Also, a bill (H. R. 12120) granting an increase of pension to Irwin Metcalfe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12121) granting an increase of pension to Samuel D. Hallock, alias Drake Hallock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12122) granting an increase of pension to Martin Markeson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12123) granting an increase of pension to Dennis P. Greeley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12124) granting an increase of pension to William Lenon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12125) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Worrall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12126) granting an increase of pension to Carlos Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12127) granting an increase of pension to Howell G. Trogden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12128) granting an increase of pension to George A. Uline—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12129) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Mead—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12130) granting an increase of pension to James Honan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12131) granting an increase of pension to Nathan J. Woodine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12132) granting an increase of pension to Rufus M. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12133) granting a pension to George W. Flack—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12134) granting an increase of pension to William Pitman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12135) granting an increase of pension to John Meyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12136) granting an increase of pension to William Lordon—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12137) granting an increase of pension to Philip Gavin—to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BENNET of New York: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Margaret T. O'Keefe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: Petitions of citizens of Pierre, Highmore, Wessington, Miller, Mount Vernon, Plankinton, White Lake, Chamberlain, Pukwana, Kimball, St. Lawrence, and Wolsey, all in the State of South Dakota, against parcels-post legislation—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. DAWSON: Petition of Iowa State Retail Merchants' Association, against parcels-post legislation—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. GRIEST: Petition of Akron (Pa.) Council, No. 906, Junior Order United American Mechanics, for enactment of exclusion law against Asiatics—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LINDBERGH: Petition of Commercial Club of Litchfield, Minn., against passage of H. R. 1438—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *August 2, 1909.*

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, D. D.

The Vice-President being absent, the President pro tempore took the chair.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last, when, on request of Mr. KEAN and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Journal, without objection, will stand approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. Browning, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1438) to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes.

PETITION.

Mr. DEPEW presented a petition of Newfane Grange, No. 1159, Patrons of Husbandry, of Burt, N. Y., praying for a revision of the tariff along the lines promised by the Republican party before the last election, which was ordered to lie on the table.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. BEVERIDGE introduced a bill (S. 3094) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building in the city of Mishawaka, Ind., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, I present a privileged report. I ask that it may be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the report.

The Secretary proceeded to read the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1438) to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes, and after having read for some time——

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I think the clerk inadvertently overlooked the maximum and minimum provision. It was doubtless a mistake on the part of the clerk.

Mr. CLAPP. I have not heard any reference to the cotton schedule either.

Mr. HEYBURN. I presume it is an accident.

Mr. DANIEL. It has not been read.

Mr. HEYBURN. I do not think it is a question for the clerk to settle as to what part of the report he shall read. The Senate will determine that without the assistance of the clerk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk commenced reading where the report was passed over to him by the other clerk.

Mr. HEYBURN. I cannot help that. There is only one clerk of the Senate to read. They are all one, consolidated. I think the clerk will save trouble if he will read the report properly. It does not make any difference what some other clerk did.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Where does the Senator wish to have the clerk commence to read?

Mr. HEYBURN. Let him read the report. The clerk knows whether he has read the report or not.

Mr. CULBERSON. It is obvious to several Senators on this side of the Chamber that at least 20 pages at a time were turned, especially in one case, without reading.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk who was reading before this clerk commenced is not now present, and the clerk can not tell where he stopped reading.

Mr. CULBERSON. I would not be surprised if it would not be admitted that just a few moments ago 20 pages at least were turned without reading.

Mr. DANIEL. I wish to give notice that before the report is submitted to the Senate I desire to make a preliminary motion and a statement of the history of the bill. I do not think it has been legally reported to the Senate. I desire to bring that matter to the Senate's attention, and I give notice now to that effect.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The reading of the report will be resumed.

The Secretary resumed and concluded the reading of the report, which is as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1438) to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 5, 10, 11, 18, 19, 32, 37, 44, 50, 58, 69, 73, 91, 93, 94, 115, 127, 128, 129, 195, 208, 247, 259, 262, 278, 293, 294, 304, 319, 323, 324, 327, 330, 333, 336, 337, 340, 352, 357, 359, 360, 361, 369, 376, 382, 387, 398, 399, 402, 407, 431, 441, 504, 508, 512, 514, 517, 519, 527, 529, 530, 538, 544, 546, 550, 551, 562, 565, 576, 601, 602, 609, 627, 631, 640, 645, 652, 660, 669, 675, 681, 683, 684, 688, 690, 691, 696, 697, 702, 704, 708, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 723, 730, 744, 752, 753, 763, 764, 768, 771, 773, 779, 781, 786, 830, 831, 832, 834, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, and 846.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 64, 68, 71, 72, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 92, 95, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 113, 114, 117, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125 126, 130, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 148, 149, 150, 151, 153, 154, 155, 156,

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157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 175, 177, 178, 179, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 196, 197, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 237, 238, 239, 240, 242, 243, 244, 245, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 260, 263, 265, 266, 268, 269, 270, 272, 273, 275, 276, 277, 279, 280, 281, 282, 284, 285, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 301, 303, 310, 311, 314, 316, 322, 328, 331, 332, 334, 335, 338, 341, 342, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 353, 354, 355, 356, 358, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 370, 372, 373, 374, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 383, 384, 385, 386, 388, 389, 391, 392, 393, 395, 396, 397, 400, 401, 403, 404, 405, 406, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 428, 429, 430, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 473, 475, 476, 477, 494, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 505, 506, 509, 510, 513, 515, 516, 518, 521, 523, 524, 525, 531, 532, 535, 536, 539, 541, 542, 543, 545, 547, 548, 549, 552, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 564, 568, 569, 571, 572, 573, 575, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 587, 588, 592, 593, 594, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 603, 604, 605, 606, 608, 610, 612, 613, 614, 615, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 624, 625, 626, 629, 632, 633, 635, 636, 638, 639, 641, 642, 643, 644, 647, 649, 650, 651, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 659, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 677, 679, 680, 682, 685, 686, 687, 689, 692, 693, 694, 695, 698, 699, 700, 701, 703, 705, 706, 707, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 722, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 745, 746, 747, 749, 751, 754, 755, 756, 757, 765, 766, 767, 769, 772, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 782, 785, 787, 788, 789, 794, 795, 820, 821, 822, 823, and 824; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: In line 6 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the word "less" and insert in lieu thereof the words "not more;" and in line 10 strike out the word "less" and insert in lieu thereof the words "not more;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "except moving-picture films;" and on page 5 of the bill, in line 11, after the word "esters," insert the following: ", by whatever name known;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the word "thirty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "not exceeding in density twenty-eight degrees Baumé, one-half of one cent per pound; exceeding in density twenty-eight degrees Baumé, three-fourths;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "emulsions, and all manufactures of gelatin, or of which gelatin is the component material of chief value;" and on page 7 of the bill, in line 18, strike out the word "other;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "of opium, and salts and esters thereof, one dollar and fifty cents per ounce; cocaine, ecgonine, and all salts and derivatives of the same;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "coca leaves, five cents per pound;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the words "and one-half" and insert in lieu thereof the words "and three-eighths;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the words "three and three-eighths" and insert in lieu thereof the words "three and one-fourth;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the word "seven-eighths" and insert in lieu thereof the word "five-eighths;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"51. Varnishes, including so-called gold size or japan, twenty-five per cent ad valorem; enamel paints made with varnish, thirty-five per cent ad valorem; spirit varnish containing five per cent or more of methyl alcohol, thirty-five cents per gallon and thirty-five per cent ad valorem; spirit varnish containing less than five per cent of methyl alcohol, one dollar and thirty-two cents per gallon and thirty-five per cent ad valorem."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 66: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the word "five" and insert in lieu thereof the words "four and seven-eighths;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 67: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the word "three-fourths" and insert in lieu thereof the word "one-half;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the matter inserted by said amendment; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 74: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 74, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the words "and one-eighth;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 75: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 75, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the words "and one-eighth;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 76: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 76, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the word "three-eighths" and insert in lieu thereof the word "one-fourth;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 77: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 77, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the word "five-eighths" and insert in lieu thereof the word "one-half;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 90: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 90, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the following: " : *Provided*, That chemicals, drugs, medicinal and similar substances, whether dutiable or free, imported in capsules, pills, tablets, lozenges, troches, or similar forms, and intended for medicinal purposes, shall be dutiable at not less than the rate imposed by this section on medicinal preparations;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 96: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 2 of the matter inserted by said amendment, after the word "pound," insert the words "fancy or;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 103: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 112: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 112, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 2 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the word "thirty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty-five;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 116: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 116, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 119: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 119, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "valued at fifteen dollars or less per ton, thirty per cent ad valorem; valued at more than fifteen dollars per ton, one-fourth of one cent per pound;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 132: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 132, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 4 of the matter inserted by said amendment, after the words "ad valorem," insert the words "yellow earthenware, plain or embossed, coated with white or transparent vitreous glaze, but not otherwise ornamented or decorated, and;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 145: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 145, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 1 of the matter inserted by said amendment, after the word "carbon," insert "not specially provided for in this section;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 146: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 146, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "twenty per cent ad valorem;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 147: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 147, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: At the beginning of the matter inserted by said amendment, before the word "made," insert the following: "wholly or partly finished;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 152: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 152, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"99. Unpolished, cylinder, crown, and common window glass, not exceeding one hundred and fifty square inches, valued at not more than one and one-half cents per pound, one and one-fourth cents per pound; valued at more than one and one-half cents per pound, one and three-eighths cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding three hundred and eighty-four square inches, valued at not more than one and three-fourths cents per pound, one and three-fourth cents per pound; valued at more than one and three-fourth cents per pound, one and seven-eighths cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding seven hundred and twenty square inches, valued at not more than two and one-eighth cents per pound, two and one-fourth cents per pound; valued at more than two and one-eighth cents per pound, two and three-eighths cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding eight hundred and sixty-four square inches, two and three-fourths cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding one thousand two hundred square inches, three and one-fourth cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding two thousand four hundred square inches, three and three-fourths cents per pound; above that, four and one-fourth cents per pound: *Provided*, That unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window glass, imported in boxes, shall contain fifty square feet, as nearly as sizes will permit, and the duty shall be computed thereon according to the actual weight of glass."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendments numbered 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, and 174: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, and 174, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the amended paragraph and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"111. Marble and onyx, in block, rough or squared only, sixty-five cents per cubic foot; marble and onyx, sawed or dressed, over two inches in thickness, one dollar per cubic foot; slabs or paving tiles of marble or onyx, containing not less than four superficial inches, if not more than one inch in thickness, eight cents per superficial foot; if more than one inch and not more than one and one-half inches in thickness, ten cents per superficial foot; if more than one and one-half inches and not more than two inches in thickness, twelve and one-half cents per superficial foot; if rubbed in whole or in part, two cents per superficial foot in addition; mosaic cubes of marble or onyx, not exceeding two cubic inches in size, if loose, one-fourth of one cent per pound and twenty per cent ad valorem; if attached to paper or other material, five cents per superficial foot and thirty-five per cent ad valorem."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 176: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 176, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"114. Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone, and all other monumental or building stone, except marble, breccia, and onyx, not specially provided for in this section, hewn, dressed, or polished, or otherwise manufactured, fifty per cent ad valorem; unmanufactured, or not dressed, hewn, or polished, ten cents per cubic foot."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 180: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 180, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"117. Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, and the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites, fifteen cents per ton: *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."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 181: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 181, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the amended paragraph and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"118. Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, spiegeleisen, and ferromanganese, two dollars and fifty cents per ton; wrought and cast scrap iron, and scrap steel, one dollar per ton; but nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except waste or refuse iron or steel fit only to be remanufactured by melting, and excluding pig iron in all forms."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 187: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 187, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 1 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the word "but;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 189: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 189, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 29 of the bill, in line 13, after the word "grooves," insert a comma; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 198: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 198, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "the corresponding gauges of;" and on page 32 of the bill, in line 16, strike out the words "sheets of" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sheet;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 219: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 219, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment, after the word "silver," insert a comma; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 229: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 229, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 3 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the word "forty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 236: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 236, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 16 of the matter inserted by said amendment, after the word "finish," insert the words "of corresponding gauge or value;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 241: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 241, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"141. Automobiles, bicycles, and motorcycles, and finished parts of any of the foregoing, not including tires, forty-five per cent ad valorem."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 246: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 246, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"145. Card clothing not actually and permanently fitted to and attached to carding machines or to parts thereof at the time of importation, when manufactured with round iron or untempered round steel wire, twenty cents per square foot; when manufactured with tempered round steel wire, forty-five cents per square foot; when manufactured with plated wire or other than round iron or steel wire, or with felt face, wool face, or rubber face cloth containing wool, fifty-five cents per square foot."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 261: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 261, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"That 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 of the same material and quality, but not less in any case than ten cents each and forty per cent ad valorem: *Provided further*, 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 fifty cents per dozen and not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per dozen; razors, finished, valued at less than one dollar per dozen, thirty-five per cent ad valorem; valued at one dollar and less than one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, six cents each and thirty-five per cent ad valorem; valued at one dollar and fifty cents and less than two dollars per dozen, ten cents each and thirty-five per cent ad valorem; valued at two dollars and less than three dollars per dozen, twelve cents each and thirty-five per cent ad valorem; valued at three dollars or more per dozen, fifteen cents each and thirty-five per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That blades (except for safety razors), handles, and unfinished razors shall pay no less duty than that imposed on finished razors valued at two dollars per dozen: *Provided further*, That on and after October first, nineteen hundred and nine, all the articles specified in this paragraph shall when imported have the name of the maker or purchaser and beneath the same the name of the country of origin die-sunk conspicuously and indelibly on the shank or tang of at least one or, if practicable, each and every blade thereof."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 264: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 264, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"155. Files, file blanks, rasps, and floats, of all cuts and kinds, two and one-half inches in length and under, twenty-five cents per dozen; over two and one-half inches in length and not over four and one-half inches, forty-seven and one-half cents per dozen; over four and one-half inches in length and under seven inches, sixty-two and one-half cents per dozen; seven inches in length and over, seventy-seven and one-half cents per dozen."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 267: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 267, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 4 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the word "forty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 271: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 271, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the word "one-half" and insert in lieu thereof the word "four-tenths;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 274: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 274, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 4 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "fifteen;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 283: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 283, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: On page 46 of the bill, in line 25, strike out the words "and one-;" and on page 47, in line 1, strike out the word "half;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 286: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 286, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the word "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "ten;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 292: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 292, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 2 of the matter inserted by said amendment, after the word "antimony," where it last occurs, insert the words "but not containing more than ten per cent of lead;" and the Senate agree to the same .

Amendment numbered 300: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 300, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the word "five" and insert in lieu thereof the words "four and one-half;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 302: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 302, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 6 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the word "one-half" and insert in lieu thereof the word "three-eighths;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 305: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 305, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "; thorium, oxide of and salts of, gas mantles treated with chemicals or metallic oxides, and gas-mantle scrap consisting in chief value of metallic oxides, forty per cent ad valorem;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 306: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 306, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: In lines 3 and 4 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the words "ferrosilicon containing more than fifteen per cent of silicon;" in lines 8 and 9 strike out the words ", valued at not exceeding ninety dollars per ton or;" in line 10 strike out the word "six" and insert in lieu thereof the word "five;" and at the end of line 10, after the word "ton," insert the following: "; ferrosilicon containing more than fifteen per cent of silicon, twenty per cent ad valorem;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendments numbered 307 and 308: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 307 and 308, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the amended paragraph and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"185. Nickel, nickel oxide, alloy of any kind in which nickel is a component material of chief value, in pigs, ingots, bars, rods, or plates, six cents per pound; sheets or strips, thirty-five per cent ad valorem."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 309: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 309, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: In line 2 of the matter inserted by said amendments strike out the word "twenty-five" where it first occurs and insert in lieu thereof the word "five;" and in line 6 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the word "forty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 312: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 312, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 1 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the word "fifteen" and insert in lieu thereof the word "ten;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 313: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 313, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: In line 3 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the word "sixty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "seventy;" in line 17 strike out the word "part" and insert in lieu thereof the words "chief value;" and in lines 21, 22, and 23 strike out the following words: "costing not more than ten cents each, one and one-half cents per dial and forty per cent ad valorem, costing more than ten cents each;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 315: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 315, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"194. Zinc in blocks or pigs and zinc dust, one and three-eighths cents per pound; in sheets, one and five-eighths cents per pound; in sheets coated or plated with nickel or other metal, or solutions, one and three-fourths cents per pound; old and worn-out, fit only to be remanufactured, one cent per pound."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 317: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 317, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 1 of the matter inserted by said amendment after the word "caps" and before the comma insert the words "of metal;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 318: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 318, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the following: "jute manufacturing machinery;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 320: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 320,

and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"*Provided, however*, That all embroidery machines and Lever or Gothrough lace-making machines, machines used only for the weaving of linen cloth from flax and flax fiber, and tar and oil spreading machines used in the construction and maintenance of roads and in improving them by the use of road preservatives, shall, if imported prior to January first, nineteen hundred and eleven, be admitted free of duty."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 321: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 321, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"198. Nippers and pliers of all kinds (except blacksmiths' tongs, surgical and dental instruments or parts thereof), wholly or partly manufactured, eight cents per pound and forty per cent ad valorem."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 325: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 325, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 4 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-five;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 326: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 326, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the following:

"202. Briar root or briar wood, ivy or laurel root, and similar wood, unmanufactured or not further advanced than cut into blocks suitable for the articles into which they are intended to be converted, fifteen per cent ad valorem."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 329: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 329, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-five;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 339: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 339, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the following: "not specially provided for in this section;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 343: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 343, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the word "seventy-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixty-five;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 362: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 362, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "; biscuits, wafers, cakes, and other baked articles, by whatever name known, composed in whole or in part of eggs, or any kind of flour or meal, or other material, when sweetened with sugar, honey, molasses, or other material, or combined with chocolate, nuts, fruit, or confectionery of any kind, or both so sweetened and combined, and without regard to the component material of chief value, valued at fifteen cents per pound or less, three cents per pound and fifteen per cent ad valorem; valued at more than fifteen cents per pound, fifty per cent ad valorem;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 371: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 371, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixteen;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 375: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 375, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: In line 5 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the following words: "and evergreen seedlings;" in line 9 strike out the comma after the word "evergreen;" and after the word "vines," in the same line, insert a comma; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 390: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 390, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the word "one" and insert in lieu thereof the words "three-fourths of one;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 394: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 394, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the word "evaporated;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 413: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 413, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"219. Chicory root, raw, dried, or undried, but unground, one and one-half cents per pound; chicory root, burnt or roasted, ground or granulated, or in rolls, or otherwise prepared, and not specially provided for in this section, three cents per pound."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 425: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 425, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the word "ten" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eleven;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 426: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 426, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the word "six" and insert in lieu thereof the word "seven;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 427: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 427, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 2 of the matter inserted by said amendment, after the word "starch," where it first occurs, strike out the comma; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 454: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 454, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the matter inserted by said amendment and restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended as follows: On page 79 of the bill, in line 21, strike out the words "the same" and insert in lieu thereof the words "one-third of the;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 461: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 461, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "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 one cent per number per pound; colored, bleached, or dyed, nine-twentieths of one 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, except those (other than cable-laid threads and yarns) finer than number one hundred and forty, shall not pay a less rate of duty than twenty per cent ad valorem: *And provided further*, That all the foregoing threads and yarns as hereinbefore provided, when mercerized or subjected to any similar process, shall pay, in addition to the foregoing specific rates of duty, one-fortieth of one cent per number per pound; cotton card laps, roping, sliver, or roving, thirty-five per cent ad valorem. Cotton waste and flocks, manufactured or otherwise advanced in value, twenty per cent ad valorem;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 472: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 472, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "cones or tubes, containing less than six hundred yards each;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 474: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 474, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "cones, tubes, skeins;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 478: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 478, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment; and on page 81 of the bill, in line 22, after the word "and," insert the words "valued at not over seven cents per square yard;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 479: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 479, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and valued at over seven and not

over nine cents per square yard, two and one-fourth cents per square yard; valued at over nine and not over ten cents per square yard, two and three-fourths cents per square yard; valued at over ten and not over twelve and one-half cents per square yard, four cents per square yard; valued at over twelve and one-half and not over fourteen cents per square yard, five cents per square yard; valued at over fourteen cents per square yard, six cents per square yard, but not less than twenty-five per cent ad valorem; cotton cloth, exceeding fifty and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling;" and on page 82 of the bill, in line 3, after the word "and," where it first occurs, insert the words "valued at not over nine cents per square yard;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 480: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 480, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "cotton cloth, not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, if bleached, and valued at over nine and not over eleven cents per square yard, two and three-fourths cents per square yard; valued at over eleven and not over twelve cents per square yard, four cents per square yard; valued at over twelve and not over fifteen cents per square yard, five cents per square yard; valued at over fifteen and not over sixteen cents per square yard, six cents per square yard; valued at over sixteen cents per square yard, seven cents per square yard, but not less than twenty-five per cent ad valorem; cotton cloth, exceeding fifty and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling;" and on page 82 of the bill, in line 8, after the word "and," insert the words "valued at not over twelve cents per square yard;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 481: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 481, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "; cotton cloth, not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and valued at over twelve and not over twelve and one-half cents per square yard, three and three-fourths cents per square yard; valued at over twelve and one-half and not over fifteen cents per square yard, five cents per square yard; valued at over fifteen and not over seventeen and one-half cents per square yard, six and one-half cents per square yard; valued at over seventeen and one-half and not over twenty cents per square yard, seven and one-half cents per square yard; valued at over twenty cents per square yard, nine cents per square yard, but not less than thirty per cent ad valorem;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 482: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 482, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Before the word "valued," in line 1 of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the words "any of the foregoing;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 483: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 483, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Before the word "valued," in line 1 of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the words "any of the foregoing, bleached, and;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 484: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 484, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: After the semicolon and before the word "valued," in line 1 of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the words "any of the foregoing, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 485: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 485, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Before the word "valued," in line 1 of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the words "any of the foregoing;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 486: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 486, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: Before the word "valued," in line 1 of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the words "any of the foregoing bleached, and;" and in line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty-five;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 487: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 487, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: After the semicolon and before the word "valued," in line 1 of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the words "any of the foregoing, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 488: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 488, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Before the word "valued," in line 1 of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the words "any of the foregoing;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 489: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 489, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Before the word "valued," in line 1 of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the words "any of the foregoing, bleached, and;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 490: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 490, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: After the semicolon and before the word "valued," in line 1 of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the words "any of the foregoing, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 491: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 491, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Before the word "valued," in line 1 of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the words "any of the foregoing;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 492: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 492, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Before the word "valued," in line 1 of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the words "any of the foregoing, bleached, and;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 493: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 493, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: After the semicolon and before the word "valued," in line 1 of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the words "any of the foregoing, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 495: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 495, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out all after the word "counted," in line 6, down to and including line 10 of the matter inserted by said amendment, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"In the ascertainment of the weight and value, upon which the duties, cumulative or other, imposed upon cotton cloth are made to depend, the entire fabric and all parts thereof, and all the threads of which it is composed, shall be included. The terms bleached, dyed, colored, stained, mercerized, painted, or printed, wherever applied to cotton cloth in this schedule, shall be taken to mean respectively all cotton cloth which either wholly or in part has been subjected to any of these processes, or which has any bleached, dyed, colored, stained, mercerized, painted, or printed threads in or upon any part of the fabric."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 502: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 502, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lines 5 and 6 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the following: "valued at one dollar or less per yard, forty per cent ad valorem; if valued at over one dollar per yard;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 503: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 503, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: Strike out the matter inserted by said amendment and restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended as follows: On page 91 of the bill, in line 20, strike out the words "one dollar" and insert in lieu thereof the words "ninety cents;" in line 22 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty;" and on page 92 of the bill, after the word "valorem," in line 3, insert the following: "Men's and boys' cotton gloves, knitted or woven, valued at not more than six dollars per dozen pairs, fifty cents per dozen pairs and forty per cent ad valorem; valued at more than six dollars per dozen pairs, fifty per cent ad valorem;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 507: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 507, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu

of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "All articles made from cotton cloth, whether finished or unfinished, and all;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 511: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 511, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"337. Hemp, and tow of hemp, twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per ton; hemp, hackled, known as 'line of hemp,' forty-five dollars per ton."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 520: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 520, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"343. Floor mattings, plain, fancy, or figured, manufactured from straw, round or split, or other vegetable substances, not otherwise provided for in this section, and having a warp of cotton, hemp, or other vegetable substance, including what are commonly known as China, Japan, and India straw matting, three and one-half cents per square yard."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 522: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 522, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"347. Linoleums, corticene, and all other fabrics or coverings for floors, made in part of oil or any similar product, plain, stamped, painted, or printed, only, not specially provided for herein, if nine feet or under in width, eight cents per square yard and fifteen per cent ad valorem; over nine feet in width, twelve cents per square yard and fifteen per cent ad valorem; and any of the foregoing of whatever width, the composition of which forms designs or patterns, whether inlaid or otherwise, by whatever name known, and cork carpets, twenty cents per square yard and twenty per cent ad valorem; mats for floors made of oilcloth, linoleum, or corticene, shall be subject to the same rate of duty herein provided for oilcloth, linoleum, or corticene; oilcloth for floors, if nine feet or less in width, six cents per square yard and fifteen per cent ad valorem; over nine feet in width, ten cents per square yard and fifteen per cent ad valorem; waterproof cloth composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise, ten cents per square yard and twenty per cent ad valorem."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 526: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 526, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the words "for any purpose;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 528: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 528, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: ", ornamented or embroidered in any manner herein described, in any part thereof, however small; hemstitched or tucked flouncings or skirtings;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 533: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 533, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the words "the highest rate;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 534: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 534, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: On page 98 of the bill, in line 12, strike out the word "such" and in lieu thereof insert the words "any of the;" and after the word "goods," in the same line, insert the words "of which the same is composed;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 537: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 537, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"350. Laces, embroideries, edgings, insertings, galloons, flouncings, nets, nettings, trimmings, and veils, composed of cotton, silk, artificial silk, or other material (except wool), made on the Lever or Gothrough machine, seventy per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That no wearing apparel, handkerchiefs, or articles of any description, composed wholly or in chief value of any of the foregoing, shall pay a less rate of duty than that imposed upon the articles or the materials of which the same are composed."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 540: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 540, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the word "one-half" and insert in lieu thereof the word "nine-sixteenths;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 553: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 553, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"359. Istle or tampico, when dressed, dyed, or combed, twenty per cent ad valorem."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 560: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 560, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the following:

"375. On combed wool or tops, made wholly or in part of wool or camel's hair, valued at not more than twenty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be two and one-fourth times the duty imposed by this schedule on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at more than twenty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three and one-third times the duty imposed by this schedule on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class; and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing thirty per cent ad valorem."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 561: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 561, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the following: ", and in addition thereto thirty-five per cent ad valorem;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 563: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 563, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: ": *Provided*, That on all the foregoing, weighing over four ounces per square yard, the rates of duty shall be five per cent less than those imposed by this schedule on cloths;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 566: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 566, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: In line 78 of said amendment strike out the words "thirty-seven and one-half" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty-five."

Strike out all of lines 99 to 102, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "ounces, or if all the filling is not cotton, two dollars and seventy-five cents per pound; if all the filling is cotton, two."

In line 154, after the word "two," insert the words "and one-half."

In line 180, after the word "two," insert the words "and one-half."

Strike out all of lines 245 to 261, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "wholly of silk, and if having not more than four hundred and forty single threads to the inch in the warp; if black (except selvedges), one dollar and fifty cents per pound; if other than black, two dollars per pound; if having more than four hundred and forty, but not more than six hundred single threads to the inch in the warp; if black (except selvedges), one dollar and sixty-five cents per pound; if other than black, two dollars and twenty-five cents per pound; if having more than six hundred, but not more than seven hundred and sixty single threads to the inch in the warp; if black (except selvedges), one dollar and eighty cents per pound; if other than black, two dollars and fifty cents per pound; if having more than seven hundred and sixty, but not more than nine hundred and twenty single threads to the inch in the warp; if black (except selvedges), two dollars per pound; if other than black, two dollars and seventy-five cents per pound; if having more than nine hundred and twenty single threads to the inch."

In line 311, after the word "tamboured," insert the following: ", embroidered."

In line 313, after the word "tamboured," insert the following: ", embroidered."

Strike out all after the word "material," in line 325 down to and including line 328, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"The number of single threads to the inch in the warp provided for in this schedule shall be determined by the number of spun or reeled singles of which such single or two or more ply threads are composed."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 567: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 567, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"406. Mechanically ground wood pulp, one-twelfth of one cent per pound, dry weight: *Provided, however*, That mechan-

ically ground wood pulp shall be admitted free of duty from any country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government (being the product thereof) which does not forbid or restrict in any way the exportation of (whether by law, order, regulation, contractual relation, or otherwise, directly or indirectly) or impose any export duty, export license, fee, or other export charge of any kind whatsoever, either directly or indirectly (whether in the form of additional charge or license fee or otherwise), upon printing paper, mechanically ground wood pulp, or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp: *Provided further*, That if any country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government, shall impose an export duty or other export charge of any kind whatsoever, either directly or directly (whether in the form of additional charge or license fee or otherwise), upon printing paper, mechanically ground wood pulp, or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp, the amount of such export duty or other export charge shall be added as an additional duty to the duty herein imposed upon mechanically ground wood pulp when imported directly or indirectly from such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government. Chemical wood pulp, unbleached, one-sixth of one cent per pound, dry weight; bleached, one-fourth of one cent per pound, dry weight: *Provided*, That if any country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government shall impose an export duty, or other export charge of any kind whatsoever, either directly or indirectly (whether in the form of additional charge or license fee or otherwise), upon printing paper, chemical wood pulp, or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp, the amount of such export duty, or other export charge, shall be added as an additional duty to the duties herein imposed upon chemical wood pulp when imported directly or indirectly from such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 570. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 570, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the word "two-tenths" and insert in lieu thereof the word "three-sixteenths;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 574: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 574, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"*Provided, however*, That if any country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government shall forbid or restrict in any way the exportation of (whether by law, order, regulation, contractual relation, or otherwise, directly or indirectly) or impose any export duty, export license fee, or other export charge of any kind whatsoever (whether in the form of additional charge or license fee or otherwise) upon printing paper, wood pulp, or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp, there shall be imposed upon printing paper when imported either directly or indirectly from such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government, an additional duty of one-tenth of one cent per pound when valued at three cents per pound or less, and in addition thereto the amount of such export duty or other export charge imposed by such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government, upon printing paper, wood pulp, or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 577: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 577, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: In line 3 of the matter inserted by said amendment, after the word "paper," insert a comma; in line 33, after the word "sheets," insert the words "on the basis of;" in line 35, after the word "sheets," insert the words "on the basis of;" and after the word "pound," in line 39, strike out all down to and including the words "ad valorem" in line 42; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 578: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 578, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 4 of the matter inserted by said amendment, after the word "and," insert the word "ledger;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 586: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 586, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 589: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 589, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Before the matter inserted by said amendment insert the words "shall be dutiable at;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 590: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 590, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: In line 6 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the words "and panels;" and strike out all after the word "thousand," in line 10, down to and including line 11, and insert in lieu thereof the following " : *Provided*, That the rate or rates of duty provided in the tariff act approved July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, shall remain in force until October first nineteen hundred and nine, on all views of any landscape, scene, building, place, or locality, provided for in this paragraph, which shall have, prior to July first nineteen hundred and nine, been ordered or contracted to be delivered to bona fide purchasers in the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall make proper regulations for the enforcement of this provision;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 591: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 591, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"418. All boxes made wholly or in chief value of paper or papier maché, if covered with surface-coated paper, forty-five per cent ad valorem."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 595: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 595, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the word "or;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 607: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 607, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"426. Button forms of lastings, mohair or silk cloth, or other manufactures of cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, or form as to be fit for buttons exclusively, and not exceeding three inches in any one dimension, ten per cent ad valorem."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 611: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 611, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: In line 1 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the word "sixty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty-five;" and strike out all after the word "mines," in line 8, down to and including the word "screen," in line 13; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendments numbered 616 and 617: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 616 and 617, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the amended paragraph and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"432. Emery grains and emery, manufactured, ground, pulverized, or refined, one cent per pound; emery wheels, emery files, and manufactures of which emery or corundum is the component material of chief value, twenty-five per cent ad valorem; crude artificial abrasives, ten per cent ad valorem."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 623: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 623, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 4 of the matter inserted by said amendment, after the word "kinds," insert the words "not composed in chief value of cotton;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 628: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 628, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Furs dressed on the skin, not advanced further than dyeing, but not repaired, twenty per cent ad valorem; manufactures of furs, further advanced than dressing and dyeing, when prepared for use as material, including plates, linings, and crosses, thirty-five per cent 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, fifty per cent ad valorem."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 630: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 630, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the following:

"443. Plushes and woven fabrics (except crinoline cloth and hair seating) and manufactures thereof, composed of the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or any animal, combined with wool,

vegetable fiber, or silk, shall be classified and dutiable as manufactures of wool."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 634: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 634, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"449. Pearls and parts thereof, drilled or undrilled, but not set or strung, ten per cent ad valorem; diamonds, 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 cent ad valorem; imitation precious stones, including pearls and parts thereof, for use in the manufacture of jewelry, doublets, artificial, or so-called synthetic or reconstructed pearls and parts thereof, rubies, or other precious stones, twenty per cent ad valorem."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 637: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 637, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"450. Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry salted or pickled, shall be admitted free of duty: *Provided*, That on and after October first, nineteen hundred and nine, sole leather made from such hides shall pay a duty of five per cent ad valorem; that grain, buff, and split leather made from such hides shall pay a duty of seven and one-half per cent ad valorem; that boots and shoes, the upper leather of which is made wholly or in chief value from such hides, shall pay a duty of ten per cent ad valorem; that harness, saddles, and saddlery, in sets or in parts, finished or unfinished, composed wholly or in chief value of leather made from such hides, shall pay a duty of twenty per cent ad valorem."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 646: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 646, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 1 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the word "fifteen" and insert in lieu thereof the word "ten;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 648: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 648, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the following: "; any of the foregoing permanently fitted and furnished with traveling, bottle, drinking, dining or luncheon and similar sets, fifty per cent ad valorem;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 658: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 658, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "sponges made of rubber, forty per cent ad valorem; combs, composed wholly of horn, or composed of horn and metal, fifty per cent ad valorem;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 671: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 671, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "or other material, black, three-fourths of one cent per ounce; colored, one and one-fourth cents per ounce; copying, two cents per ounce;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 673: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 673, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Photographic film negatives, imported in any form, for use in any way in connection with moving-picture exhibits, or for making or reproducing pictures for such exhibits, and moving-picture films not developed or exposed, twenty-five per cent ad valorem. Photographic film positives, imported in any form, for use in any way in connection with moving-picture exhibits, including herein all moving, motion, moto-photograph or cinematography film pictures, prints, positives or duplicates of every kind and nature, and of whatever substance made, one and one-half cents per linear or running foot."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 678: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 678, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 37. There shall be levied and collected annually on the first day of September by the collector of customs of the district nearest the residence of the managing owner, upon the use of every foreign-built yacht, pleasure boat, or vessel, not used or intended to be used for trade, now or hereafter owned or chartered for more than six months by any citizen or citizens of the United States, a sum equivalent to a tonnage tax of seven dollars per gross ton.

"In lieu of the annual tax above prescribed the owner of any foreign-built yacht, pleasure boat, or vessel above described may pay a duty of thirty-five per cent ad valorem thereon, and such yacht, pleasure boat, or vessel shall thereupon be entitled to all the privileges and shall be subject to all the requirements prescribed by sections forty-two hundred and fourteen, forty-two hundred and fifteen, forty-two hundred and seventeen, and forty-two hundred and eighteen of the Revised Statutes and acts amendatory thereto in the same manner as if said yacht had been built in the United States, and shall be subject to tonnage duty and light money only in the same manner as if said yacht had been built in the United States.

"So much of section five of chapter two hundred and twelve of the laws of nineteen hundred and eight, approved May twenty-eight, nineteen hundred and eight, as relates to yachts built outside the United States and owned by citizens of the United States is hereby repealed.

"This section shall not apply to a foreign-built vessel admitted to American registry."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 721: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 721, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"559. Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots, excrescences, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, dried insects, grains, gums, gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, nutgalls, roots, stems, spices, vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden seeds), seeds of morbid growth, weeds, and woods used expressly for dyeing or tanning; any of the foregoing which are natural and uncompounded drugs and not edible and not specifically provided for in this section, and are in a crude state, not advanced in value or condition by any process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to the proper packing of the drugs and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture: *Provided*, That no article containing alcohol, or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, shall be admitted free of duty under this paragraph."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 737: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 737, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the following: ", and which has been worn out by use;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 748: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 748, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"639. Oils: Almond, amber, crude and rectified ambergris, anise or anise seed, aniline, aspic or spike lavender, bergamot, cajeput, caraway, cassia, cinnamon, cedrat, chamomile, citronella or lemon grass, civet, cocoanut (not refined and deodorized), cotton-seed, croton, fennel, ichthyol, jasmine or jasimine, juglandium, juniper, lavender, lemon, limes, mace, neroli or orange flower, enfleurage grease, liquid and solid primal flower essences not compounded, nut oil or oil of nuts, soya-bean, olive oil rendered unfit for use as food or for any but mechanical or manufacturing purposes, by such means as shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury and under regulations to be prescribed by him; attar of roses, palm, palm kernel, rosemary or anthoss, sesame or sesamum seed or bean, thyme, origanum red or white, valerian; and also spermaceti, whale, and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all fish and other products of such fisheries; petroleum, crude or refined, including kerosene, benzine, naphtha, gasoline, and similar oils produced from petroleum."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 750: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 750, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "and all other waste not specially provided for in this section;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendments numbered 758, 759, 760, 761, and 762: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 758, 759, 760, 761, and 762, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the amended paragraph and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"661. Statuary and casts of sculpture for use as models or for art educational purposes only; regalia and gems, where

specially imported in good faith for the use and by order of any society incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use and by order of any college, academy, school, seminary of learning, orphan asylum, or public hospital in the United States, or any State or public library, and not for sale, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but the term 'regalia' as herein used shall be held to embrace only such insignia of rank or office or emblems as may be worn upon the person or borne in the hand during public exercises of the society or institution, and shall not include articles of furniture or fixtures, or of regular wearing apparel, nor personal property of individuals."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 770: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 770, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "669. Sheep dip."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 780: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 780, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: ": *Provided*, That there shall be imposed and paid upon cassiterite, or black oxide of tin, and upon bar, block, pig tin and grain or granulated, a duty of four cents per pound when it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States that the mines of the United States are producing one thousand five hundred tons of cassiterite and bar, block, and pig tin per year. The President shall make known this fact by proclamation, and thereafter said duties shall go into effect;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 783: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 783, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lines 5, 6, and 7 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the following words: "similar wood, unmanufactured, or not further advanced than cut into blocks suitable for the articles into which they are intended to be converted;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 784: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 784, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the period and insert in lieu thereof the following: "; but such exemption shall be subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 790: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 790, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 5. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands the rates of duty which are required to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries: *Provided*, That, except as otherwise hereinafter provided, all articles, the growth or product of or manufactured in the Philippine Islands from materials the growth or product of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, or of both, or which do not contain foreign materials to the value of more than twenty per cent of their total value, upon which no drawback of customs duties has been allowed therein, coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands shall hereafter be admitted free of duty, except rice, and except, in any fiscal year, sugar in excess of three hundred thousand gross tons, wrapper tobacco and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than fifteen per cent of wrapper tobacco in excess of three hundred thousand pounds, filler tobacco in excess of one million pounds, and cigars in excess of one hundred and fifty million cigars, which quantities shall be ascertained by the Secretary of the Treasury under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe: *And provided further*, That sugar, refined or unrefined, and tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, imported into the Philippine Islands from foreign countries, shall be dutiable at rates of import duty therein not less than the rates of import duty imposed upon sugar and tobacco in like forms when imported into the United States: *And provided further*, That, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, preference in the right of free entry of sugar to be imported into the United States from the Philippine Islands, as provided herein, shall be given, first, to the producers of less than five hundred gross tons in any fiscal year, then to producers of the lowest output in excess of five hundred gross tons in any fiscal year: *Provided, however*, That in consideration of the exemptions aforesaid, all articles, the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, upon which no drawback of customs duties has been allowed therein, shall be admitted to the Philippine Islands from the United States free of duty: *And provided further*, That the free admission, herein provided, of such articles, the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, into the Philippine Islands, or of the growth, product, or manufacture, as hereinbefore defined, of the Philippine Islands into the United States, shall be conditioned upon the direct shipment thereof from the country of origin to the country of destination: *Provided*, That direct shipment shall include shipments in bond through foreign territory contiguous to the United States: *Provided, however*, That if such articles become unpacked while en route by accident, wreck, or other casualty, or so damaged as to necessitate their repacking, the same shall be admitted free of duty upon satisfactory proof that the unpacking occurred through accident or necessity and that the merchandise involved is the identical merchandise originally shipped from the United States or the Philippine Islands, as the case may be, and that its condition has not been changed except for such damage as may have been sustained: *And provided further*, That all articles, the growth, product, or manufacture, as hereinbefore defined, of the Philippine Islands, admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty under the provisions of this section and shipped as hereinbefore provided from said islands to the United States for use and consumption therein, shall be hereafter exempt from the payment of any export duties imposed in the Philippine Islands: *And provided further*, That there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in the United States, upon articles, goods, wares, or merchandise coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands, a tax equal to the internal-revenue tax imposed in the United States upon the like articles, goods, wares, or merchandise of domestic manufacture; such tax to be paid by internal-revenue stamp or stamps, to be provided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and to be affixed in such manner and under such regulations as he, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe; and such articles, goods, wares, or merchandise, shipped from said islands to the United States, shall be exempt from the payment of any tax imposed by the internal-revenue laws of the Philippine Islands: *And provided further*, That there shall be levied, collected, and paid in the Philippine Islands, upon articles, goods, wares, or merchandise going into the Philippine Islands from the United States, a tax equal to the internal-revenue tax imposed in the Philippine Islands upon the like articles, goods, wares, or merchandise of Philippine Islands manufacture; such tax to be paid by internal-revenue stamps or otherwise, as provided by the laws of the Philippine Islands, and such articles, goods, wares, or merchandise going into the Philippine Islands from the United States shall be exempt from the payment of any tax imposed by the internal-revenue laws of the United States: *And provided further*, That, in addition to the customs taxes imposed in the Philippine Islands, there shall be levied, collected, and paid therein upon articles, goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the Philippine Islands from countries other than the United States, the internal-revenue tax imposed by the Philippine government on like articles manufactured and consumed in the Philippine Islands or shipped thereto, for consumption therein, from the United States: *And provided further*, That from and after the passage of this act all internal revenues collected in or for account of the Philippine Islands shall accrue intact to the general government thereof and be paid into the insular treasury, and shall only be allotted and paid out therefrom in accordance with future acts of the Philippine legislature, subject, however, to section seven of the act of Congress approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled 'An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes:' *And provided further*, That, until action by the Philippine legislature, approved by Congress, internal revenues paid into the insular treasury, as hereinbefore provided, shall be allotted and paid out by the Philippine Commission."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 791: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 791, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended as follows: On page 190 of the bill, in line 7, strike out the words "twenty-third day of December, nineteen hundred and three," and insert in lieu thereof the words "eleventh day of December, nineteen hundred and two," and number and insert the section as section 3 of the bill; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 792: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 792,

and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 4. That the President shall have power and it shall be his duty to give notice, within ten days after the passage of this act, to all foreign countries with which commercial agreements in conformity with the authority granted by section three of the act entitled, 'An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States,' approved July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, have been or shall have been entered into, of the intention of the United States to terminate such agreement at a time specified in such notice, which time shall in no case, except as hereinafter provided, be longer than the period of time specified in such agreements respectively for notice for their termination; and upon the expiration of the periods when such notice of termination shall become effective the suspension of duties provided for in such agreements shall be revoked, and thereafter importations from said countries shall be subject to no other conditions or rates of duty than those prescribed by this act and such other *acts of Congress* as may be continued in force: *Provided*, That until the expiration of the period when the notice of intention to terminate hereinbefore provided for shall have become effective, or until such date prior thereto as the high contracting parties may by mutual consent select, the terms of said commercial agreements shall remain in force: *And provided further*, That in the case of those commercial agreements or arrangements made in accordance with the provisions of section three of the tariff act of the United States approved July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, which contain no stipulations in regard to their termination by diplomatic action, the President is authorized to give to the governments concerned a notice of termination of six months, which notice shall date from April thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 793: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 793, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, and number and insert the same as section 6 of the bill; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 796: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 796, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended as follows: On page 193 of the bill, in line 8, after the word "labeled," insert the words "without injury;" in lines 11 and 12 strike out the words "the name of the maker and;" in line 23 strike out the word "a" and insert in lieu thereof the word "the," and number and insert the section as section 7 of the bill; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 797: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 797, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, and number and insert the same as section 8 of the bill; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 798: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 798, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, and number and insert the same as section 9 of the bill; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 799: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 799, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, and number and insert the same as section 10 of the bill; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 800: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 800, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, and number and insert the same as section 11 of the bill; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 801: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 801, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, and number and insert the same as section 12 of the bill; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 802: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 802, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, and number and insert the same as section 13 of the bill; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 803: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 803, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, and number and insert the same as section 14 of the bill; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 804: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 804, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 15. That a discriminating duty of ten per cent ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, or which being the production or manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United States, shall come into the United States from such contiguous country; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States entitled at the time of such importation by treaty or convention or act of Congress to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be payable on goods, wares, and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States, nor to such foreign products or manufactures as shall be imported from such contiguous countries in the usual course of strictly retail trade."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 805: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 805, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, and number and insert the same as section 16 of the bill; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 806: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 806, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, and number and insert the same as section 17 of the bill; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 807: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 807, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, and number and insert the same as section 18 of the bill; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 808: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 808, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended as follows: On page 199 of the bill, in line 23, strike out the word "two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "six," and number and insert the section as section 19 of the bill; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 809: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 809, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, and number and insert the same as section 20 of the bill; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 810: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 810, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, and number and insert the same as section 21 of the bill; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 811: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 811, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, and number and insert the same as section 22 of the bill; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 812: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 812, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, and number and insert the same as section 23 of the bill; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 813: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 813, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 24. That the works of manufacturers engaged in smelting or refining, or both, of ores and crude metals, may, upon the giving of satisfactory bonds, be designated as bonded smelting warehouses. Ores or crude metals may be removed from

the vessel or other vehicle in which imported, or from a bonded warehouse, into a bonded smelting warehouse without the payment of duties thereon and there smelted or refined, or both, together with other ores or crude metals of home or foreign production: *Provided*, That the several charges against such bonds may be canceled upon the exportation or delivery to a bonded manufacturing warehouse, established under section twenty-three of this act, of the actual amount of lead produced from the smelting or refining, or both, of such ores or crude metals: *And provided further*, That said lead may be withdrawn for domestic consumption or transferred to a bonded customs warehouse and withdrawn therefrom upon the payment of the duties chargeable against it in that condition: *Provided further*, That all labor performed and services rendered pursuant to this section shall be under the supervision of an officer of the customs, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and at the expense of the manufacturer: *Provided further*, That all regulations for the carrying out of this section shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 814: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 814, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 25. That where imported materials on which duties have been paid are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in the United States, there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duties paid on the materials used, less one per cent of such duties: *Provided*, That when the articles exported are made in part from domestic materials the imported materials, or the parts of the articles made from such materials, shall appear in the completed articles that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained: *And provided further*, That the drawback on any article allowed under existing law shall be continued at the rate herein provided. That the imported materials used in the manufacture or production of articles entitled to drawback of customs duties when exported shall, in all cases where drawback of duties paid on such materials is claimed, be identified, the quantity of such materials used and the amount of duties paid thereon shall be ascertained, the facts of the manufacture or production of such articles in the United States and their exportation therefrom shall be determined, and the drawback due thereon shall be paid to the manufacturer, producer, or exporter, to the agent of either or to the person to whom such manufacturer, producer, exporter, or agent shall in writing order such drawback paid, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

"That on the exportation of medicinal or toilet preparations (including perfumery) hereafter manufactured or produced in the United States in part from domestic alcohol on which an internal-revenue tax has been paid, there shall be allowed a drawback equal in amount to the tax found to have been paid on the alcohol so used: *Provided*, That no other than domestic tax-paid alcohol shall have been used in the manufacture or production of such preparations. Such drawback shall be determined and paid under such rules and regulations, and upon the filing of such notices, bonds, bills of lading, and other evidence of payment of tax and exportation, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

"That the provisions of this section shall apply to materials used in the construction and equipment of vessels built for foreign account and ownership, or for the government of any foreign country, notwithstanding that such vessels may not within the strict meaning of the term be articles exported."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 815: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 815, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, and number and insert the same as section 26 of the bill; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 816: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 816, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 28. That the act entitled 'An act to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenues,' approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, as amended, be further amended to read as follows:

"'SEC. 1. That all merchandise imported into the United States shall, for the purpose of this act, be deemed and held to be the property of the person to whom the same is consigned; and the holder of a bill of lading duly indorsed by the consignee therein named, or, if consigned to order, by the consignor, shall be deemed the consignee thereof; and in case of the abandonment of any merchandise to the underwriters the latter may be recognized as the consignee.

