	Total	26.31	Free.							39,551.00		10,405.31	Free.
	Total Philippine Islands	48.23				$6.00		$3.56	$4.74	1,524,904.86		728,352.36	Free.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee to paragraph 313.

Mr. ALDRICH. I was conferring with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. DOLLIVER]. I was not sure whether the Senator from Iowa would desire to go on now or not. I expect to make a statement with reference to these amendments, but if there is no one else to speak now, I prefer to do it this evening and to have the statement made consecutively, rather than to commence now and have it broken in upon by the recess. Unless there is some other Senator ready to go on, I will suggest that we take a recess now until 8 o'clock, and at that time I will go on.

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator will permit me, I am only one of a large number of Senators, but I am personally very desirous that the Senator from Rhode Island shall in his own way discuss this schedule, and I hope he will do so this evening.

Mr. ALDRICH. I will do so this evening, without any doubt.

Mr. CRAWFORD. There is one matter that I want to get clearly in my mind when the Senator from Rhode Island speaks. The Senator from Wisconsin used figures from a Mr. Parkhill, showing or purporting to show increases. I want to find out whether there is an issue as to the basis for the figures given by Mr. Parkhill, and whether he used as the figures given from the Dingley law the rates intended in the Dingley law or the rates actually used in the administration of the Dingley law. I want to find out whether there is an issue on that question.

Mr. ALDRICH. I shall be glad to take up that question in connection with my statement. I know Mr. Parkhill; he is a man of intelligence and character; and I shall be glad to take up that question.

I think there is a desire for a short executive session.

Mr. BAILEY. Before that, I want to prefer a request. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment which I introduced to this bill the other day, and which was read and printed in the RECORD, may be printed in the usual form of amendments. I prefer that request, because I have had quite a number of requests for it, and it is necessary to send the entire RECORD.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the request will be complied with. The Chair hears no objection.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. ALDRICH. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.), on motion of Mr. GALLINGER, the Senate took a recess until 8 o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 8 o'clock p. m.

THE TARIFF.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1438) to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the pending amendment.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aldrich	Clay	Hale	Penrose
Beveridge	Crane	Heyburn	Perkins
Borah	Culberson	Hughes	Piles
Bourne	Cummins	Johnson, N. Dak.	Root
Bradley	Curtis	Johnston, Ala.	Scott
Brandegee	Dick	Jones	Shively
Briggs	Dillingham	Kean	Simmons
Bristow	Dolliver	La Follette	Smith, Mich.
Brown	du Pont	Lodge	Smoot
Bulkeley	Fletcher	McCumber	Stephenson
Burkett	Flint	Martin	Stone
Burnham	Foster	Money	Sutherland
Burrows	Frye	Nelson	Tillman
Burton	Gallinger	Overman	Warner
Carter	Gamble	Owen	Wetmore
Clark, Wyo.	Guggenheim	Page	

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Sixty-three Senators have answered to their names. A quorum of the Senate is present.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, it is my purpose this evening to state as clearly and as briefly as I may the character and the scope of the amendments which the Committee on Finance have recommended to the cotton-cloth schedule, and to correct any misapprehension which may have been created by a torrent of misinformation and misrepresentation.

The amendments which have been suggested apply to but a very small portion of the cotton schedule. One listening to this debate would have supposed that these amendments apply to almost the entire schedule, and that three-quarters of the rates which are fixed in the Dingley law have been increased by the suggested changes. As a matter of fact, these amendments apply to not more than 10 per cent of the cotton schedule. Ninety per cent of the rates which were fixed by the Dingley law and by the House are absolutely unaffected by the bill as reported from the Finance Committee; the exceptions are the rates on certain classes of cotton yarns, which are reduced below the existing law, and certain amendments which have been submitted from the committee to reduce the rates below those fixed by the House. Some of the latter are quite important in their character.

Mr. President, when I say that 90 per cent of the rates fixed in the bill as it is now before the Senate are the rates of the Dingley law I can also say that they are largely the rates fixed in the Wilson-Gorman law. With the exception of a few changes in the finer classes of manufactures and upon laces, the rates of the Dingley act are identical with the act of 1894, which passed the Senate by the unanimous vote of every Democratic Senator.

Since 1883 the rates in the cotton schedules in the various acts have been lower than those imposed in any other of the textile schedules. The rates were continuously reduced in 1883, in 1890, and in 1894. Protective rates on cotton cloths were first imposed in 1816, when the distinguished South Carolinian, John C. Calhoun, and his friends secured the passage of the first protective tariff on these manufactures; the rates were increased up to and including the act of 1842, but afterwards and down to the act of 1894 there was a continuous reduction in the rates fixed by the successive tariff acts. In 1816 the Calhoun tariff fixed the minimum rate of 6¼ cents a square yard on the common cloths of the character that are used by the great masses of the people. In the bill which is now before the Senate (and those rates are not changed by the amendments of the Committee on Finance) cotton cloths of this class are dutiable at 1 cent a square yard.

It has been stated here that the provisions of the act of 1894—that is, the Wilson-Gorman act—in regard to cotton cloth were prepared by cotton manufacturers, and I think Governor Dingley stated that as long as they were satisfied in 1894 he saw no reason why there should be any change made in 1897. As I have already said, with reference to a great majority of these rates, no change was made in 1897 and none is now contemplated.

I ask the Senate to be patient with me while I explain in detail the provisions of the existing law and in what respect the Senate Finance Committee propose to amend them. The act of 1894 to which I have alluded fixed specific rates upon the great proportion of all descriptions of the cotton cloths which were at that time imported.

The act of 1894 provided in paragraphs 252 and 253, which constitute paragraph 313 of this bill, as follows:

252. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding 50 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 1 cent per square yard; if bleached, 1¼ cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, 2 cents per square yard.

253. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 50 and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 1¼ cents per square yard; exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, 1½ cents per square yard; exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, 1¾ cents per square yard. * * *

With a proviso—

That on all cotton cloth * * * not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, * * * valued at over 7 cents per square yard, 25 per centum ad valorem; bleached, valued at over 9 cents per square yard, 25 per centum ad valorem; and dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 12 cents per square yard, * * * 30 per centum ad valorem.

The successive cloth paragraphs of the act of 1894 and of the act of 1897 had similar provisions as to goods counting above 100 threads to the square inch.

In the tariff acts of recent years the rates have been based upon the count of threads to the square inch and upon the fineness or weight of the cloth, thus fixing two tests of values. The act of 1816, to which I have alluded, and the acts passed subsequent to that time, fixed a minimum rate on cotton cloths. With the exception of the Walker tariff in 1846 specific rates have always been imposed upon cotton cloths. In the original act of 1816 no cloths were to be valued at less than 25 cents a square yard, and the rate fixed was 25 per centum ad valorem, thus making the lowest duty 6¼ cents per square yard. This minimum rate was increased afterwards to 7½ cents per square yard.

By the acts of 1894 and 1897 specific duties were levied according to count and weight, and these were extended to points supposed to be high enough at the time the acts were passed to afford adequate protection to all classes of goods liable to be imported in competition with domestic products.

I will read one more of the cloth paragraphs as it stands in existing law, in order that Senators may clearly understand the nature of these paragraphs. I will read paragraph 316.

316. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 200 and not exceeding 300 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding 2½ square yards to the pound, 3½ cents per square yard; exceeding 2½ and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, 4 cents per square yard; exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 5 square yards to the pound, 4½ cents per square yard; exceeding 5 square yards to the pound, 5 cents per square yard.

If bleached 4½ cents, 5, 5½ and 6; if stained, colored, painted or printed, exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, 7 cents per square yard. The specific duties increase in each of the paragraphs numbered in this bill from 313 to 317, inclusive, and the rates were fixed in 1897 at a point where it was supposed that they would include all possible importations of cotton cloths. For instance, in paragraph 313 the specific rates apply to all goods valued at less than 7, 9, and 12 cents; in paragraph 314 to all cloths valued at less than 9, 11, and 12½ cents; in paragraph 315 to all cloths valued at less than 10, 12, and 12½ cents; in paragraph 316 to all less than 12½, 15, and 17½ cents; and in paragraph 317 to all valued at less than 14, 16, and 20 cents per square yard. So by the terms of existing law and by the bill as it now stands, and as it will stand if the committee amendments should be adopted, cloths valued at from 7 to 20 cents per square yard pay specific rates, which are not changed at all by the provisions of the amendments which we suggest. The cloths protected by these specific rates include, I should say, about 97 per cent of all the cloths that are manufactured in the United States.

Senators will see from this that the suggested changes apply to a very small proportion of the cotton cloths and cotton manufactures covered by the cotton schedule and that the cloths that are covered by the specific rates now imposed include almost all the cloths that the mass of the people of the United States are interested in or which are in common use. The cloths that are valued above the maximum specific rates established are all of them in a sense articles of luxury entitled by the understood doctrines alike of tariff reformers and protectionists to high rates of duty for revenue purposes.

If any Senator has an idea that the changes which the committee suggests affect the cost or the protection of the great mass of cotton cloths that are used and sold and imported into the United States he is mistaken, because the amendments, as I have shown, only apply to a very small portion.

I now ask the attention of the Senate to the reasons which led the committee to recommend to the Senate the substitution of specific rates for existing ad valorems on cloths valued above 7 to 20 cents per square yard; in other words, why we think it necessary to secure an extension of specific rates along the same lines of the act of 1894 to a higher point. It was necessary, in the first instance, to cover adequately new classes of goods which were not in contemplation, not even in existence, in 1894. It was necessary to cover a class of goods which perhaps were not valued at over 20 cents a yard in 1897, but by

reason of the appreciated price of cotton have advanced beyond that value in recent years.

Senators will remember that when the act of 1897 was passed the average price of cotton was approximately 6 cents a pound, while recently the price of cotton has been approximately 12 cents a pound, showing an increase in the price of material resulting in an increase in the price of the manufactured articles.

Further, the Committee on Finance believe firmly in the protective idea of always imposing specific duties when they can be applied.

Mr. BACON. Will the Senator permit me to suggest——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Rhode Island yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. ALDRICH. I think that I ought really to ask the Senator to excuse me from answering questions at this stage.

Mr. BACON. I am not going to ask a question. I am just going to suggest that the Senator is mistaken in the price of cotton, both in 1897 and in recent years.

Mr. ALDRICH. I, of course, stated approximately.

Mr. BACON. The Senator stated the price too low in one instance and too high in the other.

Mr. ALDRICH. I am not undertaking to be exact. Of course, the figures are easily available. I suppose the Senator is willing to admit that there was a large increase in the price of cotton between those years.

Mr. BACON. Not nearly as much as the Senator suggests.

Mr. ALDRICH. What does the Senator say it was?

Mr. BACON. I say 6 cents has never been a ruling price——

Mr. ALDRICH. I am not talking about the ruling price.

Mr. BACON. For any series of years.

Mr. ALDRICH. I am not talking about the ruling price for a series of years. I am talking about the price about twelve years ago and in recent years.

Mr. BACON. I am talking about the market price when I say the ruling price, the price that has been recognized in the market except in an exceptional year.

Mr. ALDRICH. It is immaterial for the purposes of my argument. I am stating approximately. The Statistical Abstract shows that the price in 1898 was $5.94, and in 1907 $12.10. I desire to say to the Senator from Georgia it is quite important, as long as I have no prepared speech and do not wish to detain the Senate unduly, that I should proceed without interruption. At the end of the statement I shall be only too glad to answer any questions which may be asked with reference to it.

To resume as to the necessity for the changes suggested. The changes are necessary more than for any other reason to cure radical defects in existing law, defects disclosed by a series of remarkable opinions and decisions by which the intention of the Congress was clearly nullified and the provisions inserted to cover and protect large classes of goods emasculated. It is perfectly immaterial for the purposes of my argument whether the purpose of Congress was set aside on account of the use of indefinite or improper language by the Congress, or by erroneous interpretation by the Board of General Appraisers, or the courts. The results are apparent and can not be successfully contradicted.

First. A class of openwork soft fabrics and of articles of a low count and high valuation were assessed by the Dingley Act at 60 per centum ad valorem, as nets and nettings, etamines and vitrages.

By a decision these cloths and articles were reduced by successive stages from 60 per cent to 4, 5, or in some cases 6 per cent.

Second. By another decision nonhomogeneous cloths—that is, cloths that counted 50 threads to the square inch in one part and perhaps 150 threads to the square inch in another part, which had properly been held dutiable at 45 per centum ad valorem—were transferred to the countable provisions of the act of 1897, thus reducing the duty from 45 per centum ad valorem to 20 and 25 per centum ad valorem.

Third. By another decision manufactured articles of cotton cloth, which were originally and properly held to be dutiable under the 45 per cent "not otherwise provided for" clause of the cotton schedule, were also transferred to the countable paragraphs of the act and the rates reduced from 45 per centum ad valorem to 25 per centum ad valorem.

Fourth. By another decision it was held that only the warp and filling threads of the cloth were taken into consideration in order to determine whether goods were to pay the duties imposed upon gray cloths or the duties which were imposed on painted, dyed, and stained cloths. Within a few days the United States Supreme Court has refused to issue a writ of review in this case, and all moneys collected at the old rates will have to be refunded.

These four decisions changed entirely the character of the paragraphs in regard to cotton cloths and made the imposition of specific duties necessary for the present and future protection of the revenue.

We propose for this purpose to extend the range of specific rates, which were limited in the act of 1897, to a point where they would cover the goods which pay, under the provisions of the paragraphs as they now stand, ad valorem rates.

It was absolutely necessary, in the opinion of the committee, to cure the defects to which I have alluded, and they believed that this could only be done by the imposition of specific duties. Under the extraordinary decisions I have referred to goods valued at 20 cents a yard were made dutiable at 1¼ cents a yard; goods valued at 40 and 50 cents a yard were made dutiable at 25 per centum ad valorem, instead of 60 per cent, as was clearly intended by Congress. It was necessary, I repeat, in the opinion of the Committee on Finance, that decisions of that character should be provided against hereafter, and that a correction should be made of the manifest defects of the present law.

I can better illustrate than in any other way perhaps the character of these changes by exhibiting to you the goods involved in the last decision I have mentioned. That decision made this piece of cloth [exhibiting] colored, and this piece of particolored cloth [exhibiting] white. The warp and filling threads of that piece of cloth [exhibiting] are white and all this color is in superimposed threads. The court held that that cloth [exhibiting] was dutiable as gray cloth. I shall ask to have the Secretary read a communication, which I shall send to the desk, with reference to the effect of this decision. I call the particular attention of the Senate to the opening statement of this decision, where it is said that the United States will be obliged to pay within the next few months $500,000 from the Treasury for the benefit of the men who imported those goods. I will later on estimate the effect which these refunds and reductions will have on the revenue. The Government has paid out in some years as much as $5,000,000 a year on account of decisions similar to this. I ask the attention of the Senate to the communication which I desire to have read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

[New York Commercial, Wednesday, May 26, 1909.]

COLORED COTTON IMPORTERS TO GET $500,000 REFUNDS—SUPREME COURT DECLINES TO REOPEN NOTED TEST CASES—EXTRA MONEY PAID IN DUTIES PRACTICALLY MEANS PROFIT, AS SELLING PRICE WAS AT HIGHER RATE—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURERS HIT BY FINAL RULING.

As a result of the refusal of the United States Supreme Court on Monday to grant the Government's request for a writ of certiorari in the so-called colored cotton cases, the Treasury Department will be called upon to pay out refunds to importers aggregating possibly $500,000. The refunds are of duties collected by the Government which now are decided by the courts to have been illegal.

The Government, backed by the domestic manufacturers of the cloth, which is brought out into competition with the foreign-made productions, has brought two distinct test cases before the Board of General Appraisers, the circuit court, and the circuit court of appeals. In nearly every instance the importers were successful in their contention for the imposition of lower duties than those alleged by the Government and the manufacturers to accrue properly.

The importers whose names appear in the test litigation include W. B. Quaintance, Titus, Blatter & Co., and Rusch & Co. The importing trade in its entirety, however, is affected vitally by the result of the Supreme Court to grant the Government's petition for a review of the decision made by Judges Lacombe, Coxe, and Ward in the federal court of appeals January 12 last. As matters stand now, the importers have been completely successful in their claims, and nothing remains to the Government but to accept the situation and reimburse the importers for the extra money paid by them as duties.

ALL IS EXTRA PROFIT.

Inasmuch as the amount of duties in dispute were added in most instances by the importers to the selling price of the goods, the large refunds are practically in the form of bonuses.

The provisions of the Dingley tariff involved are paragraphs 305 to 309, inclusive, usually referred to as the "countable cotton" paragraphs, while another paragraph, 313, contains a proviso for the imposition of additional duty in certain contingencies. All of the paragraphs are among the most complicated in the entire tariff, and have been the occasion of innumerable contests between the Government and the importing interests.

The decision of the circuit court of appeals, which the Supreme Court now declines to review, thus making it final, was written by Judge Lacombe. The judge held that the provision in paragraph 305 for "colored" cotton cloth does not apply to goods in which the only color is given by other than ordinary warp and filling threads used in the process of weaving to form a figure, as described in paragraph 313. It was further held that in the assessment on such goods of the duty described by the latter paragraph, additional to that imposed on other cotton cloth of the same description or condition, such additional duty should be added to the rate applicable to uncolored cottons.

The goods, subject of the decision, are cotton cloths in which all the ordinary warp and filling threads, whether bleached or unbleached, which form the foundation, are not colored. The foundation is embellished with designs composed entirely of colored threads interwoven with, and superimposed upon, the warp and filling threads to form colored figures of greater or less elaboration. Sometimes the figures

are few and small, but always substantial enough to modify the plain goods. At other times the figures cover the greater part of the foundation, so that the fabric appears to the eye as a colored one with ornamentation. The additional threads composing the colored design are woven in the loom at the same time as the rest of the fabric.

EXPERT DISCUSSES THE RULING.

A representative of domestic manufacturing interests, in discussing the effect of the Supreme Court's denial of a writ of certiorari to review the decision of the United States circuit court of appeals, had this to say:

"If the color of figured cotton cloth is controlled by the color of the foundation threads so that a colored cloth is practically an uncolored cloth, the value of the cloth is controlled also by the foundation threads, and not by the value of the cloth in its entirety. This is an interesting case. The Board of General Appraisers first decided that the color of the cloth was determined by the color of the foundation threads, and in another, or later, case reversed itself, holding that the cloth in its entirety controlled the color and that any substantial coloring constituted colored cotton cloth.

"The importers then carried the case into the courts. The circuit court reversed the Board of Appraisers, and the circuit court of appeals sustained the circuit court in finding in favor of the importers. The Supreme Court, in now refusing a writ at the request of the Government to review the issue, sustains the lower courts in favor of the importers.

"The effect of the court's decision will be decidedly injurious to cotton manufacturing interests in this country, as the duty heretofore collected upon figured cotton cloth has been decidedly higher than the future duty which can be imposed under the present interpretation of the law. The proposed tariff bill, as reported by the Senate Finance Committee, if enacted, will nullify the court decisions and restore the original rates contemplated by the framers of the Dingley law."

Albert H. Washburn, of the law firm of Comstock & Washburn, representing the importers, had nothing to say for publication regarding his victory.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, without intending to reflect upon anybody, I desire to make a statement in this connection suggested by the reference to the attorney in this case. Almost without exception, and this is perhaps quite natural, every person who has displayed unusual ability in the management of the government cases has sooner or later left the government service and found more profitable employment with importers in endeavoring to discover defects in our customs laws. The young man, whose name is mentioned in this article, was formerly the secretary of one of our fellow Senators. He was appointed assistant United States district attorney at Boston and afterwards the attorney for the Government before the Board of General Appraisers in New York. After serving in that capacity in the most satisfactory manner he became a member of the firm in New York which is engaged in the management of customs cases and the prosecution of claims against the Government.