"'SEC. 2. That all invoices of imported merchandise shall be made out in the currency of the place or country from whence the importations shall be made, or, if purchased, in the currency actually paid therefor, shall contain a correct, complete, and detailed description of such merchandise, and of the packages, wrappings, or other coverings containing it, and shall be made in triplicate or in quadruplicate in case of merchandise intended for immediate transportation without appraisement, and signed by the person owning or shipping the same, if the merchandise has been actually purchased, or by the manufacturer or owner thereof, if the same has been procured otherwise than by purchase, or by the duly authorized agent of such purchaser, seller, manufacturer, or owner.

"'SEC. 3. That all such invoices shall, at or before the shipment of the merchandise, be produced to the consular officer of the United States of the consular district in which the merchandise was manufactured or purchased, as the case may be, for export to the United States, and shall have indorsed thereon, when so produced, a declaration signed by the purchaser, seller, manufacturer, owner, or agent, setting forth that the invoice is in all respects correct and true, and was made at the place from which the merchandise is to be exported to the United States; that it contains, if the merchandise was obtained by purchase, a true and full statement of the time when, the place where, the person from whom the same was purchased, and the actual cost thereof, and of all charges thereon, as provided by this act; and that no discounts, bounties, or drawbacks are contained in the invoice but such as have been actually allowed thereon; and when obtained in any other manner than by purchase, the actual market value or wholesale price thereof, at the time of exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country from whence exported; that such actual market value is the price at which the merchandise described in the invoice is freely offered for sale to all purchasers in said markets, and that it is the price which the manufacturer or owner making the declaration would have received, and was willing to receive, for such merchandise sold in the ordinary course of trade in the usual wholesale quantities, and that it includes all charges thereon as provided by this act, and the actual quantity thereof; and that no different invoice of the merchandise mentioned in the invoice so produced has been or will be furnished to anyone. If the merchandise was actually purchased, the declaration shall also contain a statement that the currency in which such invoice is made out is that which was actually paid for the merchandise by the purchaser.

"'SEC. 4. That, except in case of personal effects accompanying the passenger, no importation of any merchandise exceeding one hundred dollars in value shall be admitted to entry without the production of a duly certified invoice thereof, as required by law, or of an affidavit made by the owner, importer, or consignee, before the collector or his deputy, showing why it is impracticable to produce such invoice; and no entry shall be made in the absence of a certified invoice, upon affidavit as aforesaid, unless such affidavit be accompanied by a statement in the form of an invoice, or otherwise, showing the actual cost of such merchandise, if purchased, or if obtained otherwise than by purchase the actual market value or wholesale price thereof at the time of exportation to the United States in the principal markets of the country from which the same has been imported, which statement shall be verified by the oath of the owner, importer, consignee, or agent desiring to make entry of the merchandise, to be administered by the collector or his deputy, and it shall be lawful for the collector or his deputy to examine the deponent under oath, touching the sources of his knowledge, information, or belief, in the premises, and to require him to produce any letter, paper, or statement of account in his possession, or under his control, which may assist the officers of customs in ascertaining the actual value of the importation or any part thereof, and in default of such production, when so requested, such owner, importer, consignee, or agent shall be thereafter debarred from producing any such letter, paper, or statement for the purpose of avoiding any additional duty, penalty, or forfeiture incurred under this act, unless he shall show to the satisfaction of the court or the officers of the customs, as the case may be, that it was not in his power to produce the same when so demanded; and no merchandise shall be admitted to entry under the provisions of this section unless the collector shall be satisfied that the failure to produce a duly certified invoice is due to causes be-

yond the control of the owner, consignee, or agent thereof: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may make regulations by which books, magazines and other periodicals published and imported in successive parts, numbers, or volumes, and entitled to be imported free of duty, shall require but one declaration for the entire series. And when entry of merchandise exceeding one hundred dollars in value is made by a statement in the form of an invoice, the collector shall require a bond for the production of a duly certified invoice.

"'SEC. 5. That whenever merchandise imported into the United States is entered by invoice, one of the following declarations, according to the nature of the case, shall be filed with the collector of the port at the time of entry by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, which declaration so filed shall be duly signed by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent before the collector, or before a notary public or other officer duly authorized by law to administer oaths and take acknowledgments, who may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive such declarations and to certify to the identity of the persons making them, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and every officer so designated shall file with the collector of the port a copy of his official signature and seal: *Provided*, That if any of the invoices or bills of lading of any merchandise imported in any one vessel which should otherwise be embraced in said entry, have not been received at the date of the entry, the declaration may state the fact, and thereupon such merchandise, of which the invoices or bills of lading are not produced, shall not be included in such entry, but may be entered subsequently.

"'DECLARATION OF CONSIGNEE, IMPORTER, OR AGENT, WHERE MERCHANDISE HAS BEEN ACTUALLY PURCHASED.

"'I, ——— ———, do solemnly and truly declare that I am the consignee, importer, or agent of the merchandise described in the annexed entry and invoice; that the invoice and bill of lading now presented by me to the collector of ——— are the true and only invoice and bill of lading by me received of all the goods, wares, and merchandise imported in the ———, whereof ——— is master, from ———, for account of any person whomsoever for whom I am authorized to enter the same; that the said invoice and bill of lading are in the state in which they were actually received by me, and that I do not know or believe in the existence of any other invoice or bill of lading of the said goods, wares, and merchandise; that the entry now delivered to the collector contains a just and true account of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, according to the said invoice and bill of lading; that nothing has been on my part, nor to my knowledge on the part of any other person, concealed or suppressed, whereby the United States may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawfully due on the said goods, wares, and merchandise; that the said invoice and the declaration therein are in all respects true, and were made by the person by whom the same purport to have been made; and that if at any time hereafter I discover any error in the said invoice, or in the account now rendered of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, or receive any other invoice of the same, I will immediately make the same known to the collector of this district. And I do further solemnly and truly declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief (insert the name and residence of the owner or owners) is (or are) the owner (or owners) of the goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in the annexed entry; that the invoice now produced by me exhibits the actual cost at the time of exportation to the United States in the principal markets of the country from whence imported of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, and includes and specifies the value of all cartons, cases, crates, boxes, sacks, casks, barrels, hogsheads, bottles, jars, demijohns, carboys, and other containers, or coverings, whether holding liquids or solids, which are not otherwise specially subject to duty under any paragraph of the tariff act, and all other costs, charges, and expenses incident to placing said goods, wares, and merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States, and no other or different discount, bounty, or drawback but such as has been actually allowed on the same.

"'DECLARATION OF CONSIGNEE, IMPORTER, OR AGENT WHERE MERCHANDISE HAS NOT BEEN ACTUALLY PURCHASED.

"'I, ——— ———, do solemnly and truly declare that I am the consignee, importer, or agent of the merchandise described in the annexed entry and invoice; that the invoice and bill of lading now presented by me to the collector of ——— are the true and only invoice and bill of lading by me received of all the goods, wares, and merchandise imported in the ———, whereof ——— is master, from ———, for account of any person whomsoever for whom I am authorized to enter the same; that the said invoice and bill of lading are in the state in which they were actually received by me, and that I do not know or believe in the existence of any other invoice or bill of lading of the said goods, wares, and merchandise; that the entry now delivered to the collector contains a just and true account of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, according to the said invoice and bill of lading; that nothing has been on my part, nor to my knowledge on the part of any other person, concealed or suppressed, whereby the United States may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawfully due on the said goods, wares, and merchandise; that the said invoice and the declaration therein are in all respects true, and were made by the person by whom the same purport to have been made; and that if at any time hereafter I discover any error in the said invoice, or in the account now rendered of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, or receive any other invoice of the same, I will immediately make the same known to the collector of this district. And I do further solemnly and truly declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief (insert the name and residence of the owner or owners) is (or are) the owner (or owners) of the goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in the annexed entry; that the invoice now produced by me exhibits the actual market value or wholesale price at the time of exportation to the United States in the principal markets of the country from whence imported of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, and includes and specifies the value of all cartons, cases, crates, boxes, sacks, casks, barrels, hogsheads, bottles, jars, demijohns, carboys, and other containers or coverings, whether holding liquids or solids, which are not otherwise specially subject to duty under any paragraph of the tariff act, and all other costs, charges, and expenses incident to placing said goods, wares, and merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States, and no other or different discount, bounty, or drawback but such as has been actually allowed on the same.

"'DECLARATION OF OWNER IN CASES WHERE MERCHANDISE HAS BEEN ACTUALLY PURCHASED.

"'I, ——— ———, do solemnly and truly declare that I am the owner by purchase of the merchandise described in the annexed entry and invoice; that the entry now delivered by me to the collector of ——— contains a just and true account of all the goods, wares, and merchandise imported by or consigned to me, in the ———, whereof ——— is master, from ———; that the invoice and entry, which I now produce, contain a just and faithful account of the actual cost of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, and include and specify the value of all cartons, cases, crates, boxes, sacks, casks, barrels, hogsheads, bottles, jars, demijohns, carboys, and other containers or coverings, whether holding liquids or solids, which are not otherwise specially subject to duty under any paragraph of the tariff act, and all other costs, charges, and expenses incident to placing said goods, wares, and merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States, and no other discount, drawback, or bounty but such as has been actually allowed on the same; that I do not know nor believe in the existence of any invoice or bill of lading other than those now produced by me, and that they are in the state in which I actually received them. And I further solemnly and truly declare that I have not in the said entry or invoice concealed or suppressed anything whereby the United States may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawfully due on the said goods, wares, and merchandise; that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said invoice and the declaration thereon are in all respects true, and were made by the person by whom the same purport to have been made, and that if at any time hereafter I discover any error in the said invoice or in the account now produced of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, or receive any other invoice of the same, I will immediately make the same known to the collector of this district.

"'DECLARATION OF MANUFACTURER OR OWNER IN CASES WHERE MERCHANDISE HAS NOT BEEN ACTUALLY PURCHASED.

"'I, ——— ———, do solemnly and truly declare that I am the owner (or manufacturer) of the merchandise described in the annexed entry and invoice; that the entry now delivered by me to the collector of ——— contains a just and true account of all the goods, wares, and merchandise imported by or consigned to me in the ———, whereof ——— ——— is master, from ———; that the said goods, wares, and merchandise were not actually bought by me, or by my agent, in the ordinary mode of bargain and sale, but that nevertheless the invoice which I now produce contains a just and faithful valuation of the same, at their actual market value or wholesale price, at the time of exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country from whence imported for my account (or for account of myself and partners); that such actual market value is the price at which the merchandise described in the invoice is freely offered for sale to all purchasers in said markets and is the price which I would have received and was

willing to receive for such merchandise sold in the ordinary course of trade in the usual wholesale quantities; that the said invoice contains also a just and faithful account of all the cost of finishing said goods, wares, and merchandise to their present condition, and includes and specifies the value of all cartons, cases, crates, boxes, sacks, casks, barrels, hogsheads, bottles, jars, demijohns, carboys, and other containers or coverings, whether holding liquids or solids, which are not otherwise specially subject to duty under any paragraph of the tariff act, and all other costs and charges incident to placing said goods, wares, and merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States, and no other discount, drawback, or bounty but such as has been actually allowed on the said goods, wares, and merchandise; that the said invoice and the declaration thereon are in all respects true, and were made by the person by whom the same purport to have been made; that I do not know nor believe in the existence of any invoice or bill of lading other than those now produced by me, and that they are in the state in which I actually received them. And I do further solemnly and truly declare that I have not in the said entry or invoice concealed or suppressed anything whereby the United States may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawfully due on the said goods, wares, and merchandise; and that if at any time hereafter I discover any error in the said invoice, or in the account now produced of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, or receive any other invoice of the same, I will immediately make the same known to the collector of this district.

"'SEC. 6. That any person who shall knowingly make any false statement in the declarations provided for in the preceding section, or shall aid or procure the making of any such false statement as to any matter material thereto, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labor not more than two years, or both, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to relieve imported merchandise from forfeiture by reason of such false statement or for any cause elsewhere provided by law.

"'SEC. 7. That the owner, consignee, or agent of any imported merchandise may, at the time when he shall make and verify his written entry of such merchandise, but not afterwards, make such addition in the entry to or such deduction from the cost or value given in the invoice or pro forma invoice or statement in form of an invoice, which he shall produce with his entry, as in his opinion may raise or lower the same to the actual market value or wholesale price of such merchandise at the time of exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country from which the same has been imported; and the collector within whose district any merchandise may be imported or entered, whether the same has been actually purchased or procured otherwise than by purchase, shall cause the actual market value or wholesale price of such merchandise to be appraised; and if the appraised value of any article of imported merchandise subject to an ad valorem duty or to a duty based upon or regulated in any manner by the value thereof shall exceed the value declared in the entry, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in addition to the duties imposed by law on such merchandise, an additional duty of one per cent of the total appraised value thereof for each one per cent that such appraised value exceeds the value declared in the entry: *Provided*, That the additional duties shall only apply to the particular article or articles in each invoice that are so undervalued and shall not be imposed upon any article upon which the amount of duty imposed by law on account of the appraised value does not exceed the amount of duty that would be imposed if the appraised value did not exceed the entered value, and shall be limited to seventy-five per cent of the appraised value of such article or articles. Such additional duties shall not be construed to be penal, and shall not be remitted nor payment thereof in any way avoided except in cases arising from a manifest clerical error, nor shall they be refunded in case of exportation of the merchandise, or on any other account, nor shall they be subject to the benefit of drawback: *Provided*, That if the appraised value of any merchandise shall exceed the value declared in the entry by more than seventy-five per cent, except when arising from a manifest clerical error, such entry shall be held to be presumptively fraudulent, and the collector of customs shall seize such merchandise and proceed as in case of forfeiture for violation of the customs laws, and in any legal proceeding other than a criminal prosecution that may result from such seizure, the undervaluation as shown by the appraisal shall be presumptive evidence of fraud, and the burden of proof shall be on the claimant to rebut the same, and forfeiture shall be adjudged unless he shall rebut such presumption of fraudulent intent by sufficient evidence. The forfeiture provided for in this section shall apply to the whole of the merchandise or the value thereof in the case or package containing the particular article or articles in each invoice which are undervalued: *Provided further*, That all additional duties, penalties, or forfeitures applicable to merchandise entered by a duly certified invoice shall be alike applicable to merchandise entered by a pro forma invoice or statement in the form of an invoice, and no forfeiture or disability of any kind incurred under the provisions of this section shall be remitted or mitigated by the Secretary of the Treasury. The duty shall not, however, be assessed in any case upon an amount less than the entered value.

"'SEC. 8. That when merchandise entered for customs duty has been consigned for sale by or on account of the manufacturer thereof, to a person, agent, partner, or consignee in the United States, such person, agent, partner, or consignee shall, at the time of the entry of such merchandise, present to the collector of customs at the port where such entry is made, as a part of such entry, and in addition to the certified invoice or statement in the form of an invoice required by law, a statement signed by such manufacturer, declaring the cost of production of such merchandise, such cost to include all the elements of cost as stated in section eleven of this act. When merchandise entered for customs duty has been consigned for sale by or on account of a person other than the manufacturer of such merchandise, to a person, agent, partner, or consignee in the United States, such person, agent, partner, or consignee shall at the time of the entry of such merchandise present to the collector of customs at the port where such entry is made, as a part of such entry, a statement signed by the consignor thereof, declaring that the merchandise was actually purchased by him or for his account, and showing the time when, the place where, and from whom he purchased the merchandise, and in detail the price he paid for the same: *Provided*, That the statements required by this section shall be made in triplicate, and shall bear the attestation of the consular officer of the United States resident within the consular district wherein the merchandise was manufactured, if consigned by the manufacturer or for his account, or from whence it was imported when consigned by a person other than the manufacturer, one copy thereof to be delivered to the person making the statement, one copy to be transmitted with the triplicate invoice of the merchandise to the collector of the port in the United States to which the merchandise is consigned, and the remaining copy to be filed in the consulate.

"'SEC. 9. That if any consignor, seller, owner, importer, consignee, agent, or other person or persons, shall enter or introduce, or attempt to enter or introduce, into the commerce of the United States any imported merchandise by means of any fraudulent or false invoice, affidavit, letter, paper, or by means of any false statement, written or verbal, or by means of any false or fraudulent practice or appliance whatsoever, or shall be guilty of any willful act or omission by means whereof the United States shall or may be deprived of the lawful duties, or any portion thereof, accruing upon the merchandise, or any portion thereof, embraced or referred to in such invoice, affidavit, letter, paper, or statement, or affected by such act or omission, such merchandise, or the value thereof, to be recovered from such person or persons, shall be forfeited, which forfeiture shall only apply to the whole of the merchandise or the value thereof in the case or package containing the particular article or articles of merchandise to which such fraud or false paper or statement relates; and such person or persons shall, upon conviction, be fined for each offense a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for a time not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

"'SEC. 10. That it shall be the duty of the appraisers of the United States, and every of them, and every person who shall act as such appraiser, or of the collector, as the case may be, by all reasonable ways and means in his or their power to ascertain, estimate, and appraise (any invoice or affidavit thereto or statement of cost, or of cost of production to the contrary notwithstanding) the actual market value and wholesale price of the merchandise at the time of exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country whence the same has been imported, and the number of yards, parcels, or quantities, and actual market value or wholesale price of every of them, as the case may require.

"'SEC. 11. That when the actual market value, as defined by law, of any article of imported merchandise, wholly or partly manufactured and subject to an ad valorem duty, or to a duty based in whole or in part on value, can not be ascertained to the satisfaction of the appraising officer, such officer shall use all available means in his power to ascertain the cost of production of such merchandise at the time of exportation to the United States, and at the place of manufacture, such cost of

production to include the cost of materials and of fabrication, and all general expenses to be estimated at not less than ten per cent, covering each and every outlay of whatsoever nature incident to such production, together with the expense of preparing and putting up such merchandise ready for shipment, and an addition of not less than eight nor more than fifty per cent upon the total cost as thus ascertained; and in no case shall such merchandise be appraised upon original appraisal or reappraisement at less than the total cost of production as thus ascertained. The actual market value or wholesale price, as defined by law, of any imported merchandise which is consigned for sale in the United States, or which is sold for exportation to the United States, and which is not actually sold or freely offered for sale in usual wholesale quantities in the open market of the country of exportation to all purchasers, shall not in any case be appraised at less than the wholesale price at which such or similar imported merchandise is actually sold or freely offered for sale in usual wholesale quantities in the United States in the open market, due allowance by deduction being made for estimated duties thereon, cost of transportation, insurance, and other necessary expenses from the place of shipment to the place of delivery, and a commission not exceeding six per cent, if any has been paid or contracted to be paid on consigned goods, or a reasonable allowance for general expenses and profits (not to exceed eight per cent) on purchased goods.

"'SEC. 12. That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, nine general appraisers of merchandise. Not more than five of such general appraisers shall be appointed from the same political party. They shall not be engaged in any other business, avocation, or employment. That the office of said general appraisers shall be at the port of New York, and three of them shall be on duty at that port daily as a board of general appraisers.

"'All of the general appraisers of merchandise heretofore or hereafter appointed under the authority of said act shall hold their office during good behavior, but may, after due hearing, be removed by the President for the following causes, and no other: Neglect of duty, malfeasance in office, or inefficiency.

"'That hereafter the salary of each of the general appraisers of merchandise shall be at the rate of nine thousand dollars per annum.

"'That the boards of general appraisers and the members thereof shall have and possess all the powers of a circuit court of the United States in preserving order, compelling the attendance of witness, and the production of evidence, and in punishing for contempt.

"'All notices in writing to collectors of dissatisfaction of any decision thereof, as to the rate or amount of duties chargeable upon imported merchandise, including all dutiable costs and charges, and as to all fees and exactions of whatever character (except duties on tonnage), with the invoice and all papers and exhibits, shall be forwarded to the board of nine general appraisers of merchandise at New York to be by rule thereof assigned for hearing or determination, or both. The President of the United States shall designate one of the board of nine general appraisers of merchandise as president of said board and others in order to act in his absence. Said general appraisers of merchandise shall be divided into three boards of three members each, to be denominated respectively Board 1, Board 2, and Board 3. The president of the board shall assign three general appraisers to each of said boards and shall designate one member of each of said boards as chairman thereof, and such assignment or designation may be by him changed from time to time, and he may assign or designate all boards of three general appraisers where it is now or heretofore was provided by law that such might be assigned or designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. The president of the board shall be competent to sit as a member of any board, or assign one or two other members thereto, in the absence or inability of any one ore two members of such board. Each of the boards of three general appraisers, or a majority thereof, shall have full power to hear and determine all cases and questions arising therein or assigned thereto; and the general board of nine general appraisers, each of the boards of three general appraisers, and each of the general appraisers of merchandise, shall have all the jurisdiction and powers and proceed as now, heretofore, and herein provided. The said board of nine general appraisers shall have power to establish from time to time such rules of evidence, practice, and procedure not inconsistent with the statutes as may be deemed necessary for the conduct and uniformity of its proceedings and decisions and the proceedings and decisions of the boards of three thereof; and for the production, care, and custody of samples and records of said board. The president of the board shall have control of the fiscal affairs and the clerical force of the board, make all recommendations for appointment, promotion, and otherwise affecting said clerical force; he may at any time before trial under the rules of said board assign or reassign any case for hearing, determination, or both, and shall designate a general appraiser or a board of general appraisers, and, if necessary, a clerk thereto, to proceed to any port within the jurisdiction of the United States for the purpose of hearing, or determining if authorized by law, causes assigned for hearing at such port, and shall cause to be prepared and duly promulgated dockets therefor. No member of any of said boards shall sit to hear or decide any case on appeal in the decision of which he may have previously participated. The board of three general appraisers, or a majority of them, who decided the case, may, upon motion of either party made within thirty days next after their decision, grant a rehearing or retrial of said case when in their opinion the ends of justice may require it.

"'SEC. 13. That the appraiser shall revise and correct the reports of the assistant appraisers as he may judge proper, and the appraiser, or, at ports where there is no appraiser, the person acting as such, shall report to the collector his decision as to the value of the merchandise appraised. At ports where there is no appraiser the certificate of the customs officer to whom is committed the estimating and collection of duties, of the dutiable value of any merchandise required to be appraised, shall be deemed and taken to be the appraisement of such merchandise. If the collector shall deem the appraisement of any imported merchandise too low, he may, within sixty days thereafter, appeal to reappraisement, which shall be made by one of the general appraisers, or if the importer, owner, agent, or consignee of such merchandise shall be dissatisfied with the appraisement thereof, and shall have complied with the requirements of law with respect to the entry and appraisement of merchandise, he may, within ten days thereafter, give notice to the collector, in writing, of such dissatisfaction. The decision of the general appraiser in cases of reappraisement shall be final and conclusive as to the dutiable value of such merchandise against all parties interested therein, unless the importer, owner, consignee, or agent of the merchandise shall be dissatisfied with such decision, and shall, within five days thereafter, give notice to the collector, in writing, of such dissatisfaction, or unless the collector shall deem the reappraisement of the merchandise too low, and shall within ten days thereafter appeal to re-reappraisement; in either case the collector shall transmit the invoice and all the papers appertaining thereto to the board of nine general appraisers, to be by rule thereof duly assigned for determination. In such cases the general appraiser and boards of general appraisers shall proceed by all reasonable ways and means in their power to ascertain, estimate, and determine the dutiable value of the imported merchandise, and in so doing may exercise both judicial and inquisitorial functions. In such cases hearings may in the discretion of the general appraiser or Board of General Appraisers before whom the case is pending be open and in the presence of the importer or his attorney and any duly authorized representative of the Government, who may in like discretion examine and cross-examine all witnesses produced. The decision of the appraiser, or the person acting as such, in case where no objection is made thereto, either by the collector or by the importer, owner, consignee, or agent, or the single general appraiser in case of no appeal, or of the board of three general appraisers, in all reappraisement cases, shall be final and conclusive against all parties and shall not be subject to review in any manner for any cause in any tribunal or court, and the collector, or the person acting as such, shall ascertain, fix, and liquidate the rate and amount of the duties to be paid on such merchandise, and the dutiable costs and charges thereon, according to law.

"'SEC. 14. That the decision of the collector as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable upon imported merchandise, including all dutiable costs and charges, and as to all fees and exactions of whatever character (except duties on tonnage), shall be final and conclusive against all persons interested therein, unless the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of such merchandise, or the person paying such fees, charges, and exactions other than duties, shall, within fifteen days after but not before such ascertainment and liquidation of duties, as well in cases of merchandise entered in bond as for consumption, or within fifteen days after the payment of such fees, charges, and exactions, if dissatisfied with such decision, give notice in writing to the collector, setting forth therein distinctly and specifically, and in respect to each entry or payment, the reasons for his objections thereto, and if the merchandise is entered for consumption shall pay the full amount of the duties and charges ascertained to be due thereon. Upon such notice and payment the collector shall transmit the invoice and all

the papers and exhibits connected therewith to the board of nine general appraisers, for due assignment and determination as hereinbefore provided; such determination shall be final and conclusive upon all persons interested therein, and the record shall be transmitted to the proper collector or person acting as such, who shall liquidate the entry accordingly, except in cases where an application shall be filed in the United States court of customs appeals within the time and in the manner provided for in this act.

"'SEC. 15. That the general appraisers, or any of them, are hereby authorized to administer oaths, and said general appraisers, the boards of general appraisers, the local appraisers or the collectors, as the case may be, may cite to appear before them, and examine upon oath any owner, importer, agent, consignee, or other person touching any matter or thing which they, or either of them, may deem material respecting any imported merchandise, in ascertaining the dutiable value or classification thereof; and they, or either of them, may require the production of any letters, accounts, or invoices relating to said merchandise, and may require such testimony to be reduced to writing, and when so taken it shall be filed in the office of the collector, and preserved for use or reference until the final decision of the collector or said board of appraisers shall be made respecting the valuation or classification of said merchandise, as the case may be.

"'SEC. 16. That if any person so cited to appear shall neglect or refuse to attend, or shall decline to answer, or shall refuse to answer in writing any interrogatories, and subscribe his name to his deposition, or to produce such papers when so required by a general appraiser, or a board of general appraisers, or a local appraiser of a collector, he shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if such person be the owner, importer, or consignee, the appraisement which the general appraiser, or board of general appraisers, or local appraiser or collector, where there is no appraiser, may make of the merchandise shall be final and conclusive; and any person who shall willfully and corruptly swear falsely on an examination before any general appraiser, or board of general appraisers, or local appraiser or collector, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and if he is the owner, importer, or consignee, the merchandise shall be forfeited.

"'SEC. 17. That all decisions of the general appraisers and of the boards of general appraisers, respecting values and rates of duty shall be preserved and filed, and shall be open to inspection under proper regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. All decisions of the general appraisers shall be reported forthwith to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the board of general appraisers on duty at the port of New York, and the report to the board shall be accompanied, whenever practicable, by samples of the merchandise in question, and it shall be the duty of the said board, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause an abstract to be made and published of such decisions of the appraisers as they may deem important, and of the decisions of each of the general appraisers and boards of general appraisers, which abstract shall contain a general description of the merchandise in question, and of the value and rate of duty fixed in each case, with reference, whenever practicable, by number and other designation, to samples deposited in the place of samples at New York, and such abstract shall be issued from time to time, at least once in each week, for the information of customs officers and the public.

"'SEC. 18. That whenever imported merchandise is subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, or to a duty based upon or regulated in any manner by the value thereof, the duty shall be assessed upon the actual market value or wholesale price thereof, at the time of exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country from whence exported; that such actual market value shall be held to be the price at which such merchandise is freely offered for sale to all purchasers in said markets, in the usual wholesale quantities, and the price which the manufacturer or owner would have received, and was willing to receive, for such merchandise when sold in the ordinary course of trade in the usual wholesale quantities, including the value of all cartons, cases, crates, boxes, sacks, casks, barrels, hogsheads, bottles, jars, demijohns, carboys, and other containers or coverings, whether holding liquids or solids, and all other costs, charges, and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States, and if there be used for covering or holding imported merchandise, whether dutiable or free, any unusual article or form designed for use otherwise than in the bona fide transportation of such merchandise to the United States, additional duty shall be levied and collected upon such material or article at the rate to which the same would be subjected if separately imported. That the words "value," or "actual market value," or "wholesale price," whenever used in this act, or in any law relating to the appraisement of imported merchandise, shall be construed to be the actual market value or wholesale price of such, or similar merchandise comparable in value therewith, as defined in this act.

"'SEC. 19. Any merchandise deposited in any public or private bonded warehouse may be withdrawn for consumption within three years from the date of original importation, on payment of the duties and charges to which it may be subject by law at the time of such withdrawal: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall affect or impair existing provisions of law in regard to the disposal of perishable or explosive articles.

"'SEC. 20. That in all suits or informations brought where any seizure has been made pursuant to any act providing for or regulating the collection of duties on imports or tonnage, if the property is claimed by any person, the burden of proof shall lie upon such claimant: *Provided*, That probable cause is shown for such prosecution, to be judged of by the court.

"'SEC. 21. That all fees exacted and oaths administered by officers of the customs, except as provided in this act, under or by virtue of existing laws of the United States, upon the entry of imported goods and the passing thereof through the customs, and also upon all entries of domestic goods, wares, and merchandise for exportation, be, and the same are hereby, abolished; and in case of entry of merchandise for exportation, a declaration, in lieu of an oath, shall be filed, in such form and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the penalties provided in the sixth section of this act for false statements in such declaration shall be applicable to declarations made under this section: *Provided*, That where such fees, under existing laws, constitute, in whole or in part, the compensation of any officer, such officer shall receive, from and after the passage of this act, a fixed sum for each year equal to the amount which he would have been entitled to receive as fees for such services during said year.

"'SEC. 22. No allowance shall be made in the estimation and liquidation of duties for shortage or nonimportation caused by decay, destruction, or injury to fruit or other perishable articles imported into the United States whereby their commercial value has been destroyed, unless under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Proof to ascertain such destruction or nonimportation shall be lodged with the collector of customs of the port where such merchandise has been landed, or the person acting as such, within ten days after the landing of such merchandise. The provisions hereof shall apply whether or not the merchandise has been entered, and whether or not the duties have been paid or secured to be paid, and whether or not a permit of delivery has been granted to the owner or consignee. Nor shall any allowance be made for damage, but the importers may within ten days after entry abandon to the United States all or any portion of goods, wares, or merchandise of every description included in any invoice and be relieved from the payment of duties on the portion so abandoned: *Provided*, That the portion so abandoned shall amount to ten per cent or more of the total value or quantity of the invoice. The right of abandonment herein provided for may be exercised whether the goods, wares, or merchandise have been damaged or not, or whether or not the same have any commercial value: *Provided further*, That section twenty-eight hundred and ninety-nine of the Revised Statutes, relating to the return of packages unopened for appraisement, shall in no wise prohibit the right of importers to make all needful examinations to determine whether the right to abandon accrues, or whether by reason of total destruction there is a nonimportation in whole or in part. All merchandise abandoned to the Government by the importers shall be delivered by the importers thereof at such place within the port of arrival as the chief officer of customs may direct; and on the failure of the importers to comply with the direction of the collector or the chief officer of customs, as the case may be, the abandoned merchandise shall be disposed of by the customs authorities under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, at the expense of such importers. Where imported fruit or perishable goods have been condemned at the port of original entry within ten days after landing, by health officers or other legally constituted authorities, the importers or their agents shall, within twenty-four hours after such condemnation, lodge with the collector, or the person acting as collector, of said port, notice thereof in writing, together with an invoice description and the quantity of the articles condemned, their location, and the name of the vessel in which imported. Upon receipt of said notice the collector, or person acting as collector, shall at once cause an investigation and a report to be made in writing by at least two customs officers touching the identity and quantity of fruit or perishable goods

condemned; and unless proof to ascertain the shortage or nonimportation of fruit or perishable goods shall have been lodged as herein required, or if the importer or his agent fails to notify the collector of such condemnation proceedings as herein provided, proof of such shortage or nonimportation shall not be deemed established and no allowance shall be made in the liquidation of duties chargeable thereon.

"'SEC. 23. That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that, in any case of unascertained or estimated duties, or payments made upon appeal, more money has been paid to or deposited with a collector of customs than, as has been ascertained by final liquidation thereof, the law required to be paid or deposited, the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct the Treasurer to refund and pay the same out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The necessary moneys therefor are hereby appropriated, and this appropriation shall be deemed a permanent indefinite appropriation; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to correct manifest clerical errors in any entry or liquidation, for or against the United States, at any time within one year of the date of such entry, but not afterwards: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, in his annual report to Congress, give a detailed statement of the various sums of money refunded under the provisions of this act or of any other act of Congress relating to the revenue, together with copies of the rulings under which repayments were made.

"'SEC. 24. That from and after the taking effect of this act, no collector or other officer of the customs shall be in any way liable to any owner, importer, consignee, or agent of any merchandise, or any other person, for or on account of any rulings or decisions as to the classification of said merchandise or the duties charged thereon, or the collection of any dues, charges, or duties on or on account of said merchandise, or any other matter or thing as to which said owner, importer, consignee, or agent of such merchandise might, under this act, be entitled to appeal from the decision of said collector or other officer, or from any board of appraisers provided for in this act.

"'SEC. 25. That any person who shall give, or offer to give, or promise to give, any money or thing of value, directly or indirectly, to any officer or employee of the United States in consideration of or for any act or omission contrary to law in connection with or pertaining to the importation, appraisement, entry, examination, or inspection of goods, wares, or merchandise, including herein any baggage, or of the liquidation of the entry thereof, or shall by threats or demands or promises of any character attempt to improperly influence or control any such officer or employee of the United States as to the performance of his official duties shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or be imprisoned at hard labor not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court; and evidence of such giving, or offering, or promising to give, satisfactory to the court in which such trial is had, shall be regarded as prima facie evidence that such giving or offering or promising was contrary to law, and shall put upon the accused the burden of proving that such act was innocent and not done with an unlawful intention.

"'SEC. 26. That any officer or employee of the United States who shall, excepting for lawful duties or fees, solicit, demand, exact, or receive from any person, directly or indirectly, any money or thing of value in connection with or pertaining to the importation, appraisement, entry, examination, or inspection of goods, wares, or merchandise, including herein any baggage or liquidation of the entry thereof, on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars or be imprisoned at hard labor not more than two years, or both, in the discretion of the court; and evidence of such soliciting, demanding, exacting, or receiving, satisfactory to the court in which such trial is had, shall be regarded as prima facie evidence that such soliciting, demanding, exacting, or receiving was contrary to law, and shall put upon the accused the burden of proving that such act was innocent and not with an unlawful intention.

"'SEC. 27. That any baggage or personal effects arriving in the United States in transit to any foreign country may be delivered by the parties having it in charge to the collector of the proper district, to be by him retained, without the payment or exaction of any import duty, or to be forwarded by such collector to the collector of the port of departure and to be delivered to such parties on their departure for their foreign destination, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

"'SEC. 28. That sections twenty-six hundred and eight, twenty-eight hundred and thirty-eight, twenty-eight hundred and thirty-nine, twenty-eight hundred and forty-one, twenty-eight hundred and forty-three, twenty-eight hundred and forty-five, twenty-eight hundred and fifty-three, twenty-eight hundred and fifty-four, twenty-eight hundred and fifty-six, twenty-eight hundred and fifty-eight, twenty-eight hundred and sixty, twenty-nine hundred, twenty-nine hundred and two, twenty-nine hundred and five, twenty-nine hundred and seven, twenty-nine hundred and eight, twenty-nine hundred and nine, twenty-nine hundred and twenty-two, twenty-nine hundred and twenty-three, twenty-nine hundred and twenty-four, twenty-nine hundred and twenty-seven, twenty-nine hundred and twenty-nine, twenty-nine hundred and thirty, twenty-nine hundred and thirty-one, twenty-nine hundred and thirty-two, twenty-nine hundred and forty-three, twenty-nine hundred and forty-five, twenty-nine hundred and fifty-two, three thousand and eleven, three thousand and twelve, three thousand and twelve and one-half, three thousand and thirteen, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, and sixteen of an act entitled "An act to amend the customs-revenue laws and to repeal moieties," approved June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and sections seven, eight, and nine of the act entitled "An act to reduce internal-revenue taxation, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed, but the repeal of existing laws or modifications thereof embraced in this act shall not affect any act done, or any right accruing or accrued, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil cause before the said repeal or modifications; but all rights and liabilities under said laws shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner, except as otherwise provided in this act, as if said repeal or modifications had not been made. Any offenses committed, and all penalties or forfeitures or liabilities incurred prior to the passage of this act under any statute embraced in or changed, modified, or repealed by this act may be prosecuted and punished in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed. All acts of limitation, whether applicable to civil causes and proceedings or to the prosecution of offenses or for the recovery of penalties or forfeitures embraced in or modified, changed, or repealed by this act, shall not be affected thereby; and all suits, proceedings, or prosecutions, whether civil or criminal, for causes arising or acts done or committed prior to the passage of this act, may be commenced and prosecuted, except as otherwise provided in this act, within the same time and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal the provisions of section three thousand and fifty-eight of the Revised Statutes as amended by the act approved February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, in respect to the abandonment of merchandise to underwriters or the salvors of property, and the ascertainment of duties thereon.

"'SEC. 29. That a United States court of customs appeals is hereby created, and said court shall consist of a presiding judge and four associate judges appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, each of whom shall receive a salary of ten thousand dollars per annum. It shall be a court of record, with jurisdiction as hereinafter established and limited.

"'Said court shall prescribe the form and style of its seal and the form of its writs and other process and procedure and exercise such powers conferred by law as may be conformable and necessary to the exercise of its jurisdiction. It shall have the services of a marshal, with the same duties and powers, under the regulations of the court, as are now provided for the marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States, so far as the same may be applicable. Said services within the District of Columbia shall be performed by a marshal at a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, to be appointed by and hold office during the pleasure of said court; said services outside the District of Columbia to be performed by the United States marshals in and for the districts where sessions of said court may be held, and to this end said marshals shall be the marshals of said court of customs appeals. The court shall appoint a clerk, whose office shall be in the city of Washington, D. C., and who shall perform and exercise the same duties and powers in regard to all matters within the jurisdiction of said court as are now exercised and performed by the clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, so far as the same may be applicable. The salary of the clerk shall be four thousand dollars per annum, which sum shall be in full payment for all service rendered by such clerk, and all fees of any kind whatever, and all costs, shall be by him turned into the United States Treasury. Said clerk shall not be appointed by the court or any judge thereof as a commissioner, master, receiver, or referee. The costs and fees in the said court shall be fixed and established by said court in a table of fees to be adopted and approved by the Supreme

Court of the United States within four months after the organization of said court: *Provided*, That the costs and fees so fixed shall not, with respect to any item, exceed the costs and fees charged in the Supreme Court of the United States; and the same shall be expended, accounted for, and paid over to the Treasury of the United States. The court shall have power to establish all rules and regulations for the conduct of the business of the court and as may be needful for the uniformity of decisions within its jurisdiction as conferred by law.

"'The said court of customs appeals shall always be open for the transaction of business, and the sessions thereof may, in the discretion of the court, be held by the said court, in the several judicial circuits, and at such places as said court may from time to time designate.

"'The presiding judge of said court shall be so designated in order of appointment and in the commission issued him by the President, and the associate judges shall have precedence according to the date of their commissions. Any three of the members of said court shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of three members of said court shall be necessary to any decision thereof.

"'The said court shall organize and open for the transaction of business in the city of Washington, D. C., within ninety days after the judges, or a majority of them, shall have qualified.

"'After the organization of said court no appeal shall be taken or allowed from any Board of United States General Appraisers to any other court, and no appellate jurisdiction shall thereafter be exercised or allowed by any other courts in cases decided by said Board of United States General Appraisers; but all appeals allowed by law from such Board of General Appraisers shall be subject to review only in the court of customs appeals hereby established, according to the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be deemed to deprive the Supreme Court of the United States of jurisdiction to hear and determine all customs cases which have heretofore been certified to said court from the United States circuit courts of appeals on applications for writs of certiorari or otherwise, not to review by writ of certiorari any customs case heretofore decided or now pending and hereafter decided by any circuit court of appeals, provided application for said writ be made within six months after the passage of this act: *And provided further*, That all customs cases heretofore decided by a circuit or district court of the United States or a court of a Territory of the United States and which have not been removed from said courts by appeal or writ of error, and all such cases heretofore submitted for decision in said courts and remaining undecided may be reviewed on appeal at the instance of either party by the United States court of customs appeals, provided such appeal be taken within one year from the date of the entry of the order, judgment, or decree sought to be reviewed.

"'The court of customs appeals established by this act shall exercise exclusive appellate jurisdiction to review by appeal, as provided by this act, final decisions by a board of general appraisers in all cases as to the construction of the law and the facts respecting the classification of merchandise and the rate of duty imposed thereon under such classification, and the fees and charges connected therewith, and all appealable questions as to the jurisdiction of said board, and all appealable questions as to the laws and regulations governing the collection of the customs revenues; and the judgment or decrees of said court of customs appeals shall be final in all such cases.

"'Any judge who, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall attend a session of the court of customs appeals held at any place other than the city of Washington, D. C., shall be paid, upon his written and itemized certificate, by the marshal of the district in which the court shall be held, his actual and necessary expenses incurred for travel and attendance, and the actual and necessary expenses of one stenographic clerk who may accompany him, and such payments shall be allowed the marshal in the statement of his accounts with the United States.

"'The marshal of said court for the District of Columbia and the marshals of the several districts in which said court of customs appeals may be held shall, under the direction of the Attorney-General of the United States and with his approval, provide such rooms in the public buildings of the United States as may be necessary for said court: *Provided, however*, That in case proper rooms can not be provided in such buildings, then the said marshals, with the approval of the Attorney-General of the United States, may, from time to time, lease such rooms as may be necessary for said court. The bailiffs and messengers of said court shall be allowed the same compensation for their respective services as are allowed for similar services in the existing circuit courts; and in no case shall said marshals secure other rooms than those regularly occupied by existing circuit courts of appeals, circuit courts, or district courts, or other public officers, except where such can not, by reason of actual occupancy or use, be occupied or used by said court of customs appeals.

"'If the importer, owner, consignee, or agent of any imported merchandise, or the collector or Secretary of the Treasury, shall be dissatisfied with the decision of the Board of General Appraisers as to the construction of the law and the facts respecting the classification of such merchandise and the rate of duty imposed thereon under such classification, or with any other appealable decision of said board, they, or either of them, may, within sixty days next after the entry of such decree or judgment, and not afterwards, apply to the court of customs appeals for a review of the questions of law and fact involved in such decision: *Provided*, That in Alaska and in the insular and other outside possessions of the United States ninety days shall be allowed for making such application to the court of customs appeals. Such application shall be made by filing in the office of the clerk of said court a concise statement of errors of law and fact complained of, and a copy of said statement shall be served on the collector, or on the importer, owner, consignee, or agent, as the case may be. Thereupon the court shall immediately order the Board of General Appraisers to transmit to said court the record and evidence taken by them, together with the certified statement of the facts involved in the case and their decision thereon; and all the evidence taken by and before said board shall be competent evidence before said court of customs appeals. The decision of said court of customs appeals shall be final, and such cause shall be remanded to said Board of General Appraisers for further proceedings to be taken in pursuance of such determination.

"'Immediately upon the organization of the court of customs appeals all cases within the jurisdiction of that court pending and not submitted for decision in any of the United States circuit courts of appeals, United States circuit, territorial, or district courts, shall, with the record and samples therein, be certified by said courts to said court of customs appeals for further proceedings in accordance herewith: *Provided*, That where orders for the taking of further testimony before a referee have been made in any of such cases, the taking of such testimony shall be completed before such certification.

"'That in case of a vacancy or the temporary inability or disqualification for any reason of one or two judges of said court of customs appeals, the President of the United States may, upon the request of the presiding judge of said court, designate any qualified United States circuit or district judge or judges to act in his or their place, and such United States judge or judges shall be duly qualified to so act.

"'Said court of customs appeals shall have power to review any decision or matter within its jurisdiction and may affirm, modify, or reverse the same and remand the case with such orders as may seem to it proper in the premises, which shall be executed accordingly.

"'Immediately upon receipt of any record transmitted to said court for determination the clerk thereof shall place the same upon the calendar for hearing and submission; and such calendar shall be called and all cases thereupon submitted, except for good cause shown, at least once every sixty days.

"'In addition to the clerk of said court the court may appoint an assistant clerk at a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, five stenographic clerks at a salary of two thousand four hundred dollars per annum each, and one stenographic reporter at a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and a messenger at a salary of nine hundred dollars per annum, all payable in equal monthly installments, and all of whom, including the clerk, shall hold office during the pleasure of and perform such duties as are assigned them by the court. Said reporter shall prepare and transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury once a week in time for publication in the Treasury Decisions copies of all decisions rendered to that date by said court, and prepare and transmit, under the direction of said court, at least once a year, reports of said decisions rendered to that date, constituting a volume, which shall be printed by the Treasury Department in such numbers and distributed or sold in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct. The marshal of said court for the District of Columbia is hereby authorized to purchase, under the direction of the presiding judge, such books, periodicals, and stationery as may be necessary for the use of said court, and such expenditures shall be allowed and paid by the Secretary of the Treasury upon claim duly made and approved by said presiding judge.

"'SEC. 30. That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an Assistant Attorney-General, who shall exercise the functions of his office

under the supervision and control of the Attorney-General of the United States, and who shall be paid a salary of ten thousand dollars per annum; and there shall also be appointed by the Attorney-General of the United States a Deputy Assistant Attorney-General, who shall be paid a salary of seven thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and four attorneys, who shall be paid salaries of five thousand dollars per annum each. Said attorneys shall act under the immediate direction of said Assistant Attorney-General, or, in case of his absence or a vacancy in his office, under the direction of said Deputy Assistant Attorney-General, and said Assistant Attorney-General, Deputy Assistant Attorney-General, and attorneys shall have charge of the interests of the Government in all matters of reappraisement and classification of imported goods and of all litigation incident thereto, and shall represent the Government in all the courts and before all tribunals wherein the interests of the Government require such representation.

"'But the Attorney-General may, whenever in his opinion the public interest requires it, employ and retain, in the name of the United States, such special attorneys and counselors at law in the conduct of customs cases as he may think necessary to assist said Assistant Attorney-General in the discharge of any of the duties incumbent upon him and his said subordinates, and shall stipulate with such attorneys and counsel the amount of compensation and shall have supervision of their conduct and proceedings.'"

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 817: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 817, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, and number and insert the same as section 29 of the bill; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 818: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 818, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 30. That section thirty-three hundred and sixty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"'SEC. 3362. All manufactured tobacco shall be put up and prepared by the manufacturer for sale, or removal for sale or consumption, in packages of the following description and in no other manner:

"'All smoking tobacco, snuff, fine-cut chewing tobacco, all cut and granulated tobacco, all shorts, the refuse of fine-cut chewing, which has passed through a riddle of thirty-six meshes to the square inch, and all refuse, scraps, clippings, cuttings, and sweepings of tobacco, and all other kinds of tobacco not otherwise provided for, in packages containing one-half ounce, three-fourths of an ounce, and further packages with a difference between each package and the one next smaller of one-fourth of an ounce up to and including four ounces, and packages of six ounces, seven ounces, eight ounces, ten ounces, twelve ounces, fourteen ounces, and sixteen ounces: *Provided*, That snuff may, at the option of the manufacturer, be put up in bladders and in jars containing not exceeding twenty pounds.

"'All cavendish, plug, and twist tobacco, in wooden packages not exceeding two hundred pounds net weight.

"'And every such wooden package shall have printed or marked thereon the manufacturer's name and place of manufacture, the registered number of the manufactory, and the gross weight, the tare, and the net weight of the tobacco in each package: *Provided*, That these limitations and descriptions of packages shall not apply to tobacco and snuff transported in bond for exportation and actually exported: *And provided further*, That perique tobacco, snuff flour, fine-cut shorts, the refuse of fine-cut chewing tobacco, refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings, and sweepings of tobacco, may be sold in bulk as material, and without the payment of tax, by one manufacturer directly to another manufacturer, or for export, under such restrictions, rules, and regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe: *And provided further*, That wood, metal, paper, or other materials may be used separately or in combination for packing tobacco, snuff, and cigars, under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may establish.'

"SEC. 31. That section thirty-three hundred and sixty-eight of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"'SEC. 3368. Upon tobacco and snuff manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or use, there shall be levied and collected the following taxes:

"'On snuff, manufactured of tobacco or any substitute for tobacco, ground, dry, damp, pickled, scented or otherwise, of all descriptions, when prepared for use, a tax of eight cents per pound. And snuff flour, when sold, or removed for use or consumption, shall be taxed as snuff, and shall be put up in packages and stamped in the same manner as snuff.

"'On all chewing and smoking tobacco, fine-cut, cavendish, plug, or twist, cut or granulated, of every description; on tobacco twisted by hand or reduced into a condition to be consumed, or in any manner other than the ordinary mode of drying and curing, prepared for sale or consumption, even if prepared without the use of any machine or instrument, and without being pressed or sweetened; and on all fine-cut shorts and refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings, and sweepings of tobacco, a tax of eight cents per pound.'

"SEC. 32. That section thirty-three hundred and ninety-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by section thirty-two of the act of October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, be amended to read as follows:

"'SEC. 3392. All cigars weighing more than three pounds per thousand shall be packed in boxes not before used for that purpose, containing, respectively, five, ten, twelve, thirteen, twenty-five, fifty, one hundred, two hundred, two hundred and fifty, or five hundred cigars each; and every person who sells, or offers for sale, or delivers, or offers to deliver, any cigars in any other form than in new boxes as above described, or who packs in any box any cigars in excess of or less than the number provided by law to be put in each box, respectively, or who falsely brands any box, or affixes a stamp on any box denoting a less amount of tax than that required by law, shall be fined for each offense not more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not more than two years: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing the sale of cigars at retail by retail dealers from boxes packed, stamped, and branded in the manner prescribed by law: *And provided further*, That every manufacturer of cigarettes shall put up all the cigarettes that he manufactures or has manufactured for him and sells or removes for consumption or use, in packages or parcels containing five, eight, ten, fifteen, twenty, fifty, or one hundred cigarettes each, and shall securely affix to each of said packages or parcels a suitable stamp denoting the tax thereon, and shall properly cancel the same prior to such sale or removal for consumption or use, under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe; and all cigarettes imported from a foreign country shall be packed, stamped, and the stamps canceled in like manner, in addition to the import stamp indicating inspection of the custom-house before they are withdrawn therefrom.'

"SEC. 33. That section thirty-three hundred and ninety-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"'SEC. 3394. Upon cigars and cigarettes which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, there shall be assessed and collected the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof: On cigars of all descriptions made from tobacco or any substitute therefor and weighing more than three pounds per thousand, three dollars per thousand; on cigars, made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, seventy-five cents per thousand; on cigarettes, made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing more than three pounds per thousand, three dollars and sixty cents per thousand; on cigarettes, made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, one dollar and twenty-five cents per thousand: *Provided*, That all rolls of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, wrapped with tobacco, shall be classed as cigars; and all rolls of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, wrapped in paper or any substance other than tobacco, shall be classed as cigarettes.

"'And the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall provide dies and stamps for cigars weighing not more than three pounds per thousand; and for cigarettes at the rates of tax imposed by this section: *Provided*, That such stamps shall be in denominations of five, eight, ten, fifteen, twenty, fifty, and one hundred; and the laws and regulations governing the packing and removal for sale of cigarettes, and the affixing and canceling of the stamps on the packages thereof, shall apply to cigars weighing not more than three pounds per thousand.

"'No packages of manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, or cigarettes, prescribed by law, shall be permitted to have packed in, or attached to, or connected with, them, nor affixed to, branded, stamped, marked, written, or printed upon them, any paper, certificate, or instrument purporting to be or represent a ticket, chance, share, or interest in, or dependent upon, the event of a lottery, nor any indecent or immoral picture, representation, print, or words; and any violation of the provisions of this paragraph shall subject the offender to the penalties and

punishments provided by section thirty-four hundred and fifty-six of the Revised Statutes.'

"SEC. 34. That the provisions of sections thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, and thirty-three of this act shall not take effect until July first, nineteen hundred and ten."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 819: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 819, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 35. That unstemmed leaf tobacco in the natural leaf, in the hand, and not manufactured or altered in any manner, raised and grown in the United States, shall not be subject to any internal-revenue tax or charge of any kind whatsoever, and it shall be lawful for any person to buy and sell such unstemmed tobacco in the leaf, in the hand, without payment of tax of any kind: *Provided*, That any person, other than the farmer or producer of leaf tobacco, who sells leaf tobacco to manufacturers of tobacco, snuff or cigars shall be deemed and considered a dealer in leaf tobacco, and become subject to all the provisions of section thirty-two hundred and forty-four, as amended by section fourteen, act of March first, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, and also as amended by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and, further, shall be subject to all the provisions of section thirty-three hundred and sixty, as amended by section fourteen, act of March first, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, and of sections thirty-three hundred and fifty-nine and thirty-three hundred and ninety-one, United States Revised Statutes.

"Every person shall be regarded as a retail dealer in leaf tobacco whose business it is to sell leaf tobacco in quantities of less than an original hogshead, case or bale; or who shall sell directly to consumers or to persons other than dealers in leaf tobacco or to manufacturers of tobacco, snuff or cigars, or to persons who purchase in original packages for export.

"Every such retail dealer in leaf tobacco shall register with the collector of the district his name or style, place of residence, trade or business, and the place where such trade or business is to be carried on; and a failure to register as herein required shall subject such person to a penalty of fifty dollars; and every retail dealer in leaf tobacco shall also keep a book and enter therein daily his purchase of leaf tobacco and his sales, where such sales amount to two pounds or more to one person in one day. Such record shall be kept written up to date and shall be in such form and contain such entries as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and such books shall be open at all times for the inspection of any internal-revenue officer or agent.

"Any person who has duly qualified as a retail dealer in leaf tobacco may sell natural leaf tobacco grown or raised in the United States in its condition as cured on the farm, in the hand, and not manufactured in any way, except to manufacturers of tobacco, snuff or cigars, without the payment of any tax on such leaf tobacco whatsoever, and so much of section sixty-nine, tariff act of August twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, which took effect the following day, and section thirty-two hundred and forty-four, United States Revised Statutes, or any other existing law, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, is hereby repealed.

"And it shall be the duty of every retail dealer in leaf tobacco, as herein described, under regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to furnish on demand to any internal-revenue officer or other authorized agent of the Treasury Department a true and correct statement, verified by his oath or affirmation, of all his sales of leaf tobacco in quantities of ten pounds or more to any one person in any one day, with the name and residence in each instance of the person to whom sold, and any such retail dealer in leaf tobacco who shall willfully refuse to furnish such information or keep the book as required herein, or who shall knowingly make any false statements or false entries in such book as to any of the facts aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars for each offense: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as imposing any restrictions whatsoever upon the farmers or growers of leaf tobacco in regard to the sales of their leaf tobacco."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 825: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 825, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 39. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time, as the proceeds may be required to defray expenditures on account of the Panama Canal and to reimburse the Treasury for such expenditures already made and not covered by previous issues of bonds, the sum of two hundred and ninety million five hundred and sixty-nine thousand dollars (which sum together with the eighty-four million six hundred and thirty-one thousand nine hundred dollars already borrowed upon issues of two per cent bonds under section eight of the act of June twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and two, equals the estimate of the Isthmian Canal Commission to cover the entire cost of the canal from its inception to its completion), and to prepare and issue therefor coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and in denominations of one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars, payable fifty years from the date of issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly in gold coin at a rate not exceeding three per cent per annum; and the bonds herein authorized shall be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under state, municipal, or local authority: *Provided*, That said bonds may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury at not less than par, under such regulations as he may prescribe, giving to all citizens of the United States an equal opportunity to subscribe therefor, but no commissions shall be allowed or paid thereon; and a sum not exceeding one-tenth of one per cent of the amount of the bonds herein authorized is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expenses of preparing, advertising, and issuing the same; and the authority contained in section eight of the act of June twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and two, for the issue of bonds bearing interest at two per cent per annum, is hereby repealed."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 826: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 826, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended as follows: On page 246 of the bill, in line 3, strike out the words "and fifty," and number and insert the section as section 40 of the bill; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 827: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 827, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 41. That sections one to four, inclusive, of an act entitled 'An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States,' approved July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed, but the repeal of existing laws or modifications thereof embraced in this act shall not affect any act done, or any right accruing or accrued, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil case before the said repeal or modification; but all rights and liabilities under said laws shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner, except as otherwise provided in section twenty-eight of this act, as if said repeal or modifications had not been made. Any offenses committed and all penalties or forfeitures or liabilities incurred prior to the passage of this act under any statute embraced in or changed, modified, or repealed by this act may be prosecuted or punished in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed. All acts of limitation, whether applicable to civil causes and proceedings or to the prosecution of offenses or for the recovery of penalties or forfeitures embraced in or modified, changed, or repealed by this act shall not be affected thereby; and all suits, proceedings, or prosecutions, whether civil or criminal, for causes arising or acts done or committed prior to the passage of this act, may be commenced and prosecuted within the same time and with the same effect, except as otherwise provided in section twenty-eight of this act, as if this act had not been passed. That an act entitled 'An act to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenues,' approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, as amended by the act of July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and as further amended by the act of May twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and eight, is not hereby repealed but amended so as to read as in this act provided. So much of section four of an act entitled 'An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven, and for other purposes,' approved June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, as relates to the appointment of a solicitor of customs and assistants, is hereby repealed."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 828: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 828,

and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment and number and insert the same as section 42 of the bill; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 829: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 829, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: In line 11 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the word "general" and insert in lieu thereof the word "maximum;" in line 23 strike out the word "imposes" and insert in lieu thereof the word "pays;" in line 24, before the word "prohibition," insert the words "imposes no export duty or;" in line 29 strike out the words "then, after" and insert in lieu thereof the words "thereupon and thereafter, upon;" in lines 57 and 58 strike out the words "information which will be useful to Congress in tariff legislation and to;" and in line 61, after the word "required," strike out all that follows, down to and including the word "same," in line 64; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 833: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 833, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 38. That every corporation, joint stock company or association, organized for profit and having a capital stock represented by shares, and every insurance company, now or hereafter organized under the laws of the United States or of any State or Territory of the United States or under the acts of Congress applicable to Alaska or the District of Columbia, or now or hereafter organized under the laws of any foreign country and engaged in business in any State or Territory of the United States or in Alaska or in the District of Columbia, shall be subject to pay annually a special excise tax with respect to the carrying on or doing business by such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, equivalent to one per cent upon the entire net income over and above five thousand dollars received by it from all sources during such year, exclusive of amounts received by it as dividends upon stock of other corporations, joint stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, subject to the tax hereby imposed; or if organized under the laws of any foreign country, upon the amount of net income over and above five thousand dollars received by it from business transacted and capital invested within the United States and its Territories, Alaska, and the District of Columbia during such year, exclusive of amounts so received by it as dividends upon stock of other corporations, joint stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, subject to the tax hereby imposed: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this section contained shall apply to labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations, or to fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations operating under the lodge system, and providing for the payment of life, sick, accident, and other benefits to the members of such societies, orders, or associations, and dependents of such members, nor to domestic building and loan associations, organized and operated exclusively for the mutual benefit of their members, nor to any corporation or association organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, or educational purposes, no part of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual.

"Second. Such net income shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross amount of the income of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, received within the year from all sources, (first) all the ordinary and necessary expenses actually paid within the year out of income in the maintenance and operation of its business and properties, including all charges such as rentals or franchise payments, required to be made as a condition to the continued use or possession of property; (second) all losses actually sustained within the year and not compensated by insurance or otherwise, including a reasonable allowance for depreciation of property, if any, and in the case of insurance companies the sums other than dividends, paid within the year on policy and annuity contracts and the net addition, if any, required by law to be made within the year to reserve funds; (third) interest actually paid within the year on its bonded or other indebtedness to an amount of such bonded and other indebtedness not exceeding the paid-up capital stock of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, outstanding at the close of the year, and in the case of a bank, banking association or trust company, all interest actually paid by it within the year on deposits; (fourth) all sums paid by it within the year for taxes imposed under the authority of the United States or of any State or Territory thereof, or imposed by the government of any foreign country as a condition to carrying on business therein; (fifth) all amounts received by it within the year as dividends upon stock of other corporations, joint stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, subject to the tax hereby imposed: *Provided*, That in the case of a corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, organized under the laws of a foreign country, such net income shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross amount of its income received within the year from business transacted and capital invested within the United States and any of its Territories, Alaska, and the District of Columbia, (first) all the ordinary and necessary expenses actually paid within the year out of earnings in the maintenance and operation of its business and property within the United States and its Territories, Alaska, and the District of Columbia, including all charges such as rentals or franchise payments required to be made as a condition to the continued use or possession of property; (second) all losses actually sustained within the year in business conducted by it within the United States or its Territories, Alaska, or the District of Columbia not compensated by insurance or otherwise, including a reasonable allowance for depreciation of property, if any, and in the case of insurance companies the sums other than dividends, paid within the year on policy and annuity contracts and the net addition, if any, required by law to be made within the year to reserve funds; (third) interest actually paid within the year on its bonded or other indebtedness to an amount of such bonded and other indebtedness, not exceeding the proportion of its paid-up capital stock outstanding at the close of the year which the gross amount of its income for the year from business transacted and capital invested within the United States and any of its Territories, Alaska, and the District of Columbia bears to the gross amount of its income derived from all sources within and without the United States; (fourth) the sums paid by it within the year for taxes imposed under the authority of the United States or of any State or Territory thereof; (fifth) all amounts received by it within the year as dividends upon stock of other corporations, joint stock companies or associations, and insurance companies, subject to the tax hereby imposed. In the case of assessment insurance companies the actual deposit of sums with state or territorial officers, pursuant to law, as additions to guaranty or reserve funds shall be treated as being payments required by law to reserve funds.

"Third. There shall be deducted from the amount of the net income of each of such corporations, joint stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, ascertained as provided in the foregoing paragraphs of this section, the sum of five thousand dollars, and said tax shall be computed upon the remainder of said net income of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, for the year ending December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and nine, and for each calendar year thereafter; and on or before the first day of March, nineteen hundred and ten, and the first day of March in each year thereafter, a true and accurate return under oath or affirmation of its president, vice-president, or other principal officer, and its treasurer or assistant treasurer, shall be made by each of the corporations, joint stock companies or associations, and insurance companies, subject to the tax imposed by this section, to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, has its principal place of business, or, in the case of a corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, organized under the laws of a foreign country, in the place where its principal business is carried on within the United States in such form as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe, setting forth (first) the total amount of the paid-up capital stock of such corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, outstanding at the close of the year; (second) the total amount of the bonded and other indebtedness of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company at the close of the year; (third) the gross amount of the income of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, received during such year from all sources, and if organized under the laws of a foreign country the gross amount of its income received within the year from business transacted and capital invested within the United States and any of its Territories, Alaska, and the District of Columbia; also the amount received by such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, within the year by way of dividends upon stock of other corporations, joint stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, subject to the tax imposed by this section; (fourth) the total amount of all the ordinary and necessary expenses actually paid out of

earnings in the maintenance and operation of the business and properties of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, within the year, stating separately all charges such as rentals or franchise payments required to be made as a condition to the continued use or possession of property, and if organized under the laws of a foreign country the amount so paid in the maintenance and operation of its business within the United States and its Territories, Alaska, and the District of Columbia; (fifth) the total amount of all losses actually sustained during the year and not compensated by insurance or otherwise, stating separately any amounts allowed for depreciation of property, and in the case of insurance companies the sums other than dividends, paid within the year on policy and annuity contracts and the net addition, if any, required by law to be made within the year to reserve funds; and in the case of a corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, organized under the laws of a foreign country, all losses actually sustained by it during the year in business conducted by it within the United States or its Territories, Alaska, and the District of Columbia, not compensated by insurance or otherwise, stating separately any amounts allowed for depreciation of property, and in the case of insurance companies the sums, other than dividends, paid within the year on policy and annuity contracts and the net addition, if any, required by law to be made within the year to reserve fund; (sixth) the amount of interest actually paid within the year on its bonded or other indebtedness to an amount of such bonded and other indebtedness not exceeding the paid-up capital stock of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, outstanding at the close of the year, and in the case of a bank, banking association, or trust company, stating separately all interest paid by it within the year on deposits; or in case of a corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, organized under the laws of a foreign country, interest so paid on its bonded or other indebtedness to an amount of such bonded and other indebtedness not exceeding the proportion of its paid-up capital stock outstanding at the close of the year, which the gross amount of its income for the year from business transacted and capital invested within the United States and any of its Territories, Alaska, and the District of Columbia, bears to the gross amount of its income derived from all sources within and without the United States; (seventh) the amount paid by it within the year for taxes imposed under the authority of the United States or any State or Territory thereof, and separately the amount so paid by it for taxes imposed by the government of any foreign country as a condition to carrying on business therein; (eighth) the net income of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, after making the deductions in this section authorized. All such returns shall as received be transmitted forthwith by the collector to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

"Fourth. Whenever evidence shall be produced before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue which in the opinion of the commissioner justifies the belief that the return made by any corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company is incorrect, or whenever any collector shall report to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that any corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company has failed to make a return as required by law, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may require from the corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company making such return, such further information with reference to its capital, income, losses, and expenditures as he may deem expedient; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of such return or for the purpose of making a return where none has been made, is hereby authorized, by any regularly appointed revenue agent specially designated by him for that purpose, to examine any books and papers bearing upon the matters required to be included in the return of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, and to require the attendance of any officer or employee of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, and to take his testimony with reference to the matter required by law to be included in such return, with power to administer oaths to such person or persons; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may also invoke the aid of any court of the United States having jurisdiction to require the attendance of such officers or employees and the production of such books and papers. Upon the information so acquired the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may amend any return or make a return where none has been made. All proceedings taken by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the provisions of this section shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"Fifth. All returns shall be retained by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who shall make assessments thereon; and in case of any return made with false or fraudulent intent, he shall add one hundred per cent of such tax, and in case of a refusal or neglect to make a return or to verify the same as aforesaid, he shall add fifty per cent of such tax. In case of neglect occasioned by the sickness or absence of an officer of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, required to make said return, or for other sufficient reason, the collector may allow such further time for making and delivering such return as he may deem necessary, not exceeding thirty days. The amount so added to the tax shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as the tax originally assessed unless the refusal, neglect, or falsity is discovered after the date for payment of said taxes, in which case the amount so added shall be paid by the delinquent corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company immediately upon notice given by the collector. All assessments shall be made and the several corporations, joint stock companies or associations, or insurance companies shall be notified of the amount for which they are respectively liable on or before the first day of June of each successive year; and said assessments shall be paid on or before the thirtieth day of June, except in cases of refusal or neglect to make such return, and in cases of false or fraudulent returns, in which cases the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall, upon the discovery thereof, at any time within three years after said return is due, make a return upon information obtained as above provided for, and the assessment made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue thereon shall be paid by such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company immediately upon notification of the amount of such assessment; and to any sum or sums due and unpaid after the thirtieth day of June in any year, and for ten days after notice and demand thereof by the collector, there shall be added the sum of five per cent on the amount of tax unpaid and interest at the rate of one per cent per month upon said tax from the time the same becomes due.

"Sixth. When the assessment shall be made, as provided in this section, the returns, together with any corrections thereof which may have been made by the commissioner, shall be filed in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and shall constitute public records and be open to inspection as such.

"Seventh. It shall be unlawful for any collector, deputy collector, agent, clerk, or other officer or employee of the United States to divulge or make known in any manner whatever not provided by law to any person any information obtained by him in the discharge of his official duty, or to divulge or make known in any manner not provided by law any document received, evidence taken, or report made under this section except upon the special direction of the President; and any offense against the foregoing provision shall be a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

"Eighth. If any of the corporations, joint stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to make a return at the time or times hereinbefore specified in each year, or shall render a false or fraudulent return, such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one thousand dollars and not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

"Any person authorized by law to make, render, sign, or verify any return who makes any false or fraudulent return, or statement, with intent to defeat or evade the assessment required by this section to be made, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court, with the costs of prosecution.

"All laws relating to the collection, remission, and refund of internal-revenue taxes, so far as applicable to and not inconsistent with the provisions of this section, are hereby extended and made applicable to the tax imposed by this section.

"Jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district within which any person summoned under this section to appear to testify or to produce books, as aforesaid, shall reside, to compel such attendance, production of books, and testimony by appropriate process."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 835: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 835, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: In line 1 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the number "8" and insert in lieu thereof the number "27;" in line 7, after the word "act," insert the words "and no longer;" in line

15, after the word "act," insert the words "and no longer;" and strike out all of lines 18 to 25, inclusive, of the matter inserted by said amendment; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 847: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 847, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 1 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the number "20" and insert in lieu thereof the number "36;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That in the enrollment of the bill the sections and paragraphs thereof be numbered in consecutive order.

NELSON W. ALDRICH,
J. C. BURROWS,
BOIES PENROSE,
EUGENE HALE,
S. M. CULLOM,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

SERENO E. PAYNE,
JOHN DALZELL,
SAMUEL W. MCCALL,
HENRY SHERMAN BOUTELL,
W. A. CALDERHEAD,
J. W. FORDNEY,
Managers on the part of the House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the report of the committee of conference.

Mr. CLAPP and Mr. DANIEL addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. CLAPP. I do not care to take the floor if the Chair prefers to recognize the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. DANIEL. I should not accept the floor except that I believe the position I occupy on the conference committee rather makes it appropriate that I should accept it.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Aldrich	Chamberlain	Frye	Perkins
Bacon	Clapp	Gallinger	Piles
Bailey	Clark, Wyo.	Gamble	Root
Bankhead	Crane	Guggenheim	Scott
Beveridge	Crawford	Hale	Simmons
Borah	Culberson	Heyburn	Smith, Md.
Bourne	Cullom	Hughes	Smith, Mich.
Brandegee	Cummins	Johnson, N. Dak.	Smoot
Bristow	Curtis	Jones	Stephenson
Brown	Daniel	Kean	Stone
Bulkeley	Dick	Lodge	Sutherland
Burkett	Dixon	McCumber	Taliaferro
Burnham	Dolliver	Newlands	Warren
Burrows	Fletcher	Oliver	Wetmore
Burton	Foster	Page	
Carter	Frazier	Penrose	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Sixty-two Senators have answered to their names. There is a quorum present. The Senator from Virginia will proceed.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, I hoped especially that the members of the conference committee should be here, as I intend to say some serious things, to which they may make response or not as they please.

This is a bill that puts public obligations in the shape of taxation upon every man, woman, and child in the United States.

The first free breath that the colonists of Virginia drew when they found themselves on the Atlantic shore was that representation and taxation should go together. The little assembly of Englishmen at Jamestown gave to the world with their defiance that great American principle and truth, which in one rebellion animated Nathaniel Bacon when Virginia was only a colony, and that at last furnished the immortal flame that dwells abidingly in the hearts of the people of this great world-wide Commonwealth in its influences that are felt as a republic on every shore. In the formation of this bill the effective voice that Virginia used to utter on this floor has been denied her. The effective voice of every Democratic State in this Union has been denied to it. I shall measure my words, for I intend to speak of grave and serious conduct, and of serious things.

An "apparent" fraud has been committed upon both Houses of the Congress of the United States. In effect a "practical" fraud has been committed against both these Houses. I use the words "apparent" and "practical" because I speak of things; and I am always slow to impute motives, even to conduct of which I am to judge in my heart, until I hear those who are a part of it make their explanation, apology, or excuse, and put up such defense which everyone who is by deed impugned has the right to put up and be heard.

I have three times called the attention of this body to the fact that conferees of the Senate, three in number, have been hindered, impeded, thwarted, and overturned in their efforts to discharge their duties to you as honest representatives and to the country which they respect and desire faithfully to serve.

For the most part it fell upon dull ears. One Democrat alone in this Senate stood up—the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON]—and stated what the parliamentary law was and made a brief protest. The junior Senator from New York [Mr. ROOT] undertook in this Chamber, very fittingly, to pronounce a eulogy upon the character, the expertness, and the knowledge of the witnesses who were called before the Republican part of the Senate conference committee. I had not heard them; no other Democrat had heard them. They were confidential communications made, I believe, at public expense by the witnesses of the Government. I asked the junior Senator from New York the question if he thought it right. He is an honest man; he is a man of great experience in life; he fitly fills a place in the Senate; but he would not upon his conscience get up and say that it was right. He knew in his heart that it was wrong.

There are those "who know the right and still the wrong pursue." I am not speaking of any particular person now; I am speaking generally of a class of people who if it were not for the infinite mercy of the Great Spirit that has called us into the world would be incurable.

Between the gallows and the ground
He mercy sought and mercy found—

Is the story told us of one convicted criminal. This country and its institutions stand at this moment between the gallows and the ground. I hope that mercy may be sought and that mercy may be found.

The Senate did me the honor—and it is one that I profoundly appreciate, although I fear it was much more earned by the length of my service than by any abilities that could be fitly attributed to me—to include my name in the appointment of the following Senators as the conferees on this immense tariff bill: Messrs. ALDRICH, BURROWS, PENROSE, HALE, and CULLOM, of the Republicans, and DANIEL, MONEY, and BAILEY, of the Democrats. I desire to say to you, Senators, that I have done the best I could in my feeble way to exercise the duties which you under the law saw fit to impose upon me.

I have ranged this city from department to department for information which I much needed to enlighten my mind on public questions. I have offered resolutions here to get information. To one of them, from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, there came the reply that he needed $10,000 to get that information. It was appropriately put in an appropriation bill and went from the Senate to the other House. It disappeared. I do not know, and I do not know that I should say if I did know, who was the person who thwarted that information coming to this body; but the appropriation fell, and the advantage that I would have gained with my colleagues from its possession was denied.

It has become the old story that all of the Democratic Senators in this body were denied admission to a committee and participation in the official action of the committee, to which they belong, as much, sir, as you do to this Senate and as much as you belong to that chair.

The proposition upon which I shall submit a few remarks is this: THAT IN ALL OFFICIAL ACTIONS OF ALL OFFICIAL BODIES, WHETHER THEY BE SENATORS, WHETHER THEY BE COMMITTEES, WHETHER THEY BE COURTS, *whether they be common councilmen of a town, or other public functionaries*, THE MAN WHO THWARTS THEIR PRESENCE TO EXERCISE THEIR PUBLICLY CONFERRED DUTY IS A LAWBREAKER, AND ACTS AS A LAWBREAKER IN THE FACE OF LIGHT AND KNOWLEDGE.

I do not deny, on the contrary I assert, that a political party in this country has a right to make its own bill, to concert its own plans, to consider them in its own councils, secret or otherwise, and that it is nobody's else business; but no matter how many men may be upon a committee, no matter how great those men are, and no matter how wise they are, NO COMMITTEE HAS A RIGHT TO TAKE OFFICIAL ACTION UPON A PUBLIC CASE WITHOUT ALLOWING EVERY MEMBER OF THAT COMMITTEE TO BE PRESENT.

What committeeman here will assert, what honest man would tolerate the thought, that the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] has any more voting power in this body than any other Senator here? "Each State shall have two Senators, and each Senator shall have one vote," the Constitution says. Not only is this true in the open Senate, but true as far as goes on our side, or subsenates, or parts of side or subsenates, which the committees are. Every Senator on every committee has his

one vote upon every official or public question submitted. Twenty men, 5 men, 30 men, a majority or a minority of men, whoever they be, do not lose their character as men simply because they enter upon the exercise of a senatorial commission.

But they can not exercise that commission on a public question in a decisive way that shapes that question without every other member *who occupies the same position* having the same right that they have. I put a question now to every Senator in this body who has brought his conscience with him; I put this question to every honest man here who is not afraid to tell the truth anywhere, and ask him this: Does he acknowledge that in going upon a committee he is to be disfranchised, disavowed, spurned, and turned out if the majority of that committee shall so decide? I challenge the contradiction of my statement, that it is as well fixed, as determinate, and as clear a principle of constitutional law as can be uttered by the lips of man that every Senator carries his rights with him. If he goes down the street and becomes apparently liable to arrest, you can not interfere with the Government of the United States and his exercise of his obligations and duties by arresting him. Why? Because the great shield of the Constitution protects him as a Senator. When I enter a committee room of this House, do I go as a degraded citizen? Do I go stripped of my right as a Senator of a State? I would not hold such a menial position as a Senator. No constituency and no Senate can so degrade me as long as I have an arm with which to strike or a tongue to defend myself with plain truth.

I say to you, Senators, that your own appointees, the men who had the right by your order and direction to go and examine that tariff bill and to report whatever they truly thought upon it, have been denied in the Capitol of this Nation, and by your mistrusted Republican members of that committee, the right of their exercise as American Senators. No one of them will deny it; but guilt can stand in this court applauded and not rebuked.

Mr. President, if there is a higher court on earth than this, I do not know it. It is a court assumed to be, and that ought to be, versed in the broadest as well as the more familiar elements of jurisprudence. Presidents have stood at this bar and heard the verdict of these judges. Judges may be arraigned before you. Can a body of lawbreakers, who apply lynch law to their fellows, be honestly trusted to try anybody? I charge that the Senate to-day is in the apparent exercise of lynch law. There are some scenes so awful in this world, so appalling, that they almost break the heart of man to recount. They may not be told in the broad, sun-lit open without offending the ears of people who have natural refinement. I pass them by; lynch law sometimes attends to them. But if you are going to vindicate the laws of the land against any kind of lawbreaking, shall you commence it by showing that you can not even make a law without breaking your directions of Constitution and rule as to how you shall do it?

Is that a proud position, an honest position, for an American Senator to occupy? He should say when he gets through with his job:

> We have thews and sinews like our ancestors,
> But woe the while our fathers' hearts are dead.

You tread on their dust and scoff their bones and their memories when you set such an example as this to the aspiring and pure youth of America, who look upon you as patriots.

Now, in detail, day, chapter, and verse. There are some men who will respect a gambling debt, but who will not respect legal obligations; there are some men who will respect a bond of honor who will trample upon the codes of their State. I wish to state facts as to what happened on Thursday, the 29th of July. The Democratic members of the conference committee had had various conferences with the Republicans on that committee as to their entrance into the committee and as to various circumstances about the matter. It was finally concluded, and a promise was given to us—I should be glad if one of the pages would find the Senator from Texas [Mr. BAILEY] and request him to come into the Chamber, as I wish to relate certain facts, which he knows also.

Mr. BAILEY entered the Chamber.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, I was just about to relate, when I observed that the Senator from Texas was not in his seat, the circumstances of Thursday last, the 29th of July.

A solemn and honorary bond had been entered into by word of mouth between the chairman of the conference committee and the Democratic conferees that they would be called as soon as the bill was ready to be acted upon, with a view, of course, to their voting for or against it.

I will state here, as I have previously stated in the Senate, that we were so called after the bill was first recommended by the conferees, and it was in pursuance of a right then recognized and of a practice then performed. Accordingly on that morning, at 10 o'clock, in pursuance of that agreement and that understanding, the Senator from Texas and myself reported ourselves at the conference committee in the annex. In the chair sat the chairman; the Senator from Michigan [Mr. BURROWS] sat on his right flank, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] near by, and I noticed the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. CULLOM] also there. The question was asked, "Gentlemen, are you ready to submit the bill to us?" "No; there are five or six things in the bill as to which we have not reached a conclusion."

The newspapers know much more about the interior things of that committee than I do, for I never hung around it, as I was not one of its messengers or pages, and never went there or about there unless I was obliged to go on public business. When I did go there once or twice, and the chairman could see me, he acted with great courtesy, a quality not lacking in him, as I well know. As I shall have to say, perhaps, some disagreeable things which he may appropriate to himself, and should say if they are true, as I believe them to be, I will say further that he is not only capable of courtesy, but has time and again during my service here shown great kindness and consideration. I am on good terms with every member of the committee; I have had no difference with any of them, except what belongs to us all here every day. But a committeeman that throws me down, walks all over me, flings me out of the committee room, denies to me my right, sir, which is just as clear as yours, to perform the public functions which I have sworn before Almighty God to perform to the best of my ability, and then expects me to giggle it off, as some of them do, has simply mistaken his man, and he had better look himself up some servile fellow, who can serve in the Senate and swear anything is a whale that is said so to be.