I must not be understood as expressing any condemnation of Mr. Washburn, for whose industry and ability I have great respect.

Prosecuting claims against the Government is a respectable and profitable vocation; much more profitable than that of a government employee at an annual salary of a few hundreds of dollars. There have been a dozen cases of similar kind within my recent memory, where men who have had charge of the interests of the Government in customs matters have felt obliged, in their own interest, to leave the employ of the Government to accept more profitable service at the hands of importers. It is unfortunate that the Government can not retain in place the efficient men who have been educated in its service at the public expense.

The Government of the United States has been at a great disadvantage in all these cases. The same attorney who appears before the Board of General Appraisers and represents the interests of the Government does not appear before the district and circuit courts in the cases. It is within my knowledge, and the knowledge of every one who has information upon this subject, that some cases, involving hundreds of thousands and millions of dollars, have not been intelligently or properly presented to the higher court. That important errors are made either in construction or administration is shown by the different decisions I have referred to, which have practically nullified the purpose of Congress and so emasculated a portion of the present law that the revenues of the Government have been wasted and the protection, which was sought to be afforded to the domestic manufacturers, has been destroyed.

Of course this involves matters which we can not hope to regulate in this cotton schedule. One remedy, in the opinion of the committee, was available, and that was the substitution of specific duties for the ad valorems in these paragraphs, these specifics to follow the lines of those imposed by the act of 1894. It was the purpose of the committee, as I have already stated, that these specific rates should not exceed the rates originally intended to be imposed by the act of 1897.

The instruction of the committee to the expert who made the computation was that the specific duties should equal the ad valorem rates of the existing law—with the exception of the 60 per cent rate, as we have no intention and no purpose of restoring the 60 per cent rate of the old law—that is, the specific rates should range from 25 to 45 per centum ad valorem, that they should not exceed those rates, and that they should not exceed the equivalent ad valorems of the existing law. This purpose of the committee is written into these amendments, and it is not within the power of anyone to show that there is an increase in these specific rates above the average rates which were imposed or intended to be imposed by the act of 1897.

I am, of course, aware that it is claimed vehemently that these amendments do involve an increase over the act of 1897. How is this shown, and what evidence is produced, to convince the Senate of its truth? First, we have a statement, which was submitted by the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON], purporting to show the increases in the duties of House bill 1438 by the Senate Finance Committee. I want to read a paragraph from that statement to show that the expert of the minority is mistaken as to the purport of the Senate amendments. In the very first line this occurs:

Not exceeding 50 threads to the square inch, counting warp and filling not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, the duty under the present law 1 cent per square yard; duty under the Senate bill 2½ cents a square yard.

The duty under the Senate bill as amended is 1 cent a square yard and not 2½ cents. All the way through the statements made as to the rates and the effect of the rates are inaccurate. I will not stop to read this statement, but I will ask to have it printed in the RECORD.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, permission is granted.

The statement referred to is as follows:

Estimates of increases in duties of H. R. 1438, etc.

Paragraph.	Articles.	Rates of duty.		Per cent of increase.	Senate bill as amended by committee (true rate).	Per cent of increase.
		Present law.	Senate bill.			
313	Cloth:					
	Not exceeding 50 threads to the square inch, counting warp and filling—					
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed.	1 cent per square yard..	2½ cents per square yard.	125.00	1 cent per square yard	None.
	Bleached.....	1½ cents per square yard	7 cents per square yard.	460.00	1½ cents per square yard.....	None.
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed.	2 cents per square yard.	3 cents per square yard.	50.00	2 cents per square yard.....	None.
	(L) Not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, etc.—					
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued over 7 cents per yard.	25 per cent.....	4¾ cents per square yard.	51.52	2¼ cents to 7 cents per square yard.	
	Bleached, valued over 9 cents per square yard.	25 per cent.....	5¼ cents per square yard.	44.60	2¾ cents to 8 cents per square yard.	
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued over 12 cents.	30 per cent.....	8 cents per square yard.	47.60	3¾ cents to 10 cents per square yard.	
314	Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 150 threads to the square inch, counting warp and fillings—					
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 square yards to the pound.	2¼ cents per square yard.	3 cents per square yard.	20.00	2¼ cents per square yard	None.

Estimates of increases in duties of H. R. 1138, etc.—Continued.

Paragraph.	Articles.	Rates of duty.		Per cent of increase.	Senate bill as amended by committee (true rate).	Per cent of increase.
		Present law.	Senate bill.			
	Cloth—Continued.					
	Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 150 threads to the square inch, counting warp and fillings—Continued.					
	Valued over 9 cents per square yard	30 per cent	4⅞ cents per square yard.	17.87	3 cents to 8 cents per square yard	
	(L) Bleached, valued over 11 cents per square yard.	35 per cent	6¼ cents per square yard.	17.23	4½ cents to 10 cents per square yard.	
	(L) Dyed, etc., valued over 12½ cents per square yard.	35 per cent	7 cents per square yard.	13.09	5½ cents to 10 cents per square yard.	
315	Exceeding 150 threads and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, etc.—					
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, etc., valued over 10 cents per square yard.	35 per cent	5½ cents per square yard.	20.88	4⅞ cents to 10 cents per square yd	
	Bleached (L), valued over 12 cents per square yard.	35 per cent	8 cents per square yard	32.83	5½ cents to 10 cents per square yard.	
	Dyed, colored, stained, etc. (L), valued over 12½ cents per square yard.	40 per cent	8 cents per square yard	11.20	6 cents to 10 cents per square yard	
316	Exceeding 200 and not exceeding 300 threads to the square inch, etc.—					
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, printed, etc., (L) valued over 12½ cents per square yard.	40 per cent	6½ cents per square yard.	.02	5½ cents to 10 cents per square yard.	
	Bleached (L), valued over 15 cents per square yard.	40 per cent	8 cents per square yard	1.60	6½ cents to 12½ cents per square yard.	
	(L) Dyed, colored, stained, etc., valued over 17½ cents per square yard.	40 per cent	11½ cents per square yard.	29.42	8 cents to 12½ cents per square yard.	
317	Exceeding 300 threads to the square inch, etc.—					
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, etc., not exceeding 2 square yards to the pound.	4 cents per square yard.	6½ cents per square yard.	62.50	4 cents per square yard	None.
	Not valued over 14 cents per square yard.	40 per cent	6½ cents to 12½ cents per square yard.	(8 to 25)	4 cents to 5½ cents per square yard.	None.
	Bleached, valued over 16 cents per square yard.	40 per cent	11½ cents per square yard.	20.85	8 cents to 12½ cents per square yard.	
	Dyed, colored, stained, etc., valued over 20 cents per square yard.	40 per cent	12½ cents per square yard.	16.77	1 cent to 2½ cents per square yard	

Mr. ALDRICH. Second, it is asserted that the statement of the Estimated Revenues, submitted by the Committee on Finance, shows a large increase over the present law.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Rhode Island yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. ALDRICH. For a question, yes.

Mr. CULBERSON. Only for a question?

Mr. ALDRICH. Only for a question, because, as I have already stated, I prefer to go on and make my statement, which involves a number of intricate questions.

Mr. CULBERSON. I desire to state, Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Rhode Island yielded only for a question.

Mr. ALDRICH. I think the Senator better wait until I get through, if it is convenient for him to do so.

Mr. CULBERSON. I wanted to correct a statement made by the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. ALDRICH. The Senator can do that afterwards. There will be ample time to do so.

Mr. CULBERSON. I wanted to do it now, when the statement is made.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Rhode Island prefers not to yield.

Mr. ALDRICH. I will yield for a correction, if the Senator desires to make a correction.

Mr. CULBERSON. I simply desire to say, Mr. President, that the paper I filed was prepared by Mr. McCoy, an employee of the Treasury Department, recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury as a competent person, an expert, to do this character of work. Of course I do not personally know whether it is or is not correct; but it is entitled to as much credence, it seems to me, as is that of the army officer whose paper was presented by the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, I will only say in reference to the Senator's statement that the gentleman referred to has in some way not understood the purport of the Senate amendments. That is all I care to say about that.

Mr. President, the paper entitled "Estimated revenues" has been appealed to, to show that in quite a large number of cases there has been an increase of rates in the Senate committee amendments above the rates of the existing law. These claims of advances all grow out of so-called equivalent ad valorems on cloths valued above 7, 9, 11, and so on up to 20 cents, on which ad valorem rates are now imposed. They are based upon the average value of all importations under these ad valorem rates. For instance, in one class all of the goods above 7 cents in value are massed together to secure an average value of all the importations under the ad valorem rates. We will assume, for instance, that the "valued at 20 cents" rate was 8 cents a yard, and the duty to be assessed was assessed upon the value of 23.3 cents. Well, as a matter of fact, these goods cover a range from 20 cents up to 30 or 40 cents, and it is impossible for any man to tell what was the real value of the various goods that were imported; that is, it is impossible to tell by the statistics what rates they would pay under the provisions of the amendments. Major Lord, who prepared the statement with the aid of experts from the Bureau of Statistics, did the best that could be done with it; he was obliged to take the average value of the imports, but it would be impossible for anybody to state accurately the value of separate importations and the application of the new rates to them. The men who have supervision of the importations in New York, the examiners and the appraisers, could certainly make the best estimate of anybody; but it would be impossible for anybody here, from tables of equivalent ad valorems, to evolve an accurate statement as to the rates which would be imposed under the bill as reported by the Senate Committee on Finance.

To illustrate the fallacy of using as the basis for the computation of equivalent ad valorem rates the average value as expressed in Estimated Revenues and furnished by the Treasury Department, it is but necessary to take as an example the average value of cloth dyed, colored, stained, painted, and printed, under the provisions of paragraph 313, page 39, of "Estimated revenues," which is given as 18.1 cents per square yard. In figuring the equivalent ad valorem under the Senate bill, the rate applying to all goods valued at over 17½ and not over 20 cents per square yard, which is 8 cents, is used. The total importations coming under the ad valorem provisions of paragraph 313, which carried under the Dingley bill 30 per cent ad valorem, are computed at the rate of 8 cents, showing an equivalent ad valorem rate on the value of the importations of 44.28 per cent, and this rate has been characterized to-day upon the floor as an increase of 50 per cent.

The provisions of the Senate bill make goods valued at 12 to 12½ cents per square yard dutiable at an equivalent minimum ad valorem of 30 per cent; those from 12½ to 15 cents at an equivalent minimum of 35 per cent; those from 15 to 17½ and from 17½ to 20 cents at an equivalent minimum ad valorem of 40 per cent.

Included in the average value of 18.1 cents there must of necessity have been goods valued at from 12 to 24 cents per square yard, and therefore these goods would pay, under the Senate bill, an average equivalent ad valorem much less than that indicated in the table.

In order to show conclusively that changes in average ad valorem rates can not possibly be relied upon to show relative changes in rates upon imports at any time or from one time to another, I will insert three tables from the last edition of the

Report of Imports and Exports published by the Bureau of Statistics:

Cotton cloth in which other than the ordinary warp and filling threads have been introduced in the process of weaving to form a figure, whether known as lappets or otherwise, and whether unbleached, bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed.

EXCEEDING 5 SQUARE YARDS TO THE POUND.—NO. 1103.—VALUED MORE THAN 7 CENTS PER SQUARE YARD.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		Sq. yds.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
1899....	6 cts. plus 2 cts. per sq. yd..	5,928	815.00	474.24	0.137	58.19
1900....	.....do.....	210	27.00	16.80	.129	62.22
1901....	.....do.....	1,241	177.00	99.28	.143	56.09
1902....	.....do.....	255	67.00	20.40	.263	30.45
1903....	.....do.....	3,460	294.00	276.80	.085	94.15
1904....	.....do.....	675	98.00	54.00	.146	55.10
1905....	.....do.....	1,307	206.00	104.56	.157	50.75
1907....	.....do.....	781	95.00	62.48	.122	65.77

Cylinder, crown, and common window glass, unpolished, when bent, ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, enameled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, flashed, stained, colored, painted, or otherwise ornamented or decorated.

NO. 1934.—ABOVE 40 BY 60 INCHES.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
1898....	4¾ cents per lb. and 5 per ct.	400	100.00	22.50	0.25	22.50
1899....	.....do	1,272	147.00	63.00	.115	42.86
1902....	.....do	1,000	47.00	46.10	.047	98.30
1903....	.....do	2,385	170.00	112.84	.071	66.38
1904....	.....do	160	2.00	7.10	.013	355.00
1905....	.....do	162	8.00	7.49	.05	93.63
1906....	.....do	4,116	230.00	191.57	.056	83.29

Plate glass, cast, polished, silvered, when bent, ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, enameled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, flashed, stained, colored, painted, or otherwise ornamented or decorated.

NO. 1980.—ALL ABOVE 24 BY 60 INCHES.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		Sq. ft.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
1894....	60 cts. per sq. ft. and 10 p. ct.	229	189.00	156.30	0.83	82.70
1895....	38 cts. per sq. ft. and 10 p. ct.	96	84.00	44.88	.87	53.43
1897....	.....do.....	18	17.00	8.54	.94	50.24
1899....	38 cts. per sq. ft. and 5 p. ct.	269	242.00	114.32	.90	47.24
1900....	.....do.....	48	52.00	20.84	1.09	40.08
1901....	.....do.....	679	2,273.00	371.67	3.35	16.36
1902....	.....do.....	255	311.00	112.45	1.22	36.16
1903....	.....do.....	251	205.00	105.63	.817	51.53
1904....	.....do.....	3,719	2,577.00	1,542.07	.693	59.80
1905....	.....do.....	133	47.00	52.89	.353	112.53
1906....	.....do.....	101	124.00	44.58	1.23	35.95
1907....	.....do.....	679	45.00	260.27	.066	578.38

It will be observed that in 1906 the average ad valorem rate of importations of plate glass in Table 1980 was 35.95, while in the next year it was 578.38, or an apparent increase of 1,551 per cent in the equivalent ad valorem rates from one year to the other. There was no change whatever in the actual rates imposed in these two years. Similar discrepancies appear in the other tables, showing the absolute futility of attempting to ascertain rates by reason of changes in equivalent ad valorems.

I could print in the RECORD page after page of these statements which would show greater changes from one year to another, and without the slightest change in rates, than any which have been presented to the Senate as proving that there has been an increase in these rates. But I will not take up the time of the Senate further in this connection. I will call attention, however, to one of the peculiarities that have already been alluded to in the yarn schedule. It is found in the report of estimated revenues.

No. 52 cotton yarns were imported in 1907 at a value of 46.7 cents per pound, with an equivalent under the present law of 27.86 per cent, and under the Senate bill of 27.86. No. 53 were imported the same year valued at 71.4 cents, with an equivalent ad valorem of 18.56 under the present law and 20 per cent under the Senate bill. No. 55 were imported at the value of 48.1 cents per pound, with an equivalent ad valorem under the present law of 28.60 and 28.60 per cent under the Senate bill.

As illustrating the gross inconsistency which appears all through estimates of this kind, everyone knows that the value of cotton yarns is in proportion to the fineness of the number; 53 would cost a little more than 52; 55 a little more than 53. Yet the table shows that the value of No. 52 in 1907 was 46.7 cents per pound, while No. 53 was 71.4 per pound; but No. 55, again, is only 48.1 per pound. The duty on all three of these numbers, both in the present law and in the Senate bill, is assessed on exactly the same basis per number, and yet 53 apparently shows an increase, whereas the numbers both before and after show exactly the same rate of duty both under the present law and the proposed law.

It shows you can tell nothing whatever about these equivalent ad valorems. You certainly can tell nothing whatever about an equivalent ad valorem based upon an average of values ranging all the way from 7 to 30 cents where there is an average made and the rate is supposed to be assessed upon the average, when it never could be assessed upon the average. It must be assessed upon the different and individual valuations.

Several Senators have undertaken to show increases by taking the high point in the brackets of value for ad valorem equivalents. To illustrate what I mean: Of course, a specific duty applies unequally; it must necessarily be so. For instance, we assess a duty of 11 cents upon first-class wool. Sometimes that rate is 40 per cent on the foreign value of the wool, sometimes it is 60 per cent, sometimes it is 70 per cent, sometimes it might show 100 per cent. What does this mean? Not that the rate has changed. It might be 40 per cent one year and 60 per cent the next on the importations. Does that show that the rate has been increased 50 per cent? By no means. The rate remains the same. The value of the importations may fluctuate. The value per unit of quantity may change, and will change. In equivalent ad valorems you never can have precisely the same ad valorem two years in succession on goods imported.

Take iron ore. Iron ore may be worth in Cuba at the mines 50 cents per ton, and 25 cents a ton would be 50 per cent. If it came from Canada, where iron ore might be worth $2.50 a ton, it would be 10 per cent ad valorem. The table might show 50 per cent one year and 10 per cent the next. It would show nothing except that there had been a change in the value, or possibly and probably a change in the place from which the goods were imported. That same thing runs through all these schedules of specific duties. It is impossible to tell by any such computation as to the effect of a rate upon the importations of last year or the importations of next year. The conditions of last year can not be duplicated next year.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] submitted a statement showing what the average ad valorems would be under the suggested specifics. The statement was very fair (that Senator always means to be) on every bracket but one. For instance, he takes goods valued above 20 cents a yard and says the rate is 10 cents, and he says that is equivalent to 46.7 per cent. It is equivalent to 46.7 if the goods were valued at 21 cents and a fraction, but it is 40 per cent if the goods are valued at 25 cents, and this range of values starts from 20 cents, and it is not fair, as the Senator will undoubtedly see at once, to say that 46.7 is the average on all importations above 20 cents.

Take another case. The specific duty fixed by existing law and by the Wilson bill on unbleached cloths valued at 7 cents a yard or less is 1¾ cents. The duty now fixed by this bill on goods worth 7⅛ cents a yard is 2¼ cents; and it is easy to show an increase in the resulting equivalent of a specific rate changed to ad valorem from 1¾ to 2¼ by a change of an eighth of a cent in the value of the goods. But does any sane man suppose that any importer will ever bring goods to this country valued at 7⅛ cents when by making them valued at 7 cents he will save a half a cent of duty? Certainly not. There are always high and low points in a specific duty, as I have already said, but the experience of our custom-house and the experience of every country in the world which imposes specific duties—and most of them impose specific duties in the cotton schedule in their own countries—show the high and low point, and show that the importations are always at the low point. Suppose a foreign manufacturer can save a half a cent or three-quarters of a cent or a cent a yard in duty by a slight variation in value. What is he going to do? Is he going to send goods here to have duties imposed at the highest rate? Certainly not. He will change his methods of production, if you please, or he will reduce the

cost of production sufficiently, either in his invoices or in his factory, to bring the goods in at the lowest point.

It is absolutely impossible to suppose, in the case I have alluded to, that any man will pay 2¼ cents on goods valued at 7⅛ cents when he can bring them here for 1¾ cents at 7 cents. It is easy to show, by taking this illustration where the duty at 7 cents is 1¾ cents, or at 7⅛ or 7 1/16 is 2¼ cents, an increased duty. That can be done any time and anywhere; not on this schedule alone, but on every schedule in this bill which imposes specific duties.

With the valuation of importations from one year to another changing a quarter or a half or a cent, you have a very different equivalent ad valorem. You have, as I have already stated here, an increase of 300 per cent or a thousand per cent in one year after another without a change of a single mill in the duties which are imposed by law. No; it is not possible to tell what the effect of the importations next year will be upon the rates which are proposed by the proposed act. You must discard these averages, which were used because there was nothing else to use in this estimate of revenue. You have to discard these high points in the changes of rates, because the high point *will not be* used in practice. The low point will be used in practice, and you can not show the effect of these rates by any such jugglery of figures.