While we were there, as I am informed by the newspapers, a communication from the President of the United States was received by the chairman of that committee. I can not say, and therefore I do not say, that it was an official communication addressed to him as chairman of the committee and designed for the committee. The President of the United States has the most easy methods of communicating with this body or the House of Representatives that can be imagined. It is made his duty to communicate with them as to the state of the Union, and to give them such counsel as he may see fit. If that communication was addressed in his official character to the chairman, it was presumably for the use of his committee. If it was addressed to him and expressed to be for the committee, what right had he to receive it without my receiving it also? Upon what meat do these, our Cæsars, feed that they have grown so suddenly, so enormously, and so surprisingly great?

I must not be diverted to dissertation until I finish the facts. The committee was not ready to lay the finished bill before us; but at that time when we stood before them they were under the faithful promise of honorable men to present that bill to us when finished and to give us a day to consider it. That day has never been given us. That bill finished, according to my information, was signed immediately by the Republicans of the committee, without having a meeting of the committee and without affording notice to either the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. MONEY], the Senator from Texas [Mr. BAILEY], or myself. I am not a suspicious man. Anybody that wants to fool me is very apt to be able to do it. Neither have I lived for over forty years in the awful tussles of life and remained entirely verdant.

I came over to the Capitol Friday morning, and I stayed here all day until just before 5 o'clock that I might be in reach of the call of the committee, who intimated that they might be ready that afternoon. When I went from here I went down to the annex, right by them. The day sped. The chairman of the committee—whether he had signed the report or not, I do not know at the moment—went out, where I had a short time perhaps preceded him, where we expected the Wrights to fly their aeroplane. I did not know until the next day that that committee, which was in default of a faithful and honorable promise to me and my associates, had reported to the House. As soon as I found it out, or speedily afterwards, I called by telephone, as the committee had adjourned, the chairman of the committee. I could not find him. Surprised, disappointed, mortified—not on my own account, but on account of my country, that such conduct was possible with gentlemen of their rank and standing—I called the clerk of the committee, and on Saturday he came to this Chamber and expressed the regret of the chairman that what had happened had occurred, and stated that the chairman was ready to do anything he could. I said, "State to the chairman that if he wishes to see me about this he can come to see me, but I shall not call on him."

I have not related all of these circumstances but to a few Senators, amongst them the Senator from Michigan, to whom I stated the fact that we had not had the privilege of voting on this bill, and he concurred, in his conversation with me, that we had been denied our rights.

I hope I am not in any respect a harsh judge of my fellow-men. The very best men that ever live have faults; the most ignoble have virtues, but it is inexplicable to me that gentlemen holding the exalted office of Senator of the United States in the discharge of the most sacred duties shall give a pledge to their fellow-Senators and, for some reason or other, unexplained to me, leave that pledge unredeemed. If it were a mere personal matter that did not affect me in the right as a Senator, which I owe it to my State and my country to maintain, I had much rather drop it than pursue it. I had rather run away from a difficulty than to get into it, for the day has long passed when I *found amusement* in putting a chip on my head and daring a boy to knock it off, or when I was delighted to have him put the chip on his head and invite me to knock it off. I have scarce memory of those days, except the memory of bloody noses.

Finally, that paper that lies on your table, sir, and purports to be a report of the conferees of the Senate, is a bogus paper. It has no more validity in the sight of the laws of this land than any counterfeit note that is floating around to find some greenhorn's pocket. The Senate has already expressed by its action its sense to this effect. The time is not long ago when the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] stood up in his place and submitted what he said was a report from "the Committee on Finance." I rose and said, "I challenge that report; it is not a report from the Committee on Finance." It was an amendment to change the law of this land and affected those whom I represent as much as it did any other citizens, and we are not born of the blood that allows the laws of our country to be passed in that way. The Senator was surprised. He had been in association so long with those who think they own the Senate that he had begun to think that he was one of the owners. But he speedily retired, with becoming bashfulness from that brazen assumption, and said, "Well, I report it for the Republican majority of the committee." The Vice-President of the United States, whose chair you [the President pro tempore, Mr. FRYE in the chair] fill and have so long filled with honor to yourself, did not know that a Republican majority of a committee had a right to make a report; and after some little flurry about it, to get the wandering statesman back to some spot of dry land that he could maintain his feet upon, he offered it as "an amendment proposed by the Senator from Utah." That was all right; and the Senate and its presiding officer are well acquainted with the fact that neither one man, nor six, nor seven men of a committee can get themselves together and come here and palm off in the open something that was not done by a committee, while themselves arrayed in its uniform and while pretending that there was a committee, that did meet and did act as a committee should.

Not only is that the case, Mr. President, as I am relating it to you, but a bogus report has already been carried over to and delivered to the House of Representatives. I think I have one of those reports here. How far the House was imposed upon by these six wandering statesmen in disguise I know not, but the House took that bogus paper up, it having no more validity, according to the law of this land, than any counterfeit note, as I have said, and passed it as a genuine article. Now, the question arises, sir, to this body of full-grown American Senators whether or not they will permit that counterfeit paper to be passed on them?

I know, Mr. President, that this body, and perhaps the House, have in their midst a sentiment that it would be better for the country if this bill were defeated and if it fell back on the Dingley Act. I know that sentiment pervades some quarters. How deep and how pervasive it is I can not tell. But you had better do it than to pass a fraudulent bill. You have to look these facts in the face as men who hold their countenance upward and fear no man in the discharge of their public duty.

If I am wrong, I want to be opposed. The opinions which some other people are forming of us are more often stated today in Republican journals than in Democratic ones. I will read one from the pen and tongue of a man who was very recently high in your councils and at the head of the Treasury of the United States. He is Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa. I cut this out of the Washington Herald of July 31. It is brief:

> There is one other thing I wish to call your attention to. This country has now the most centralized government in the world, not excepting Russia.

That is one thing he says. A tax bill that allows the President of the United States to increase every tariff tax 25 per cent does not look to me as if it was marching in any other direction. The next sentence is this:

> We have got to the stage in our evolution where we expect the executive department of the Government to make the laws, usurping the functions of the legislative department.

Your present bill did not move at all until the President of the United States took hold of it. If you had had Democrats with you they might not have agreed with you, but they would have helped this Government to get a fair and just bill, and then if they were voted down they would have stood aside and said "the people have spoken."

President Taft has great liking and respect all over this country. Even in the midst of campaign wrangles I stated my respect for him and my liking for him. He has not lost it. Neither has he revised the tariff downward, and neither is the revision any great and abiding relief to the American people. Except as to one or two articles all of the President's demands were about certain small taxes on a few raw materials. Mr. Cleveland tried to do that and was for avowed protection in his message, and the House of Representatives, Democratic, proclaimed that much of their bill was on a protection basis. I am not blaming them for it. I am only relating facts. In detail my opinions were different in some respects from results which conditions forced upon us.

It has always been impossible, and it is now impossible, to make a great general and complete change of any system which is in existence, and men who are addressing themselves in good faith in the right direction I commend and applaud as patriots, whether I agree with them or not.

There is one concluding sentence of Mr. Shaw which I commend to your consideration:

> The Constitution has now become a book, laid away on the table, about which gather now and then the directors of this Government.

A syndicate of Republican Senators, plus an occasional suggestion from the President of the United States, are now this Government.

I hope I shall not be arraigned and accused of treason if I speak pretty freely about this Government as thus exhibited. I shall not talk about the tariff bill at all at this juncture. Some Democrats may wish to do so before we adjourn. In conclusion, I am going to defer whatever motion I may make until I consult your judgment. The proper course that I suggest is that the Senator from Rhode Island shall get up and move that this report, which he knows has not been properly acted upon, be referred back to the committee. If I had done a wrong to him, I would go as straight a line as I could to repair that wrong. It is the instinct of every honest and of every brave man. I shall make no motion about it until I hear what I hope may be said by my colleague, the Senator from Texas [Mr. BAILEY], who is privy to all that I am, and by the Senator from Rhode Island, another witness of the deed of which I complain. I do not believe the people of this country will ever lift their voice or hand in behalf of a measure concerning which it is communicated to them that it was obtained and passed in fraud of the law and the Constitution.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, I suppose the question is upon the adoption of the conference report.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the report of the committee of conference.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, I confess I have never been able to understand the attitude of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL] toward the action of the Finance Committee or of the conference committee. I have always certainly tried to be extremely courteous to that Senator, because he was entitled to my courtesy.

Mr. DANIEL. I had the pleasure of stating that myself.

Mr. ALDRICH. Yes.

Mr. DANIEL. Not only courteous, but kind.

Mr. ALDRICH. And so far as I know, no action of my own or of the committee deserves any other suggestion.

Mr. President, I did not agree with the Senator from Virginia as to what should be done in the preparation of this bill.

Mr. DANIEL. Of course not.

Mr. ALDRICH. I think I can safely say that if the committee had followed his suggestion, a year from now would have found us without a bill reported; and it was a question with me and with the committee whether we should encounter such a probability or go on and follow the usual course, the course which has been followed, so far as I know, from the foundation of the Government, and have the representatives of the party in power prepare a bill according to their own notions and report and submit it to the Senate.

I was extremely anxious that, so far as the conference committee is concerned, the Senator from Virginia, who had fre-

quently addressed the Senate upon what he considered the arbitrary action of the Committee on Finance, should have no occasion to find fault; and this is exactly what occurred.

I may say in passing that I was one of the managers on the part of the Senate on the act of 1894. The Democratic members of the conference committee never invited me to be present at a meeting. I never attended a meeting of the conference committee, and I never expected to. I supposed that the gentlemen who were responsible for the legislation of 1894 would prepare that bill and agree, if they could, with the Members of the House of Representatives as to what its terms should be. After weeks and months of discussion between the representatives of the House and the Senate, at which no Republican was ever present, and no Republican expected to be present, they failed to agree, and recommended that the House concur in the Senate amendments, which was done.

When the conference upon this bill was appointed, I, within an hour, called a meeting of all the managers. I stated to those gentlemen that we expected to proceed in the usual course, and that the Republican managers on the part of the Senate and of the House would come to an agreement as to the terms of their report, and that when they had agreed I would call the full conference together and submit it to them, and that that meeting should be held twenty-four hours at least before the bill was reported to Congress.

On Thursday, I think it was, of last week, the conferees had agreed upon all the items except five, and they had partially agreed upon those five. We called the Democratic Members. I stated to the assembled conference that we had agreed upon all the items except five, and that while we might have agreed perhaps tentatively upon those, I did not think it desirable that we should make an announcement.

I said to the Democratic conferees that I did not suppose they intended to sign the report or to join with us in the report, and I think the chairman of the House Democratic conferees said emphatically not, and I think that suggestion was acquiesced in by all the Democratic Members. There is no use of talking around about this matter. We all knew that the Democrats on the committee would not join with us, and that we were responsible for the legislation. That is the way this matter has always been managed. I said to the conference as soon as we agreed upon those five articles, we would let them know—not that I would call another meeting of the conference; and I never had the slightest idea that any man on the conference supposed that another meeting was to be called. So far as I know, no member of the conference, except the Senator from Virginia, has had any such idea.

On the next day my secretary came to me and said that he understood the Senator from Virginia was troubled about the matter. I told him to go and see the Senator from Virginia and tell him from me—I was not myself able to go—that I was willing to call a meeting of the conference immediately, or to take any other steps in regard to it that he desired. My secretary came back and reported to me that the Senator from Virginia said it was too late now; that it could not be done. That is all I know about this matter.

Mr. DANIEL. The bill was then in the House of Representatives.

Mr. ALDRICH. I had no more idea that any Senator or Member of the House expected that the conference would be called together than I had of flying with the Wright brothers from Fort Myer to Alexandria. I thought, until my secretary reported to me that the Senator from Virginia was dissatisfied, that there was no trouble whatever about it. I knew that these gentlemen would not join in this report. They did not expect to. They did not expect to sign it.

The Senator says I did not submit the report. I did submit to the conference the report as agreed upon. I stated that we had two copies, and one of them was given——

Mr. DANIEL. When was that?

Mr. ALDRICH. At the time of the first meeting on Thursday. One of them was given to the chairman of the House Democratic conferees [Mr. CLARK], and he took it and examined it. He wanted to know if he could have experts examine it. I said yes; that they had the fullest authority to do that.

The other copy of it was understood to be at the call of the Senate conferees. There is no question about that at all. I was perfectly willing then to submit the other copy—we had only two copies—of this conference report that had been agreed to, covering these hundreds of items and all the administrative features of the bill. So, if the Senator from Virginia did not examine that report, it was his own fault and nobody's else, because it was at his disposal. We stated to the Democratic members of the House conferees and the Senate conferees that for obvious reasons we would be glad to have them consider the report as confidential, and they said of course that that would be so; and Representative CLARK took a copy away with him at the time and examined it; and the minute we had agreed upon the five items, we furnished the Senator from Virginia and every other member of that conference with a statement as to what we had agreed upon.

Mr. DANIEL. I have not seen that.

Mr. ALDRICH. It was delivered to the Senator's office by my secretary himself, and if the Senator did not see it I am not responsible, and I do not think that any of the other conferees are responsible. This, in short, is what was done.

I certainly had no purpose or idea of doing anything that the Senator from Virginia or any other member of the conference could think discourteous to them, and I hope the Senator from Virginia realizes that it would be utterly impossible for me to do any act of any kind which would be discourteous to him. I hope he understands that. He certainly has a right to understand it from our association for all these years. I had no idea whatever that any man in the world was expecting any different action or any different suggestion from that to which I have alluded.

Mr. DANIEL. I wish to call one point to the attention of the Senator, that he may say what he considers to be the fact. At 10 o'clock on that morning you stated in the presence of the conference that you were not ready to submit the finished bill.

Mr. ALDRICH. If the Senator——

Mr. DANIEL. One minute. I want to state it. I heard afterwards—saw it announced in the press; it was about that time—that the message or the communication from President Taft came in. When Mr. BAILEY and I left that room, the understanding was that as soon as you had agreed to the bill you would communicate with us, and we would return to the conference. Is not that a correct statement? It being necessary for us to return to the conference to go through the ceremony of passing the bill according to the custom of that committee, which ceremony was observed before, with such comments and such course of conduct as we might have seen fit to pursue.

There was a solemn, honorary promise to give to the Democratic conferees one day after the finished bill had been delivered to let themselves be heard from, or you were at liberty to act. That day was never given. According to your own statement, that day was in the night, or up to the night, when this agreement, embodying some but not all the President's views, was entered into. In fact, that day was over—the official day was over—and you were with the President, and I hardly suppose that these items were agreed upon until after you came back from the President. But you can state about that. I do not know.

Furthermore, these items in the bill were the distinctive and important items which most concerned the country, most concerned the committee, and most concerned the representatives that they had on your committee; and the point of my complaint, to reduce it down, is this: That after entering upon that agreement, which was as honorable as a truce in war, and after giving us to understand that we should have a day afterwards—after the matter was concluded, that very night, without hearing from us, without communicating with us, although I stayed at the Capitol expecting the communication until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, or a few minutes thereof, you got hastily together, signed up the report, and sent it over to the House, where, when I got your message, I was powerless to introduce any element of remedy, except that I did tell the Democratic chairman in the House by phone of the state of facts.

Where is that day which was promised to us in the presence of the whole committee? What course we might pursue is not the business of any but ourselves. We had the right to confide that that day would be faithfully delivered. It was not delivered.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, the conference, when called together on Thursday, had submitted to them for the Democratic members to examine, or to do whatever they pleased with it, the entire conference report, excepting as to the rates fixed upon four or five articles, and I stated then that, as soon as those rates were agreed to, the Democratic members would be notified.

Mr. DANIEL. When were those agreed upon?

Mr. ALDRICH. They were agreed to the next afternoon or that afternoon; they were agreed to that afternoon; and a notice was sent to the Democratic members to that effect. I do not know whether they got the notices or not; and I say that while there was no obligation on my part to call this meeting when I did, I did it with the view of submitting the conference report to them.

I knew perfectly well that the Democratic members would not sign the report; that they would not join us in the examination of the bill there. That was apparent to everybody; but I went to the extreme and notified the Senators and the Members of the House on the conference, and, so far as I know, no member of that conference, outside of the Senator from Virginia, feels himself aggrieved at the action of the chairman of the conference, because if anybody is responsible for it, I am.

I had no idea that any other course was to be followed or that anybody suggested one until, as I say, I heard this complaint from the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. DANIEL. The Senator must remember when we were before the committee he said the bill would be sent us and we would be heard, and that the time of the conference would be postponed until we got through with the bill, and we notified you——

Mr. ALDRICH. I beg the Senator's pardon. No such suggestion was made by anybody.

Mr. DANIEL. You said that afternoon that when the amendments were agreed upon——

Mr. ALDRICH. Whenever they were agreed upon I said they would be delivered to the Democratic members of the conference.

Mr. DANIEL. What for?

Mr. ALDRICH. For their information only.

Mr. DANIEL. We saw that in the bill next morning.

Mr. ALDRICH. Well, but you would have seen it before if you had——

Mr. DANIEL. But you said to the Democrats of that committee that when the bill was finished we should have a day——

Mr. ALDRICH. Oh, I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. DANIEL. After you——

Mr. ALDRICH. No such statement was made.

Mr. DANIEL. I will allow other members of the committee to say——

Mr. ALDRICH. I am trying to be as courteous as I can to the Senator; but we are discussing a matter absolutely inconsequential.

Mr. DANIEL. You judge of the consequences of your action, and I will judge of the consequences of mine.

Mr. ALDRICH. That is all right. I say no such statement as that was made in conference .

Mr. DANIEL. But you said time and again before the last conference that we should have a day——

Mr. ALDRICH. We had but two meetings.

Mr. DANIEL. You can make statements without having a meeting.

Mr. ALDRICH. I do not know of any statements made outside of that.

The Senator has made some allusion to correspondence between the President and myself. I have had no letters from the President directed to the conference committee, and never have had.

Mr. DANIEL. I said I did not know whether you had or not.

Mr. ALDRICH. I presume there are a good many things about the conference of which the Senator does not know.

Mr. DANIEL. There is hardly anything about it I do know, except that the word given me was not kept.

Mr. ALDRICH. I think that is all I care to say.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I have never complained at the Republican members of the Finance Committee for making this bill to suit themselves. The country will hold them accountable for the measure, and I am one of those sturdy sort of partisans who believe that those who must take the responsibility ought to exercise the power. Not only am I willing for them to make a bill for which they must stand responsible before the country, but I am unwilling to be held jointly responsible with them, and whatever may have been the irritation of other Senators about the exclusion of the Democratic members of the Finance Committee from the sessions of the committee, I have never shared it.

I have recognized that not only in this instance, but in nearly every other instance the party having a majority has always made the bill for which they were willing to become responsible to the country. That has been the practice, and under conditions which exist I think it the better practice. I have never been quite able to understand, however, why it is that a tariff bill which so closely affects all the classes of our people should be the most essentially and distinctively partisan measure that the Congress from time to time is called upon to pass.

But that is nevertheless the case, although it has never been entirely comprehensible to me.

A distinguished Representative from Massachusetts, who served for years in the House, a great lawyer and excellent man, was once asked by some new Member, who was in doubt as to what he should do with respect to his pair, what was a party question, and answered that "the only strictly party question I have observed in the House since I have been here is a contested-election case." That is not the only one. My own experience, and as I read the history of the country, is that a tariff bill is a party question. Although it invariably happens that there are some of the opposition party who vote for the bill and some of the party in power who vote against the bill, yet it is essentially a party measure.

But while I have no complaint that the party in power frames a tariff bill to suit itself, I believe, Mr. President, that when the majority members of the Finance Committee have finished their work it is their duty, according to even the most liberal parliamentary practice, to bring it back to the full committee and at least let the minority look at it. The committee did that in this instance, though they did very little more than that. After the bill was debated here and sent to conference the full committee of conferees was called, as the Senator from Rhode Island has said. At that meeting it was agreed, as the Senator from Virginia has stated, that after the Republican conferees had thrashed out their differences they would bring the matter back to a full committee and submit it to us at least twenty-four hours before the report was made to the House.

On Wednesday I was notified that the full committee would meet Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, and I attended. I found, however, that there had been a hitch in the agreement. I do the Senator from Rhode Island and his associates the justice to say that, in my opinion, they thought on Wednesday evening when they notified us to come that they had reached an agreement. But they had not taken the President of the United States into the calculation, and it is my deliberate opinion that the five articles which were still suspended when that committee met were then under consideration by the President and his confidential advisers. At least the Senator from Virginia, upon the report of the newspapers, states that while we were there the Senator from Rhode Island had a message from the President—not the kind of a message, of course, contemplated by the Constitution, but a kind of extra-constitutional communication—and I understand it was addressed to the Senator from Rhode Island with a request that he lay it before his Republican associates of the committee. Without inviting his confidence—and if I did I take it for granted the Senator from Rhode Island would not oblige me in that matter—but to preserve the truth of history, I should like at some time during this debate for the Senator from Rhode Island to furnish that document for the RECORD. There are two different stories about its contents.

Now, Mr. President, when the full committee was in session the Senator from Rhode Island did say to us that they had but two copies of the report, one available for the Democratic conferees of the House and the other available for the Democratic conferees of the Senate, and he did, as I understand it, deliver one copy of that report to the senior Democrat on the House conference committee. What became of the other, I did not know, because I instructed the clerk to hand it to the Senator from Virginia, in recognition of his seniority among the Democratic Senate conferees.

After a brief session the conference committee adjourned. I have no doubt that it adjourned, as the Senator from Rhode Island states, according to his belief, that there was not to be a further meeting; but I left that conference room, as the Senator from Virginia did, with the distinct impression and, I would say the distinct understanding, that we were to be called back when these five items were finally disposed of.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Texas yield to the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. BAILEY. Certainly.

Mr. ALDRICH. I hope the Senator from Texas will do me the justice to say that I must have had the understanding in my own mind that there was to be no further meeting, because there was no motive which I could have had.

Mr. BAILEY. I make no question of that fact. The truth of it is it has become the confirmed habit on that side to understand that this side is to have no voice in the legislation of the country, and I have no doubt that the Senator from Rhode Island acted upon that theory.

Neither have I any question, Mr. President, that the result as finally laid before the two Houses would have been the same even if we had been called back there. But still the Senator from Virginia is right about it. After we have recognized the majority's right and the majority's power to do what they please, we are at least entitled to be told what they have done.

I felt that way because I desired to advise my associates on this side, many of them making immediate inquiry as to what was the result, and yet this was the peculiar attitude. When that report was submitted to the House neither I nor any Democrat from either House on the committee knew except from newspaper reports, which in this case have been unusually accurate, exactly what adjustment the Republican conferees had made of these disputed items.

The Senator from Virginia says that these were items of vast importance. They must have been deemed important by the majority, for they spent many hours wrangling over whether or not they would remit to the rich manufacturers in New England the pitiful 15 per cent duty which they are required by the present law to pay on their hides, yet never a contest over whether the vast millions in this country shall be relieved from the 180 per cent duty on their cheap blankets. This was a mighty contest, a contest into which the President of the United States projected himself, and in which he won a signal victory, if we are to believe the reports of the literary bureau which seems engaged now in preparing the public mind to credit the President and through him the Republican party with a great triumph in revising the tariff downward. One of the five items which the conference of the two Houses could not agree on without the assistance—and I might say the insistence as well as the assistance—of the President of the United States was whether there should be 10 per cent on shoes and nothing on hides or 15 per cent on hides and 20 per cent on shoes; and it is by no means certain that they secured what they demanded, even in the leather schedule.

The great power and prestige of the presidential office was called in question to decide whether iron ore should be taxed at 25 cents or at 15 cents per ton. A struggle to determine whether the tax on the steel manufacturers' raw material should be reduced from about 10 per cent to about 7 per cent was the employment of the five most conspicuous Republicans of the Senate. It was decided that the duty on shoes should be reduced from 20 per cent down to 10 per cent, and that the shoemakers should be compensated for their great sacrifice by taking their loss out of the hide producers of this country. They were willing for a sacrifice, provided the cattle growers would furnish the victims. It reminds me of that man who in his excessive patriotism volunteered to send all his wife's relations to the war. Then, on lumber the question was whether it should be $1.50, which is only 9 per cent, or $1.25, which is about 6 per cent.

Mr. DANIEL. Five and eighty-eight one-hundredths.

Mr. BAILEY. The Senator from Virginia corrects me; he says it is 5.88. In this magnificent saving which you have made for the people there ought to be exact and absolute accuracy, and I thank the Senator.

Mr. DANIEL. Before the Senator takes his seat——

Mr. BAILEY. I will hear the Senator now.

Mr. DANIEL. Does he know any exception with the law we have now? No committee has a right to act with a part of its membership excluded. I do not object to anything you say about making up a bill, but I want to call the attention of the Senator at the same time, so as to interrupt him as little as possible, to what is the law as written in Jefferson's Manual that we have had in our own Senate manual for the guidance of this body. That is the law laid down in the resolution I have offered and which now lies neglected on the calendar.

Mr. BAILEY. I agree with the Senator from Virginia. It was our right to have been present in the meeting of the full committee when the conference report was finally ordered made to the House.

But, Mr. President, I will not detain the Senate longer with analyzing these five cardinal differences between the Republican conferees of the House and the Republican conferees of the Senate which they were unable to solve without the assistance of the President. I shall take occasion before this debate closes—and when I say that, I do not mean to intimate that I intend to delay the conclusion of it—but I shall take occasion before we finally dispose of the matter to lay before the people of this country how much ado there has been about absolutely nothing. I think I can make it manifest to anybody who is qualified to read, not necessarily to understand the tariff bill, that the people of the United States have been entertained with some mock heroics, and that this battle which has been raging here for days and weeks was at last nothing more nor less than a sham battle.

Mr. BRISTOW obtained the floor.

Mr. CLAPP. Will the Senator from Kansas yield to me for a moment?

Mr. BRISTOW. Certainly.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, at this time, before the debate is entered upon, I wish to call the attention of the chairman of the Committee on Finance to what appears a very plain complication, to use an expression that is borrowed from over the sea. I refer to the provision allowing the deductions to be made by a corporation from its gross receipts to reach what the law terms its "net income."

Mr. ALDRICH. On what page?

Mr. CLAPP. This particular provision will be found on page 457 of the print of the bill as agreed to by the conferees. After providing for deducting the expenses, the cost of maintenance, and the actual losses, the committee of conference has provided, third, they may deduct "interest actually paid within the year on its bonded or other indebtedness to an amount" equal to the actual stock "outstanding at the close of the year."

I can see why it would be wise to guard against the issue of bonds to avoid taxation, but you have included other indebtedness of a corporation doing honest meritorious work, borrowing money legitimately. With $100,000 of capital, borrowing during the year $200,000 at 5 per cent interest, it would pay $10,000 of interest and could deduct five thousand of that interest and the other interest remains as a part of the so-called "net income." Unless that is provided for somewhere else, I believe there is no escape from that conclusion.

I am not going to discuss it now. I simply call attention to it that the committee may, if they desire, withdraw their report and to correct what seems to me a most manifest error, especially in view of the fact of the extraordinary effort made in this bill to safeguard what the Attorney-General has called "trusts and monopolists," from any taxation whatever.

I thank the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, I have prepared as concise a statement as I can wherein I set forth my views in regard to the bill that is now before the Senate for final passage. I will ask Senators to wait with any question that they may wish to ask until I have concluded, and then I will endeavor to answer any inquiry they may desire to make.

The Republican national platform, adopted at the Chicago convention, in referring to the tariff, said:

> The Republican party declares unequivocally for the revision of the tariff by a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration of the next President, and commends the steps already taken to this end in the work assigned to the appropriate committees of Congress which are now investigating the operation and effect of existing schedules. In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries.

TAFT'S UNDERSTANDING OF THE PLATFORM.

This declaration was enlarged upon and expanded more or less elaborately by the nominee of that convention for the Presidency. Some criticism has been made of the declaration in favor of "a reasonable profit to American industries." In a speech, delivered at Topeka, Kans., on October 3, 1908, Mr. Taft gave his views as to what "reasonable profit" meant. He said:

> The principle of protection is that all industries that need it shall be protected by a customs tax equal to the difference between the cost of production here and the cost of production abroad. That cost of production is determined chiefly by three elements—the cost of material, the cost of labor, and the interest on capital, or what is known as "manufacturers' profits."

So it appears that interest on invested capital is what the President understands to be meant by profits to industries, and with that understanding no just criticism can be offered to the phrase. Continuing, the President said:

> The difference in the cost of production ordinarily is therefore reached by adding these three elements together abroad and adding them together at home and taking the difference.

This statement by Mr. Taft was repeated many times during the campaign, and was very recently renewed in substance by an official statement given out at the White House.

I am in absolute accord with these declarations of the President. I believe that in them he outlines the sound basis upon which to build a protective-tariff policy, and am now ready to vote for any duty that is provided in this bill upon such a basis.

To the Finance Committee of the Senate was assigned the duty of preparing for this body the tariff bill, and the Republican members of that committee were charged with the responsibility of furnishing the Senate with the information necessary for it to determine whether the duties recommended were in harmony with the declarations of the Republican national plaform and the pledges of our candidate for the Presidency. But they have not furnished us with the needed information. The committee having failed to provide Senators with the necessary facts, and to furnish any evidence that the bill which they

presented had been formulated in harmony with the pledges made, it became necessary for each Senator to seek as best he could the information that was needed to guide him in reaching his conclusions.

In this address, delivered at Topeka, Mr. Taft said:

The normal operation of protection, where competition has free scope, is to lower the cost of producing articles behind the tariff wall, and so to reduce their price to the public. This has always been the result of protection, unless peculiar circumstances prevail that prevent the normal operation of competition. As a consequence, after ten years' operation of a particular schedule, it ought to result that the cost of production in this country is much less, and therefore that the difference between the cost of production in this country and abroad is less, and therefore that the duty ought to be reduced. To retain the duties far in excess of the difference in cost of production between the two countries is to offer a temptation to those who have the output to attempt a monopoly and a controlling of the prices so as to get the benefit of the excessive rate. Hence it is important to follow the actual reductions in the cost of production by a reduction in the duty, so as to make the duty only a proper measure of the difference in cost of production between this country and abroad. This explains the reasons why the Dingley bill, which has served its purpose and served it well, has brought about conditions in which the schedules are generally too high. Protection has had its normal operation. The cost of most articles has been reduced, and so the rates of duty ought also to be reduced.

In the same address the President, continuing, said:

Two years ago at Bath, Me., in a public speech, I announced that the time had come for a revision. But I said the Republican leaders did not then all agree, and I thought a crystallization of opinion was going on in the party so steadily that all would soon look upon revision favorably. My prediction has been verified, and the authoritative declaration of the party in the party platform that revision shall take place and that it shall be brought about by calling a special session on the 4th of next March gives an earnestness to the purpose of the party to conform to the views of the people and the rank and file of the Republican party in seeking an honest and thorough revision.

And now I want to call the attention of the Finance Committee and of the Republican Senators on this floor to the fact that I am reading the utterance made by Mr. Taft to the people of the Mississippi Valley in the campaign which resulted in giving him the electoral vote of all those States except one.

STANDS ON THE PLATFORM AND BY TAFT'S DECLARATION.

At the time Mr. Taft made this speech at Topeka, the capital of the State which I in part represent, I was a candidate for the United States Senate, having been nominated by the Republican party for that office. During the campaign, in 200 speeches made in more than 90 of the 105 counties in our State, I declared in favor of the policy outlined in this address of Mr. Taft. It was simply an open and frank declaration of what our national platform pledged. In the election that followed Mr. Taft carried Kansas by something over 36,000 majority, and the Republicans carried the legislature by 70 majority in joint session, and I was elected to a seat in this body by the unanimous vote of the Republican members. I have endeavored to carry out faithfully the pledges which my party made and which I made in that campaign to the people who chose me to represent them here. I have voted for a protective duty on every item in this bill where I believed it measured the difference in cost of production at home and abroad. I have voted against the duties that were excessively high and that measured more than the difference in the cost of production. I voted against these excessive duties because I am in thorough accord with the view so aptly expressed by the President when he said that "to retain the duties far in excess of the difference in cost of production between the two countries is to offer a temptation to those who have the output to attempt a monopoly and a controlling of the prices so as to get the benefit of the excessive rate."

If this bill as presented by the conference committee and recommended for passage conformed to the pledges made by the Chicago convention and reiterated by the party leaders in the campaign, I would most cheerfully vote for it, but it does not conform to those pledges. The duties on a large number of the most important articles represent much more than the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad, and the most excessive rates in the existing law have not been reduced, but on many important items greatly increased.

LEAD AND PAINTS.

The duties represented in Schedule A, which cover chemicals, oils, and paints, on the average are increased about one-half of 1 per cent ad valorem, and it has not been shown and does not appear, as far as I have been able to discern, that a single one of the increases made in this schedule is based upon the difference in cost of production at home and abroad. If they were, I would vote for them. The excessive duties in the present law on pig lead, white lead, red lead, orange mineral, the products from which are made the paints that are used to preserve the homes and buildings of the people, have been maintained at practically the present rates, when there is conclusive evidence that such duties are far in excess of the difference in cost of production at home and abroad. The duty on pig lead is fixed at $12.50 a ton more than the duty on the lead in the ore, while the evidence shows that the entire cost of reducing the lead from ore to pigs does not exceed $8 per ton, and the maximum difference in the cost of such reduction in this country over that in any other country in the world does not exceed $4. Yet in this bill a duty of $12.50 a ton is provided to cover that difference. It has also been clearly demonstrated that as a result of such excessive duties combinations have been formed by the manufacturers of these articles by which exorbitant prices have been charged the public for lead and lead paints. These high duties and the high prices of the lead paints have resulted in the making of large amounts of paints from cheaper materials, such as barytes. These cheaper paints have become serious competitors with the paints made from the products of the lead trust, and, apparently in order to protect the trust further, the duty on crude barytes has been doubled in this bill. It has been increased from about 20 to 40 per cent ad valorem. The maintenance of these high rates is in direct violation of the pledges made the people in the campaign. I will not take the time of the Senate to go through the many other items in this schedule. On about 78 per cent of the importation the duties are unchanged, while increases have been made on about 14 per cent and decreases on only 8 per cent.

Schedule B, which relates to earthenware and glassware, on the whole shows a reduction of about one-fourth of 1 per cent of the ad valorem duty, an insignificant reduction, and of practically no consequence.

THE STEEL SCHEDULE.

Schedule C, relating to metals and manufactures thereof, shows a reduction on the entire schedule of a little over 1 per cent of the ad valorem duty, which also is insignificant. And the interesting feature of this reduction is that the articles upon which the reductions are made are those where no duty is necessary from the protective basis; that is, upon articles that are made in this country as cheaply or more cheaply than in any other country in the world. Upon a number of these articles liberal reductions have been made, as should have been done. The reduction in the duty on scrap iron was very desirable, as well as the reductions on steel rails and barbed wire, though the reduction on wire still leaves the duty prohibitive. However, the benefit that might come from these reductions is more than taken away by the increases on other of the very important items of the schedule, the most conspicuous being that on structural steel. The phraseology has been changed so as to increase the duty on the structural steel of commerce more than 40 per cent. This increase is wholly unjustified and unsupported by any evidence that the duty is necessary to cover the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad. Thus an additional duty of about $6 a ton is imposed on the steel that goes into the buildings of the people and that is used in the construction of the thousands of bridges that span the rivers and streams of our country. During the debate it was clearly demonstrated that this duty is about three times as much as the difference in the cost of production between this and competing countries. There have been radical increases in the duty on articles manufactured from steel wire in almost every form; also large increases on cast-iron vessels, razors, watch movements, and other articles used by the average citizen and clearly classed among the necessities. I challenge any Senator on this floor to show that these increases are based upon the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad.

Tungsten, used for incandescent electric lights and alloy for the manufacturing of steel tools, springs, piano wires, and so forth, where extreme hardness is needed, has been increased from $4 a ton to about $50 a ton, and similar advances have been made in ferrosilicon, a metal used for improving the quality of cast iron, and on antimony, a valuable alloy in type metal, pewter, and other metals. The result will be an increased cost of all articles of which these metals are important ingredients.

LUMBER REDUCTION OF LITTLE BENEFIT.

Small reductions have been made in Schedule D, the lumber schedule, the ad valorem duty being decreased about 2 per cent. But the small benefit that might come to the home builder from the reduction on rough lumber is largely taken away by the unwarranted increases of 66 per cent in the duty on shingles and 33⅓ per cent on heavy timbers. The reduction on lumber is not what it should have been. I hold that any duty on lumber is indefensible. There is practically no difference in the cost of production here and in Canada, and, in addition to that, our forests are being depleted and are fast disappearing. They should be preserved. Nor is this slight reduction in the lumber schedule what the people expected or what they had a right to expect. Lumber should be admitted free. This we owe not only to ourselves, but to our children. The supply upon which they must depend in the future we are by our present policy ruthlessly wasting.

SUGAR GRAFT CONTINUED.

There has been practically no change in Schedule E, which relates to sugar and molasses. All of the indefensible features that crept into the Dingley law have been maintained, and the American people are taxed almost 2 cents per pound on all the sugar they consume. Moreover, the phraseology of the bill is such as to enable the refiners to levy a tribute upon the American people for the purpose of enriching themselves. This bill practically requires every pound of imported sugar to pass through the refiners' hands before it reaches the American consumer, and from every standpoint of justice and equity this schedule should have been readjusted. But, instead, the graft of the band of criminals that sit around the table of the board of directors of the American Sugar Refining Company is by this bill to be continued.

Schedule F, relating to tobacco and manufactures thereof, remains the same.

DUTY ON CORN, WHEAT, AND HIDES.

Schedule G, relating to agricultural products, has been increased about 2 per cent. There should have been reductions in this schedule. They could have been made without the slightest injury to American agriculture. High duties are placed on semi-tropical fruits, such as lemons, and raisins, and on pineapples, and rice, and on flour biscuits made by the cracker trust, for the benefit of a few individuals in limited sections of the country, and a high duty is placed on corn and wheat to make the great mass of farmers believe that they are being favored. But it is an insult to the intelligence of the American farmer to place a protective duty on corn when we are producing more corn than all the other nations combined. We sell our wheat and corn and the products thereof in the markets of the world, and no duty which might be imposed can affect the price which the farmer receives for them. We raise far more wheat, corn, cattle, and hogs than we consume, and the result is that the farmer can not be protected by any tariff, because the price of his product is fixed by the world market.

The principal duty from which the farmer has received a direct benefit was that on hides. This has been removed, because New England wanted free hides for her manufacturers. The pretense is made that an equivalent reduction has been given in the leather products that the farmer uses; but this is not true. It was widely published that the duty on shoes had been reduced to 10 per cent. But an examination of the conference report shows that the 10 per cent duty on shoes applies only to those the upper of which are made from cowhide or sole leather, and a very small fraction of the shoes used by the American public are of that kind. The old brogan has practically disappeared from American footwear, but if it had not, none of them would be imported. The duty on harness made from sole leather or cowhides only has been reduced as alleged. Harness made from other leather remains at 35 per cent.[a]

But the most outrageous feature of this hide and leather schedule is in the duty on such articles as satchels, suit cases, trunks, bags, belts, card cases, portfolios, and so forth, many of which have sole leather or cowhide as the chief component part. The duty in this bill has been increased from 35 per cent under the Dingley law to 40 and 50 per cent, depending upon the kind of article. The manufacturer gets free hides as his raw material, and the duty is increased 5 and 15 per cent on articles of which $50,000,000 worth are purchased by the American people annually.

This bill takes the duty of 15 per cent off the hides and adds it to the sole-leather suit case that the American citizen buys; and yet it has been loudly advertised, although there is an increase of 15 per cent on certain qualities and 5 per cent on others, that a reduction has been made in the leather schedule for the benefit of the American people. Such is the downward revision in the leather schedule.

Schedule H, relating to spirits, wines, and other beverages, has been increased about 19 per cent ad valorem. To this I make no objection, because the increase is for the purpose of securing additional revenue which is needed, and these articles are those upon which it is perfectly proper to levy a heavy tax for revenue purposes.

INCREASES ON COTTON GOODS.

Schedule I, relating to cotton manufactures and cotton textiles of every kind, shows on its face an increase on the entire schedule from about 44.84 per cent ad valorem to 50.62 per cent ad valorem, but in fact the increase is much greater than that. A reclassification and change of phraseology has increased this rate about 20 per cent, as nearly as can be estimated. This increase is indefensible. It can not be justified from any possible point of view. Every inhabitant of this Republic, male or female, child or adult, foreign or native, is a user of cotton cloth in some of its forms. The duty on these cloths has been increased in various amounts. Plain unbleached cloth valued at over 7 cents a square yard, not a running yard, is advanced from 25 to 37 per cent ad valorem; if bleached, from 25 to 36 per cent; if dyed or colored, from 30 to 44 per cent.

The hosiery worn by the masses of the people—that is, that which sells at from 15 to 35 cents a pair—has been increased about 35 per cent; and so it runs through the schedule. On practically every item the present rates are retained or increases are made. Some of these duties are as high as 77 per cent ad valorem, and because of the new phraseology this rate may be advanced in some instances to over 100 per cent. In this debate it has been shown that on some of these articles the cost of production in this country is less than abroad, and in no case has an attempt been made to show that these duties represent the difference in the cost of production. In some cases, as in the duty on the process of mercerization, the specific rate fixed is shown to be more than the entire cost of the process, either in this country or abroad.

Again, I want to call attention to the declaration of Mr. Taft in the campaign speech from which I have quoted. Mr. Taft said:

> After ten years' operation of a particular schedule it ought to result that the cost of production in this country is made less, and therefore that the difference between the cost of production in this country and abroad is less, and therefore that the duty ought to be reduced.

On that declaration I stand, and in harmony with that declaration I intend to vote. If the pledges made by the Republican platform and our candidate for the Presidency had been carried out, there would have been substantial reductions in this schedule. But these pledges have been ignored, and the basic principle of protection has been violated; violated by the men who have been its greatest beneficiaries and who claim to be its friends, but who in fact, because of their insatiable greed, are its most deadly enemies. Apparently the only thing that has been considered in formulating the cotton textile schedule has been the greed of the cotton manufacturers of New England. This bill seems to be drawn wholly in the interest of the makers of cotton cloth.

The wearers of the cloth are given no consideration. These increases in the cotton schedule were made in the face of the fact that Mr. H. F. Lippitt, of Providence, R. I., as the official representative of the New England cotton manufacturers, appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of the House and stated that they did not ask any increases over the present duties on cotton goods. On page 4532 of the House hearings, Mr. Lippitt, in his testimony, said:

> The form of the present cotton tariff is the result of many efforts, and considering the wide variety of products it covers has stood the test of practical operation fairly well. It has been the object of many legal attacks, in the course of which the terms used have for the most part been given careful legal definitions, and therefore should not be disturbed. Some minor features, however, are still in controversy and may need elucidation, but the present cotton situation as a whole has resulted in establishing in this country a great industry, widely distributed, employing many people and much capital. It has regulated, but not prevented importations; has made moderate profits and reasonable wages possible to the capitalist and laborer, but is not a bonanza.
>
> We ask therefore that the present schedule shall not be materially changed, and that cotton manufacturers be allowed to continue the operation and further development of this important industry under the same tariff conditions that now prevail.

On page 4538, in closing his testimony, Mr. Lippitt said:

> Well, I am not appearing here to ask for an increase in the duties on the cloth clauses of the cotton schedule. I think that while there are importations going on under them, it is reasonably regulative of the cotton trade. The importations are not so large that we feel justified in asking that the duties be increased; but we would not like to see them decreased, as we believe that any decrease would certainly result in very much larger importations and a great deal more of our cotton being manufactured abroad and shipped back as finished goods, as we say.

Thus it appears that the official representative of the organization of the cotton manufacturers, who lives in the same town with the chairman of the Finance Committee, in his testimony before the Ways and Means Committee asked no increase of duty; yet, in the face of this declaration, the duties are largely increased. The advances in the duties on cotton fabrics constitute, in my judgment, one of the boldest efforts at legislative plunder that have been undertaken in the history of this Republic, and their enactment into law will meet the unmeasured and indignant condemnation of the American people.

Schedule J, relating to flax, hemp, and jute and manufactures thereof, has been only slightly increased. In this schedule some reductions were made in jute, ramie, and flax rugs and carpets. Reductions were also made in jute, flax, and hemp yarns, but very little if any advantage can come from this to the consumer, because the duty on cloth made from these yarns is greatly increased. And there is no evidence that it was justified.

[a] Some of these rates were changed slightly by joint resolution after this speech was printed.

Mr. CUMMINS. If the Senator from Kansas will permit me, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CRAWFORD in the chair). 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:

Bacon	Crane	Gallinger	Perkins
Bailey	Crawford	Gamble	Piles
Bankhead	Cummins	Hughes	Root
Beveridge	Curtis	Johnson, N. Dak.	Scott
Bradley	Daniel	Jones	Shively
Brandegee	Depew	Kean	Simmons
Bristow	Dick	La Follette	Smith, Md.
Bulkeley	Dillingham	Lodge	Smith, Mich.
Burkett	Dolliver	Nelson	Smoot
Burton	Flint	Newlands	Stephenson
Chamberlain	Foster	Overman	
Clapp	Frazier	Page	
Clay	Frye	Paynter	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Forty-nine Senators have responded to their names. There is a quorum present.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, I was just starting in on Schedule K when the roll call interrupted me.

WOOL AND WOOLEN GOODS.

Schedule K, relating to wool and manufactures of wool, remains practically the same, carrying an average duty of 57.99 per cent ad valorem. That is the average duty upon the wool and woolen fabrics that are used in such abundance throughout the country for the domestic comfort of the people. It includes the duty on unwashed wool, which is comparatively low, and holds the average rate down to less than 60 per cent. The duties on cloths and fabrics are much higher, and they are left at the very excessive rates that now exist and concerning which there has been so much complaint. In some instances these duties run as high as 165 per cent ad valorem, and in a large number of cases more than 100 per cent. The duties on blankets range from 104 per cent to 165 per cent; on knit fabrics from 95 per cent to 141 per cent; on worsted cloths from 94 per cent to 134 per cent. Flannels carry duties of from 86 per cent to 143 per cent; women's and children's dress goods from 70 per cent to 118 per cent. Yet these extravagant and indefensible duties are not reduced, though there is evidence before this Congress that they cover three and four and five times the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad. There is undisputed evidence to that fact, yet in the interest of a few woolen manufacturers, mostly in New England, these duties are maintained, and in order to enrich themselves these men are permitted to levy an unjust tribute upon the American people.

Mr. SIMMONS. Will the Senator permit me?

Mr. BRISTOW. I would rather the Senator would allow me to conclude and then propound his question.

Mr. SIMMONS. I simply want to ask the Senator——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kansas declines to yield.

Mr. SIMMONS. I merely wish to ask the Senator if he has worked out the average on woolen goods?

Mr. BRISTOW. I will come to that later on.

Schedule L, relating to silk and silk goods, has been slightly increased. Silks are termed luxuries, and serious complaint can not be made against the high duty that now exists, but I believe that too radical advances have been made on some of the silk textiles.

PRINT PAPER AND PULP.

Schedule M, relating to pulp, papers, and books, has been increased from about 20½ per cent ad valorem to about 23½ per cent ad valorem. This increase is largely on lithographs, which is, in part, justified, but an increase has been made on the ordinary writing paper of commerce. This I feel is indefensible. It is unnecessary. It is not based upon the difference in cost of production at home and abroad, and no claim has ever been made that it was. The reduction on print paper to $3.75 a ton is of slight benefit. The House rate of $2 a ton was the very maximum that should have been considered. This is the only schedule upon which the Congress had information as to the difference in the cost of production. A committee of five Members of the House spent months investigating the cost of manufacturing paper. It filed an elaborate report, which clearly demonstrated that we are manufacturing paper as cheaply here as they are in Canada, the principal competitor of our mills, and that no protection is needed. However, to remove any doubt and to amply protect American paper mills from any contingency, this committee recommended $2 per ton as the maximum duty. But the mill owners wanted more, and since this bill seems to be made in the interest of the manufacturers only, the increased duty was given; and it further appears from the provisions of this bill that the duty on wood pulp will be probably increased 65 cents a ton above the present duty.

In Schedule N, which relates to sundries and includes a very large number of articles of great importance to the American people, there have been some reductions, but also some indefensible increases. The duties on the whole have been increased about 2 per cent.

A recapitulation of the entire bill shows that the duties, in round numbers, on 65 per cent of our importations remain unchanged, increases are made on 21 per cent, and decreases on 14 per cent.

BASIS OF COMPUTING INCREASES.

The averages presented by these figures are taken from a recapitulation made by the Department of Commerce and Labor and the table furnished by the Finance Committee. They show the minimum increases and maximum decreases, because many increases have been made by changes in phraseology, and the amount can not be estimated until actual importation has occurred under the bill; and such increases are in addition to those shown by these figures. It is asserted by the friends of this bill that to use the importations as the basis for computing increases and decreases of duties is not sound from the protection point of view; that in order to preserve the American market to the American producer, large importation should invite increased duties, and to protect the American market from excessive local prices, small importation should induce reduced duties. If this is the proper theory, then the committee ought to have followed it in forming this bill. But it has not. We import only about 3 per cent of our cotton goods, while we import over 60 per cent of hemp, jute, and flax and their products; yet this bill leaves the hemp, jute, and flax schedule at practically the same average rate, and largely increases the duties in the cotton schedule. There is practically no importation of the cheap writing papers, yet this bill has increased the duty over 50 per cent on these articles. Many other similar illustrations might be given.

The theory, however, that large importations should invite increases in duties is true to a certain extent. The duty on post cards has been properly increased—too much, I think—but an increase was justified because our foreign competitors were producing them so much more cheaply than we could that they were absorbing our market. But it can not be claimed that because we are importing large quantities of sugar and lead that the duties should be increased. We can not produce as much of these articles as we need, and every cent added to the duty is added to the cost and is an additional burden placed on the consumers of these articles. No general rule can be made to apply accurately to the whole of a tariff bill. But an average increase in the duties paid on importation is conclusive evidence of a general increase of rates, and in a downward revision of the tariff the average ought generally to decrease. I again call attention to the declaration of the President, because it is so clear and concise and so fittingly applies to this discussion. He said:

> After ten years' operation of a particular schedule, it ought to result that the cost of production in this country is much less, * * * and therefore the duties ought to be reduced.

The application of that principle would not only result in a decrease of averages, but would correct the gross and indefensible features of this bill.

AN UPWARD REVISION.

The figures show a decided upward revision. Decreases have not been made where they ought to have been made. But the evils of the bill are not alone in the failure to decrease the excessive duties that so manifestly exist. Its greatest iniquity is in the specific increases on many necessary articles, such as lemons, cotton goods, structural steel, barytes, electric carbons, manufactures of steel wire, razors, hosiery, and many other items that might be mentioned. It is alleged that these increases are confined to luxuries, but the committee has queer ideas as to what constitute luxuries. It has classed enameled kitchen wares, pickles, cotton cloth worth more than 7 cents a yard, sleeve linings, corduroys, hose that cost 15 cents a pair, underclothes costing 50 cents a garment, shoddy and waste wool, rags, and umbrellas as luxuries upon which it is justifiable to levy large duties. And this is the bill prepared by a Congress called together for the purpose of giving the people "an honest and thorough revision" in compliance with the promises made by our party in the campaign last year.

THE SO-CALLED "CORPORATION TAX."

There are features of the measure other than the duties that, in my judgment, make it undesirable legislation. The so-called "corporation tax," which proposes to tax the net dividends or in-

comes of corporations, and no other incomes, I can not approve. By this provision the stockholders of the corporations will be taxed on their dividends, but the bondholders will be exempted. Anyone who may own a few shares of railroad stocks will have to bear the burden of this tax, while the man who owns millions of the bonds, and who in fact controls the property, will not have to pay. The large monopolistic corporations can shift the tax to the public by increased charges, while the small corporations, doing a mercantile business, or a milling business, or any local corporation, in whatever business engaged, that earns more than $5,000 net per annum will have to pay the tax out of the dividends of its stockholders. The employee in a corporation who may own some of its stock and whose income is but a few hundred dollars a year is taxed upon the same basis as the millionaire who owns a controlling interest in the property. I do not believe that such a system of taxation is wise or just. A tax on all incomes in excess of an amount necessary to support a family, from whatever source such income is derived, is certainly more just.

Misleading statements have been made, and will continue to be made, in an effort to show that this bill fulfills our party pledges. Numerically speaking, a large number of reductions have been made, but a great number of them are unimportant and many insignificant. It is true there have been reductions on many more items than increases. To illustrate: In Schedule J, which relates to hemp, jute, and flax and their products, there are reductions on about 170 items of yarn and cords, reductions that are very properly made; but the effect of it for the public is killed by a single increase of about 30 per cent on the fabrics which the people use that are made from these yarns; and similar illustrations exist through the entire bill. I believe the American people are too intelligent to be deceived by such cheap argument as this numerical subterfuge. Decreases in what is termed "raw materials" are of small advantage to the public when they are accompanied by a refusal to reduce the duty on the finished product made from such materials.

As a whole, this bill is constructed on narrow lines. Instead of giving an impulse to American enterprise by seeking to open up new foreign markets for the surplus products of the American farm and factory, its sole purpose seems to be to preserve the local market for the special benefit of certain manufacturing interests. Instead of enlarging our foreign commerce, it stifles it. The wise suggestions made by the lamented McKinley in his great speech at Buffalo have been as contemptuously ignored as have been the campaign declarations of our President.

IS A NEW ENGLAND BILL.

This is a New England bill. Where reductions have been made in the high duties, it has been at the expense of other sections of the country, not at New England's. It has been said by one of her distinguished statesmen that the manufacturing interests of New England will profit more than $50,000,000 per annum by this legislation. He probably underestimates it. The great Mississippi Valley will be the largest contributor to that fabulous sum. Her industrial energy and the fertility of her resources are to be levied upon by the New England manufacturers, and during the next few years large sums of money will be expended in carrying on a campaign to convince the people that they ought to pay this tribute without complaint or protest. And the strange thing to me is that men representing constituencies upon which this tribute is levied make its imposition possible by their votes. If Senators representing other sections of the country were as devoted to the interest of their immediate constituents as New England's Senators are to the interest of her manufacturers, this bill would be overwhelmingly beaten. But, unfortunately, this is not the case. New England acts as a unit; the other sections of the country do not. As a result of financial and commercial conditions that have grown up in this country and of the long service of her representatives in public life she has great political and financial power. So great is this power that men in the public service hesitate to contend against it. Apparently they prefer to content themselves with the favors that New England's industrial and political leaders see fit to bestow upon them. But for one I can not consent to such a programme.

MAY BE IRREGULAR.

Mr. President, I have in a condensed and imperfect way set forth in detail some of the gravest objections to this bill. It may be irregular to differ with my party associates on such important legislation. I believe in party fealty, and recognize that party organization is necessary; but no desire for party regularity can induce me to say that this is "an honest and thorough revision of the tariff," when I know that it is not. I hold that a political promise should be as binding as a personal obligation. We went before the people of this country and told them that if they intrusted us again with the administration of their national affairs we would "honestly and thoroughly revise the tariff." This bill not only fails to carry out that pledge, but openly violates it. It does not keep proper faith with the promises of our platform or the declarations of our candidate. The President in a recent statement again reiterated the campaign pledges and stated that he expected Congress to carry them out; and we by the passage of this bill are failing to do so. It is true that Mr. Taft by an unusual and probably unprecedented effort has induced the conference committee to make slight reductions in the duties on coal and iron ore and prevented an increase on ladies' gloves. He secured free hides with reductions on certain kinds of leather and shoes; but his desire for reductions of duties in the great schedules covering woolens, cottons, structural steel, and paper has been disregarded. His urgent demand for a reduction in the duty on lumber was met by reducing the duty on rough lumber 25 cents per 1,000 feet below the Senate rate, and by an increase on shingles of 20 cents per 1,000, and on large timbers of 33 per cent above the present law. The President may or he may not sign the bill if it is presented to him. Press reports say that he will—not because he is satisfied with it, but because he believes it is the best he can get from this Congress, and to some extent fulfills the party pledge. He may think it better to take the bill as it is and make the best of it than to send the whole matter back to the people and enter upon a protracted tariff fight. Whether or not such a position is wise is not for me to say. That is a question which the President himself must decide, and I am confident that because of his broad views and great judicial mind his ultimate decision will be the wisest and best. But his relation to this bill is very different from ours.

THE PRESIDENT'S RELATION TO THIS BILL.

The President must decide whether or not the bill is such that his duty requires him to refuse to permit it to become a law, while a Senator must decide whether or not it is a measure that he ought to give his positive support and vote to make a law. As Republicans we must also consider whether this bill fulfills the obligations we owe the people as a result of the election, and is a measure that we ought to send to the President as the fulfillment of those obligations. As a Republican Senator I will not be a party to placing Mr. Taft in the most embarrassing position in which it is possible for a President to be placed; that is, to require him either to sign a bill that is not what was promised the people, or to compel him to repudiate the action of a majority of his party in both branches of the Congress by a veto. He has in substance appealed to this Congress to keep faith with the people, but in effect it is about to ignore that appeal. I love the President. He has honored me with his friendship. I am devoted to the welfare of his administration, and for one I will never vote to send him a bill for approval that is a violation of his party's pledges, and which is also, in my judgment, fundamentally wrong and in many of its details iniquitous.

I set up no standard for other Senators. Every man should vote as his conscience and judgment dictate. But I feel that should I support this bill I would be recreant to my duty as a Senator and unfaithful to the people who sent me here to represent them, and I can not do it.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I do not think that the final vote upon the question of the adoption of this report, and the consequent passage of the bill, will close this tariff discussion. In my opinion, it will be but the beginning of it. The discussion will, for the time, end in this Chamber, but it will be adjourned to the people. In this bill and the discussions which have been had upon it they will find ample evidence that the protective tariff is vicious in principle and evil and oppressive and iniquitous in practical operation. Graft and partiality and inequality are inseparable from it. The country has seen time and again when the wave of one man's hand in this Chamber has added millions to favorite industries, when the same millions, by that same wave of the hand, were exacted from the consuming public.

I believe, Mr. President, that this bill is going to be one which will give very little satisfaction to the people of either political party of this country, and that it will be a matter of considerable inquiry as to who is responsible for the measure and for its various features.

For that reason I deem it important that there should be put in as convenient form as may be practicable the record which will show upon whom has rested the responsibility not simply for the final enactment of the bill, but for the various provisions of the bill as it has progressed from its introduction up to the present time. I think that is important not only to the particular party of which I have the honor to be a member, but I think it is important as to all Senators.

I am, however, more particularly interested, I confess, in what may be considered to be the responsibility of the Democratic party on account of the part which it has played in the framing of this bill.

There is a saying that a misrepresentation often repeated, and well stuck to, will serve the same purpose as the truth. By this is meant that a misrepresentation thus often repeated and asserted as the truth will have the same effect in creating the belief in the public mind of its truth as if it were in fact true.

I am led to recall this saying by the fact that for the past three months the misrepresentation of the attitude of Democratic Senators in relation to the pending tariff bill and its schedules has been so persistent and so often repeated, that that misrepresentation has in a large measure come to be regarded generally as in reality the truth. It has been asserted and repeated so often that the Democratic Senators have favored protective duties, that it has come to be credited as the truth, not only by political foes, but by political friends as well.

Of course assertion on the one hand and denial on the other hand prove nothing, and the truth or falsity of the charge can be only tested and determined accurately by an appeal to the RECORD. The attitude of Senators is to be determined by the votes which they cast. If the votes cast by them as found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD are for higher duties and for protective duties, then the charge is true; if, on the contrary, those votes are for lower duties and not for protective duties, then the charge is untrue. Fortunately, there were a great many yea-and-nay votes during the consideration of this bill. They were practically all of them on the question whether there should be high duties or low duties, and they are recorded daily in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for a continuous period of more than two months.

These yea-and-nay votes are scattered through thousands of pages of debates of the Senate, and their satisfactory inspection is impracticable unless placed in more convenient arrangement.

I have accordingly had arranged in consecutive and convenient form all these yea-and-nay votes, omitting no one of them.

The following, which I now present, is a complete statement of every yea-and-nay vote taken in the Senate pending the consideration of the tariff bill (H. R. 1438, 1st sess., 61st Cong.) from the first vote, May 5, 1909, to the final vote on the question of the passage of the bill, July 8, 1909, inclusive.

In this record of votes, for convenience of reference, the names of Republican Senators are printed in roman text, while the names of Democratic Senators are printed in italics.

The purpose of this statement is to show in convenient arrangement not only to the Senate, but to the country, how each Senator voted on the tariff propositions in every yea-and-nay vote pending the consideration of the tariff bill. It is proper, therefore, to state that the failure of Senators in some instances to be recorded as voting should not be construed as indicating necessarily the absence of such Senators. Senators who were present and who are recorded as not voting in the following yea-and-nay votes were, except in a few instances, under the recognized practice in the Senate, paired with absent Senators for and against the measure then voted upon, as shown by the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in the announcements then made in the Senate as each vote was taken. The announcements thus made in the Senate will disclose who were present and not voting because of the absence of other Senators with whom they were paired.

While the fact is generally well known to those familiar with proceedings in the Senate, it may not be amiss to state for the benefit of others that when, in accordance with this practice, a Senator announced that he was paired with an absent Senator, and that if at liberty to vote he would vote "nay," or the reverse, the effect upon the result was the same as if both Senators had been present and one of them had voted "yea" and the other had voted "nay."

From May 5 to July 8, inclusive, there were in the Senate 82 yea-and-nay roll calls on distinctive, clearly defined questions as to the increase or the reduction of the tariff rates. In stating this number of yea-and-nay votes it is proper to say that several of these roll calls each recorded yea-and-nay votes on a number of amendments which were, by consent of the Senate, then voted upon en bloc, thus determining a greater number of questions relative to the increase or the reduction of the particular rates of duty than are shown by the number of roll calls.

Thus, on June 5 the Finance Committee offered amendments to paragraphs 314, 315, 316, and 317 increasing duties in the cotton schedule. For convenience and by consent, these four amendments were voted on together in one roll call. It was the same as if there had been four separate yea-and-nay votes, one on each separate proposition, and therefore three additional yea-and-nay votes should be added. Again, on June 11, the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] offered 31 distinct, separate amendments, each amendment reducing different duties in the several items of the wool schedule. These 31 separate amendments were, for convenience and by consent, voted upon in one call of the yeas and nays. It was the same in effect as if there had been 31 separate roll calls on the several questions of the adoption of the amendments, and therefore 30 additional yea-and-nay votes should be added. Again, on June 12, I myself offered 17 distinct, separate amendments, each amendment reducing different duties of the wool schedule. These 17 amendments were, for convenience and by consent, voted upon in one call of the yeas and nays. It was the same in effect as if there had been 17 separate roll calls upon the question of the adoption of each of the several amendments. As in the cases cited, it was the same as a separate vote on each separate proposition, and therefore 16 additional yea-and-nay votes should be added. Again, on June 28, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] offered 10 distinct, separate amendments, each amendment reducing different duties of the metal schedule. These 10 separate amendments were, for convenience and by consent, voted upon in one call of the yeas and nays. It was the same in effect as if there had been 10 separate roll calls and 10 separate yea-and-nay votes on the 10 propositions, upon the question of the adoption of the several amendments; and therefore 9 additional yea-and-nay votes should be added.

These several additional groups of yea-and-nay votes, aggregating 55, each relating to a substantive amendment, distinct and separate in itself, when added to the 82 yea-and-nay roll calls, make 137 distinct yea-and-nay votes in the Senate on 137 distinct, separate propositions relating directly and materially to the question of the increase or reduction of the tariff duties. Some of these questions involved in these 137 amendments arose upon propositions of the friends of high tariff duties to increase the rates of duty. On the other hand, many of these questions arose upon the propositions of the friends of low tariff duties to reduce the rates of duty. While, therefore, the questions were presented in opposite forms, the issues involved in all of them were the same, to wit, whether the rate of duty under consideration should be increased or reduced. A Senator who voted against a proposition to increase a rate of duty occupied the same attitude as when he voted in favor of a proposition to reduce a rate of duty.

I state this with such particularity in order to give emphasis to the fact which these recorded votes show, that in these 137 yea-and-nay votes on 137 distinct propositions, the Democratic Senators voted in every instance in the negative where the proposition was to increase a rate of duty, and voted in every instance in the affirmative where the proposition was to reduce a rate of duty.

On the contrary, the fact should be stated with not less definiteness and emphasis that these recorded votes show that in each and every one of these 137 yea-and-nay votes on 137 distinct propositions, the large majority of the Republican Senators, constituting a majority of the entire Senate, voted in every instance, with possibly two exceptions, in the affirmative where the proposition was to increase a rate of duty, and voted in every instance in the negative where the proposition was to reduce the rate of duty.

Mr. President, I desire to say with reference to those two exceptions where that did not prove to be true in the case of Republican Senators, one of them was in the case of the proposition submitted by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] to impose a rate of duty upon petroleum. When that vote was taken a majority of the Republican Senators voted to impose the duty, but a sufficient number of Republican Senators joined with the Democrats to defeat the proposition, and it was accordingly lost.

But, Mr. President, thereafter, upon the motion of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS], there was a countervailing duty put upon petroleum, which practically reversed the former action of the Senate and had the same effect as imposing a duty on its importation. When that vote was taken every Senator who voted for that countervailing duty was a Republican, and those who voted in the negative were Democrats and the minority of the Republicans. By this conference report now before us, the countervailing duty is stricken out and petroleum is thus restored to the free list.

It is also proper to note that in much the larger portion of these 137 yea-and-nay votes a small minority of the Republican Senators voted against the proposed increase of rates of duties, and in favor of the proposed reduction of rates of duties.

I will add that the only instances in which that minority of the Republicans failed to vote in that way were in cases where amendments were offered by Democrats which reduced the rates

of duty below what those Republicans thought were protective rates, and therefore we did not have the benefit of their assistance upon those questions; but they were very few compared to the large number of votes in which this minority of the Republicans voted steadily in favor of reduced rates and against increased rates of duty.

These 137 yea-and-nay votes of which I am now speaking do not include the yea-and-nay votes on lumber, hides, or iron ore, upon which the Democratic Senators were divided in their votes, and of which votes on these three articles I will speak separately.

The duties proposed to be imposed on these three articles are, in amount and in their effect upon the expenditures of the people of the country, absolutely insignificant, a mere bagatelle, as compared with the great mass of articles of everyday and universal use by the people generally upon which rates of duties were imposed in the remainder of the bill.

It will therefore be understood that in speaking of the Democratic votes on these 137 yea-and-nay votes no reference is made to votes on the rates of duty on lumber, hides, or iron ore, except when specifically mentioned.

In saying that the Democratic Senators voted in each instance for the lower rate of duties on each of these 137 yea-and-nay votes, I mean that the number of Democratic Senators voting the other way in these votes was, in each instance, so extremely small, and the vote among the Democratic Senators was so nearly unanimous, that those Democratic Senators voting thus for these lower duties are properly designated in this general term. With extremely few exceptions there were in these 137 yea-and-nay votes less than two Democratic Senators voting against the lower duties. It was still more rarely the case that in any one of these 137 votes the number of Democratic Senators voting against the lower duties amounted to as many as three.

In this record of the Democratic Senators, in the unvarying support of lower duties in the yea-and-nay votes on 137 distinct propositions in favor of such lower duties, there would seem to be no ground upon which to base an adverse criticism by those demanding a downward revision of the tariff. But the case can be still more strongly stated. An examination of this complete record of votes shows:

First. That in no single instance in these 137 yea-and-nay votes did the Democratic Senators vote for a rate of duty on any article which could be properly classed as a protective rate of duty. These reductions did not go as far as Democratic Senators desired.

Second. That in no instance in these 137 votes did the Democratic Senators vote for a proposition for an increase of duty on any article over the rate prescribed, either in existing law, or in the pending tariff bill as it came from the House of Representatives.

Third. That in no instance did the Democratic Senators fail to vote for any proposed reduction of the rate of duty whether such proposition was made by a Republican Senator or by a Democratic Senator.

The articles covered by these 137 propositions, in yea-and-nay votes, upon which the Democratic Senators voted against an increase of duties and in favor of a reduction of duties, embraced the whole range of articles essential to the comfort, the health, the decency, the convenience, and the reasonable indulgence of the people in their homes, in their persons, and needed pleasures, and in the necessities of their business avocations. They embraced the great mass and variety of articles of everyday use and consumption by the people generally—articles which, necessarily, in their procurement make up the daily expense of living to people of all classes, the rich and the poor alike, and differing only in degree.

It would be manifestly impracticable to enumerate all of these articles, because there are many thousands of them. They may be briefly, but imperfectly, mentioned somewhat in groups or classes, as follows:

Lead ores, lead in all forms, and other minerals entering into the composition of house paints.

Salts of potash and all chemicals and other articles entering into the composition or manufacture of agricultural or commercial fertilizers.

All kinds of crockery ware, including china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen and stone crockery ware, and also tiles, plaques, toys, charms, vases, lamps, and so forth. Also, earthenware of all kinds, and cylinder, crown, and common window glass.

Iron in pigs, wrought and cast scrap iron and scrap steel; other forms of iron, including bars, plates, beams, girders, joists, columns, and posts, or parts of the same, and all other structural shapes of iron or steel, whether plain, punched, or fitted for use, assembled and manufactured; round iron or steel wire, nails, barbed wire for fencing, and innumerable other articles made of iron or steel.

Razors and cutlery of all kinds, including penknives, pocketknives, clasp knives, and all knives by whatever name known, such as table, butchers', carving, cooks', hunting, kitchen, carpenters' bench, curriers', farriers', drawing, hay, tanners', plumbing, shoe knives, and so forth; scissors and shears and blades for the same, and so forth.

Cash registers, linotype and typesetting machines, machine tools, printing presses, sewing machines, typewriters, and steam engines and other machines.

Boots and shoes, leather, harness, saddles, and all other leather products.

Farming machinery of all kinds, including plows, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, forage and feed cutters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, horserakes, cultivators, thrashing machines, and cotton gins.

Farmers' tools and implements of all kinds, including chains, harness, and all other appliances.

Mechanics' tools and implements of all kinds.

Other articles manufactured in whole or in part of iron, steel, lead, copper, nickel, pewter, zinc, gold, silver, platinum, or other metal.

Building material and appliances of all kinds, including doors and door locks and hinges, window frames, window sashes, bricks, lime, cement, slate roofing, tin plate for roofing, linseed oil, white lead, and so forth.

Fresh beef and fresh meats of all kinds.

Sugar, salt, tobacco, and petroleum.

Cotton cloths and cotton fabrics of all kinds essential to the clothing of the people of all classes and necessary for the comfort of their homes in such articles as towels, bed clothing, table covers, napkins, window shades, and so forth, in great variety.

Raw wool in all its stages, manufactures wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, including yarns, knit fabrics, blankets, flannels for underwear, shawls, hats, women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, bunting and goods of similar description and character, ready-made clothing and wearing apparel of every description, including cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, webbings, gorings, braids, and trimmings of all kinds, carpets of all kinds, wood pulp and print paper and writing paper, gloves and hosiery, grain bags, cotton bagging, and ties.

All of these articles and thousands of other articles of like character were included in the 137 yea-and-nay votes taken and recorded in the Senate and herein set forth, and with scarcely an exception the large majority of the Republican Senators—a majority so large as to constitute a majority of the entire Senate—voted for the higher duties, while the Democratic Senators and a minority of the Republican Senators voted for the lower duties. Whenever, with only two exceptions, the proposition submitted to the vote of the Senate in these 137 yea-and-nay votes was to increase the duties on any of the foregoing articles, that controlling majority of Republican Senators voted in the affirmative, while the Democratic Senators and a small minority of Republican Senators in every such case voted in the negative. On the other hand, whenever the proposition submitted to the vote of the Senate in these 137 yea-and-nay votes was to reduce the duties on any of the foregoing articles, that controlling Republican majority invariably voted in the negative, while in each of them the Democratic Senators as invariably voted in the affirmative, as also did the small minority of Republican Senators, excepting in a few instances above mentioned. A complete verification of these statements will be found in the recorded yea-and-nay votes herewith submitted.

Mr. President, the foregoing articles and the thousands of other kindred articles included in the subjects covered by the propositions upon which these 137 yea-and-nay votes were taken in the Senate constitute the great mass of articles of everyday use by the people—articles of necessity, articles of comfort, articles of reasonable indulgence. The raiment and the food of the people, the furnishings which make the comforts and the modest elegancies of their homes, the appliances with which the merchants and the professional men conduct their business, the machines and the tools and implements of the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer, the moderate but innumerable articles required by the great army of salaried men and men of small incomes for the comfort and well-being of their families—all these things, certainly most of these things, are found within the subjects dealt with in these 137 propositions disposed of by these 137 yea-and-nay votes, in which that controlling majority of Republican Senators voted for high or higher rates of duty on them, and in which the Democratic

Senators and a minority of Republican Senators voted for low or lower rates of duty on them. These articles embraced in these 137 propositions constitute the essential things in the life of the people, to procure which makes up the great expense of their living.

In the votes on rough lumber, hides, and iron ore the Democratic Senators were divided. But their difference in either case was not on a line between a protective duty on the one side and revenue duty on the other side. The highest rate of duty supported by any Democratic Senators on either of these articles was far below any rate which could be claimed by anyone as a protective duty. In each of these cases it was a difference in judgment as to the imposition of a rate of revenue duty on one side, or the admission of the article free of duty on the other side. There was in these differences no question involved of a protective duty. Thus the highest rate of duty on rough lumber voted for by any Democratic Senators was about 8 per cent ad valorem, while other Democratic Senators voted to put such lumber on the free list.

Again, the highest rate of duty on hides voted for by any Democratic Senators was 15 per cent ad valorem, while other Democratic Senators voted to put hides on the free list. Again, the highest rate of duty on iron ore voted for by any Democratic Senator was about 10 per cent ad valorem, while other Democratic Senators voted to put the ore on the free list.

All of these highest rates voted for on either of these three articles were moderate revenue rates, standing in strong contrast with protective duties found throughout this bill—such as 165 per cent ad valorem on blankets; flannels for underwear, 143 per cent ad valorem; wearing apparel, 80 per cent ad valorem, and so forth, in the cases of innumerable articles and ruthless extortions which weary indignation.

When a rate of duty proposed is admittedly a revenue rate, those who agree in opposing a protective rate of duty may consistently differ in determining what the particular revenue shall be, or, further, whether the article for special reasons be placed upon the free list.

Material reduction in the rates of duty on these articles covered by these 137 propositions thus voted upon in these yea-and-nay votes would have been revision downward and would have materially reduced the cost of living to the American people. As it is, the pretended revision will bring no relief to the consumers of the country. There is no one familiar with these schedules who will believe that the people will find their living expenses reduced thereby. Their food, their raiment, the furnishing and reasonable adornment of their homes, their necessities and their modest indulgencies, their machines, their tools, and all the appliances for the prosecution of their business—none of these things will be reduced in their cost to them. Where is the man inside or outside of this Chamber who believes there will be any reduction in the cost of these things! The much-vaunted reductions on a few articles which do not enter into everyday necessities, while they may enrich the manufacturers by giving them a double protection in their business, will not bring lessened expenses to the households in those things essential to the health, the comfort, or the necessity of the homes of the land.

Mr. President, I want to say simply one other word. There are a number of Republican Senators here who have most valiantly contended for these reductions in rates of duty, and if any one of them should finally feel it his duty to vote for the bill as it is now presented to us in its final shape, an inspection of these yea-and-nay votes, and the subjects to which they relate, will give him an opportunity to see how much he has fought for, and how, in his surrender, he has gained absolutely nothing.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. BACON. With pleasure.

Mr. GALLINGER. I observe, Mr. President, that the Senator from Georgia alluded to the extreme accuracy with which the votes had been compiled, and I have no doubt that, as a rule, that is true; but I think the Senator said that in no instance had more than three Democrats voted for an increase of duty. Did I understand him correctly?

Mr. BACON. The Senator, I have noted in past times as well as now, is apt to put unconsciously a stronger expression in the mouth of an opponent than that which he used. I said "it was rarely the case." Those are the words which the Senator will find I used.

Mr. GALLINGER. "Rarely the case" that more than three Democrats so voted. I understood the Senator to say that about two Democrats—that was the ratio——

Mr. BACON. No; I did not say that; but less than two.

Mr. GALLINGER. Less than two.

Mr. BACON. I said that, with the exception of extremely rare cases, it was not as many as two. I did not want to be personal by saying it was one.

Mr. GALLINGER. "Rarely ever more than three." I understood the Senator to say in no case over three. I was going to call his attention to one increase—a very great increase—that I voted for with a very great deal of pleasure, and that was the duty on pineapples, where nine Democrats voted for that great increase, eight voted against it, and fourteen—a very large proportion of the Democratic membership—did not vote at all.

Mr. BACON. That is true.

Mr. GALLINGER. I was afraid the Senator had overlooked that.

Mr. BACON. No; I had not overlooked that. I want to say that I have no defense to make for that particular vote. The defense does not devolve upon me. With all respect for Senators who differed from me, I did not approve that amendment. That was not my vote. For certain reasons I did not vote.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator did not?

Mr. BACON. I did not; and I want to say that that was the only time during the entire consideration of this tariff bill, from the beginning to the end of it, that I did not vote, unless I omitted to vote when paired to oblige some absent Republican Senator, except in the case of the corporation-tax amendment; and, in the latter case, I openly stated to the Senate that I declined to vote because I thought certain things relative to fraternal, charitable, and religious organizations, mutual insurance companies, corporations engaged solely in merchandising, and so forth, ought to be arranged before I should be called upon to vote upon it; and in addition that the income tax as amended should be first voted upon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair hears no objection to the request of the Senator from Georgia to the printing in the RECORD of the statements referred to by him.

The statements referred to are as follows:

RECORD OF EVERY YEA-AND-NAY VOTE IN THE SENATE ON THE TARIFF BILL FROM MAY 5 TO JULY 8, 1909, INCLUSIVE.

Paragraph 46 of the tariff bill as it came from the House, imposing a duty on orange mineral—which is a lead product, entering as a principal constituent in the composition of house paint—was as follows:

46. Orange mineral, 2⅞ cents per pound.

The Finance Committee of the Senate proposed to amend the paragraph and increase the duty by striking out the words "*two and seven-eighths*" and inserting the words "*three and three-eighths*" in lieu thereof.

Upon the call of the yeas and nays upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 1759, May 5):

The result was announced—yeas 41, nays 35, as follows:

YEAS—41.

Aldrich	Cullom	Jones	Scott
Borah	Dillingham	Lodge	Smith, Mich.
Bradley	Dixon	McCumber	Smoot
Brandegee	du Pont	Nixon	Stephenson
Briggs	Elkins	Oliver	Sutherland
Bulkeley	Flint	Page	Warner
Burnham	Frye	Penrose	Warren
Burrows	Gallinger	Perkins	Wetmore
Burton	Guggenheim	Piles	
Carter	Hale	Richardson	
Crane	Heyburn	Root	

NAYS—35.

Bacon	Crawford	*Hughes*	*Paynter*
Bailey	*Culberson*	Johnson, N. Dak.	*Rayner*
Bankhead	Cummins	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Simmons*
Bristow	Curtis	La Follette	*Smith, Md.*
Brown	Dolliver	*McEnery*	*Smith, S. C.*
Burkett	*Fletcher*	*McLaurin*	*Stone*
Chamberlain	*Foster*	*Money*	*Taliaferro*
Clarke, Ark.	*Frazier*	Nelson	*Tillman*
Clay	*Gore*	*Overman*	

NOT VOTING—15.

Beveridge	*Daniel*	Gamble	*Owen*
Bourne	*Davis*	Kean	*Shively*
Clapp	Depew	*Martin*	*Taylor*
Clark, Wyo.	Dick	*Newlands*	

So the amendment was agreed to.

Paragraph 179 contained the following provision:

179. Lead dross, including all dross containing lead, lead bullion, or base bullion, lead in pigs or bars, old refuse lead run into blocks or bars, and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured, lead in any form not specially provided for in sections 1 and 2 of this act, and the lead contents contained in lead-bearing ores of all kinds; all the foregoing 1½ cents per pound.

The committee, through its chairman [Mr. ALDRICH], proposed to strike out the foregoing and insert the following in lieu thereof:

Lead-bearing ore of all kinds, one and one-half cents per pound on the lead contained therein.

The purpose, as stated by the chairman of the Finance Committee, was, in the succeeding section (180), to raise the duty on all the articles named therein except the lead-bearing ore, some of the increases to be 2⅛ cents per pound, and the remainder of the increase to be 2½ cents per pound.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment to thus strike out and insert, the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 1838, May 7):

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 19, as follows:

YEAS—53.

Aldrich	Clapp	Gallinger	Page
Beveridge	Clark, Wyo.	Guggenheim	Penrose
Borah	Crane	Hale	Perkins
Bradley	Crawford	Heyburn	Piles
Brandegee	Cummins	*Hughes*	Root
Briggs	Curtis	Johnson, N. Dak.	Scott
Bristow	Depew	Jones	Smith, Mich.
Brown	Dick	Kean	Stephenson
Bulkeley	Dillingham	Lodge	Sutherland
Burkett	Dixon	McCumber	Warner
Burnham	Dolliver	*McEnery*	Wetmore
Burrows	du Pont	Nelson	
Burton	Flint	Nixon	
Carter	Frye	Oliver	

NAYS—19.

Bacon	*Foster*	*Newlands*	*Smith, S. C.*
Bankhead	*Frazier*	*Overman*	*Stone*
Culberson	*Gore*	*Shively*	*Taliaferro*
Daniel	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Simmons*	*Tillman*
Fletcher	*McLaurin*	*Smith, Md.*	

NOT VOTING—19.

Bailey	Cullom	*Martin*	Richardson
Bourne	*Davis*	*Money*	Smoot
Chamberlain	Elkins	*Owen*	*Taylor*
Clarke, Ark.	Gamble	*Paynter*	Warren
Clay	La Follette	*Rayner*	

So the amendment was agreed to.

Pursuant to a statement made by the Senator from Rhode Island when paragraph 179 was under consideration, the committee moved to strike out paragraph 180, which was as follows:

180. Lead in sheets, pipe, shot, glaziers' lead, and lead wire, 1⅞ cents per pound.

And insert in lieu thereof the following:

180. *Lead dross, lead bullion, or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead in any form not specially provided for in this section, old refuse lead run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured; all the foregoing, two and one-eighth cents per pound; lead in sheets, pipe, shot, glaziers' lead, and lead wire, two and one-half cents per pound.*

To the foregoing amendment Mr. CUMMINS, of Iowa, offered an amendment striking out the words "*two and one-eighth*" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "*one and seven-eighths*," so that if omitted it will read:

All the foregoing, one and seven-eighths cents per pound.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment to thus strike out and insert, the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 1886, May 10):

The result was announced—yeas 35, nays 44, as follows:

YEAS—35.

Bacon	*Clay*	*Gore*	*Shively*
Bankhead	Crawford	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Simmons*
Beveridge	*Culberson*	La Follette	*Smith, Md.*
Bristow	Cummins	*McLaurin*	*Smith, S. C.*
Brown	*Daniel*	Nelson	*Stone*
Burkett	Dolliver	*Newlands*	*Taliaferro*
Chamberlain	*Fletcher*	*Overman*	*Taylor*
Clapp	*Frazier*	*Paynter*	*Tillman*
Clarke, Ark.	Gamble	*Rayner*	

NAYS—44.

Aldrich	Crane	Heyburn	Perkins
Borah	Curtis	*Hughes*	Piles
Bradley	Depew	Johnson, N. Dak.	Richardson
Brandegee	Dick	Jones	Root
Briggs	Dixon	Kean	Scott
Bulkeley	du Pont	Lodge	Smith, Mich.
Burnham	Flint	*McEnery*	Smoot
Burrows	Frye	Nixon	Stephenson
Burton	Gallinger	Oliver	Sutherland
Carter	Guggenheim	Page	Warner
Clark, Wyo.	Hale	Penrose	Wetmore

NOT VOTING—12.

Bailey	*Davis*	*Foster*	*Money*
Bourne	Dillingham	McCumber	*Owen*
Cullom	Elkins	*Martin*	Warren

So Mr. CUMMINS's amendment to the amendment of the committee was rejected.

Thereupon Mr. BEVERIDGE, of Indiana, offered an amendment to the amendment by striking out the word "*one-eighth*," so that the same proposed duty would read, "*All the foregoing, 2 cents per pound.*"

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment to the amendment to thus strike out and insert the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 1891, May 10):

The result was announced—yeas 37, nays 45, as follows:

YEAS—37.

Bacon	Crawford	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Simmons*
Bankhead	*Culberson*	La Follette	*Smith, Md.*
Beveridge	Cummins	*McLaurin*	*Smith, S. C.*
Bristow	*Daniel*	Nelson	*Stone*
Brown	Dolliver	*Newlands*	*Taliaferro*
Burkett	*Fletcher*	*Overman*	*Taylor*
Chamberlain	*Foster*	*Owen*	*Tillman*
Clapp	*Frazier*	*Paynter*	
Clarke, Ark.	Gamble	*Rayner*	
Clay	*Gore*	*Shively*	

NAYS—45.

Aldrich	Curtis	*Hughes*	Richardson
Borah	Depew	Johnson, N. Dak.	Root
Bradley	Dick	Jones	Scott
Brandegee	Dillingham	Kean	Smith, Mich.
Briggs	Dixon	Lodge	Smoot
Bulkeley	du Pont	McCumber	Stephenson
Burnham	Flint	Nixon	Sutherland
Burrows	Frye	Oliver	Warner
Burton	Gallinger	Page	Wetmore
Carter	Guggenheim	Penrose	
Clark, Wyo.	Hale	Perkins	
Crane	Heyburn	Piles	

NOT VOTING—9.

Bailey	*Davis*	*McEnery*	*Money*
Bourne	Elkins	*Martin*	Warren
Cullom			

So Mr. BEVERIDGE's amendment to the amendment of the committee was rejected.

Paragraph 91 in the House bill was as follows:

China, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware, ornamented, decorated, painted, colored, tinted, stained, enameled, gilded, brown, white lined, or printed, and clock cases, with or without movements, pill tiles, plaques, ornaments, toys, charms, vases, statues, statuettes, mugs, cups, steins, and lamps, wholly or in part of such ware; and manufactures in chief value of such ware not specially provided for in sections 1 or 2 of this act, 60 per cent ad valorem.