Now, let us take another illustration. The rates on the fancy goods I have referred to have been reduced by changes in the interpretation of the law, in some cases from 60 per cent to 6 7/10 per cent and less. We propose to put the rates back, not to 60 per cent, but to from 25 to 40 per cent. That shows an increase in duties of 600 per cent on the face of the papers over the rate as now collected—not the Dingley rates as they were imposed, but the Dingley rates as they have been interpreted and construed—and we are charged with increasing the rates enormously, when the rates as fixed are still 20 to 25 per cent below the rates which were originally intended on these articles.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Is it a reduction from the law as it now stands?

Mr. ALDRICH. It is not a reduction from the law as it now stands, because it stands as it has been interpreted by these various tribunals. We propose to put it at about 40 per cent instead of 60 per cent; that is, 20 per cent below the present rate.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. My question is whether there is an increase or a decrease over the law as it now stands.

Mr. ALDRICH. What do you mean?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I mean the law as it is now, and the law as it is now is the law as the courts have interpreted it.

Mr. ALDRICH. Of course there is, then, an increase. That goes without saying, I take it. We are trying to correct these defects, and to remedy them an apparent increase is necessary. But it is an increase to a point which is lower than what was originally intended by the act itself and as it was administered for six years; and I will show that, I think, to the satisfaction of the Senator from Indiana before I am through.

Mr. McCUMBER. It covers what percentage of the goods imported?

Mr. ALDRICH. I will take that matter up later. I will show the Senator just how much, in the judgment of the men in the country best qualified to judge.

There is another point to which Senators have called attention, and that is that in many of these paragraphs the importations are very small, and that that constitutes a reason why the rates should be low rather than high—because there are no importations or the importations are a negligible quantity. Let us look at that. Under the specific rates imposed by the Wilson bill and the present law, and which we do not intend to change, on all of the lower class of goods the importations are practically nil. What then is to be done? Shall we remove all the duties? Shall we vary the rates in this bill according to the importations from year to year? If so, we might have articles on the free list to-day, with a duty of 25 per cent next year, and a duty of 50 per cent the year following. Can we adopt a sliding scale of that kind to determine what the rates of duty shall be?

The acts of 1894 and 1897 fix a consistent and symmetrical system of specific duties, applicable, as I have stated, to goods valued at from 7 to 20 cents a yard. We have extended those specific duties upon the same general plan to include the goods which are likely to be imported at present or which may be imported hereafter, in order that the schedule, from bottom to top, shall be a symmetrical and harmonious schedule without reference to the fact that to-day or this year the importations are one dollar or a million dollars. I know of no other sensible or logical process or method by which a tariff bill can be constructed.

Take the metal schedule. Take the silk schedule. Take every schedule of this bill. The intention is to have the rates progressive from the crude products, the raw materials, to the finished product; progressive as to the amount of difference between the cost of production here and in competing countries, which means that if you put one duty on iron ore you must put a higher duty on pig iron, a higher duty still on steel rails, a higher duty still on watch springs, progressive all through the scale. But if you should undertake to fix the duties on steel rails from the fact that there are no importations, and put them on the free list because there have been no importations, what would happen? Of course steel rails would all be made abroad.

We had that very experience with tin plate, and it is a very good illustration of the point I am seeking to make. For years we imposed a duty of 1 cent a pound on tin plate, while we imposed a duty of 1.2 and 1.4 and 1.6 cents on iron and steel sheets from which tin plate is made. What happened? All the tin plate used here was imported. None of it was made here, and we were told by our tariff-reform friends that none could be made here; that natural causes prevented it being made here.

Finally we had courage enough in 1890 to impose a duty which was symmetrical and harmonious on tin plate as compared with sheets of iron and steel, and the result was that that great industry was transferred to the United States.

Now, because there is only ten dollars or one dollar or one-half dollar's worth of goods imported last year, or because of some peculiar condition that such an importation shows an average ad valorem rate of only 20 per cent, we will say, are we to change the whole symmetry of this schedule, the whole structure of this bill, so that we may force increased importations at a rate that some man in the Senate, whose purpose seems to be to destroy the whole fabric of our protective system, thinks reasonable? If we are to have, as I believe we should have, and as I think a great majority of the Senators sitting upon this side will insist upon having, a carefully prepared, symmetrical, and harmonious protective schedule as to cotton and as to all the other products covered by this bill, its character will not be determined by these self-appointed censors and critics of Republican tariff policy.

It may be profitable to inquire who the people are that are demanding that these changes from ad valorem rates to specifics shall not be made; who are demanding that the doors of the Treasury shall be left open for these intrusions. In whose behalf are they acting? Have the plain people of the United States shown any interest in this matter? Has any part of any community anywhere suggested to the Senate that these rates would be too high? Have the representatives of organized or unorganized labor been heard in this Chamber in protest against the change suggested in these paragraphs? Have the great consuming people, who buy cotton cloths, appeared here with reference to this matter? There never was a time in the history of this country when the cotton clothing of the people could be purchased at so low a price as it can be to-day, notwithstanding the increase in the price of cotton. No one has appeared here to protest against any change in the rates except the importers.

My mail has been deluged with suggestions of all kinds, some valuable and some otherwise. I think I will read from one of these, for the information of the Senate, one received from the gentlemen who are here asking us to forbear from taking away from them the advantages which they have received under decisions such as that to which I have alluded, by which their profits have been duplicated. I should like to call the attention of the Senate to this statement of a publicity committee that had its headquarters in this city and to allude to the instructions issued with reference to these paragraphs. It is dated May 20, 1909. I will only read a portion:

The fate of the cotton goods schedule of the Aldrich tariff bill hangs in the balance.

To defeat this bill it is imperatively necessary that the Senate and the House immediately be made aware that the American merchant and the American public do not want and will not stand for any increase on cotton goods.

Please do your part by immediately writing to your Senators and your Representative protesting against any raise on cotton goods.

Interest your customers; start petitions in your store. It will benefit you to show your customers that you are interested in their welfare. You could not have a better advertisement. For example, see the appreciation of the women of Chicago when Marshall Field & Co. made an open fight against a raise on hosiery and gloves.

Congress heeded this protest, and it would heed it on cotton goods. But if they think American merchants are indifferent the mill influence may pass this bill.

Please do your duty by writing to Washington at once.

Mr. President, these are the people who are demanding that these rates shall not be increased and that there shall be a continuance of this bounty, which either the indifference of Congress or the decisions of the court or other tribunals have placed gratuitously in the pockets of these gentlemen. Has any man in the Senate heard from any consumer upon this subject? Has any person engaged in any useful occupation in the United States; has any man who is earning his living by the sweat of his brow, in the length and breadth of this country, suggested to any of you that this change from ad valorems to specifics should not be made? I think not. No, Senators, this is simply a part of an organized effort to place more money in the pockets of these gentlemen and to break down the barriers which have been erected to protect the American markets for the benefit of the wage-earners and producers of the country.

While it is admitted that a reduction in rates below those contemplated has been accomplished by the four decisions I have referred to, it is claimed that the importations of goods affected has been very small and that the loss to the Government has been a negligible quantity, and that it is not worth talking about. Let us see whether this is true. From the nature of things very few men can have any real knowledge upon the subject; no one, in fact, outside of the government officials who supervise the importations.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] this afternoon paid a high and deserving tribute to Mr. W. H. Parkhill, who is the examiner of cotton goods in the custom-house in New York and has been for twenty-three years. I think the Senator from Iowa [Mr. DOLLIVER], in a recent address, paid a similar compliment to this officer. He is universally commended as a faithful and efficient officer. He is a man of great intelligence. He is the one man who knows better than anybody else as to the proportion of these goods which have been imported under these circumstances and the extent to which the Treasury has been raided for the benefit of these gentlemen. Now let us see what Mr. Parkhill says upon that question.

The following statement was made in answer to a request from the committee for information:

> The cotton goods that were returned as "etamines" or "vitrages" and were decided to be dutiable as countable cottons, include the following: Crape muslin, stamin, etamine dress goods, cable-canvas vestings, fancy scrim and curtain canvas, fancy grenadines, marquisette, voiles, madras muslin, oriental stripes, etc., which are about 10 to 12 per cent of the total importations.

Ten or 12 per cent of the total importations. That is what this man says as against the statement made here that it is an entirely negligible quantity and only a matter of a few dollars at the most. That is not all:

> The importations of nonhomogeneous goods are about 8 per cent of the total. These goods were assessed at 45 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 322, but are now returned at from 25 to 40 per cent under paragraphs 304 to 309 of the Dingley law.

There is 8 per cent more of the total importations.

> About 65 or 70 per cent of the merchandise.

Now listen to this statement—

> About 60 to 75 per cent of the merchandise originally returned under paragraph 322 at 45 per cent as completed cotton articles is now returned under paragraphs 304, 305, and 306 as countable cottons. These importations amount to about 6 per cent of the total importations.
>
> The colored cottons affected by the recent decision are best answered by the newspaper clippings herewith.
>
> W. H. PARKHILL.

I want to say in this connection that the clipping giving estimate of refunds on the colored cotton decision does not take into consideration other cases pending involving the same issue, wherein the question is whether or not in determining the value of cloth only the warp and weft threads shall be considered and not the superimposed threads. The amount involved in this case would probably be much greater than in the case already decided.

This statement is signed by Mr. Parkhill. It is not an amateur's estimate, but one made by the very highest official authority, and he shows that 26 per cent of the cotton-cloth importations in the New York custom-house are covered by the demoralizing and emasculating decisions to which I have referred, and which we are asked in this Chamber to maintain for the benefit of the gentlemen represented by this publicity committee.

The provisions of the Senate committee bill restore in part these duties to where Congress intended they should be. It does not restore them fully, because, as I said, these rates are from 25 to 45 per centum ad valorem and not from 25 to 60 per centum ad valorem, as was intended by the Dingley act.

Mr. President, these rates are not only lower than the rates imposed by Congress in 1897—that is, the rates intended to be imposed by the act of 1897—but they are not excessive in themselves or in comparison to the rates imposed in other schedules. As I have already stated, the cotton schedules of all these acts have imposed the lowest rates of any of the schedules. The rates which we propose by this bill are not only less than any other schedule in the act, except the chemical schedule, but they are less than the average of the whole act.