To the foregoing paragraph Mr. BACON, of Georgia, offered the following proviso as an amendment to the same reducing the duty:

Provided, That none of the foregoing articles composed of earthen or stone ware shall pay a higher rate of duty than 35 per cent ad valorem.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment adding this proviso the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 1908, May 11):

The result was announced—yeas 25, nays 54, as follows:

YEAS—25.

Bacon	*Frazier*	*Newlands*	*Stone*
Bankhead	*Gore*	*Overman*	*Taliaferro*
Clarke, Ark.	*Hughes*	*Paynter*	*Taylor*
Clay	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Rayner*	*Tillman*
Culberson	La Follette	*Simmons*	
Fletcher	*McLaurin*	*Smith, Md.*	
Foster	*Martin*	*Smith, S. C.*	

NAYS—54.

Aldrich	*Chamberlain*	Gamble	Perkins
Beveridge	Crane	Guggenheim	Piles
Borah	Crawford	Hale	Richardson
Bradley	Cullom	Heyburn	Root
Brandegee	Cummins	Johnson, N. Dak.	Scott
Briggs	Curtis	Jones	Smith, Mich.
Bristow	Depew	Kean	Smoot
Brown	Dick	Lodge	Stephenson
Bulkeley	Dillingham	McCumber	Sutherland
Burkett	Dixon	Nelson	Warner
Burnham	Dolliver	Nixon	Warren
Burrows	du Pont	Oliver	Wetmore
Burton	Flint	Page	
Carter	Gallinger	Penrose	

NOT VOTING—12.

Bailey	Clark, Wyo.	Elkins	*Money*
Bourne	*Daniel*	Frye	*Owen*
Clapp	*Davis*	*McEnery*	*Shively*

So Mr. BACON's amendment was rejected.

Paragraph 92 of the bill, as amended upon motion of the committee, was as follows:

China, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware, plain white, plain brown, including clock cases with or without movements, pill tiles, plaquest, ornaments, toys, charms, vases, statues, statuettes, mugs, cups, steins, and lamps, all the foregoing wholly or in chief value of such ware, not painted, colored, tinted, stained, enameled, gilded, printed, or ornamented or decorated in any manner; and manufactures in chief value of such ware not specially provided for in this section, 55 per cent ad valorem.

To the foregoing paragraph, as amended, Mr. BACON, of Georgia, offered an amendment proposing to reduce the duty specified in the same *by striking out the word "fifty-five" and inserting the word "forty" in lieu thereof, so that the rate of duty would be 40 per cent ad valorem.* Upon the question of the adoption of this amendment, thus to strike out and insert, the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 1911, May 11):

The result was announced—yeas 27, nays 50, as follows:

YEAS—27.

Bacon	*Chamberlain*	*Culberson*	*Frazier*
Bankhead	*Clarke, Ark.*	*Fletcher*	*Gore*
Bristow	Crawford	*Foster*	*Hughes*

Johnston, Ala.	*Newlands*	*Simmons*	*Taliaferro*
La Follette	*Overman*	*Smith, Md.*	*Taylor*
McLaurin	*Paynter*	*Smith, S. C.*	*Tillman*
Martin	*Rayner*	*Stone*	

NAYS—50.

Beveridge	Cullom	Hale	Piles
Borah	Cummins	Heyburn	Richardson
Bradley	Curtis	Johnson, N. Dak.	Root
Brandegee	Depew	Jones	Scott
Briggs	Dick	Kean	Smith, Mich.
Brown	Dillingham	Lodge	Smoot
Bulkeley	Dixon	McCumber	Stephenson
Burkett	Dolliver	Nelson	Sutherland
Burnham	du Pont	Nixon	Warner
Burrows	Flint	Oliver	Warren
Burton	Gallinger	Page	Wetmore
Carter	Gamble	Penrose	
Crane	Guggenheim	Perkins	

NOT VOTING—14.

Aldrich	Clark, Wyo.	Elkins	*Owen*
Bailey	*Clay*	Frye	*Shively*
Bourne	*Daniel*	*McEnery*	
Clapp	*Davis*	*Money*	

So Mr. BACON's amendment was rejected.

The committee proposed an amendment to be known as "115½," imposing a duty *of 25 cents a ton on iron ore*, the equivalent of which was estimated to be 10 per cent ad valorem. Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 1995, May 13):

The result was announced—yeas 61, nays 24, as follows:

YEAS—61.

Aldrich	Cullom	Johnson, N. Dak.	Scott
Bacon	*Daniel*	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Simmons*
Bailey	Depew	Jones	Smith, Mich.
Bankhead	Dick	Kean	Smoot
Bradley	Dillingham	Lodge	Stephenson
Brandegee	Dixon	McCumber	*Stone*
Briggs	Elkins	*McEnery*	Sutherland
Bulkeley	*Fletcher*	*Martin*	*Taliaferro*
Burnham	Flint	Nixon	*Taylor*
Burrows	*Foster*	Oliver	*Tillman*
Burton	*Frazier*	Page	Warner
Carter	Frye	*Paynter*	Warren
Chamberlain	Gallinger	Penrose	Wetmore
Clark, Wyo.	Guggenheim	Perkins	
Clay	Hale	Piles	
Crane	Heyburn	Root	

NAYS—24.

Beveridge	*Clarke, Ark.*	du Pont	*Newlands*
Borah	Crawford	Gamble	*Overman*
Bristow	*Culberson*	*Gore*	*Rayner*
Brown	Cummins	*Hughes*	*Shively*
Burkett	Curtis	La Follette	*Smith, Md.*
Clapp	Dolliver	Nelson	*Smith, S. C.*

NOT VOTING—6.

Bourne	*McLaurin*	*Owen*	Richardson
Davis	*Money*		

So the committee amendment was agreed to.

In paragraph 118 as amended are the following provisions:

Round iron, in coils or rods, less than seven-sixteenths of 1 inch in diameter, and bars or shapes of rolled or hammered iron, not specially provided for in this section, six-tenths of 1 cent per pound: *Provided*, That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be subject to duty of four-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

To the paragraph as thus amended Mr. CUMMINS, of Iowa, offered an amendment to reduce the proposed duty *by striking out the word "six-tenths" and inserting the word "five-tenths" in lieu thereof, and by striking out the word "four-tenths" and inserting "three-tenths" in lieu thereof.*

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 2047, May 14):

The result was announced—yeas 35, nays 42, as follows:

YEAS—35.

Bacon	Clapp	*Gore*	*Paynter*
Bailey	*Clarke, Ark.*	*Hughes*	*Simmons*
Bankhead	*Clay*	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Smith, Md.*
Beveridge	Crawford	La Follette	*Smith, S. C.*
Borah	Cummins	*McLaurin*	*Stone*
Bristow	*Daniel*	*Martin*	*Taliaferro*
Brown	Dolliver	Nelson	*Taylor*
Burkett	*Fletcher*	*Newlands*	*Tillman*
Chamberlain	*Frazier*	*Overman*	

NAYS—42.

Aldrich	Dick	Heyburn	Piles
Bradley	Dillingham	Johnson, N. Dak.	Root
Brandegee	Dixon	Jones	Scott
Briggs	du Pont	Kean	Smith, Mich.
Bulkeley	Elkins	Lodge	Smoot
Burnham	Flint	*McEnery*	Stephenson
Burrows	Frye	Nixon	Sutherland
Burton	Gallinger	Oliver	Warner
Carter	Gamble	Page	Wetmore
Cullom	Guggenheim	Penrose	
Depew	Hale	Perkins	

NOT VOTING—14.

Bourne	Curtis	*Money*	*Shively*
Clark, Wyo.	*Davis*	*Owen*	Warren
Crane	*Foster*	*Rayner*	
Culberson	McCumber	Richardson	

So Mr. CUMMINS's amendment was rejected.

Thereupon Mr. MCLAURIN, of Mississippi, offered to the said paragraph 118 the following amendment:

Notwithstanding anything in this bill contained, trace chains, log chains, lock chains, plows, plow stocks, plow handles, plow beams, colters, singletrees, doubletrees, clevises, clevis pins, lap rings, backbands, bellybands, hames, hame strings, bridles, halters, plow lines, hooks and cuffs for singletrees or doubletrees, axes, ax helves, hoes, hoe helves, hatchets, hatchet helves, hammers, hammer handles, horseshoes, horseshoe nails, spades, shovels, saws, squares, rakes, nails, tacks, staples, staple rings, door hinges and screws, window hinges and screws, and all other kinds or character of farming implements or tools, and all carpenters' tools and blacksmiths' tools, when imported into this country shall be exempt from the payment of a duty.

Upon the question of the adoption of the proposed amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 2048, May 14):

The result was announced—yeas 22, nays 52, as follows:

YEAS—22.

Bacon	*Daniel*	*Martin*	*Stone*
Bailey	*Frazier*	*Newlands*	*Taliaferro*
Bankhead	*Gore*	*Overman*	*Taylor*
Chamberlain	*Hughes*	*Paynter*	*Tillman*
Clarke, Ark.	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Simmons*	
Clay	*McLaurin*	*Smith, S. C.*	

NAYS—52.

Aldrich	Clapp	Gallinger	Oliver
Borah	Crawford	Gamble	Page
Bradley	Cullom	Guggenheim	Penrose
Brandegee	Cummins	Hale	Perkins
Briggs	Depew	Heyburn	Piles
Bristow	Dick	Johnson, N. Dak.	Root
Brown	Dillingham	Jones	Scott
Bulkeley	Dixon	Kean	Smith, Mich.
Burkett	Dolliver	La Follette	Smoot
Burnham	du Pont	Lodge	Stephenson
Burrows	Elkins	*McEnery*	Sutherland
Burton	Flint	Nelson	Warren
Carter	Frye	Nixon	Wetmore

NOT VOTING—17.

Beveridge	Curtis	*Money*	*Smith, Md.*
Bourne	*Davis*	*Owen*	Warren
Clark, Wyo.	*Fletcher*	*Rayner*	
Crane	*Foster*	Richardson	
Culberson	McCumber	*Shively*	

So Mr. MCLAURIN's amendment was rejected.

On the 18th of May there was under consideration by the Senate the following resolution, offered by Mr. GORE, of Oklahoma:

Whereas it has been repeatedly asserted and generally admitted in the Senate during the debate on the pending tariff bill that current prices in the United States are unreasonable and exorbitant; and

Whereas there is a radical and irreconcilable division of opinion as to who is responsible for these extortionate prices; and

Whereas there are those who believe that the manufacturers are primarily responsible and others who believe that the wholesale and retail dealers are responsible; and

Whereas it is important that the truth should be known, that the innocent should be vindicated and the guilty alone charged with the blame and responsibility; Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance or any subcommittee thereof, consisting of representatives of both political parties, are hereby instructed to investigate and report to the Senate at the earliest possible date—

First. The import prices of various articles of general and ordinary consumption.

Second. The wholesale prices of said articles.

Third. The retail prices of said articles.

Fourth. The prices of similar articles of domestic production as fixed, charged, and received by the manufacturers thereof and the wholesale and retail dealers therein.

On the motion to refer these resolutions to the Finance Committee, the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, May 18, p. 2140):

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 29, as follows:

YEAS—50.

Aldrich	Cullom	Gamble	Perkins
Borah	Cummins	Guggenheim	Piles
Brandegee	Curtis	Hale	Root
Briggs	Depew	Heyburn	Scott
Brown	Dick	Johnson, N. Dak.	Smith, Mich.
Bulkeley	Dillingham	Jones	Smoot
Burkett	Dixon	Kean	Stephenson
Burnham	Dolliver	Lodge	Sutherland
Burrows	du Pont	McCumber	Warner
Burton	Elkins	Nelson	Warren
Carter	Flint	Oliver	Wetmore
Clark, Wyo.	Frye	Page	
Crane	Gallinger	Penrose	

NAYS—29.

Bacon	*Daniel*	*McLaurin*	*Smith, S. C.*
Bailey	*Fletcher*	*Martin*	*Stone*
Bankhead	*Foster*	*Money*	*Taliaferro*
Bristow	*Frazier*	*Overman*	*Taylor*
Chamberlain	*Gore*	*Owen*	*Tillman*
Clay	*Hughes*	*Paynter*	
Crawford	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Rayner*	
Culberson	La Follette	*Smith, Md.*	

NOT VOTING—12.

Beveridge	Clapp	*McEnery*	Richardson
Bourne	*Clarke, Ark.*	*Newlands*	*Shively*
Bradley	*Davis*	Nixon	*Simmons*

So Mr. GORE's resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Paragraph 151, with the amendments proposed by the committee, is as follows:

Penknives, pocketknives, clasp knives, pruning knives, budding knives, erasers, manicure knives, and all knives by whatever name known, in-

cluding such as are denominatively mentioned in this section, valued at not more than 40 cents per dozen, 40 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 40 cents per dozen and not exceeding 50 cents per dozen, 1 cent per piece and 40 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 50 cents per dozen and not exceeding $1.25 per dozen, 5 cents per piece and 40 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than $1.25 per dozen and not exceeding $3 per dozen, 10 cents per piece and 40 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than $3 per dozen, 20 cents per piece and 40 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That any of the foregoing knives or erasers, if imported in the condition of assembled, but not finished, shall be dutiable at not less than the rate of duty herein imposed upon finished knives and erasers valued at more than $3 per dozen: *Provided further*, 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, finished, valued at less than $1 per dozen, 45 per cent ad valorem; valued at $1 and less than $1.50 per dozen, 6 cents each and 40 per cent ad valorem; valued at $1.50 and less than $2 per dozen, 10 cents each and 40 per cent ad valorem; valued at $2 or more per dozen, 12 cents each and 50 per cent ad valorem:

Provided, That blades, handles, and unfinished razors shall pay no less duty than that imposed on finished razors valued at $2 per dozen: *Provided further*, That on and after October 1, 1909, all the articles specified in this paragraph shall, when imported, have the name of the maker or purchaser, and beneath the same the name of the country of origin die sunk conspicuously and indelibly on the shank or tang of at least one or, if practicable, each and every blade thereof. Scissors and shears and blades for the same, finished or unfinished, valued at not more than 50 cents per dozen, 15 cents per dozen and 15 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 50 cents and not more than $1.75 per dozen, 50 cents per dozen and 15 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than $1.75 per dozen, 75 cents per dozen and 25 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. STONE, of Missouri, moved to strike out from the foregoing paragraph the provision for the duty on razors and to insert the following in lieu thereof, reducing the duty:

Razors and razor blades, finished or unfinished, valued at less than $1.50 per dozen, 50 cents per dozen and 15 per cent ad valorem; valued at $1.50 per dozen and less than $3 per dozen, $1 per dozen and 15 per cent ad valorem; valued at $3 per dozen or more, $1.75 per dozen and 20 per cent ad valorem.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment to thus strike out and insert the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 2150, May 18):

The result was announced—yeas 36, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS—36.

Bacon	*Culberson*	*Hughes*	*Paynter*
Bailey	Cummins	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Rayner*
Beveridge	*Daniel*	La Follette	*Simmons*
Bristow	Dolliver	*McLaurin*	*Smith, Md.*
Brown	*Fletcher*	*Martin*	*Smith, S. C.*
Chamberlain	*Foster*	*Money*	*Stone*
Clapp	*Frazier*	Nelson	*Taliaferro*
Clay	Gamble	*Overman*	*Taylor*
Crawford	*Gore*	*Owen*	*Tillman*

NAYS—43.

Aldrich	Cullom	Hale	Piles
Brandegee	Curtis	Heyburn	Root
Briggs	Dick	Johnson, N. Dak.	Scott
Bulkeley	Dillingham	Jones	Smith, Mich.
Burkett	Dixon	Kean	Smoot
Burnham	du Pont	Lodge	Stephenson
Burrows	Elkins	McCumber	Sutherland
Burton	Flint	Oliver	Warner
Carter	Frye	Page	Warren
Clark, Wyo.	Gallinger	Penrose	Wetmore
Crane	Guggenheim	Perkins	

NOT VOTING—12.

Bankhead	Bradley	Depew	Nixon
Borah	*Clarke, Ark.*	*McEnery*	Richardson
Bourne	*Davis*	*Newlands*	*Shively*

So Mr. STONE's amendment was rejected.

Thereupon Mr. BACON, of Georgia, moved to amend by striking out all of the foregoing paragraph 151 and inserting the following in lieu thereof, reducing the duty:

Penknives, pocketknives, clasp knives, pruning knives, budding knives, erasers, and all knives by whatever name known, including such as are denominatively mentioned in this section, or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured, razors and razor blades, finished or unfinished, 40 per cent ad valorem.

Scissors and shears, and blades for the same, finished or unfinished, 30 per cent ad valorem.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment to thus strike out and insert, the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 2151, May 18):

The result was announced—yeas 28, nays 51, as follows:

YEAS—28.

Bacon	*Fletcher*	*McLaurin*	*Simmons*
Bailey	*Foster*	*Martin*	*Smith, Md.*
Chamberlain	*Frazier*	*Money*	*Smith, S. C.*
Clapp	*Gore*	*Overman*	*Stone*
Clay	*Hughes*	*Owen*	*Taliaferro*
Culberson	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Paynter*	*Taylor*
Daniel	La Follette	*Rayner*	*Tillman*

NAYS—51.

Aldrich	Brown	Carter	Curtis
Beveridge	Bulkeley	Clark, Wyo.	Dick
Borah	Burkett	Crane	Dillingham
Brandegee	Burnham	Crawford	Dolliver
Briggs	Burrows	Cullom	du Pont
Bristow	Burton	Cummins	Elkins
Flint	Johnson, N. Dak.	Page	Smoot
Frye	Jones	Penrose	Stephenson
Gallinger	Kean	Perkins	Sutherland
Gamble	Lodge	Piles	Warner
Guggenheim	McCumber	Root	Warren
Hale	Nelson	Scott	Wetmore
Heyburn	Oliver	Smith, Mich.	

NOT VOTING—12.

Bankhead	*Clarke, Ark.*	Dixon	Nixon
Bourne	*Davis*	*McEnery*	Richardson
Bradley	Depew	Newlands	*Shively*

So Mr. BACON's amendment was rejected.

Paragraph 153 as amended is as follows:

153. Table, butchers', carving, cooks', hunting, kitchen, bread, butter, vegetable, fruit, cheese, carpenters' bench, curriers', drawing, farriers', fleshing, hay, tanners', plumbers', painters', palette, artists', and shoe knives, forks, and steels, finished or unfinished; if imported with handles of mother-of-pearl, shell, ivory, silver, nickeled silver, or other metal than iron or steel, 14 cents each; with handles of deerhorn, 10 cents each; with handles of hard rubber, solid bone, celluloid, or any pyroxyline material, 4 cents each; with handles of any other material than those above mentioned, 1 cent each, and in addition, on all the above articles, 15 per cent ad valorem; any of the knives, forks, or steels, enumerated in this paragraph, if imported without handles, 40 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That none of the above-named articles shall pay a less rate of duty than 40 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That all the articles specified in this paragraph when imported on and after October 1, 1909, shall have the name of the maker or purchaser and beneath the same the name of the country of origin indelibly stamped or branded thereon in a place that shall not be covered thereafter.

Mr. BACON, of Georgia, proposed to reduce the duty by striking out all of the foregoing paragraph, 153, and by inserting the following in lieu thereof:

Table, butchers', carving, cooks', hunting, kitchen, bread, butter, vegetable, fruit, cheese, carpenters' bench, curriers', drawing, farriers', fleshing, hay, tanners', plumbers', painters', palette, artists', and shoe knives, forks, and steels, finished or unfinished, 30 per cent ad valorem.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment to thus strike out and insert, the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 2152, May 18):

The result was announced—yeas 23, nays 53, as follows:

YEAS—23.

Bacon	*Fletcher*	*Money*	*Smith, Md.*
Bailey	*Foster*	*Overman*	*Smith, S. C.*
Chamberlain	*Frazier*	*Owen*	*Taliaferro*
Clay	*Hughes*	*Paynter*	*Taylor*
Culberson	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Rayner*	*Tillman*
Daniel	*McLaurin*	*Simmons*	

NAYS—53.

Aldrich	Clark, Wyo.	Gallinger	Penrose
Beveridge	Crane	Gamble	Perkins
Borah	Crawford	Guggenheim	Piles
Brandegee	Cullom	Hale	Root
Briggs	Cummins	Heyburn	Scott
Bristow	Curtis	Johnson, N. Dak.	Smith, Mich.
Brown	Dick	Jones	Smoot
Bulkeley	Dillingham	Kean	Stephenson
Burkett	Dixon	La Follette	Sutherland
Burnham	Dolliver	Lodge	Warren
Burrows	du Pont	McCumber	Wetmore
Burton	Elkins	Nelson	
Carter	Flint	Oliver	
Clapp	Frye	Page	

NOT VOTING—15.

Bankhead	*Davis*	*Martin*	*Shively*
Bourne	Depew	*Newlands*	*Stone*
Bradley	*Gore*	Nixon	Warner
Clarke, Ark.	*McEnery*	Richardson	

So Mr. BACON's amendment was rejected.

To paragraph 168, imposing a duty on umbrella and parasol ribs and stretchers, Mr. PENROSE, of Pennsylvania, moved to *strike out the duty of 35 per cent ad valorem, as proposed in the paragraph, and to insert 50 per cent ad valorem in lieu thereof.*

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment to thus strike out and insert the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 2155, May 18):

The result was announced—yeas 44, nays 37, as follows:

YEAS—44.

Aldrich	Cullom	Hale	Perkins
Borah	Depew	Heyburn	Piles
Brandegee	Dick	Johnson, N. Dak.	Root
Briggs	Dillingham	Jones	Scott
Bulkeley	Dixon	Kean	Smith, Mich.
Burkett	du Pont	Lodge	Smoot
Burnham	Elkins	McCumber	Stephenson
Burrows	Flint	Nixon	Sutherland
Carter	Frye	Oliver	Warner
Clark, Wyo.	Gallinger	Page	Warren
Crane	Guggenheim	Penrose	Wetmore.

NAYS—37.

Bacon	Crawford	*Hughes*	*Simmons*
Bailey	*Culberson*	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Smith, Md.*
Bankhead	Cummins	La Follette	*Smith, S. C.*
Beveridge	*Daniel*	*McLaurin*	*Stone*
Bristow	Dolliver	*Money*	*Taliaferro*
Brown	*Fletcher*	Nelson	*Taylor*
Burton	*Foster*	*Overman*	*Tillman*
Chamberlain	*Frazier*	*Owen*	
Clapp	Gamble	*Paynter*	
Clay	*Gore*	*Rayner*	

NOT VOTING—10.

Bourne	Curtis	*Martin*	*Shively*
Bradley	*Davis*	*Newlands*	
Clarke, Ark.	*McEnery*	Richardson	

So the amendment was agreed to.

To paragraph 194, imposing a duty of 30 per cent on linotype and all typesetting machines, Mr. PAYNTER, of Kentucky, proposed to reduce the said proposed duty by adding to said paragraph the following proviso:

Provided, On linotype and all typesetting machines, 10 per cent ad valorem.

On the question of the adoption of the proposed amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 2186, May 19):

The result was announced—yeas 35, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS—35.

Bacon	*Culberson*	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Rayner*
Bailey	Cummins	La Follette	*Simmons*
Borah	*Daniel*	*McLaurin*	*Smith, Md.*
Bristow	Dolliver	*Martin*	*Smith, S. C.*
Brown	*Fletcher*	Nelson	*Stone*
Burkett	*Foster*	*Newlands*	*Taliaferro*
Chamberlain	*Frazier*	*Overman*	*Taylor*
Clapp	*Gore*	*Owen*	*Tillman*
Clay	*Hughes*	*Paynter*	

NAYS—43.

Aldrich	Curtis	Hale	Perkins
Brandegee	Dick	Heyburn	Piles
Briggs	Dillingham	Johnson, N. Dak.	Root
Bulkeley	Dixon	Jones	Scott
Burnham	du Pont	Kean	Smith, Mich.
Burrows	Elkins	Lodge	Smoot
Burton	Flint	McCumber	Stephenson
Carter	Frye	Nixon	Sutherland
Clark, Wyo.	Gallinger	Oliver	Warner
Crane	Gamble	Page	Wetmore
Cullom	Guggenheim	Penrose	

NOT VOTING—13.

Bankhead	*Clarke, Ark.*	*McEnery*	Warren
Beveridge	Crawford	*Money*	
Bourne	*Davis*	Richardson	
Bradley	Depew	*Shively*	

So Mr. PAYNTER's amendment was rejected.

To the same paragraph 194 Mr. MCLAURIN, of Mississippi, offered an amendment to strike out the words "printing presses, sewing machines, and typewriters," and to add at the end of the paragraph the following:

Notwithstanding anything in this bill contained, printing presses, sewing machines, and typewriters, when imported into this country, shall be exempt from the payment of duty.

Upon the question of the adoption of this proposed amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 2190, May 19):

The result was announced—yeas 23, nays 53, as follows:

YEAS—23.

Bacon	*Gore*	*Money*	*Smith, Md.*
Bailey	*Hughes*	*Newlands*	*Smith, S. C.*
Chamberlain	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Overman*	*Taliaferro*
Culberson	La Follette	*Paynter*	*Taylor*
Fletcher	*McLaurin*	*Rayner*	*Tillman*
Frazier	*Martin*	*Simmons*	

NAYS—53.

Aldrich	*Clay*	Gallinger	Perkins
Beveridge	Crane	Gamble	Piles
Borah	Crawford	Guggenheim	Root
Brandegee	Cullom	Hale	Scott
Briggs	Cummins	Heyburn	Smith, Mich.
Bristow	Curtis	Johnson, N. Dak.	Smoot
Brown	Dick	Jones	Stephenson
Bulkeley	Dillingham	Kean	Sutherland
Burkett	Dixon	Lodge	Warner
Burnham	Dolliver	Nelson	Warren
Burrows	du Pont	Nixon	Wetmore
Burton	Elkins	Oliver	
Carter	Flint	Page	
Clapp	Frye	Penrose	

NOT VOTING—15.

Bankhead	*Clarke, Ark.*	*Foster*	Richardson
Bourne	*Daniel*	McCumber	*Shively*
Bradley	*Davis*	*McEnery*	*Stone*
Clark, Wyo.	Depew	*Owen*	

So Mr. MCLAURIN's amendment was rejected.

To the said paragraph 194 Mr. NEWLANDS proposed an amendment to reduce the duty on linotype and all typesetting machines, machine tools, printing presses, sewing machines, typewriters, and all steam engines, *by striking out "30 per cent ad valorem" and inserting "20 per cent ad valorem" in lieu thereof.*

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment to thus strike out and insert the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 2202, May 19):

The result was announced—yeas 29, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS—29.

Bacon	Bristow	Clapp	*Daniel*
Bailey	Brown	*Clay*	Dolliver
Beveridge	*Chamberlain*	Cummins	*Fletcher*
Frazier	*McLaurin*	*Rayner*	*Taylor*
Gore	*Money*	*Simmons*	*Tillman*
Hughes	Nelson	*Smith, Md.*	
Johnston, Ala.	*Newlands*	*Smith, S. C.*	
La Follette	*Overman*	*Stone*	

NAYS—43.

Aldrich	Crane	Gallinger	Penrose
Borah	Crawford	Gamble	Perkins
Brandegee	Cullom	Hale	Piles
Briggs	Curtis	Heyburn	Root
Bulkeley	Dick	Johnson, N. Dak.	Smoot
Burkett	Dillingham	Jones	Stephenson
Burnham	Dixon	Kean	Sutherland
Burrows	du Pont	Lodge	Warner
Burton	Elkins	Nixon	Warren
Carter	Flint	Oliver	Wetmore
Clarke, Wyo.	Frye	Page	

NOT VOTING—19.

Bankhead	*Davis*	*McEnery*	Scott
Bourne	Depew	*Martin*	*Shively*
Bradley	*Foster*	*Owen*	Smith, Mich.
Clarke, Ark.	Guggenheim	*Paynter*	*Taliaferro*
Culberson	McCumber	Richardson	

So Mr. NEWLANDS's amendment was rejected.

To paragraph 195, proposing a duty of 45 per cent ad valorem on—

195. Articles or wares not specially provided for in *this section*, composed wholly or in part of iron, steel, lead, copper, nickel, pewter, zinc, gold, silver, platinum, aluminum, or other metal, and whether partly or wholly manufactured.

Mr. DOLLIVER, to *strike out the words "in part," and insert the words "in chief value" in lieu thereof.* Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment to thus strike out and insert the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 2203, May 19):

The result was announced—yeas 30, nays 40, as follows:

YEAS—30.

Bacon	*Clay*	*Hughes*	*Simmons*
Bailey	Crawford	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Smith, Md.*
Beveridge	Cummins	La Follette	*Smith, S. C.*
Bristow	*Daniel*	*McLaurin*	*Stone*
Brown	Dolliver	Nelson	*Taylor*
Burkett	*Fletcher*	*Newlands*	*Tillman*
Chamberlain	*Frazier*	*Overman*	
Clapp	*Gore*	*Rayner*	

NAYS—40.

Aldrich	Crane	Gallinger	Page
Borah	Cullom	Gamble	Penrose
Brandegee	Curtis	Hale	Perkins
Briggs	Dick	Heyburn	Piles
Bulkeley	Dillingham	Johnson, N. Dak.	Root
Burnham	Dixon	Jones	Smoot
Burrows	du Pont	Kean	Stephenson
Burton	Elkins	Lodge	Sutherland
Carter	Flint	Nixon	Warner
Clark, Wyo.	Frye	Oliver	Wetmore

NOT VOTING—21.

Bankhead	Depew	*Money*	Smith, Mich.
Bourne	*Foster*	*Owen*	*Taliaferro*
Bradley	Guggenheim	*Paynter*	Warren
Clarke, Ark.	McCumber	Richardson	
Culberson	*McEnery*	Scott	
Davis	*Martin*	*Shively*	

So Mr. DOLLIVER's amendment was rejected.

To paragraph 21 of the bill, imposing a duty of one-half of 1 cent per pound on extracts of quebracho (for tanning), Mr. LA FOLLETTE offered an amendment *reducing the proposed duty to one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.*

Upon the question of the adoption of this proposed amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 2217, May 20):

The result was announced—yeas 29, nays 38, as follows:

YEAS—29.

Bacon	*Chamberlain*	Gamble	*Rayner*
Bailey	Clapp	*Gore*	Smith, Mich.
Bankhead	*Clay*	*Hughes*	*Smith, S. C.*
Beveridge	*Culberson*	La Follette	Stephenson
Borah	Cummins	McCumber	*Tillman*
Bristow	Dolliver	*McLaurin*	
Brown	*Fletcher*	Nelson	
Burkett	*Frazier*	*Paynter*	

NAYS—38.

Aldrich	Depew	Hale	Penrose
Bourne	Dick	Heyburn	Piles
Brandegee	Dixon	Johnson, N. Dak.	Root
Bulkeley	du Pont	Jones	*Simmons*
Burnham	Elkins	Kean	*Smith, Md.*
Burrows	Flint	Lodge	Smoot
Burton	*Foster*	*Martin*	Warner
Crane	Frye	Nixon	Wetmore
Cullom	Gallinger	Oliver	
Daniel	Guggenheim	Page	

NOT VOTING—24.

Bradley	Curtis	*Newlands*	*Shively*
Briggs	*Davis*	*Overman*	*Stone*
Carter	Dillingham	*Owen*	Sutherland
Clark, Wyo.	*Johnston, Ala.*	Perkins	*Taliaferro*
Clarke, Ark.	*McEnery*	Richardson	*Taylor*
Crawford	*Money*	Scott	Warren

So Mr. LA FOLLETTE's amendment was rejected.

To paragraph 51 of the bill as it came from the House, imposing a duty of 2⅜ cents per pound upon white lead, and white pigment containing lead, dried or in pulp, or ground or mixed with oil, the Finance Committee of the Senate offered an amendment *to increase the duty from two and three-eighths cents per pound to two and three-fourths cents per pound.*

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment thus proposed by the Finance Committee the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 2233, May 20):

The result was announced—yeas 41, nays 32, as follows:

YEAS—41.

Aldrich	Depew	Johnson, N. Dak.	Root
Borah	Dick	Jones	Scott
Bourne	Dillingham	Kean	Smith, Mich.
Brandegee	Dixon	Lodge	Smoot
Bulkeley	du Pont	McCumber	Stephenson
Burrows	Elkins	*McEnery*	Warner
Burton	Frye	Nixon	Warren
Carter	Gallinger	Oliver	Wetmore
Clark, Wyo.	Guggenheim	Page	
Crane	Hale	Penrose	
Cullom	Heyburn	Piles	

NAYS—32.

Bacon	Clapp	*Frazier*	Nelson
Bailey	*Clay*	Gamble	*Newlands*
Bankhead	Crawford	*Gore*	*Paynter*
Beveridge	Cummins	*Hughes*	*Rayner*
Bristow	*Daniel*	La Follette	*Simmons*
Brown	Dolliver	*McLaurin*	*Stone*
Burkett	*Fletcher*	*Martin*	*Taliaferro*
Chamberlain	*Foster*	*Money*	*Tillman*

NOT VOTING—18.

Bradley	Curtis	*Owen*	*Smith, S. C.*
Briggs	*Davis*	Perkins	Sutherland
Burnham	Flint	Richardson	*Taylor*
Clarke, Ark.	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Shively*	
Culberson	*Overman*	*Smith, Md.*	

So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

To paragraph 58 of the bill, imposing a duty of 1½ cents per pound on bichromate and chromate of potash, the Finance Committee offered an amendment *increasing the duty from one and one-half cents per pound to two and one-fourth cents per pound.*

Upon the question of the adoption of the proposed amendment to thus increase the duty the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 2237, May 20):

The result was announced—yeas 40, nays 20, as follows:

YEAS—40.

Aldrich	Clark, Wyo.	Gallinger	Penrose
Beveridge	Crane	Gamble	Piles
Bourne	Cullom	Guggenheim	Root
Brandegee	Depew	Hale	Scott
Brown	Dick	Heyburn	Smith, Mich.
Bulkeley	Dillingham	Johnson, N. Dak.	Smoot
Burkett	Dixon	Kean	Stephenson
Burrows	du Pont	Lodge	Warner
Burton	Elkins	Nixon	Warren
Carter	Frye	Page	Wetmore

NAYS—20.

Bacon	Cummins	Jones	*Newlands*
Bailey	Dolliver	La Follette	*Paynter*
Bristow	*Fletcher*	*McLaurin*	*Rayner*
Clay	*Gore*	*Martin*	*Stone*
Crawford	*Hughes*	Nelson	*Taliaferro*

NOT VOTING—31.

Bankhead	*Culberson*	McCumber	*Shively*
Borah	Curtis	*McEnery*	*Simmons*
Bradley	*Daniel*	*Money*	*Smith, Md.*
Briggs	*Davis*	Oliver	*Smith, S. C.*
Burnham	Flint	*Overman*	Sutherland
Chamberlain	*Foster*	*Owen*	*Taylor*
Clapp	*Frazier*	Perkins	*Tillman*
Clarke, Ark.	*Johnston, Ala.*	Richardson	

So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

Paragraph 94 of the bill contained the following provision:

Carbons for electric lighting, 35 per cent ad valorem.

The chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. ALDRICH, proposed to insert the following in lieu thereof:

Carbons, for electric lighting, made entirely from petroleum coke, 35 cents per hundred feet; if composed chiefly of lampblack or retort carbon, 65 cents per hundred feet.

The specific duty proposed in this amendment was, as stated in the debate, the ad valorem equivalent of 45 per cent increase over the existing rate.

Upon the question of the adoption of this amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 2261, May 21):

The result was announced—yeas 43, nays 36, as follows:

YEAS—43.

Aldrich	Cullom	Guggenheim	Penrose
Bourne	Depew	Hale	Root
Brandegee	Dick	Heyburn	Scott
Briggs	Dillingham	Johnson, N. Dak.	Smith, Mich.
Bulkeley	Dixon	Jones	Smoot
Burnham	du Pont	Kean	Stephenson
Burrows	Elkins	Lodge	Sutherland
Burton	Flint	McCumber	Warner
Carter	Frye	Nixon	Warren
Clark, Wyo.	Gallinger	Oliver	Wetmore
Crane	Gamble	Page	

NAYS—36.

Bacon	*Clay*	*Gore*	*Owen*
Bailey	Crawford	*Hughes*	*Paynter*
Bankhead	Cummins	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Rayner*
Beveridge	Curtis	La Follette	*Simmons*
Bristow	*Daniel*	*McLaurin*	*Smith, Md.*
Brown	Dolliver	*Martin*	*Stone*
Burkett	*Fletcher*	*Money*	*Taliaferro*
Chamberlain	*Foster*	Nelson	*Taylor*
Clapp	*Frazier*	*Newlands*	*Tillman*

NOT VOTING—12.

Borah	*Culberson*	*Overman*	Richardson
Bradley	*Davis*	Perkins	*Shively*
Clarke, Ark.	*McEnery*	Piles	*Smith, S. C.*

So the committee amendment was agreed to.

May 24, the Senate having under consideration the lumber schedule of the bill, Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama proposed the following amendment:

Nothing contained in this act shall prevent the admission free of duty of the following articles: Lumber of all kinds, laths, shingles, doors, and door locks and hinges, window frames, window sashes, bricks, lime, cement, slate roofing, nails, carpenter's tools, common window glass not exceeding 16 by 24 inches, tin plate for roofs, linseed oil, and white lead.

Upon the question of the proposed amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 2336, May 24):

The result was announced—yeas 13, nays 64, as follows:

YEAS—13.

Bacon	*Frazier*	*Overman*	*Tillman*
Bankhead	*Gore*	*Paynter*	
Clay	*Hughes*	*Rayner*	
Culberson	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Taylor*	

NAYS—64.

Aldrich	Crane	Frye	Nixon
Beveridge	Crawford	Gallinger	Oliver
Borah	Cullom	Gamble	Page
Bradley	Cummins	Guggenheim	Penrose
Brandegee	Curtis	Hale	Perkins
Briggs	*Daniel*	Heyburn	Piles
Bristow	Depew	Johnson, N. Dak.	Root
Brown	Dick	Jones	Scott
Burkett	Dillingham	Kean	*Shively*
Burnham	Dixon	La Follette	*Simmons*
Burrows	Dolliver	Lodge	*Smith, Md.*
Burton	du Pont	McCumber	Smoot
Carter	Elkins	*McEnery*	Stephenson
Chamberlain	*Fletcher*	*Martin*	Sutherland
Clapp	Flint	*Money*	Warner
Clark, Wyo.	*Foster*	Nelson	Wetmore

NOT VOTING—14.

Bailey	*Davis*	Richardson	*Taliaferro*
Bourne	*McLaurin*	Smith, Mich.	Warren
Bulkeley	*Newlands*	*Smith, S. C.*	
Clarke, Ark.	*Owen*	*Stone*	

So the amendment of Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama to the amendment was rejected.

To the same schedule, on May 24, Mr. MCCUMBER proposed the following amendment:

Sawed lumber, not specially provided for in this section, $1 per 1,000 feet board measure; but when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished, 50 cents per 1,000 feet board measure; and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, $1 per 1,000 feet board measure; and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, $1.50 per 1,000 feet board measure; and in estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planing, tonguing, and grooving.

Upon the question of the adoption of the proposed amendment, the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 2337, May 24):

The result was announced—yeas 25, nays 56, as follows:

YEAS—25.

Beveridge	Crawford	*Gore*	*Paynter*
Bristow	*Culberson*	*Hughes*	*Rayner*
Brown	Cummins	Johnson, N. Dak.	*Shively*
Burkett	Curtis	La Follette	*Stone*
Burton	du Pont	McCumber	
Clapp	*Frazier*	Nelson	
Clay	Gamble	*Newlands*	

NAYS—56.

Aldrich	Cullom	Hale	Perkins
Bacon	*Daniel*	Heyburn	Piles
Bailey	Depew	*Johnston, Ala.*	Root
Bankhead	Dick	Jones	Scott
Borah	Dillingham	Kean	*Simmons*
Bradley	Dixon	Lodge	*Smith, Md.*
Brandegee	Dolliver	*McEnery*	Smoot
Briggs	Elkins	*Martin*	Stephenson
Burnham	*Fletcher*	*Money*	Sutherland
Burrows	Flint	Nixon	*Taliaferro*
Carter	*Foster*	Oliver	*Taylor*
Chamberlain	Frye	*Overman*	*Tillman*
Clark, Wyo.	Gallinger	Page	Warner
Crane	Guggenheim	Penrose	Wetmoro

NOT VOTING—10.

Bourne	*Davis*	Richardson	Warren
Bulkeley	*McLaurin*	Smith, Mich.	
Clarke, Ark.	*Owen*	*Smith, S. C.*	

So Mr. MCCUMBER'S amendment was rejected.

May 27, the Senate having under consideration the sugar schedule, Mr. BRISTOW offered an amendment to paragraph 213

of the bill *striking out the words "not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color"* and also the words *"and on sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color."*

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 2442, May 27):

The result was announced—yeas 36, nays 47, as follows:

YEAS—36.

Bacon	Crawford	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Paynter*
Bailey	*Culberson*	Jones	*Rayner*
Bankhead	Cummins	La Follette	*Shively*
Beveridge	*Daniel*	*Martin*	*Simmons*
Bristow	Dolliver	*Money*	*Smith, Md.*
Brown	*Fletcher*	Nelson	*Smith, S. C.*
Chamberlain	*Frazier*	*Newlands*	*Taliaferro*
Clapp	*Gore*	*Overman*	*Taylor*
Clay	Johnson, N. Dak.	*Owen*	*Tillman*

NAYS—47.

Aldrich	Crane	Gallinger	Penrose
Borah	Cullom	Gamble	Perkins
Bourne	Curtis	Guggenheim	Piles
Bradley	Depew	Hale	Root
Brandegee	Dick	Heyburn	Scott
Briggs	Dillingham	Kean	Smoot
Bulkeley	Dixon	Lodge	Stephenson
Burkett	du Pont	McCumber	Sutherland
Burnham	Elkins	*McEnery*	Warner
Burrows	Flint	Nixon	Warren
Burton	*Foster*	Oliver	Wetmore
Carter	Frye	Page	

NOT VOTING—8.

Clark, Wyo.	*Davis*	*McLaurin*	Smith, Mich.
Clarke, Ark.	*Hughes*	Richardson	*Stone*

So Mr. BRISTOW's amendment was rejected.

Thereupon Mr. BRISTOW proposed an amendment to paragraph 213 to lower the duty on sugar by *striking out the word "ninety" and inserting "eighty-two and one-half" in lieu thereof*, so that the paragraph if amended would read *"one cent and eighty-two and one-half one-hundredths of one cent per pound."*

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 2443, May 27):

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 53, as follows:

YEAS—32.

Bacon	Crawford	*Martin*	*Shively*
Bailey	*Culberson*	*Money*	*Simmons*
Bankhead	*Daniel*	Nelson	*Smith, Md.*
Beveridge	*Fletcher*	*Newlands*	*Smith, S. C.*
Bristow	*Frazier*	*Overman*	*Stone*
Chamberlain	*Gore*	*Owen*	*Taliaferro*
Clapp	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Paynter*	*Taylor*
Clay	La Follette	*Rayner*	*Tillman*

NAYS—53.