It costs more to make these finer articles of cotton goods from the material to the cloth than it costs to make silk goods. You saw two or three days ago the exhibit shown by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] of the character of these goods. I assume there was not a man in the Senate, unless he is familiar with cotton manufacture, who had any idea that the American manufacturers were producing any such goods.

Manufactures of cotton are taking the place of silk and of wool all over the world. Is it the desire of the Senate that in these articles, these finer manufactures of cotton which are pure luxuries, the American market shall be preserved for the gentlemen whose circulars I have read from, or that the markets of the United States shall be given to the cotton manufacturers of this country? I expect before I get through to allude to where those manufacturers are located. But wherever they are located and whoever they are, they are entitled to the protection which other American manufacturers have. They are entitled to fair play in the American market. So far as I am concerned, I propose that they shall have it; and I do not propose to be persuaded by statements like that which I have read from doing what I believe to be my duty to the people who are engaged in this manufacture.

Are these rates too high, taking into consideration the cost of production of these goods in our own and in competing countries? Having stated that these rates have not been advanced and that they are not above the rates imposed originally by the act of 1897, I invite your attention to the question whether they are too high, in view of the difference in the cost of production of these goods in the United States as compared with the cost in competing countries.

In general, it may be stated that the wages of textile operatives in America are double those of England, France, and Germany. A very exhaustive inquiry has recently been made into the subject of wages by the British Board of Trade, which shows that in Germany the wages of cotton weavers run from 16s. 6d. to 19s. 6d., or from $4.12 to $4.87 per week; that in France the wages run from 16s. 10d. to 19s. 2d., or from $4.20 to $4.79 per week; that in Great Britain the wages run from 16s. to 24s. 11d., or from $4 to $6.22 per week.

For the United States the Bureau of Labor, in Bulletin No. 77, July, 1908, shows that the average wages of all cotton weavers for the year 1907 was $9.74. In addition, I may state that in many of the fine yarn mills of New England making high-priced fancy fabric the weavers earn from $11 to $13 per week.

Many of the fabrics that will be dutiable under these provisions are valued at a dollar a pound. The cost of the cotton is 20 cents a pound at the outside, leaving 80 cents a pound for cost of labor in various forms in this country. Suppose that that labor costs twice as much in the cotton-manufacturing States of the United States as it does in our competing countries abroad, it is easy to see by a mathematical calculation that 50 per centum ad valorem, to say nothing about 45 per centum, will not equalize the conditions on these various high-priced goods between our own and competing countries.

If this was an original proposition, and we were to submit to the Senate rates which were protective and adequate in view of the difference in the cost of production, we could not make them any lower than those fixed in these specific rates which we have asked the Senate to adopt.

Mr. President, I want to say a few words about the necessities of the future. The United States produces a very large part of the cotton of the world. As producers of cotton, as manufacturers of cotton, we are greatly interested in this world-wide development in the use of cotton. I predict that within the experience of many Senators who are now listening to me the United States will not only be the greatest producer, but the greatest manufacturer of cotton goods in the world—that is, if we take care of our interests and take care of our manufacturers.

Is the cotton manufacturing industry menaced from without? The cotton manufacturers of the South in the past have been quite largely engaged in the production of goods for export. They have sent their products to Manchuria and other parts of the Orient. Japan at this moment has, I am told, four large cotton manufactories in operation. They are importing from this country machinery, superintendents, overseers, men to teach the people of Japan to build machinery and to operate machinery. How long do you suppose that the manufacturers of this country can stand up against 4 or 6 cents a day labor in the future?

The people who are interested in preserving this industry in the United States might as well look that matter fairly in the face. What is to become of our exports if in the course of the next ten years that great nation of the Orient is successful in the manufacturing of cotton goods?

You may say that they will not manufacture fine goods. The skill of the Japanese in the ornamentation of fabrics and in the production of fine fabrics is well known. They will succeed first, in my judgment, in making the class of goods that may take the place of the goods which were shown to the Senate a few days ago.

But I want to say a little something to the Senate, especially to my friends sitting upon the other side of the Chamber, with reference to the stake of the South in this problem. The growth in the manufacture of cotton goods in the South has been one of the salient features of our industrial progress during the past fifteen years. The advantage which the southern mills enjoy in nearness to the sources of production has gradually enabled them to encroach not only upon the production of northern goods as a whole, but to an increasing degree upon the production of fine goods.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] a few days ago handed me a letter from one of his constituents, whose intelligence and character he vouched for, who said to him and said to me through him that his firm had $1,000,000 invested, I think, in the Senator's own city, in the production of fine cotton yarns.

Mr. President, all through the South this increase in the value of the product, in the fineness of the manufacture of the southern mills, is wonderful. From present indications, if adequate tariff protection is continued, the southern mills will gradually cover the field of the northern mills, and will derive as great benefits, if not greater, from the rectification of errors in the Dingley law in regard to advanced goods and novelties, than the mills of the northern States. Their development and their absorption of the American market for cottons will inevitably expand the market for raw cotton and maintain its price, thereby giving the South the double benefit of enhanced income from both the raw material and the finished product.

The number of cotton mills in the United States increased from 756 in 1880 to 1,077 in 1905. The southern mills showed an increase from 161 to 550 mills. New England States showed a decrease from 439 to 308 mills—not primarily on account of shrinkage in the volume of their production, but because the earlier census figures included small mills making cotton small wares.

Perhaps a better test of the progress of the South in equipment for making cottons is afforded by the number of producing spindles. The essential figures are as follows:

Increase in producing spindles, 1880–1905.

Year.	Total in United States.	Southern States.
1880	10,653,435	542,048
1890	14,188,103	1,554,000
1900	19,008,352	4,298,188
1905	23,155,613	7,508,749
1909[a]	26,000,000	10,000,000

[a] Estimated.

The growth in number of spindles in the Southern States during the short period between 1900 and 1905 is indicated by the following table:

State.	1905.	1900.	Increase.
Virginia	193,062	126,827	66,235
North Carolina	1,880,950	1,133,432	747,518
South Carolina	2,864,092	1,431,349	1,432,743
Georgia	1,316,573	815,545	501,028
Alabama	758,087	411,328	346,759
Mississippi	125,352	75,122	50,230
Louisiana	59,052	55,600	3,452
Arkansas	13,844	9,700	4,144
Texas	68,170	48,756	19,414
Tennessee	153,375	123,896	29,479
Kentucky	76,192	66,633	9,559
Total	7,508,749	4,298,188	3,210,561

In cost of materials used and value of product, the Southern States have come to occupy second rank after New England, and in the absorption of raw cotton. The mills of South Carolina have come to occupy second place in the entire Union, led only by Massachusetts, while North Carolina comes third, with a use of cotton surpassing the combined quantity taken by Maine, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. First, Massachusetts; second, South Carolina; third, North Carolina; fourth, Georgia, in this race for supremacy in cotton manufacture.

The Southern States absorbed in 1905 more domestic cotton, exclusive of the small quantity of Sea Island cotton, by more than 250,000 bales than all the mills of New England, and nearly as much as the combined mills of New England and the Middle States. How remarkably the South has gained in recent years in the increase of cotton consumption is indicated by the following summary table:

Increase of cotton consumption.

Year.	Pounds.	Cost.	Percentage of the South.
1880:			
Total United States	750,343,981	$86,945,725	
Southern States	84,528,757	8,890,408	10.20
1890:			
Total United States	1,103,492,910	114,337,802	
Southern States	250,837,646	24,508,776	21.40
1900:			
Total United States	1,739,714,946	116,108,879	
Southern States	707,159,521	46,988,926	40.40
1905:			
Total United States	1,807,512,278	209,972,665	
Southern States	882,918,392	98,456,910	47

The distribution of the increase in consumption of cotton between 1890 and 1905 by bales in the principal manufacturing States of the South appears in the following table:

Consumption of cotton in certain Southern States, 1890–1905.

State.	1890.		1905.	
	Bales.	Cost.	Bales.	Cost.
Virginia	22,731	$1,080,773	46,296	$2,596,425
North Carolina	114,371	5,396,974	497,947	27,340,926
South Carolina	133,342	6,242,598	555,467	30,451,158
Georgia	145,859	6,663,560	402,652	20,927,464
Alabama	29,962	1,372,058	198,820	10,968,856

Equally significant are the figures of the increased amounts paid in wages in southern cotton mills. The average number of wage-earners in the United States and in different sections appears in the table below. It shows that of an increase of 138,000 workers between 1880 and 1905, nearly 104,000 have been in the South. The figures are as follows:

Increase in average wage-earners in cotton mills.

Division.	Total.			
	1905.	1900.	1890.	1880.
New England States	155,981	162,294	147,359	125,779
Middle States	31,871	34,843	31,841	28,118
Southern States	120,110	97,494	36,415	16,317
Western States	2,496	3,298	3,261	2,330
United States	310,458	297,929	218,876	172,544

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Rhode Island yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. SMOOT. On the question of the price of cotton the chairman stated that the price was 6 cents.

Mr. ALDRICH. I hope the Senator——

Mr. SCOTT. I hope the Senator from Rhode Island will be allowed to go on. We are all very much interested in his remarks.

Mr. SMOOT. I have the quotation here. The Senator from Rhode Island is perfectly correct in his quotation.

Mr. BACON. I have the book here, too.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Rhode Island will proceed.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, it is not for me to say what the position of the Southern Senators shall be upon this question, which so vitally interests their constituents, but I say to those Senators that the stake of the South in this question is vastly greater than that of the North. To-day they have practically one-half of the cotton manufacturing of the United States. When the next tariff bill is constructed (and I am willing to stake my reputation as an intelligent man and as a prophet upon that statement) they will have more than three-quarters of the entire cotton manufacturing of this country. It is inevitable. What industry is there in the South that can

take the place of the manufacture of cotton? You have been an agricultural people, a great agricultural people, the greatest in the world, considering the value of your product, but you have not developed manufactures.