Aldrich	Crane	Gallinger	Penrose
Borah	Cullom	Gamble	Perkins
Bourne	Cummins	Guggenheim	Piles
Bradley	Curtis	Hale	Root
Brandegee	Depew	Heyburn	Scott
Briggs	Dick	*Hughes*	Smoot
Brown	Dillingham	Johnson, N. Dak.	Stephenson
Bulkeley	Dixon	Jones	Sutherland
Burkett	Dolliver	Kean	Warner
Burnham	du Pont	Lodge	Warren
Burrows	Elkins	McCumber	Wetmore
Burton	Flint	*McEnery*	
Carter	*Foster*	Oliver	
Clark, Wyo.	Frye	Page	

NOT VOTING—6.

Clarke, Ark.	*McLaurin*	Richardson	Smith, Mich.
Davis	Nixon		

So Mr. BRISTOW's amendment was rejected.

May 27, the Senate having under consideration the amendment proposed by Mr. BAILEY, imposing a general income tax, Mr. ALDRICH moved to postpone the consideration of the amendment until June 10. Upon the question of agreeing to that motion the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 2457, May 27):

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 33, as follows:

YEAS—50.

Aldrich	Crane	Gamble	Penrose
Beveridge	Crawford	Guggenheim	Perkins
Bradley	Cullom	Hale	Piles
Brandegee	Curtis	Heyburn	Root
Briggs	Depew	Johnson, N. Dak.	Scott
Brown	Dick	Jones	Smoot
Bulkeley	Dillingham	Kean	Stephenson
Burkett	Dixon	Lodge	Sutherland
Burnham	du Pont	McCumber	Warner
Burrows	Elkins	*McEnery*	Warren
Burton	Flint	Nelson	Wetmore
Carter	Frye	Oliver	
Clark, Wyo.	Gallinger	Page	

NAYS—33.

Bacon	Bristow	*Culberson*	*Fletcher*
Bailey	*Chamberlain*	Cummins	*Foster*
Bankhead	Clapp	*Daniel*	*Frazier*
Borah	*Clay*	Dolliver	*Gore*
Hughes	*Overman*	*Simmons*	*Taylor*
Johnston, Ala.	*Owen*	*Smith, Md.*	*Tillman*
La Follette	*Paynter*	*Smith, S. C.*	
Money	*Rayner*	*Stone*	
Newlands	*Shively*	*Taliaferro*	

NOT VOTING—8.

Bourne	*Davis*	*Martin*	Richardson
Clarke, Ark.	*McLaurin*	Nixon	Smith, Mich.

So Mr. ALDRICH's motion was agreed to.

Paragraph 227 of the bill imposed a duty on barley of 24 cents per bushel. The Finance Committee offered an amendment *increasing the proposed duty from 24 to 30 cents per bushel.* Upon the question of the adoption of this amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 2554, May 29):

The result was announced—yeas 48, nays 28, as follows:

YEAS—48.

Aldrich	Clapp	Frye	Nelson
Borah	Clark, Wyo.	Gallinger	Oliver
Bourne	Crane	Gamble	Page
Brandegee	Crawford	Guggenheim	Penrose
Briggs	Cullom	Hale	Perkins
Bristow	Dick	Heyburn	Piles
Brown	Dillingham	Johnson, N. Dak.	Scott
Bulkeley	Dixon	Jones	Smoot
Burkett	du Pont	Kean	Stephenson
Burnham	Elkins	La Follette	Warner
Burrows	Flint	Lodge	Warren
Carter	*Foster*	McCumber	Wetmore

NAYS—28.

Bacon	*Daniel*	*Johnston, Ala.*	Root
Bankhead	Depew	*Martin*	*Simmons*
Beveridge	Dolliver	*Money*	*Smith, Md.*
Burton	*Fletcher*	*Newlands*	*Smith, S. C.*
Clay	*Frazier*	*Overman*	*Stone*
Culberson	*Gore*	*Paynter*	*Taliaferro*
Cummins	*Hughes*	*Rayner*	*Tillman*

NOT VOTING—15.

Bailey	Curtis	Nixon	Smith, Mich.
Bradley	*Davis*	*Owen*	Sutherland
Chamberlain	*McEnery*	Richardson	*Taylor*
Clarke, Ark.	*McLaurin*	*Shively*	

So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

Paragraph 273 of the bill imposed a duty on lemons of 1¼ cents per pound. The Finance Committee proposed an amendment *increasing the duty to one and one-half cents per pound.* Upon the question of the adoption of this amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 2578, May 31):

The result was announced—yeas 44, nays 28, as follows:

YEAS—44.

Aldrich	Carter	*Foster*	Nixon
Borah	Clark, Wyo.	Frye	Page
Bourne	Crane	Gallinger	Penrose
Bradley	Cullom	Gamble	Perkins
Brandegee	Dick	Hale	Piles
Briggs	Dillingham	Heyburn	Scott
Brown	Dolliver	Johnson, N. Dak.	Smoot
Bulkeley	du Pont	Jones	Sutherland
Burnham	Elkins	Kean	Warner
Burrows	*Fletcher*	Lodge	Warren
Burton	Flint	Nelson	Wetmore

NAYS—28.

Bacon	*Clay*	*Gore*	*Rayner*
Bailey	Crawford	*Hughes*	Root
Bankhead	*Culberson*	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Smith, Md.*
Beveridge	Cummins	La Follette	*Smith, S. C.*
Bristow	Curtis	*Martin*	*Stone*
Burkett	*Daniel*	*Money*	*Taylor*
Clarke, Ark.	*Frazier*	*Overman*	*Tillman*

NOT VOTING—19.

Chamberlain	Guggenheim	Oliver	*Simmons*
Clapp	McCumber	*Owen*	Smith, Mich.
Davis	*McEnery*	*Paynter*	Stephenson
Depew	*McLaurin*	Richardson	*Taliaferro*
Dixon	*Newlands*	*Shively*	

So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

Paragraph 281 of the bill as it came from the House imposed a duty of 1½ cents per pound upon fresh beef and other fresh meats.

Upon an amendment offered by the Finance Committee, this duty was increased to 2 cents per pound.

Mr. BACON, of Georgia, moved to reconsider the action of the Senate in adopting this amendment, stating that the purpose of the motion to reconsider was, if such motion prevailed, to offer an amendment *reducing the rate of duty on fresh beef and other fresh meats to a point below the one and one-half cents per pound as found in the bill as it came from the House.*

Upon the question of agreeing to the motion to reconsider for the purpose stated, the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 2603, May 31):

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 40, as follows:

YEAS—32.

Bacon	Brown	Cummins	Gallinger
Bailey	Burton	*Daniel*	Gamble
Bankhead	*Clarke, Ark.*	Dolliver	*Gore*
Beveridge	*Clay*	*Fletcher*	*Hughes*
Bristow	*Culberson*	*Frazier*	*Johnston, Ala.*

Martin	*Newlands*	*Shively*	*Smith, S. C.*
Money	*Overman*	*Simmons*	*Taliaferro*
Nelson	*Rayner*	*Smith, Md.*	*Tillman*

NAYS—40.

Aldrich	Clark, Wyo.	Elkins	Penrose
Borah	Crane	Flint	Perkins
Bradley	Crawford	Frye	Piles
Brandegee	Cullom	Hale	Root
Briggs	Curtis	Heyburn	Scott
Bulkeley	Depew	Johnson, N. Dak.	Smoot
Burkett	Dick	Kean	Stephenson
Burnham	Dillingham	Lodge	Warner
Burrows	Dixon	*McEnery*	Warren
Carter	du Pont	Page	Wetmore

NOT VOTING—19.

Bourne	Guggenheim	Nixon	Smith, Mich.
Chamberlain	Jones	Oliver	*Stone*
Clapp	La Follette	*Owen*	Sutherland
Davis	McCumber	*Paynter*	*Taylor*
Foster	*McLaurin*	Richardson	

So the motion to reconsider was rejected.

The cotton schedule being under consideration, the Finance Committee proposed an amendment to paragraph 313 increasing the duty by inserting the following words:

313. Cotton cloth, valued at not over 7 cents per square yard, and 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, and valued at not over 9 cents per square yard, one and one-fourth cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and valued at not over 12 cents per square yard, 2 cents per square yard.

Upon the question of the adoption of this amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 2865, June 5):

The result was announced—yeas 41, nays 30, as follows:

YEAS—41.

Aldrich	Crane	Guggenheim	Perkins
Borah	Cullom	Hale	Piles
Bradley	Curtis	Heyburn	Root
Brandegee	Dick	Johnson, N. Dak.	Smoot
Briggs	Dillingham	Jones	Stephenson
Bulkeley	du Pont	Kean	Sutherland
Burnham	Elkins	Lodge	Warner
Burrows	Flint	McCumber	Wetmore
Burton	*Foster*	*McEnery*	
Carter	Gallinger	Page	
Clark, Wyo.	Gamble	Penrose	

NAYS—30.

Bacon	Crawford	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Paynter*
Bailey	*Culberson*	La Follette	*Shively*
Beveridge	Cummins	*Martin*	*Simmons*
Bristow	Dolliver	*Money*	*Smith, Md.*
Brown	*Fletcher*	Nelson	*Stone*
Burkett	*Frazier*	*Newlands*	*Tillman*
Clapp	*Gore*	*Overman*	
Clay	*Hughes*	*Owen*	

NOT VOTING—20.

Bankhead	*Davis*	Nixon	Smith, Mich.
Bourne	Depew	Oliver	*Smith, S. C.*
Chamberlain	Dixon	*Rayner*	*Taliaferro*
Clarke, Ark.	Frye	Richardson	*Taylor*
Daniel	*McLaurin*	Scott	Warren

So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

The Finance Committee proposed a further amendment to said paragraph 313 increasing the duty by inserting the following words in said paragraph:

Valued at over 7 and not over 9 cents per square yard, two and one-fourth 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 twelve and one-half cents per square yard, four and three-eighths cents per square yard; valued at over twelve and one-half and not over 14 cents per square yard, five and one-half 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.

On the question of the adoption of this amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 2872, June 5):

The result was announced—yeas 39, nays 28, as follows:

YEAS—39.

Aldrich	Clark, Wyo.	Guggenheim	Penrose
Borah	Crane	Hale	Perkins
Bradley	Cullom	Heyburn	Piles
Brandegee	Curtis	Johnson, N. Dak.	Root
Briggs	Dick	Jones	Smoot
Bulkeley	Dillingham	Kean	Stephenson
Burnham	du Pont	Lodge	Sutherland
Burrows	Elkins	McCumber	Warner
Burton	*Foster*	*McEnery*	Wetmore
Carter	Gallinger	Page	

NAYS—28.

Bacon	Crawford	*Gore*	*Overman*
Bailey	*Culberson*	*Hughes*	*Owen*
Bristow	Cummins	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Paynter*
Brown	Dolliver	La Follette	*Shively*
Burkett	*Fletcher*	*Money*	*Smith, Md.*
Clapp	*Frazier*	Nelson	*Stone*
Clay	Gamble	*Newlands*	*Tillman*

NOT VOTING—24.

Bankhead	*Davis*	*Martin*	*Simmons*
Beveridge	Depew	Nixon	Smith, Mich.
Bourne	Dixon	Oliver	*Smith, S. C.*
Chamberlain	Flint	*Rayner*	*Taliaferro*
Clarke, Ark.	Frye	Richardson	*Taylor*
Daniel	*McLaurin*	Scott	Warren

So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

The Finance Committee proposed a further amendment to said paragraph 313 increasing the duty by inserting the following words in said paragraph:

Valued at over 9 and not over 11 cents per square yard, two and three-fourths cents per square yard; valued at over 11 and not over 12 cents per square yard, four and one-quarter cents per square yard; valued at over 12 and not over 15 cents per square yard, five and one-fourth cents per square yard; valued at over 15 and not over 16 cents per square yard, six and one-half 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.

On the question of the adoption of this amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 2873, June 5):

The result was announced—yeas 39, nays 29, as follows:

YEAS—39.

Aldrich	Clark, Wyo.	Guggenheim	Penrose
Borah	Crane	Hale	Perkins
Bradley	Cullom	Heyburn	Piles
Brandegee	Curtis	Johnson, N. Dak.	Root
Briggs	Dick	Jones	Smoot
Bulkeley	Dillingham	Kean	Stephenson
Burnham	du Pont	Lodge	Sutherland
Burrows	Elkins	McCumber	Warner
Burton	*Foster*	*McEnery*	Wetmore
Carter	Gallinger	Page	

NAYS—29.

Bacon	*Culberson*	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Shively*
Bailey	Cummins	La Follette	*Simmons*
Bristow	Dolliver	*Money*	*Smith, Md.*
Brown	*Fletcher*	Nelson	*Stone*
Burkett	*Frazier*	*Newlands*	*Tillman*
Clapp	Gamble	*Overman*	
Clay	*Gore*	*Owen*	
Crawford	*Hughes*	*Paynter*	

NOT VOTING—23.

Bankhead	*Davis*	*Martin*	Smith, Mich.
Beveridge	Depew	Nixon	*Smith, S. C.*
Bourne	Dixon	Oliver	*Taliaferro*
Chamberlain	Flint	*Rayner*	*Taylor*
Clarke, Ark.	Frye	Richardson	Warren
Daniel	*McLaurin*	Scott	

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Finance Committee offered similar amendments to paragraphs 314, 315, 316, and 317, involving the same questions. For convenience, the vote was taken on these four paragraphs en bloc, and upon the question of agreeing to the several amendments to the several paragraphs, the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 2874, June 5):

The result was announced—yeas 39, nays 28, as follows:

YEAS—39.

Aldrich	Clark, Wyo.	Gallinger	Page
Borah	Crane	Guggenheim	Penrose
Bradley	Cullom	Hale	Perkins
Brandegee	Curtis	Heyburn	Piles
Briggs	Depew	Johnson, N. Dak.	Smoot
Bulkeley	Dick	Jones	Stephenson
Burnham	Dillingham	Kean	Sutherland
Burrows	du Pont	Lodge	Warner
Burton	Elkins	McCumber	Wetmore
Carter	*Foster*	*McEnery*	

NAYS—28.

Bacon	Crawford	*Gore*	*Owen*
Bailey	*Culberson*	*Hughes*	*Paynter*
Bristow	Cummins	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Shively*
Brown	Dolliver	La Follette	*Simmons*
Burkett	*Fletcher*	Nelson	*Smith, Md.*
Clapp	*Frazier*	*Newlands*	*Stone*
Clay	Gamble	*Overman*	*Tillman*

NOT VOTING—24.

Bankhead	*Davis*	*Money*	Scott
Beveridge	Dixon	Nixon	Smith, Mich.
Bourne	Flint	Oliver	*Smith, S. C.*
Chamberlain	Frye	*Rayner*	*Taliaferro*
Clarke, Ark.	*McLaurin*	Richardson	*Taylor*
Daniel	*Martin*	Root	Warren

So the amendments to paragraphs 314, 315, 316, and 317 were agreed to.

The Finance Committee proposed an amendment to paragraph 319 increasing the duty, by which amendment a duty was imposed upon "cotton window Hollands" of 3 cents per square yard and 20 per cent ad valorem.

Upon the question of the adoption of this amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 2877, June 7):

The result was announced—yeas 41, nays 26, as follows:

YEAS—41.

Aldrich	Cullom	Johnson, N. Dak.	Root
Borah	Curtis	Jones	Scott
Bradley	Depew	Kean	Smith, Mich.
Brandegee	Dick	Lodge	Smoot
Briggs	Elkins	McCumber	Stephenson
Burnham	Flint	*McEnery*	Sutherland
Burrows	*Foster*	Oliver	Warner
Burton	Gallinger	Page	Wetmore
Carter	Guggenheim	Penrose	
Clark, Wyo.	Hale	Perkins	
Crane	Heyburn	Piles	

NAYS—26.

Bacon	*Culberson*	*Hughes*	*Paynter*
Bailey	Cummins	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Simmons*
Beveridge	Dolliver	La Follette	*Stone*
Bristow	*Fletcher*	*McLaurin*	*Taliaferro*
Brown	*Frazier*	Nelson	*Taylor*
Burkett	Gamble	*Newlands*	
Clay	*Gore*	*Overman*	

NOT VOTING—24.

Bankhead	Crawford	Frye	Richardson
Bourne	*Daniel*	*Martin*	*Shively*
Bulkeley	*Davis*	*Money*	*Smith, Md.*
Chamberlain	Dillingham	Nixon	*Smith, S. C.*
Clapp	Dixon	*Owen*	*Tillman*
Clarke, Ark.	du Pont	*Rayner*	Warren

So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

The Senate having under consideration paragraph 321, imposing cumulative duties additional to duties otherwise imposed, Mr. DOLLIVER offered to amend the paragraph *by striking from the same the following words:*

On all cotton cloth mercerized or subjected to any similar process, 1 cent per square yard.

On the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 2901, June 7):

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 38, as follows:

YEAS—32.

Bacon	*Culberson*	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Overman*
Bailey	Cummins	Jones	*Owen*
Beveridge	Dolliver	La Follette	*Paynter*
Bristow	*Fletcher*	*McLaurin*	*Shively*
Brown	*Frazier*	*Martin*	*Simmons*
Burkett	Gamble	*Money*	*Smith, Md.*
Clapp	*Gore*	Nelson	*Stone*
Clay	*Hughes*	*Newlands*	*Taliaferro*

NAYS—38.

Aldrich	Cullom	Johnson, N. Dak.	Root
Bradley	Curtis	Kean	Scott
Brandegee	Depew	Lodge	Smith, Mich.
Briggs	Dixon	McCumber	Smoot
Burnham	Elkins	*McEnery*	Stephenson
Burrows	Flint	Oliver	Warner
Burton	Gallinger	Page	Warren
Carter	Guggenheim	Penrose	Wetmore
Clark, Wyo.	Hale	Perkins	
Crane	Heyburn	Piles	

NOT VOTING—21.

Bankhead	Crawford	*Foster*	Sutherland
Borah	*Daniel*	Frye	*Taylor*
Bourne	*Davis*	Nixon	*Tillman*
Bulkeley	Dick	*Rayner*	
Chamberlain	Dillingham	Richardson	
Clarke, Ark.	du Pont	*Smith, S. C.*	

So Mr. DOLLIVER'S amendment was rejected

To paragraph 326 Mr. LODGE offered the following amendment, increasing the duty on cheap cotton gloves:

Cotton gloves, knitted or woven, valued at more than $1.20 and not more than $6 per dozen pairs, 50 cents per dozen pairs and 45 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than $6 per dozen pairs, 55 per cent ad valorem.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 2915, June 7):

The result was announced—yeas 41, nays 24, as follows:

YEAS—41.

Aldrich	Clark, Wyo.	Guggenheim	Piles
Borah	Crane	Hale	Root
Bradley	Crawford	Heyburn	Smith, Mich.
Brandegee	Depew	Johnson, N. Dak.	Smoot
Briggs	Dick	Kean	Stephenson
Brown	Dixon	Lodge	Warner
Burkett	du Pont	*McEnery*	Warren
Burnham	Elkins	Oliver	Wetmore
Burrows	Flint	Page	
Burton	Gallinger	Penrose	
Carter	Gamble	Perkins	

NAYS—24.

Bacon	Cummins	La Follette	*Overman*
Bailey	Dolliver	*McLaurin*	*Paynter*
Bristow	*Fletcher*	*Martin*	*Shively*
Clapp	*Gore*	*Money*	*Simmons*
Clay	*Hughes*	Nelson	*Smith, Md.*
Culberson	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Newlands*	*Stone*

NOT VOTING—26.

Bankhead	Curtis	Jones	*Smith, S. C.*
Beveridge	*Daniel*	McCumber	Sutherland
Bourne	*Davis*	Nixon	*Taliaferro*
Bulkeley	Dillingham	*Owen*	*Taylor*
Chamberlain	*Foster*	*Rayner*	*Tillman*
Clarke, Ark.	*Frazier*	Richardson	
Cullom	Frye	Scott	

So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

Paragraph 368 in the woolen schedule imposed a duty of 25 cents per pound on top waste and roving waste and 20 cents a pound on slubbing waste, ring waste, and garnetted waste.

The Finance Committee offered an amendment *imposing 30 cents per pound on all the articles enumerated in the paragraph.*

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3000, June 9):

The result was announced—yeas 40, nays 30, as follows:

YEAS—40.

Aldrich	Carter	Gamble	Piles
Borah	Clark, Wyo.	Guggenheim	Root
Bourne	Crane	Heyburn	Scott
Bradley	Crawford	Johnson, N. Dak.	Smith, Mich.
Brandegee	Cullom	Kean	Smoot
Briggs	Dick	Lodge	Stephenson
Bulkeley	Dixon	McCumber	Sutherland
Burnham	du Pont	Page	Warner
Burrows	Flint	Penrose	Warren
Burton	Gallinger	Perkins	Wetmore

NAYS—30.

Bacon	Cummins	La Follette	*Rayner*
Beveridge	*Davis*	*Martin*	*Simmons*
Bristow	Dolliver	*Money*	*Smith, Md.*
Brown	*Fletcher*	Nelson	*Stone*
Burkett	*Foster*	*Newlands*	*Taliaferro*
Clapp	*Gore*	*Overman*	*Taylor*
Clay	*Hughes*	*Owen*	
Culberson	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Paynter*	

NOT VOTING—21.

Bailey	Depew	Jones	*Shively*
Bankhead	Dillingham	*McEnery*	*Smith, S. C.*
Chamberlain	Elkins	*McLaurin*	*Tillman*
Clarke, Ark.	*Frazier*	Nixon	
Curtis	Frye	Oliver	
Daniel	Hale	Richardson	

So the committee amendment was agreed to.

Paragraph 369 of the House bill was as follows:

Shoddy, 20 cents per pound; noils, wool extract, yarn waste, thread waste, and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool and not specially provided for in this section, 18 cents per pound.

The Senate Finance Committee proposed an amendment *increasing the duty on shoddy to 25 cents per pound and increasing the duty on all other articles enumerated in the paragraph to 20 cents a pound.*

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3005, June 9):

The result was announced—yeas 42, nays 31, as follows:

YEAS—42.

Aldrich	Crane	Guggenheim	Root
Borah	Crawford	Heyburn	Scott
Bradley	Cullom	Johnson, N. Dak.	Smith, Mich.
Brandegee	Curtis	Kean	Smoot
Briggs	Dick	Lodge	Stephenson
Bulkeley	Dillingham	McCumber	Sutherland
Burnham	Dixon	*McEnery*	Warner
Burrows	du Pont	Page	Warren
Burton	Flint	Penrose	Wetmore
Carter	Gallinger	Perkins	
Clark, Wyo.	Gamble	Piles	

NAYS—31.

Bacon	Cummins	La Follette	*Paynter*
Beveridge	*Davis*	*McLaurin*	*Rayner*
Bristow	Dolliver	*Martin*	*Simmons*
Brown	*Fletcher*	*Money*	*Smith, Md.*
Burkett	*Foster*	Nelson	*Stone*
Clapp	*Gore*	*Newlands*	*Taliaferro*
Clay	*Hughes*	*Overman*	*Taylor*
Culberson	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Owen*	

NOT VOTING—18.

Bailey	*Daniel*	Hale	*Shively*
Bankhead	Depew	Jones	*Smith, S. C.*
Bourne	Elkins	Nixon	*Tillman*
Chamberlain	*Frazier*	Oliver	
Clarke, Ark.	Frye	Richardson	

So the amendment of the Committee on Finance was agreed to.

To paragraph 372 Mr. DOLLIVER offered a substitute reducing the duty, as follows:

372. Wools advanced from a scoured state, known as tops, valued at not more than 40 cents per pound, 30 cents per pound; valued at more than 40 cents per pound, 35 cents per pound; and in addition thereto to all the foregoing, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3011, June 9):

The result was announced—yeas 29, nays 42, as follows:

YEAS—29.

Bacon	*Davis*	*McLaurin*	*Simmons*
Bristow	Dolliver	*Martin*	*Smith, Md.*
Brown	*Fletcher*	*Money*	*Stone*
Burkett	*Foster*	Nelson	*Taliaferro*
Clapp	*Gore*	*Newlands*	*Taylor*
Clay	*Hughes*	*Overman*	
Culberson	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Paynter*	
Cummins	La Follette	*Rayner*	

NAYS—42.

Aldrich	Crane	Guggenheim	Root
Borah	Crawford	Heyburn	Scott
Bradley	Cullom	Johnson, N. Dak.	Smith, Mich.
Brandegee	Curtis	Kean	Smoot
Briggs	Dick	Lodge	Stephenson
Bulkeley	Dillingham	McCumber	Sutherland
Burnham	Dixon	*McEnery*	Warner
Burrows	du Pont	Page	Warren
Burton	Flint	Penrose	Wetmore
Carter	Gallinger	Perkins	
Clark, Wyo.	Gamble	Piles	

NOT VOTING—20.

Bailey	*Clarke, Ark.*	Frye	*Owen*
Bankhead	*Daniel*	Hale	Richardson
Beveridge	Depew	Jones	*Shively*
Bourne	Elkins	Nixon	*Smith, S. C.*
Chamberlain	*Frazier*	Oliver	*Tillman*

So Mr. DOLLIVER's amendment was rejected.

Mr. DOLLIVER proposed a reduction of the duty by an amendment, to strike out paragraph 373 and in lieu thereof to insert the following:

373. On yarns made wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than 40 cents per pound, 27½ cents per pound on the wool contained therein; valued at more than 40 cents per pound, 38½ cents per pound on the wool contained therein; and in addition thereto to all the foregoing 35 per cent ad valorem.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3032, June 10):

The result was announced—yeas 31, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS—31.

Bacon	*Culberson*	*Hughes*	*Paynter*
Beveridge	Cummins	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Rayner*
Bristow	*Davis*	La Follette	*Simmons*
Brown	Dolliver	*Martin*	*Smith, Md.*
Burkett	*Fletcher*	*Money*	*Stone*
Chamberlain	*Foster*	Nelson	*Taliaferro*
Clapp	*Frazier*	*Newlands*	*Taylor*
Clay	*Gore*	*Overman*	

NAYS—43.

Aldrich	Crane	Guggenheim	Piles
Borah	Crawford	Heyburn	Root
Bourne	Cullom	Johnson, N. Dak.	Scott
Bradley	Curtis	Kean	Smith, Mich.
Brandegee	Depew	Lodge	Smoot
Briggs	Dick	McCumber	Stephenson
Bulkeley	Dillingham	*McEnery*	Sutherland
Burnham	Dixon	Oliver	Warner
Burrows	Flint	Page	Warren
Burton	Gallinger	Penrose	Wetmore
Clark, Wyo.	Gamble	Perkins	

NOT VOTING—17.

Bailey	du Pont	*McLaurin*	*Smith, S. C.*
Bankhead	Elkins	Nixon	*Tillman*
Carter	Frye	*Owen*	
Clarke, Ark.	Hale	Richardson	
Daniel	Jones	*Shively*	

So Mr. DOLLIVER's amendment was rejected.

To paragraph 374 Mr. DOLLIVER offered the following as a substitute therefor, reducing the duty:

374. Cloths, knit fabrics, women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, bunting and goods of similar character or description, and all manufactures made wholly or in part of wool, not specially provided for in this section, valued at not more than 40 cents per pound, 33 cents per pound on the wool contained therein; valued above 40 cents per pound, 44 cents per pound on the wool contained therein; and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing, 50 per cent ad valorem: Provided, That all manufactures in part of wool not specially provided for in this schedule, when composed in chief value of a material other than wool, shall be subject to the rate at which the same would be chargeable under this section if composed wholly of the material thereof of chief value, and in addition thereto shall be subject to a duty of 44 cents per pound on the wool contained therein.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3035, June 10):

The result was announced—yeas 30, nays 42, as follows:

YEAS—30.

Bacon	*Culberson*	*Hughes*	*Rayner*
Beveridge	Cummins	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Simmons*
Bristow	*Davis*	La Follette	*Smith, Md.*
Brown	Dolliver	*McLaurin*	*Stone*
Burkett	*Fletcher*	*Martin*	*Taliaferro*
Chamberlain	*Foster*	*Money*	*Taylor*
Clapp	*Frazier*	Nelson	
Clay	*Gore*	*Overman*	

NAYS—42.

Aldrich	Clark, Wyo.	Gallinger	Perkins
Borah	Crane	Gamble	Piles
Bourne	Crawford	Heyburn	Root
Bradley	Cullom	Johnson, N. Dak.	Scott
Brandegee	Curtis	Kean	Smoot
Briggs	Depew	Lodge	Stephenson
Bulkeley	Dick	McCumber	Sutherland
Burnham	Dillingham	*McEnery*	Warner
Burrows	Dixon	Oliver	Warren
Burton	du Pont	Page	
Carter	Flint	Penrose	

NOT VOTING—19.

Bailey	Frye	Nixon	Smith, Mich.
Bankhead	Guggenheim	*Owen*	*Smith, S. C.*
Clarke, Ark.	Hale	*Paynter*	*Tillman*
Daniel	Jones	Richardson	Wetmore
Elkins	*Newlands*	*Shively*	

So Mr DOLLIVER's amendment was rejected.

To paragraph 374 Mr. DOLLIVER offered the following as a substitute therefor, reducing the duty:

374. Woolen or worsted cloths, woolen or worsted shawls, and all manufactures of every description made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the goat, alpaca, or other animals not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 35 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per cent ad valorem; valued at above 40 cents per pound and not exceeding 60 cents per pound, 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem; valued above 60 cents per pound, 45 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 40 per cent ad valorem.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3036, June 10):

The result was announced—yeas 30, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS—30.

Bacon	Cummins	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Rayner*
Beveridge	*Davis*	La Follette	*Simmons*
Bristow	Dolliver	*Martin*	*Smith, Md.*
Brown	*Fletcher*	*Money*	*Stone*
Burkett	*Foster*	Nelson	*Taliaferro*
Chamberlain	*Frazier*	*Newlands*	*Taylor*
Clapp	*Gore*	*Overman*	
Clay	*Hughes*	*Paynter*	

NAYS—43.

Aldrich	Clark, Wyo.	Gamble	Penrose
Borah	Crane	Guggenheim	Perkins
Bourne	Crawford	Heyburn	Piles
Bradley	Cullom	Johnson, N. Dak.	Root
Brandegee	Curtis	Kean	Scott
Briggs	Depew	Lodge	Smoot
Bulkeley	Dick	McCumber	Stephenson
Burnham	Dillingham	*McEnery*	Sutherland
Burrows	Dixon	Nixon	Warner
Burton	du Pont	Oliver	Warren
Carter	Gallinger	Page	

NOT VOTING—18.

Bailey	Elkins	*McLaurin*	*Smith, S. C.*
Bankhead	Flint	*Owen*	*Tillman*
Clarke, Ark.	Frye	Richardson	Wetmore
Culberson	Hale	*Shively*	
Daniel	Jones	Smith, Mich.	

So Mr. DOLLIVER's amendment was rejected.

To paragraph 375 Mr. DOLLIVER offered the following as a substitute therefor, reducing the duty:

375. Blankets and flannels for underwear, composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than 40 cents per pound, 22 cents per pound on the wool contained therein, and in addition thereto 30 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 40 cents and not more than 50 cents per pound, 33 cents per pound on the wool contained therein, and in addition thereto 35 per cent ad valorem. Blankets composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at more than 50 cents per pound, 33 cents per pound on the wool contained therein, and in addition thereto 40 per cent ad valorem. Flannels composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at above 50 cents per pound, shall be classified and pay the same duties as women's and children's dress goods.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3036, June 10):

The result was announced—yeas 31, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS—31.

Bacon	Cummins	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Owen*
Beveridge	*Davis*	La Follette	*Paynter*
Bristow	Dolliver	*McLaurin*	*Rayner*
Brown	*Fletcher*	*Martin*	*Simmons*
Burkett	*Foster*	*Money*	*Smith, Md.*
Chamberlain	*Frazier*	Nelson	*Taliaferro*
Clapp	*Gore*	*Newlands*	*Taylor*
Clay	*Hughes*	*Overman*	

NAYS—43.

Aldrich	Clark, Wyo.	Gamble	Perkins
Borah	Crane	Guggenheim	Piles
Bourne	Crawford	Heyburn	Root
Bradley	Cullom	Johnson, N. Dak.	Scott
Brandegee	Curtis	Kean	Smith, Mich.
Briggs	Depew	Lodge	Smoot
Bulkeley	Dick	McCumber	Stephenson
Burnham	Dillingham	*McEnery*	Sutherland
Burrows	Dixon	Oliver	Warner
Burton	du Pont	Page	Warren
Carter	Gallinger	Penrose	

NOT VOTING—17.

Bailey	Elkins	Nixon	*Tillman*
Bankhead	Flint	Richardson	Wetmore
Clarke, Ark.	Frye	*Shively*	
Culberson	Hale	*Smith, S. C.*	
Daniel	Jones	*Stone*	

So Mr. DOLLIVER's amendment was rejected.

Thereupon Mr. DOLLIVER offered an additional amendment to paragraph 375 as a substitute therefor, reducing the duty, as follows:

375. Flannels, blankets, and hats, composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not exceeding 30 cents per pound, 10 cents per pound; valued at above 30 cents per pound and not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 12 cents per pound; valued at above 40 cents per pound and not exceeding 60 cents per pound, 18 cents per pound; and in addition thereto, upon all the above-named articles, 35 per cent ad valorem; valued at above 60 cents per pound, 45 cents per pound, and in addition thereto, 40 per cent ad valorem.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3037, June 10):

The result was announced—yeas 29, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS—29.

Bacon	*Clay*	La Follette	*Rayner*
Bankhead	Cummins	*McLaurin*	*Simmons*
Beveridge	*Davis*	*Martin*	*Smith, Md.*
Bristow	Dolliver	Nelson	*Taliaferro*
Brown	*Frazier*	*Newlands*	*Taylor*
Burkett	*Gore*	*Overman*	
Chamberlain	*Hughes*	*Owen*	
Clapp	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Paynter*	

NAYS—43.

Aldrich	Clark, Wyo.	Gamble	Perkins
Borah	Crane	Guggenheim	Piles
Bourne	Crawford	Heyburn	Root
Bradley	Cullom	Johnson, N. Dak.	Scott
Brandegee	Curtis	Kean	Smith, Mich.
Briggs	Depew	Lodge	Smoot
Bulkeley	Dick	McEnery	Stephenson
Burnham	Dillingham	Nixon	Sutherland
Burrows	du Pont	Oliver	Warner
Burton	Flint	Page	Warren
Carter	Gallinger	Penrose	

NOT VOTING—19.

Bailey	Elkins	Jones	Smith, S. C.
Clarke, Ark.	Fletcher	McCumber	Stone
Culberson	Foster	Money	Tillman
Daniel	Frye	Richardson	Wetmore
Dixon	Hale	Shively	

So Mr. DOLLIVER's amendment was rejected.

To paragraph 376 Mr. DOLLIVER offered the following as a substitute therefor, reducing the duty:

376. Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar character or description, of which the warp consists wholly of cotton or other vegetable fiber, and the remainder of the fabric composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than 20 cents per square yard, 11 cents per square yard and 25 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 20 cents per square yard, 11 cents per square yard and 35 per cent ad valorem: Provided, That on all the foregoing weighing over 4 ounces per square yard the duty shall be the same as is imposed by this schedule on cloths.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3044, June 10):

The result was announced—yeas 30, nays 41, as follows:

YEAS—30.

Bacon	Clay	Hughes	Overman
Bankhead	Culberson	Johnston, Ala.	Owen
Beveridge	Cummins	La Follette	Paynter
Bristow	Davis	McLaurin	Rayner
Brown	Dolliver	Martin	Taliaferro
Burkett	Fletcher	Money	Taylor
Chamberlain	Foster	Nelson	
Clapp	Gore	Newlands	

NAYS—41.

Aldrich	Crawford	Guggenheim	Perkins
Bradley	Cullom	Heyburn	Root
Brandegee	Curtis	Johnson, N. Dak.	Scott
Briggs	Depew	Jones	Smith, Mich.
Bulkeley	Dick	Kean	Smoot
Burnham	Dillingham	Lodge	Stephenson
Burrows	Dixon	McCumber	Sutherland
Burton	du Pont	Nixon	Warner
Carter	Flint	Oliver	
Clark, Wyo.	Gallinger	Page	
Crane	Gamble	Penrose	

NOT VOTING—20.

Bailey	Elkins	Piles	Smith, S. C.
Borah	Frazier	Richardson	Stone
Bourne	Frye	Shively	Tillman
Clarke, Ark.	Hale	Simmons	Warren
Daniel	McEnery	Smith, Md.	Wetmore

So Mr. DOLLIVER's amendment was rejected.

To paragraph 379 Mr. DOLLIVER offered the following as a substitute therefor, reducing the duty:

379. Webbings, gorings, bandings, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, edgings, inserings, flouncings, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, ribbons, ornaments, laces, trimmings, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, embroideries and all articles embroidered by hand or machinery, head nets, nettings, 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, any of the foregoing made of wool or of which wool is a component material, whether containing india rubber or not, 50 cents per pound on the wool contained therein and in addition thereto 60 per cent ad valorem: Provided, That if the duties upon any article held to be dutiable under Schedule K of this section shall exceed 100 per cent ad valorem, duty shall be assessed thereon at 100 per cent ad valorem.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3054, June 10):

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS—32.

Bacon	Culberson	Hughes	Owen
Bankhead	Cummins	Johnston, Ala.	Paynter
Beveridge	Davis	La Follette	Rayner
Bristow	Dolliver	McLaurin	Simmons
Brown	Fletcher	Martin	Smith, Md.
Burkett	Foster	Nelson	Stone
Chamberlain	Frazier	Newlands	Taliaferro
Clapp	Gore	Overman	Taylor

NAYS—43.

Aldrich	Crane	Gamble	Penrose
Borah	Crawford	Guggenheim	Perkins
Bradley	Cullom	Heyburn	Root
Brandegee	Curtis	Johnson, N. Dak.	Scott
Briggs	Depew	Jones	Smith, Mich.
Bulkeley	Dick	Kean	Smoot
Burnham	Dillingham	McCumber	Stephenson
Burrows	Dixon	McEnery	Sutherland
Burton	du Pont	Nixon	Warner
Carter	Flint	Oliver	Warren
Clark, Wyo.	Gallinger	Page	

NOT VOTING—16.

Bailey	Daniel	Lodge	Shively
Bourne	Elkins	Money	Smith, S. C.
Clarke, Ark.	Frye	Piles	Tillman
Clay	Hale	Richardson	Wetmore

So Mr. DOLLIVER's amendment was rejected.

To the woolen schedule Mr. DOLLIVER offered an amendment to be known as 391¾, reducing the duty, as follows:

Page 135, after line 12, insert the following:

"391¾. All invoices of manufactured or partly manufactured articles subject to duty under this schedule shall specify separately the quantity of wool contained in every such article, and duty shall not be assessed upon a less quantity of wool than so stated in the invoice, and any such article concerning which the invoice does not specify the quantity of wool shall be assessed as if composed wholly of wool. This schedule shall take effect ninety days after the passage of this act, and until that time Schedule K of the act approved July 24, 1897, entitled 'An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States,' shall remain in full force and effect."

Provided, That in no event shall the duty on any of the foregoing articles in paragraphs 368, 369, or 370 exceed 60 per cent ad valorem.

Provided, That in no case shall the duty upon wools, wool wastes, noils, or any of the foregoing articles in the previous paragraphs of this schedule exceed 60 per cent ad valorem.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3061, June 10):

The result was announced—yeas 27, nays 39, as follows:

YEAS—27.

Bacon	Chamberlain	Foster	Nelson
Bailey	Clapp	Frazier	Newlands
Bankhead	Clay	Gore	Overman
Beveridge	Cummins	Hughes	Paynter
Bristow	Davis	Johnston, Ala.	Simmons
Brown	Dolliver	La Follette	Stone
Burkett	Fletcher	Martin	

NAYS—39.

Aldrich	Crane	Gamble	Penrose
Borah	Crawford	Guggenheim	Perkins
Bradley	Cullom	Heyburn	Root
Brandegee	Curtis	Johnson, N. Dak.	Scott
Bulkeley	Dick	Jones	Smoot
Burnham	Dillingham	Kean	Stephenson
Burrows	Dixon	Lodge	Sutherland
Burton	du Pont	McEnery	Warner
Carter	Elkins	Oliver	Warren
Clark, Wyo.	Gallinger	Page	

NOT VOTING—25.

Bourne	Frye	Piles	Taliaferro
Briggs	Hale	Rayner	Taylor
Clarke, Ark.	McCumber	Richardson	Tillman
Culberson	McLaurin	Shively	Wetmore
Daniel	Money	Smith, Md.	
Depew	Nixon	Smith, Mich.	
Flint	Owen	Smith, S. C.	

So Mr. DOLLIVER's amendment was rejected.

To paragraph 365 Mr. DOLLIVER offered the following as a substitute therefor, reducing the duty:

365. The duty upon all wools and hair of the first and second classes shall be based upon the shrinkage which would result in scouring such wools, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; if shrinking 65 per cent or more, 11 cents per pound; if shrinking less than 65 per cent and not more than 55 per cent, 13 cents per pound; if shrinking less than 55 per cent and not more than 45 per cent, 16 cents per pound; if shrinking less than 45 per cent and not more than 35 per cent, 20 cents per pound; if shrinking less than 35 per cent and not more than 25 per cent, 24 cents per pound; if shrinking less than 25 per cent and not more than 15 per cent, 27 cents per pound; if shrinking less than 15 per cent, 33 cents per pound.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3076, June 10):

The result was announced—yeas 21, nays 37, as follows:

YEAS—21.

Bacon	Clapp	Gore	Newlands
Bankhead	Clay	Hughes	Overman
Beveridge	Cummins	Johnston, Ala.	Simmons
Bristow	Davis	La Follette	
Brown	Dolliver	Martin	
Burkett	Fletcher	Nelson	

NAYS—37.

Aldrich	Clark, Wyo.	Gamble	Root
Borah	Crane	Heyburn	Scott
Bradley	Crawford	Johnson, N. Dak.	Smoot
Brandegee	Cullom	Jones	Stephenson
Bulkeley	Dick	Kean	Sutherland
Burnham	Dillingham	Lodge	Warner
Burrows	Dixon	Oliver	Warren
Burton	du Pont	Page	
Carter	Elkins	Penrose	
Chamberlai	Gallinger	Perkins	

NOT VOTING—33.

Bailey	Foster	Nixon	Smith, S. C.
Bourne	Frazier	Owen	Stone
Briggs	Frye	Paynter	Taliaferro
Clarke, Ark.	Guggenheim	Piles	Taylor
Culberson	Hale	Rayner	Tillman
Curtis	McCumber	Richardson	Wetmore
Daniel	McEnery	Shively	
Depew	McLaurin	Smith, Md.	
Flint	Money	Smith, Mich.	

So Mr. DOLLIVER's amendment was rejected.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE offered the following amendments to the several paragraphs of the wool schedule (Schedule K) reducing the rates of duty proposed in the said paragraphs of the bill:

Amend paragraph 356 by striking out the word "three," in line 23, on page 124, and insert the word "two."

Amend paragraph 357 by striking out the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"357. Class 1, all wool not hereinafter included in class 2."

Strike out paragraph 358.

Amend paragraph 359 by striking out the word "three," in line 14, on page 125, and insert in lieu thereof the word "two."