It is true that in northern Alabama and in eastern Tennessee and northwestern Georgia you have developed the iron industry, not very much in comparison with the North, but still an important development. What other industry, I ask you, gentlemen, is there that can so use the surplus population of the South as the manufacture of cotton?

You have in Louisiana and Texas sugar and rice and cattle; you have agricultural products; but where in all the list of the manufactured products is there one that so appeals to southern interests and to southern people as this? You have abundant water power, intelligent labor, and a grateful climate. I have already shown that it is the most important industry in South Carolina outside of the raising of cotton, outside of the agricultural products. It is the most important industry possibly, except lumber—I am not sure about that—in North Carolina outside of the raising of cotton, perhaps. It is the most important purely manufacturing industry in all those States.

Now, what is it we propose? We propose to pass a protective tariff bill, probably not by your votes; and we are tendering you fair treatment in this great industry. We are saying to you that we propose to protect it from assaults within or without against every comer. I appeal to you gentlemen to join us in the adoption of these safeguards against injury to your own great industry. You have sometimes thought that the Republican party or its representatives here or elsewhere were not friendly to the South. I hope that all of you will agree that I have never, by act or word, shown that I was not as much interested in the development of southern industries and in southern prosperity as I am in the prosperity of the section from which I come.

I make this appeal to you directly, not that you shall vote for this bill; I do not expect that; but I ask you to encourage your own people by your votes upon this schedule. The time will come, not while I am in the Senate, as the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] suggested the other day, but the time will come when the South in tariff legislation will stand shoulder to shoulder with every other section of the United States in the defense and development of the industries of this great country.

Gentlemen, these are not idle words on my part. I know from my knowledge of the business that the time is almost here when this industry will be not only the most important industry of your section, but that it will be vastly more important to you than it will be to us who have been engaged for a century or more in the industry.

The first cotton mill erected in the United States was built by Samuel Slater within a few miles of where I live. It was essentially an infant industry, but I can say to you that the industry of producing the goods which were shown in this Chamber a few days ago is as essentially an infant industry as was the first cloth that was made by Slater upon the banks of the Blackstone. Ten years ago they were not known in this country. The wonderful progress of this great people can not be better shown than in the development of this industry and the articles which have been shown here. It will go on, in my judgment. Cotton is destined to take the place of silk, with improvements in methods and manufactures that are sure to come. It is a better material than silk. It is better adapted to the clothing of the great mass of the people of this country, and it will be used, and can be used, if we afford adequate protection to these finer fabrics which are articles of luxury. The protection of these articles is as much for the interest of the gentlemen who are sitting on the other side of this Chamber as it is to any of us on this side.

There are only three or four of our States in the North that are interested in the manufacture of cotton. It is a diminishing industry with us—not a dying industry, not an industry which does not appeal to the intelligence and the vigor of our people, but a diminishing industry. The intelligence of your people, the vigor of your people, can be measured by the extent to which you develop this industry in your midst.

What has happened to the South in connection with it? You are producing $100,000,000 in value of cotton manufactures, or substantially that amount. I see the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] looking at his tables. I am not sure that that is the precise amount. That is not important in my argument. You have not only produced, say, $100,000,000 in cotton manufactures, but what else have you done? You have developed truck farming; you have enabled the farmers of the South to have a variety of crops instead of confining themselves to cotton. You have brought the farmer and a profitable market together. You are building up gradually a variety of industries in the South dependent upon the manufacture of cotton.

The South has sometimes suggested that the wealth of the country, the manufacturing of the country, is located in the northeastern section of the country. Why should the South decline to enter fields which they can cultivate with as much industry and with as much intelligence as we can? Do Senators think that we are selfish and want to secure prosperity for ourselves and for our manufacturers and not for you? Senators who make any such suggestion do not understand the spirit of New England. New England has from her sterile soil won prosperity and wealth in the past, but I have never seen in that section of the country the slightest jealousy of any other section. Our capital and our energy and our people are scattered from Maine to Texas, from Pennsylvania to California. If we have anything to be proud of in our own experience it is that our men and our spirit have helped to build up every section of this country.

I am here to-day representing a State which has a considerable amount of cotton manufacturing in its midst. Many of the best men in our State are engaged in conducting these enterprises. The capital involved might be wiped out in an instant without impoverishing the State, but any injury to the industry would be a serious blow to the workingmen in our community who are engaged in the occupation, and this blow I intend to use every effort at my command to prevent. I am not here pleading for the manufacturers of New England. I am pleading for the perpetuation and the preservation of an industry which should have a part in this great industrial development of the United States. It is an industry which we are impelled to protect and to defend by the interests of the whole people. I am also impelled to protect it and defend it because I believe that a section which has heretofore prospered only in certain lines can diversify her interests successfully by the imposition of protective duties upon the products of this great industry.

There is no appeal here from the cotton manufacturers of my State or of any State except for fair and decent treatment on the part of the Senate of the United States—the same treatment that is accorded to all industries and to all sections.

Mr. President, the question involved here is a simple one. I say it is not a question really of whether the rates of duty imposed by these amendments are higher than existing law. I say, and I repeat, that they are not higher, and before I conclude my remarks I will furnish the authority of the men upon that subject whose judgment can not be questioned in this Chamber. I do not say that I can tell precisely the effect of these duties, but I do know enough about the subject to know that there is no increase above the rates intended to be imposed by the existing law.

The question, however, to my mind is much broader than that. It is a question of whether, by the imposition of specific duties, we are to stop raids upon the Treasury like those which are described in the article which I sent to the desk and had read. I say "raids upon the Treasury" deliberately. I say that it is necessary and important that we should pass a law which shall impose specific duties in the place of ad valorems. We shall get rid of the question of undervaluation by specific duties.

I wish that every member of this Senate could go, as I have been, to the city of New York and investigate the methods of the men who are trying to break down our customs laws; trying to break them down by the aid of the ability and the counsel of the wisest and most intelligent men in the world. I wish all could be advised as to the methods by which goods are undervalued and the extent to which they are undervalued. Senators who would make such an investigation would never vote for any duty except a specific duty, if it were possible to impose such duties. It is easier to impose a specific duty upon cotton cloths than on almost any other article in the whole scope of the tariff. Every commercial nation in the world imposes specific duties on imports of manufactures of cotton.

Senators sometimes think that the schedule which we are now considering is complicated; at least, it looks so to a man who is not accustomed to it; but it is easy and simple compared with the cotton schedules of any of the other great nations that impose duties. The French tariff is much more complicated; it is much longer and it is much more difficult to understand than ours.

It is simply a question, Senators, in this case, of imposing specific duties instead of ad valorem duties; specific duties on this small fraction of our commerce and upon our manufactures, because, I repeat, that all the importations that are covered by these paragraphs do not amount to 10 per cent of our entire

importations, and only amount to about 3 per cent, at the outside, of our entire manufactures. The plea which I am making is for a duty which will stop this scheme, which I need not characterize again, for I think I have characterized it sufficiently; that will make a schedule which is symmetrical and harmonious from beginning to end.

I now want to call the attention of the Senate, as briefly as I may, to some of the reasons why I myself am satisfied that there is no increase in these duties imposed under the paragraphs to which I have alluded.

In 1907 the total importations of cotton cloths under paragraphs 304, 305, 306, 307, 309, 313, and 322 were $14,040,800.53. The duty collected was $5,427,870.56, or an average rate of 38.66 per cent. If the statement of Mr. Parkhill as to the extent which these changes by interpretation have upon the importations and upon the rates of duty is correct; in other words, if 30 per cent of those importations show a decreased duty to the amount of 30 per cent, the result would have been that, if the full duty had been collected in 1907 which was intended to have been assessed by Congress, the average ad valorem would then have been 47 per cent instead of 38.66 per cent, or an increase of 9 per cent. If this duty had been honestly collected, as it was originally intended by Congress, the figures show conclusively that the amount received and the resulting ad valorem would have been at least 9 per cent higher than it was under the importations of last year.

A similar result will be reached if we take the total imports for 1907 under the ad valorem divisions of paragraphs 313 to 317. The importations for 1907 were $8,467,857, and the duties collected were $3,182,676, or 37.58 per cent. If these importations had been made and the duties collected according to the original intention of the act of 1897, as just explained by me, the resulting ad valorem would have been 46.57 per cent, or a higher rate by at least 3 per cent than that imposed by the provisions of the Senate bill; in other words, these statistics based upon the statement of Mr. Parkhill as to the amount of goods which are imported at these lower rates as compared with the rates which were intended by Congress show that the provisions of the Senate bill impose rates 5 per cent less on an average, or practically from 3 to 5 per cent less on an average, than the rates now imposed by law.

I am not, however, confined in my statement of this question to my own judgment or to the judgment of the committee. I said the other day to the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] that it was impossible for any man to state—certainly any man with no more knowledge than he or I had upon the subject—just what proportion of these importations was made at the lower values or the lower rates. There are only three or four men in the world who can form a correct estimate, or an approximately correct estimate on this question. The men who are in the custom-house in New York, who have been passing these goods for a series of years, who have an intimate knowledge of this whole subject, whose intelligence and character and judgment are guaranteed by the Senator from Iowa and the Senator from Wisconsin, are the only men of whom I know who can approach this question with a degree of knowledge that would enable them to form a judgment which should have the approval of the Senate, and which can not be questioned in this Chamber or elsewhere. I now desire to read, for the information of the Senate, the statement of these men as to the character of these changes:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 4, 1909.*

We all agree that the average rates imposed by paragraphs 313, 314, 315, 316, and 317 of the bill as reported from the Senate Committee on Finance are not greater than those imposed by the act of 1897 as originally construed upon the merchandise now included in these paragraphs in the Senate bill.

MARION DE VRIES,
THAD. S. SHARRETTS,
W. H. PARKHILL,
OTTO FIX.

This statement is signed first by Marion De Vries; second, by General Sharretts; third, by William H. Parkhill, who is the expert whose statements and figures have been brought to the attention of the Senate in a manner which shows that they are at least considered conclusive by both the Senator from Iowa [Mr. DOLLIVER] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE]. It is also signed by Otto Fix. Mr. President, the names of those four men are, in my judgment, an absolute guarantee of this question. They are four men who know more about this subject than any other living men.

Mr. Parkhill has been passing these importations, as I have said, for twenty-three years. General Sharretts has been in the service of the Government for I do not know how long, but I think about thirty years. Marion de Vries has been in the service of the Government for twelve years, I think. Two of these men are Democrats, whose party loyalty has never been questioned. They are the men who know about this. They are not basing their judgment and opinion upon equivalent ad valorems, which, as I have shown, have no value whatever as showing the effect of the rates either upon present or upon future importations. These are the men whom the Government of the United States trusts, and trusts implicitly, for the protection of its interests. They have no interest whatever in this subject, except to tell the truth and to give the country and the Senate the benefit of their experience and their information. To my mind, that statement is conclusive of this whole question.

It is easy enough for a Senator to claim that in a certain importation we have apparently increased the duty 100, 200, 300, or 500 per cent. This is simply a play upon figures, Senators, and nothing else. That is not what we are here for. Certainly those of us sitting on this side of the Chamber are here as protectionists to fix rates upon these various articles and in all of these schedules and paragraphs that will protect. We are here representing the people of the United States; we sitting upon this side are here as protectionists, governed by a principle which is older than the Chicago convention, which is older even than the history of the Republican party, which comes to us with the sanction of the sound judgment of the great statesmen of the world. We are here pledged to support a principle that has made great states throughout the world; that has built up German industry; that has built up French industry; that has taken communities without prosperity and made them prsoperous states. We are following the principle that was advocated as the basis of sound governmental policy by the great statesmen of this Republic in its earlier days—by Hamilton, by Washington, by Jackson, and by most of the men whose names are illustrious in our history.

The Senators sitting upon the other side of the aisle, holding, if you please, different views upon the economic policy of the Government, are also bound by the highest obligations to see that the interests of their own communities and their own constituents, we having adopted this policy as a result of a great national campaign, are not overlooked or left unprotected.

It is true that Mr. Calhoun, who started out as a protectionist, became for other reasons—reasons to which it is not necessary for me to recall to the attention of the Senate—opposed to the protective policy.

The South had in the earlier, I will not say in the better, days of the Republic great protectionists in many of her States. You had great men, both Whigs and Democrats. You had Henry Clay and a galaxy of brilliant men who believed fully in the great policy to which we are committed.

If you can not join us in passing a bill which will protect all the people of the United States, I ask you, in the interest of your own people and of your own industries, to join us in protecting these against assaults of the character which I have described to-night.

Mr. President, I have said all that I care to say now upon this subject. There are other things to which I had intended to allude, and perhaps I may have occasion to take some of these points up to-morrow morning, but I do not feel quite like going on to-night. I think perhaps I had better move that the Senate adjourn, and I will complete my remarks in the morning.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 10 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, June 5, 1909, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 4, 1909.

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

W. N. Ivie, of Huntsville, Ark., to be register of the land office at Harrison, Ark., vice John I. Worthington, resigned.

Guy W. Caron, of Little Rock, Ark., to be register of the land office at Little Rock, Ark., vice Harry H. Myers, resigned.

CONSUL.

Charles L. Hoover, of Missouri, to be consul of the United States of America of class 8 at Madrid, Spain, vice Richard M. Bartleman, appointed consul-general of class 5 at Buenos Aires. The nomination of Mr. Hoover which was sent to the Senate on the 26th ultimo is hereby withdrawn.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF CORPORATIONS.

Luther Conant, jr., of New York, to be Deputy Commissioner of Corporations in the Department of Commerce and Labor, vice Edward Dana Durand, nominated to be Director of the Census.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

William R. Harr, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Attorney-General, vice Alford W. Cooley, resigned.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Beverly A. Read, Sixth Cavalry, to be judge-advocate with the rank of major from June 14, 1909, vice Maj. Frank L. Dodds, to be promoted.

Capt. Milton F. Davis, Tenth Cavalry, to be judge-advocate with the rank of major from June 14, 1909, vice Maj. Frank L. Dodds, to be promoted.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Harvey C. Carbaugh, judge-advocate, to be judge-advocate with the rank of colonel from June 14, 1909, vice Col. Edgar S. Dudley, to be retired from active service.

Maj. Frank L. Dodds, judge-advocate, to be judge-advocate with the rank of lieutenant-colonel from June 14, 1909, vice Lieut. Col. Harvey C. Carbaugh, to be promoted.

CAVALRY ARM.

First Lieut. Samuel B. Pearson, Ninth Cavalry, to be captain from April 18, 1909, vice John C. Waterman, Seventh Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. Freeborn P. Holcomb, Fourteenth Cavalry, to be captain from April 26, 1909, vice Eugene P. Jervey, jr., Tenth Cavalry, who died on that date.

Second Lieut. Beauford R. Camp, Ninth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from April 3, 1909, vice Douglas McCaskey, Fourth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Seth W. Cook, Tenth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from April 18, 1909, vice Samuel B. Pearson, Ninth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Thomas B. Esty, Ninth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from April 26, 1909, vice Freeborn P. Holcomb, Fourteenth Cavalry, promoted.

POSTMASTERS.

DELAWARE.

Charles C. Tomlinson to be postmaster at Delmar, Del., in place of Charles C. Tomlinson. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1908.

INDIANA.

James Nejdl to be postmaster at Whiting, Ind., in place of Charles D. Davidson. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1909.

KANSAS.

Olga A. Krehbiel to be postmaster at Moundridge, Kans. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

OHIO.

John M. Shafer to be postmaster at Edon, Ohio. Office became presidential January 1, 1908.

Harry M. Wolfe to be postmaster at Germantown, Ohio, in place of Robert S. Fulton, removed.

PENNSYLVANIA.

John E. McCardle to be postmaster at Charleroi, Pa., in place of John B. Branagan. Incumbent's commission expired November 24, 1907.

John W. Miller to be postmaster at South Sharon, Pa., in place of John W. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1908.

George L. Thomas to be postmaster at New Bethlehem, Pa., in place of Joseph I. Latimer, removed.

TEXAS.

J. R. Davis to be postmaster at Hutto, Tex. Office became presidential January 1, 1909.

VIRGINIA.

James F. Williams to be postmaster at Amherst, Va. Office became presidential April 1, 1908.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Frederick Moore to be postmaster at Belington, W. Va., in place of George M. Right. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1908.

CONFIRMATION.

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate June 4, 1909.

CONSUL.

Charles L. Hoover to be consul at Madrid, Spain.

WITHDRAWAL.

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate June 4, 1909.

Capt. Beverly A. Read, Sixth Cavalry, to be judge-advocate with the rank of major from June 14, 1909, vice Maj. Frank L. Dodds, to be promoted, which was submitted to the Senate on the 3d instant.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, *June 5, 1909.*

The Senate met at 10.30 o'clock a. m.

Prayer by Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, of the city of Washington.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

H. R. 9609. An act to grant to John Rivett privilege to make commutation of his homestead entry was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a memorial of the Fidelity and Deposit Company and 16 other surety companies of the United States, remonstrating against an appropriation of $200,000 for the creation of a bureau in the office of the Treasurer of the United States to be known as the "fidelity bond bureau," which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. JONES presented a resolution adopted by the Commercial Club of Wenatchee, Wash., which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas this community is deeply interested in having the rivers of the Columbia system speedily improved for navigation; and

Whereas under the present policy the appropriations for rivers and harbors on the part of the National Government are too small and spasmodic to accomplish results in the near future: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Commercial Club of Wenatchee, Wash., and by the citizens here assembled, That we heartily indorse the movement inaugurated by the National Rivers and Harbors Congress to secure the regular annual expenditure of not less than $50,000,000 upon rivers and harbors throughout the Union, until our worthy rivers shall have been made serviceable for navigation and our worthy harbors deepened: Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each Member of the congressional delegation of Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

Dated at Wenatchee, Wash., May 27, 1909.

R. F. HOLM,
W. S. TRIMBLE,
V. G. POGUE, *Committee.*
COMMERCIAL CLUB OF WENATCHEE, WASH.,
DENNIS W. KING, *President.*
LEM. L. MCKITTRICK, *President.*

Mr. JONES presented petitions of sundry citizens of Spokane, Wash., praying for a reduction of the duty on raw and refined sugars, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. DEPEW presented petitions of sundry citizens of Rushville, Mount Morris, and Clareville, all in the State of New York, and of Chicago, Ill., praying for a restoration of the duty on foreign oil production, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Wallkill Council, No. 92, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Middletown, N. Y., and a petition of Harvey E. Eastman Council, No. 97, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., praying for the passage of the so-called "Overman amendment" to the tariff bill, proposing to increase the head tax on immigrants from $4 to $10, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented memorials of compositors employed by the Rochester Herald, of Rochester; of the stereotypers, compositors, pressmen, and mailers employed by the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, of New York City, and of the stereotypers, compositors, pressmen, and mailers employed by the New York Evening Post, of New York City, all in the State of New York, remonstrating against any change in the rates on wood pulp and print paper as fixed by the Payne tariff bill, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of members of the Chasmar-Winchell Press, of New York City, N. Y., remonstrating against the inclusion in the new tariff bill of any duty on news print paper and wood pulp, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of Local Lodge No. 3, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers, of Glens Falls, N. Y., and a memorial of Local Lodge No. 4, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers, of Palmer, N. Y., remonstrating against any reduction of the duty on wood pulp and print paper, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial from the employees of the composing room of the New York Journal of Commerce, of New York City, N. Y., remonstrating against the placing of any duty on news print paper and wood pulp, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the employees of the Buffalo Evening News, of Buffalo, N. Y., praying for a retention of the duty on print paper and wood pulp as proposed in the so-called "Payne tariff bill," which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented memorials of the stereotypers, pressmen, mailers, and employees of the Journal of Commerce and Com-