Amend paragraph 361 by inserting after the word "duty," in line 9, on page 126, the words "as class 1;" and by striking out all of the balance of line 9 and all of line 10.

Amend paragraph 362 by striking out the same and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Paragraph 362. The duty on wools of the first class shall be 45 per cent ad valorem."

Strike out all of paragraph 363.

Amend paragraph 364 by strking out all of line 9, on page 127, after the word "be," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Thirty-five per cent ad valorem;" also by striking out all of lines 10 to 20, inclusive, on said page 127.

Strike out all of paragraphs 365 and 366.

Strike out all of paragraph 367.

Amend the committee amendment to paragraph 368 by striking out the words "30 cents per pound," in line 10, on page 129, and insert in lieu thereof the words "45 per cent ad valorem."

Amend paragraph 369 by striking out the words "25 cents per pound," in line 11, on page 129, and the words "20 cents per pound," in line 14, and inserting after the word "section," in line 14, the words "45 per cent ad valorem."

Amend paragraph 370 by striking out all of line 15, on page 129, after the word "flocks," and all of line 16, and insert in lieu thereof the words "45 per cent ad valorem."

Amend paragraph 371 to read as follows:

"371. Tops, 50 per cent ad valorem."

Amend paragraph 373 by striking out all of the paragraph after the word "pound," in line 26, on page 129, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "55 per cent."

Amend paragraph 374 by striking out the words "or in part of wool," in line 9, on page 130, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "of wool, or of which wool is the component material of chief value."

Also amend the paragraph by striking out all of the paragraph after the word "section," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "65 per cent ad valorem."

Strike out all of paragraphs 375, 376, 377, 378, and 379.

Amend paragraph 380 by striking out all of the paragraph after the word "description," in line 11, on page 133, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "60 per cent ad valorem."

Amend paragraph 381 by striking out all of the paragraph after the word "description," in line 15, on page 133, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "60 per cent ad valorem."

Amend paragraph 382 by striking out all of the paragraph after the word "description," in line 18, on page 133, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "60 per cent ad valorem."

Amend paragraph 383 by striking out all of the paragraph after the word "description," in line 23, on page 133, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "60 per cent ad valorem."

Amend paragraph 384 by striking out all of the paragraph after the word "otherwise," in line 1, on page 134, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "60 per cent ad valorem."

Amend paragraph 385 by striking out all of the paragraph after the word "carpets," in line 4, on page 134, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "60 per cent ad valorem."

Amend paragraph 386 by striking out all of the paragraph after the word "carpets," in line 6, on page 134, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "60 per cent ad valorem."

Amend paragraph 387 by striking out all of the paragraph after the word "rugs," in line 11, on page 134, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "60 per cent ad valorem."

Amend paragraph 388 by striking out all of the paragraph after the word "otherwise," in lines 15 and 16, on page 134, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "60 per cent ad valorem."

By unanimous consent the vote was taken upon these several amendments, and was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3124, June 11):

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 44, as follows:

YEAS—32.

Bacon	Clapp	*Hughes*	*Owen*
Bailey	*Clay*	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Paynter*
Bankhead	Cummins	La Follette	*Rayner*
Beveridge	*Davis*	*Martin*	*Simmons*
Bristow	Dolliver	*Money*	*Smith, Md.*
Brown	*Foster*	Nelson	*Stone*
Burkett	*Frazier*	*Newlands*	*Taliaferro*
Chamberlain	*Gore*	*Overman*	*Tillman*

NAYS—44.

Aldrich	Crawford	Gallinger	Penrose
Borah	Cullom	Gamble	Perkins
Bourne	Curtis	Guggenheim	Piles
Brandegee	Depew	Heyburn	Root
Bulkeley	Dick	Johnson, N. Dak.	Scott
Burnham	Dillingham	Kean	Smoot
Burrows	Dixon	Lodge	Stephenson
Burton	du Pont	*McEnery*	Sutherland
Carter	Elkins	Nixon	Warner
Clark, Wyo.	Flint	Oliver	Warren
Crane	Frye	Page	Wetmore

NOT VOTING—15.

Bradley	*Daniel*	McCumber	Smith, Mich.
Briggs	*Fletcher*	*McLaurin*	*Smith, S. C.*
Clarke, Ark.	Hale	Richardson	*Taylor*
Culberson	Jones	*Shively*	

So Mr. LA FOLLETTE'S amendments were rejected.

Mr. BACON offered an amendment to paragraphs 356 to 372, inclusive, reducing the rates of duty proposed in the said paragraphs of the bill, by striking out the said paragraphs and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

The duty upon all wools, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals, and upon shoddy, noils, wool extract, woolen rags, mungo, and flocks, yarn waste, thread waste, and all other waste composed wholly or in part of wool, shall be 30 per cent ad valorem.

The vote upon the proposed amendment to thus strike out and insert was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3130, June 11):

The result was announced—yeas 21, nays 50, as follows:

YEAS—21.

Bacon	*Foster*	*Money*	*Stone*
Bailey	*Frazier*	*Overman*	*Taliaferro*
Bankhead	*Gore*	*Paynter*	*Tillman*
Clay	*Hughes*	*Rayner*	
Culberson	*Johnston, Ala*	*Simmons*	
Davis	*Martin*	*Smith, Md.*	

NAYS—50.

Aldrich	Clark, Wyo.	Flint	Penrose
Borah	Crane	Frye	Perkins
Bourne	Crawford	Gallinger	Piles
Brandegee	Cullom	Guggenheim	Root
Bristow	Cummins	Heyburn	Scott
Brown	Curtis	Johnson, N. Dak.	Smoot
Bulkeley	Depew	Kean	Stephenson
Burkett	Dick	La Follette	Sutherland
Burnham	Dillingham	Lodge	Warner
Burrows	Dixon	McCumber	Warren
Burton	Dolliver	Nelson	Wetmore
Carter	du Pont	Nixon	
Clapp	Elkins	Page	

NOT VOTING—20.

Beveridge	*Daniel*	*McEnery*	Richardson
Bradley	*Fletcher*	*McLaurin*	*Shively*
Briggs	Gamble	*Newlands*	Smith, Mich.
Chamberlain	Hale	Oliver	*Smith, S. C.*
Clarke, Ark.	Jones	*Owen*	*Taylor*

So Mr. BACON'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. BACON then offered an amendment proposing to amend the bill further by striking out paragraph 373 and succeeding paragraphs to 389, inclusive, and by inserting the several paragraphs in lieu thereof, reducing the duty, as follows:

373. On yarns made wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be two and one-half times the duty imposed by this section on 1 pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 25 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 30 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three and one-half times the duty imposed by this section on 1 pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, 40 per cent ad valorem. (In equivalent, maximum 143.02 per cent ad valorem.)

And insert in lieu thereof the following:

"373. On yarns made wholly or in part of wool, 40 per cent ad valorem."

Amend further by striking out paragraph 374, on page 130, which is as follows:

"374. On cloths, knit fabrics, and all manufactures of every description made wholly or in part of wool, not specially provided for in this section, valued at not more than 40 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this section on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at above 40 cents per pound and not above 70 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this section on 1 pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, 50 per cent ad valorem; valued at over 70 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this section on 1 pound of unwashed wool of the first class and 55 per cent ad valorem." (In equivalent, maximum 141 per cent ad valorem.)

And insert the following in lieu thereof:

"374. On knit fabrics, and all fabrics made on knitting machines or frames, not including wearing apparel, and on shawls made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 35 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 40 cents per pound, 40 per cent ad valorem."

Amend further by striking out paragraph 375, on page 130, which is as follows:

"375. On blankets, and flannels for underwear composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than 40 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be the same as the duty imposed by this section on 2 pounds of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 30 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 40 cents and not more than 50 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this section on 1 pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 35 per cent ad valorem. On blankets composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at more than 50 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this section on 1 pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 40 per cent ad valorem. Flannels composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at above 50 cents per pound, shall be classified and pay the same duty as women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar character and description provided by this section: *Provided*, That on blankets over 3 yards in length the same duties shall be paid as on cloths." (In equivalent, maximum 165.42 per cent ad valorem.)

And insert the following in lieu thereof:

"375. On blankets, hats of wool, flannels for underwear and felts for printing machines, composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, 25 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 30 and not more than 40 cents per pound, 30 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 40 cents per pound, 35 per cent ad valorem: Provided, That on blankets over 3 yards in length the same duties shall be paid as on woolen and worsted cloths."

Amend further by striking out paragraph 376, on page 131, and paragraph 377, on page 132, which are as follows:

"376. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar description and character of which the warp consists wholly of cotton or other vegetable material, with the remainder of the fabric composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at not exceeding 15 cents per square yard, the duty shall be 7 cents per square yard; valued at more than 15 cents per square yard, the duty shall be 8 cents per square yard; and in addition thereto on all the foregoing valued at not above 70 cents per pound, 50 per cent ad valo-

rem; valued above 70 cents per pound, 55 per cent ad valorem." (In equivalent, maximum 115.53 per cent ad valorem.)

"377. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, bunting, and goods of similar description or character composed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this section, the duty shall be 11 cents per square yard; and in addition thereto on all the foregoing valued at not above 70 cents per pound, 50 per cent ad valorem; valued above 70 cents per pound, 55 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That on all the foregoing weighing over 4 ounces per square yard, the duty shall be the same as imposed by this schedule on cloths." (In equivalent, maximum 118 per cent ad valorem.)

And insert the following in lieu thereof:

"On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, bunting, or goods of similar description or character, and on all manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not over 50 cents per pound, 35 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 50 cents per pound, 50 per cent ad valorem."

Amend further by striking out paragraph 378, on page 132, which is as follows:

"378. On clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, wool hats, shawls whether knitted or woven, and knitted articles of every description made up or manufactured wholly or in part, felts not woven, and not specially provided for in this section, composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this section on 1 pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 60 per cent ad valorem." (In equivalent, maximum 95.98 per cent ad valorem.)

And insert the following in lieu thereof:

"378. On clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, not specially provided for in this act, felts not specially provided for in this act, all the foregoing composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at above $1.50 per pound, 50 per cent ad valorem; valued at less than $1.50 per pound, 35 per cent ad valorem. On cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies' and children's apparel, and goods of similar description or used for like purposes, and on knit wearing apparel, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, 40 per cent ad valorem."

Amend further by striking out paragraph 379, on page 132, which is as follows:

"379. Webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, bandings, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, edgings, insertings, flouncings, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, ribbons, ornaments, laces, trimmings, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, embroideries and all articles embroidered by hand or machinery, head nets, nettings, 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, any of the foregoing made of wool or of which wool is a component material, whether containing india rubber or not, 50 cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem." (In equivalent, maximum 80.83 per cent ad valorem.)

And insert the following in lieu thereof:

"379. On webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, laces, embroideries, head nets, nettings and veilings, buttons or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, any of the foregoing which are elastic or nonelastic, made of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, or of which wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals is a component material, 45 per cent ad valorem."

Amend further by striking out paragraph 380, on page 133, which is as follows:

"380. Aubusson, Axminster, moquette, and chenille carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 60 cents per square yard and in addition thereto 40 per cent ad valorem." (In equivalent, 66.34 per cent ad valorem.)

And insert the following in lieu thereof:

"380. Aubusson, Axminster, moquette, and chenille carpets, figured or plain, carpets woven whole for rooms, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or descriptions, 40 per cent ad valorem."

Amend further by striking out paragraph 381, on page 133, which is as follows:

"381. Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 60 cents per square yard and in additon thereto 40 per cent ad valorem." (In equivalent, 72.67 per cent ad valorem.)

And insert the following in lieu thereof:

"381. Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 40 per cent ad valorem."

Amend further by striking out paragraph 382, on page 133, which is as follows:

"382. Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 44 cents per square yard and in addition thereto 40 per cent ad valorem." (In equivalent, 75.81 per cent ad valorem.)

And insert the following in lieu thereof:

"382. Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 40 per cent ad valorem."

Amend further by striking out paragraph 383, on page 133, which is as follows:

"383. Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 40 cents per square yard and in addition thereto 40 per cent ad valorem." (In equivalent, 58.86 per cent ad valorem.)

And insert the following in lieu thereof:

"383. Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 40 per cent ad valorem."

Amend further by striking out paragraph 384, on page 133, which is as follows:

"384. Tapestry Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, printed on the warp or otherwise, 28 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per cent ad valorem." (In equivalent, 60.73 per cent ad valorem.)

And insert the following in lieu thereof:

"384. Tapestry Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, printed on the warp or otherwise, 40 per cent ad valorem.

Amend further by striking out paragraph 385, on page 134, which is as follows:

"385. Treble ingrain, three-ply, and all chain Venetian carpets, 22 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per cent ad valorem." (In equivalent, 66.72 per cent ad valorem.)

And insert the following in lieu thereof:

"385. Treble ingrain, three-ply, and all chain Venetian carpets, 30 per cent ad valorem."

Amend further by striking out paragraph 386, on page 134, which is as follows:

"386. Wool Dutch and two-ply ingrain carpets, 18 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per cent ad valorem." (In equivalent, 58.63 per cent ad valorem.)

And insert in lieu thereof:

"386. Wool Dutch and two-ply ingrain carpets, 30 per cent ad valorem."

Amend further by striking out paragraph 387, on page 134, which is as follows:

"387. Carpets of every description, woven whole for rooms, and oriental, Berlin, Aubusson, Axminster, and similar rugs, 10 cents per square foot and 40 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That in the measurement of all mats, rugs, carpets, and similar articles, of whatever material composed, the selvage, if any, shall be included." (In equivalent, 60.01 per cent ad valorem.)

And insert the following in lieu thereof:

"387. Carpets of every description woven whole for rooms, and oriental, Berlin, and other similar rugs, 40 per cent ad valorem."

Amend further by striking out paragraph 388, on page 134, which is as follows:

"388. Druggets and bockings, printed, colored, or otherwise, 22 cents per square yard and in addition thereto 40 per cent ad valorem." (In equivalent, 70.86 per cent ad valorem.)

And insert the following in lieu thereof:

"388. Druggets and bockings, printed, colored, or otherwise, felt carpeting, figured or plain, 30 per cent ad valorem."

Amend further by striking out paragraph 389, on page 134, which is as follows:

"389. Carpets and carpeting of wool, flax, or cotton, or composed in part of any of them, not specially provided for in this section, and mats, matting, and rugs of cotton, 50 per cent ad valorem."

And insert the following in lieu thereof:

"389. Carpets and carpeting, of wool, flax, or cotton, composed in part of either, not specially provided for in this act, 30 per cent ad valorem."

Upon the question of the adoption to thus strike out and insert, the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3133, June 11):

The result was announced—yeas 20, nays 50, as follows:

YEAS—20.

Bacon	*Davis*	*Martin*	*Simmons*
Bailey	*Frazier*	*Money*	*Smith, Md.*
Bankhead	*Gore*	*Overman*	*Stone*
Clay	*Hughes*	*Paynter*	*Taliaferro*
Culberson	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Rayner*	*Tillman*

NAYS—50.

Aldrich	Clark, Wyo.	Frye	Penrose
Borah	Crane	Gallinger	Perkins
Bourne	Crawford	Guggenheim	Piles
Brandegee	Cummins	Heyburn	Root
Bristow	Curtis	Johnson, N. Dak.	Scott
Brown	Depew	Kean	Smoot
Bulkeley	Dick	La Follette	Stephenson
Burkett	Dillingham	Lodge	Sutherland
Burnham	Dixon	*McEnery*	Warner
Burrows	Dolliver	Nelson	Warren
Burton	du Pont	Nixon	Wetmore
Carter	Elkins	Oliver	
Clapp	Flint	Page	

NOT VOTING—21.

Beveridge	*Daniel*	McCumber	Smith, Mich.
Bradley	*Fletcher*	*McLaurin*	*Smith, S. C.*
Briggs	*Foster*	*Newlands*	*Taylor*
Chamberlain	Gamble	*Owen*	
Clarke, Ark.	Hale	Richardson	
Cullom	Jones	*Shively*	

So Mr. BACON's amendments were rejected.

Mr. GORE offered an amendment proposing to reduce the duty on blankets by adding the following proviso to paragraph 375:

Provided, however, That in no case shall the duty on blankets exceed 75 per cent ad valorem.

Upon the question of the adoption of this amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3134, June 11):

The result was announced—yeas 29, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS—29.

Bacon	*Culberson*	*Martin*	*Simmons*
Bailey	*Davis*	*Money*	*Smith, Md.*
Bankhead	Dolliver	Nelson	*Stone*
Bristow	*Frazier*	*Newlands*	*Taliaferro*
Brown	*Gore*	*Overman*	*Tillman*
Burkett	*Hughes*	*Owen*	
Clapp	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Paynter*	
Clay	La Follette	*Rayner*	

NAYS—43.

Aldrich	Crawford	Frye	Perkins
Borah	Cullom	Gallinger	Piles
Bourne	Cummins	Guggenheim	Root
Brandegee	Curtis	Heyburn	Scott
Bulkeley	Depew	Johnson, N. Dak.	Smoot
Burnham	Dick	Kean	Stephenson
Burrows	Dillingham	Lodge	Sutherland
Burton	Dixon	*McEnery*	Warner
Carter	du Pont	Nixon	Warren
Clark, Wyo.	Elkins	Page	Wetmore
Crane	Flint	Penrose	

NOT VOTING—19.

Beveridge	*Daniel*	Jones	*Shively*
Bradley	*Fletcher*	McCumber	Smith, Mich.
Briggs	*Foster*	*McLaurin*	*Smith, S. C.*
Chamberlain	Gamble	Oliver	*Taylor*
Clarke, Ark.	Hale	Richardson	

So Mr. GORE's amendment was rejected.

Mr. CUMMINS offered an amendment to the amendment proposed by Mr. BAILEY, of Texas, imposing a general income tax, which amendment was accepted by Mr. BAILEY as a modification of his original amendment. Mr. ALDRICH, of Rhode Island, moved to postpone further consideration of the amendment until the 18th day of June. Upon the motion to postpone, the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3138, June 11):

The result was announced—yeas 45, nays 34, as follows:

YEAS—45.

Aldrich	Crane	Frye	Perkins
Beveridge	Crawford	Gallinger	Root
Bradley	Cullom	Guggenheim	Scott
Brandegee	Curtis	Heyburn	Smoot
Brown	Depew	Johnson, N. Dak.	Stephenson
Bulkeley	Dick	Kean	Sutherland
Burkett	Dillingham	Lodge	Warner
Burnham	Dixon	Nelson	Warren
Burrows	Dolliver	Nixon	Wetmore
Burton	du Pont	Oliver	
Carter	Elkins	Page	
Clark, Wyo.	Flint	Penrose.	

NAYS—34.

Bacon	*Culberson*	La Follette	*Rayner*
Bailey	Cummins	*McEnery*	*Simmons*
Bankhead	*Davis*	*Martin*	*Smith, Md.*
Borah	*Fletcher*	*Money*	*Stone*
Bourne	*Foster*	*Newlands*	*Taliaferro*
Bristow	*Frazier*	*Overman*	*Taylor*
Chamberlain	*Gore*	*Owen*	*Tillman*
Clapp	*Hughes*	*Paynter*	
Clay	*Johnston, Ala.*	Piles	

NOT VOTING—12.

Briggs	Gamble	McCumber	*Shively*
Clarke, Ark.	Hale	*McLaurin*	Smith, Mich.
Daniel	Jones	Richardson	*Smith, S. C.*

So the motion of Mr. ALDRICH to postpone was agreed to.

Mr. CUMMINS moved to recommit Schedule K to the committee, with instructions as follows:

To again consider the same and report a schedule as follows, to wit:

"1. With the duties on wool unchanged.

"2. With so-called 'compensatory duties' to the woolen manufacturers that will measure the difference between the price which domestic manufacturers pay for wool and the price paid by their chief foreign competitors.

"3. A further duty upon imported woolen manufactures that will represent the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, with a fair manufacturers' profit added, less the compensatory duties already given to domestic manufacturers because of the higher price they are compelled to pay for wool."

Upon the question of the adoption of the motion to recommit with instructions the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3139, June 11):

The result was announced—yeas 8, nays 59, as follows:

YEAS—8.

Beveridge	Brown	Clapp	Dolliver
Bristow	Burkett	Cummins	Nelson

NAYS—59.

Aldrich	Crawford	*Gore*	*Paynter*
Bacon	*Culberson*	Guggenheim	Penrose
Bankhead	Cullom	Heyburn	Piles
Bourne	Curtis	Johnson, N. Dak.	Root
Bradley	*Davis*	Kean	Scott
Brandegee	Depew	Lodge	*Simmons*
Bulkeley	Dick	*McEnery*	Smoot
Burnham	Dillingham	*McLaurin*	Stephenson
Burrows	Dixon	*Martin*	*Stone*
Burton	du Pont	*Money*	Sutherland
Carter	Elkins	Nixon	*Taliaferro*
Chamberlain	Flint	Oliver	*Tillman*
Clark, Wyo.	*Foster*	*Overman*	Warren
Clay	Frye	*Owen*	Wetmore
Crane	Gallinger	Page	

NOT VOTING—24.

Bailey	*Frazier*	La Follette	*Shively*
Borah	Gamble	McCumber	*Smith, Md.*
Briggs	Hale	*Newlands*	Smith, Mich.
Clarke, Ark.	*Hughes*	Perkins	*Smith, S. C.*
Daniel	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Rayner*	*Taylor*
Fletcher	Jones	Richardson	Warner

So the motion of Mr. CUMMINS was rejected.

The Finance Committee offered an amended paragraph, to be known as No. 711½, *admitting certain works of art free of duty.* Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3171, June 12):

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 14, as follows:

YEAS—53.

Aldrich	Briggs	Burton	Crawford
Beveridge	Bristow	Carter	Cullom
Bourne	Bulkeley	*Chamberlain*	*Davis*
Bradley	Burnham	*Clay*	Depew
Brandegee	Burrows	Crane	Dick
Dillingham	Kean	Page	*Stone*
Dolliver	La Follette	Penrose	*Taliaferro*
du Pont	Lodge	Perkins	*Tillman*
Elkins	*Martin*	*Rayner*	Warner
Flint	*Money*	Root	Warren
Frye	*Newlands*	Scott	Wetmore
Gallinger	Nixon	*Smith, Md.*	
Guggenheim	Oliver	Smoot	
Johnson, N. Dak.	*Overman*	Stephenson	

NAYS—14.

Borah	Cummins	Heyburn	*Paynter*
Brown	Curtis	*Hughes*	Piles
Burkett	Dixon	McCumber	
Clark, Wyo.	*Fletcher*	Nelson	

NOT VOTING—24.

Bacon	*Daniel*	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Shively*
Bailey	*Foster*	Jones	*Simmons*
Bankhead	*Frazier*	*McEnery*	Smith, Mich.
Clapp	Gamble	*McLaurin*	*Smith, S. C.*
Clarke, Ark.	*Gore*	*Owen*	Sutherland
Culberson	Hale	Richardson	*Taylor*

So the paragraph as amended was agreed to.

The Finance Committee proposed an amendment to the bill fixing rates of duty upon importations into the United States from the Philippine Islands. Mr. BRISTOW, of Kansas, proposed an amendment to the amendment *excepting sugar from the duty imposed by the committee amendment upon articles imported into the Philippine Islands from foreign countries, and thence reimported into the United States.*

Upon the question of the adoption of this amendment to the committee amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3207, June 14):

The result was announced—yeas 11, nays 49, as follows:

YEAS—11.

Bristow	Cummins	*Fletcher*	*Newlands*
Brown	Davis	*Gore*	*Tillman*
Clapp	Dolliver	La Follette	

NAYS—49.

Aldrich	Crane	Johnson, N. Dak.	Perkins
Bacon	Crawford	Jones	Piles
Borah	Cullom	Kean	Root
Bradley	*Daniel*	Lodge	*Simmons*
Brandegee	Depew	McCumber	*Smith, S. C.*
Briggs	Dick	*McEnery*	Smoot
Bulkeley	Dillingham	*Martin*	Stephenson
Burkett	Dixon	Nelson	Sutherland
Burnham	du Pont	Nixon	Warner
Burrows	*Foster*	*Overman*	Wetmore
Burton	Gallinger	Page	
Carter	Guggenheim	*Paynter*	
Clark, Wyo.	Heyburn	Penrose	

NOT VOTING—31.

Bailey	Curtis	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Shively*
Bankhead	Elkins	*McLaurin*	*Smith, Md.*
Beveridge	Flint	*Money*	Smith, Mich.
Bourne	*Frazier*	Oliver	*Stone*
Chamberlain	Frye	*Owen*	*Taliaferro*
Clarke, Ark.	Gamble	*Rayner*	*Taylor*
Clay	Hale	Richardson	Warren
Culberson	*Hughes*	Scott	

So Mr. BRISTOW's amendment to the amendment of the committee was rejected.

Mr. STONE offered an amendment to the above-stated committee amendment *proposing to declare the policy of the United States as to the retention of the Philippine Islands.*

Upon the question of the adoption of this amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3211, June 14):

The result was announced—yeas 18, nays 44, as follows:

YEAS—18.

Bacon	*Frazier*	*Money*	*Stone*
Bailey	*Gore*	*Newlands*	*Taliaferro*
Clay	*Hughes*	*Overman*	*Tillman*
Davis	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Paynter*	
Fletcher	*McEnery*	*Simmons*	

NAYS—44.

Aldrich	*Chamberlain*	Flint	Page
Beveridge	Clapp	Gallinger	Perkins
Brandegee	Crane	Guggenheim	Piles
Briggs	Crawford	Heyburn	Root
Bristow	Depew	Johnson, N. Dak.	Scott
Bulkeley	Dick	Kean	Smoot
Burkett	Dillingham	La Follette	Stephenson
Burnham	Dixon	Lodge	Sutherland
Burrows	Dolliver	Nelson	Warner
Burton	du Pont	Nixon	Warren
Carter	Elkins	Oliver	Wetmore

NOT VOTING—29.

Bankhead	Cullom	Jones	*Shively*
Borah	Cummins	McCumber	*Smith, Md.*
Bourne	Curtis	*McLaurin*	Smith, Mich.
Bradley	*Daniel*	*Martin*	*Smith, S. C.*
Brown	*Foster*	*Owen*	*Taylor*
Clark, Wyo.	Frye	Penrose	
Clarke, Ark.	Gamble	*Rayner*	
Culberson	Hale	Richardson	

So Mr. STONE's amendment to the amendment of the committee was rejected.

Mr. BULKELEY moved to refer the committee amendment relative to the Philippine tariff to the Committee on the Philippines.

Upon the question of the adoption of the motion to refer the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3212, June 14):

The result was announced—yeas 21, nays 40, as follows:

YEAS—21.

Bacon	Clapp	*Gore*	*Newlands*
Bailey	*Clay*	*Hughes*	*Overman*
Brandegee	*Davis*	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Paynter*
Bristow	Dick	La Follette	
Bulkeley	*Fletcher*	*McEnery*	
Chamberlain	*Frazier*	*Martin*	

NAYS—40.

Aldrich	Crane	Heyburn	Perkins
Beveridge	Crawford	Johnson, N. Dak.	Piles
Borah	Depew	Kean	Root
Briggs	Dixon	Lodge	Scott
Burkett	Dolliver	*Money*	Smoot
Burnham	du Pont	Nelson	Stephenson
Burrows	Elkins	Nixon	Sutherland
Burton	Flint	Oliver	Warner
Carter	Gallinger	Page	Warren
Clark, Wyo.	Guggenheim	Penrose	Wetmore

NOT VOTING—30.

Bankhead	Curtis	McCumber	Smith, Mich.
Bourne	*Daniel*	*McLaurin*	*Smith, S. C.*
Bradley	Dillingham	*Owen*	*Stone*
Brown	*Foster*	*Rayner*	*Taliaferro*
Clarke, Ark.	Frye	Richardson	*Taylor*
Culberson	Gamble	*Shively*	*Tillman*
Cullom	Hale	*Simmons*	
Cummins	Jones	*Smith, Md.*	

So Mr. BULKELEY's motion was rejected.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE offered an amendment to the above-stated Philippine amendment, by which amendment to the amendment *the number of cigars to be admitted free of duty from the Philippine Islands was limited to 60,000,000 per annum.* Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment to the committee amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3251, June 15):

The result was announced—yeas 27, nays 38, as follows:

YEAS—27.

Bacon	Cummins	*Hughes*	*Owen*
Borah	*Davis*	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Paynter*
Bristow	Dolliver	La Follette	*Simmons*
Brown	*Fletcher*	*McEnery*	*Smith, S. C.*
Burkett	*Foster*	*Money*	*Taliaferro*
Clapp	*Frazier*	*Newlands*	*Tillman*
Clay	*Gore*	*Overman*	

NAYS—38.

Aldrich	Crawford	Heyburn	Piles
Bourne	Cullom	Johnson, N. Dak.	Root
Brandegee	Depew	Jones	Scott
Briggs	Dick	Kean	Smoot
Bulkeley	Dillingham	Lodge	Sutherland
Burnham	du Pont	McCumber	Warner
Burrows	Flint	Nelson	Warren
Burton	Frye	Nixon	Wetmore
Carter	Gallinger	Page	
Crane	Guggenheim	Perkins	

NOT VOTING—26.

Bailey	*Culberson*	*McLaurin*	*Smith, Md.*
Bankhead	Curtis	*Martin*	Smith, Mich.
Beveridge	*Daniel*	Oliver	Stephenson
Bradley	Dixon	Penrose	*Stone*
Chamberlain	Elkins	*Rayner*	*Taylor*
Clark, Wyo.	Gamble	Richardson	
Clarke, Ark.	Hale	*Shively*	

So Mr. LA FOLLETTE's amendment to the amendment of the Committee on Finance was rejected.

Mr. FLETCHER offered an amendment striking out paragraph 471d and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

471d. There shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands the rates of duty which are required to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries, except as provided by existing law now in force.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment to thus strike out and insert, the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3335, June 16):

The result was announced—yeas 26, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS—26.

Bacon	*Davis*	La Follette	*Simmons*
Bailey	Dixon	*McEnery*	*Smith, Md.*
Bankhead	*Fletcher*	*Martin*	*Smith, S. C.*
Borah	*Foster*	*Overman*	*Taliaferro*
Bristow	*Gore*	*Owen*	*Tillman*
Chamberlain	*Hughes*	*Paynter*	
Clapp	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Rayner*	

NAYS—43.

Aldrich	Carter	Frye	Oliver
Beveridge	Crane	Gallinger	Page
Bourne	Crawford	Gamble	Perkins
Brandegee	Cullom	Guggenheim	Piles
Briggs	Cummins	Heyburn	Root
Brown	Curtis	Johnson, N. Dak.	Scott
Bulkeley	Dick	Jones	Smoot
Burkett	Dillingham	Kean	Sutherland
Burnham	Dolliver	Lodge	Warner
Burrows	du Pont	Nelson	Wetmore
Burton	Elkins	Nixon	

NOT VOTING—22.

Bradley	Depew	*Money*	Stephenson
Clark, Wyo.	Flint	*Newlands*	*Stone*
Clarke, Ark.	*Frazier*	Penrose	*Taylor*
Clay	Hale	Richardson	Warren
Culberson	McCumber	*Shively*	
Daniel	*McLaurin*	Smith, Mich.	

So Mr. FLETCHER's amendment was rejected.

Mr. GORE offered an amendment to the above-stated Philippine committee amendment, striking out the words "*Except in any fiscal year sugar in excess of 300,000 gross tons,*" and by inserting in lieu thereof the following words: "*Except sugar in excess of 300,000 gross tons during any one fiscal year: Provided, however, That the free importation of 300,000 gross tons for fiscal year shall not extend beyond July 1, 1911.*"

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment to thus strike out and insert, the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3338, June 16):

The result was announced—yeas 25, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS—25.

Bacon	*Davis*	*Martin*	*Smith, Md.*
Bailey	*Fletcher*	*Money*	*Smith, S. C.*
Bankhead	*Gore*	*Overman*	*Taliaferro*
Bristow	*Hughes*	*Owen*	*Tillman*
Chamberlain	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Paynter*	
Clapp	La Follette	*Rayner*	
Cummins	*McEnery*	*Simmons*	

NAYS—43.

Aldrich	Crane	Gallinger	Page
Bourne	Crawford	Gamble	Perkins
Brandegee	Cullom	Guggenheim	Piles
Briggs	Curtis	Heyburn	Root
Brown	Dick	Johnson, N. Dak.	Scott
Bulkeley	Dillingham	Jones	Smoot
Burkett	Dixon	Kean	Sutherland
Burnham	Dolliver	Lodge	Warner
Burrows	du Pont	Nelson	Warren
Burton	Elkins	Nixon	Wetmore
Carter	Frye	Oliver	

NOT VOTING—23.

Beveridge	*Culberson*	Hale	*Shively*
Borah	*Daniel*	McCumber	Smith, Mich.
Bradley	Depew	*McLaurin*	Stephenson
Clark, Wyo.	Flint	*Newlands*	*Stone*
Clarke, Ark.	*Foster*	Penrose	*Taylor*
Clay	*Frazier*	Richardson	

So Mr. GORE's amendment was rejected.

The question recurred on agreeing to the Philippine paragraph as amended, and upon this the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3338, June 16):

The result was announced—yeas 42, nays 28, as follows:

YEAS—42.

Aldrich	Crane	Frye	Page
Bourne	Cullom	Gallinger	Perkins
Brandegee	Cummins	Guggenheim	Piles
Briggs	Curtis	Heyburn	Scott
Brown	Dick	Johnson, N. Dak.	Smoot
Bulkeley	Dillingham	Jones	Sutherland
Burkett	Dixon	Kean	Warner
Burnham	Dolliver	Lodge	Warren
Burrows	du Pont	Nelson	Wetmore
Burton	Elkins	Nixon	
Carter	Flint	Oliver	

NAYS—28.

Bacon	*Clay*	La Follette	*Rayner*
Bailey	Crawford	*McEnery*	Root
Bankhead	*Davis*	*Martin*	*Simmons*
Borah	*Fletcher*	*Money*	*Smith, Md.*
Bristow	*Gore*	*Overman*	*Smith, S. C.*
Chamberlain	*Hughes*	*Owen*	*Taliaferro*
Clapp	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Paynter*	*Tillman*

NOT VOTING—21.

Beveridge	Depew	*McLaurin*	Stephenson
Bradley	*Foster*	*Newlands*	*Stone*
Clark, Wyo.	*Frazier*	Penrose	*Taylor*
Clarke, Ark.	Gamble	Richardson	
Culberson	Hale	*Shively*	
Daniel	McCumber	Smith, Mich.	

So the paragraph as amended was agreed to.

Mr. STONE offered an amendment striking out Finance Committee's substitute to paragraph 190, which prescribes the duty on zinc ore, and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

Zinc in blocks or pigs; zinc, old and worn-out, fit only to be manufactured; oxide of zinc in whatever form or combination; and all manufactures made wholly of zinc, or of which zinc is a material component, shall be admitted free of duty.

Upon the question of the adoption of this amendment to thus strike out and insert, the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3341, June 16):

The result was announced—yeas 16, nays 49, as follows:

YEAS—16.

Bacon	*Davis*	*Money*	*Simmons*
Chamberlain	*Fletcher*	*Overman*	*Smith, S. C.*
Clay	*Foster*	*Owen*	*Stone*
Daniel	*Martin*	*Paynter*	*Taliaferro*

NAYS—49.

Aldrich	Clapp	Gallinger	Page
Borah	Clark, Wyo.	Guggenheim	Perkins
Bourne	Crane	Heyburn	Piles
Brandegee	Crawford	*Hughes*	Root
Briggs	Cummins	Johnson, N. Dak.	Scott
Bristow	Curtis	Jones	Smoot
Brown	Dick	Kean	Sutherland
Bulkeley	Dixon	Lodge	Warner
Burkett	Dolliver	McCumber	Warren
Burnham	du Pont	*McEnery*	Wetmore
Burrows	Elkins	Nelson	
Burton	Flint	Nixon	
Carter	Frye	Oliver	

NOT VOTING—26.

Bailey	Depew	La Follette	*Smith, Md.*
Bankhead	Dillingham	*McLaurin*	Smith, Mich.
Beveridge	*Frazier*	*Newlands*	Stephenson
Bradley	Gamble	Penrose	*Taylor*
Clarke, Ark.	*Gore*	*Rayner*	*Tillman*
Culberson	Hale	Richardson	
Cullom	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Shively*	

So Mr. STONE's amendment to the amendment was rejected.

A message was received from the President of the United States making certain recommendations relative to imposing a tax upon all corporations, and also relative to the proposal of a constitutional amendment authorizing the imposition of an income tax. Mr. GORE, of Oklahoma, moved to refer the message, with instructions, to the Finance Committee. Mr. ALDRICH, of Rhode Island, moved to lay the motion on the table. Upon the question of the adoption to lay on the table the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3347, June 16):

The result was announced—yeas 51, nays 25, as follows:

YEAS—51.

Aldrich	Clark, Wyo.	Frye	Nixon
Borah	Crane	Gallinger	Oliver
Brandegee	Crawford	Gamble	Page
Briggs	Cullom	Guggenheim	Perkins
Bristow	Cummins	Hale	Piles
Brown	Curtis	Heyburn	Root
Bulkeley	Dick	Johnson, N. Dak.	Scott
Burkett	Dillingham	Jones	Smoot
Burnham	Dixon	Kean	Sutherland
Burrows	Dolliver	La Follette	Warner
Burton	du Pont	Lodge	Warren
Carter	Elkins	McCumber	Wetmore
Clapp	Flint	Nelson	

NAYS—25.

Bacon	*Davis*	*Martin*	*Smith, S. C.*
Bailey	*Fletcher*	*Money*	*Stone*
Bankhead	*Foster*	*Newlands*	*Taliaferro*
Chamberlain	*Gore*	*Overman*	*Tillman*
Clay	*Hughes*	*Paynter*	
Culberson	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Rayner*	
Daniel	*McEnery*	*Simmons*	

NOT VOTING—15.

Beveridge	Depew	Penrose	Smith, Mich.
Bourne	*Frazier*	Richardson	Stephenson
Bradley	*McLaurin*	*Shively*	*Taylor*
Clarke, Ark.	*Owen*	*Smith, Md.*	

So the motion to table was agreed to.

To paragraph 408, relating to duties on pictures, cards, labels, and so forth, composed wholly or in chief value of paper lithographically printed, Mr. BRISTOW, of Kansas, offered an amendment *striking out "three" and inserting "two,"* so that if amended it would read "*2 cents a pound and 15 per cent ad valorem.*" Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3382, June 17):

The result was announced—yeas 27, nays 35, as follows:

YEAS—27.

Bacon	*Chamberlain*	*Davis*	*Money*
Bankhead	Clapp	*Fletcher*	*Newlands*
Beveridge	*Clay*	*Gore*	*Rayner*
Bristow	Crawford	*Hughes*	*Simmons*
Brown	*Culberson*	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Stone*
Burkett	Cummins	La Follette	*Taliaferro*
Burton	Curtis	*Martin*	

NAYS—35.

Aldrich	Crane	Guggenheim	Page
Borah	Cullom	Hale	Penrose
Brandegee	Depew	Heyburn	Piles
Briggs	Dick	Johnson, N. Dak.	Root
Bulkeley	Dixon	Kean	Scott
Burnham	Dolliver	Lodge	Smoot
Burrows	Flint	McCumber	Sutherland
Carter	Gallinger	Nixon	Warren
Clark, Wyo.	Gamble	Oliver	

NOT VOTING—29.

Bailey	*Foster*	*Owen*	Stephenson
Bourne	*Frazier*	*Paynter*	*Taylor*
Bradley	Frye	Perkins	*Tillman*
Clarke, Ark.	Jones	Richardson	Warner
Daniel	*McEnery*	*Shively*	Wetmore
Dillingham	*McLaurin*	*Smith, Md.*	
du Pont	Nelson	Smith, Mich.	
Elkins	*Overman*	*Smith, S. C.*	

So Mr. BRISTOW's amendment was rejected.

To paragraph 97, imposing duties upon common window glass, Mr. BACON, of Georgia, offered an amendment reducing said duties as follows:

97. Unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window glass, not exceeding 150 square inches, 1 cent per pound; above that, and not exceeding 384 square inches, 1¼ cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding 720 square inches, 1¾ cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding 864 square inches, 2 cents per pound.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment to thus strike out and insert the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3390, June 17):

The result was announced—yeas 25, nays 52, as follows:

YEAS—25.

Bacon	*Fletcher*	*Money*	*Smith, S. C.*
Bankhead	*Gore*	*Newlands*	*Stone*
Bristow	*Hughes*	*Overman*	*Taylor*
Chamberlain	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Owen*	*Tillman*
Clay	La Follette	*Paynter*	
Daniel	*McLaurin*	*Rayner*	
Davis	*Martin*	*Simmons*	

NAYS—52.

Aldrich	Clapp	Frye	Oliver
Beveridge	Clark, Wyo.	Gallinger	Page
Borah	Crane	Gamble	Penrose
Bourne	Crawford	Guggenheim	Perkins
Brandegee	Cullom	Hale	Piles
Briggs	Cummins	Heyburn	Root
Brown	Curtis	Jones	Scott
Bulkeley	Depew	Kean	Smith, Mich.
Burkett	Dick	Lodge	Smoot
Burnham	Dillingham	McCumber	Sutherland
Burrows	Dixon	*McEnery*	Warner
Burton	Dolliver	Nelson	Warren
Carter	Flint	Nixon	Wetmore

NOT VOTING—14.

Bailey	du Pont	Johnson, N. Dak.	Stephenson
Bradley	Elkins	Richardson	*Taliaferro*
Clarke, Ark.	*Foster*	*Shively*	
Culberson	*Frazier*	*Smith, Md.*	

So Mr. BACON's amendment to the amendment was rejected.

To paragraph 405, imposing duty on printing paper suitable for the printing of books and newspapers, Mr. BROWN, of Nebraska, offered an amendment *striking out the words "valued at not above two and one-fourth cents per pound, one-tenth of one cent per pound,"* stating at the time that if the amendment were adopted he would follow it with an amendment *putting such printing paper on the free list.* Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3439, June 18):

The result was announced—yeas 29, nays 52, as follows:

YEAS—29.

Bacon	*Culberson*	*McLaurin*	*Shively*
Bankhead	*Daniel*	*Martin*	*Simmons*
Beveridge	*Davis*	*Money*	*Smith, S. C.*
Bristow	*Fletcher*	*Newlands*	*Stone*
Brown	*Frazier*	*Overman*	*Tillman*
Burkett	*Gore*	*Owen*	
Chamberlain	*Hughes*	*Paynter*	
Clay	*McEnery*	*Rayner*	

NAYS—52

Aldrich	Crane	Gallinger	Oliver
Bailey	Crawford	Gamble	Page
Borah	Cullom	Guggenheim	Penrose
Bourne	Cummins	Hale	Perkins
Brandegee	Curtis	Heyburn	Piles
Briggs	Dick	Johnson, N. Dak.	Root
Bulkeley	Dillingham	Jones	Scott
Burnham	Dixon	Kean	Smith, Mich.
Burrows	Dolliver	La Follette	Smoot
Burton	du Pont	Lodge	Sutherland
Carter	Elkins	Lorimer	Warner
Clapp	Flint	Nelson	Warren
Clark, Wyo.	Frye	Nixon	Wetmore

NOT VOTING—11.

Bradley	*Foster*	Richardson	*Taliaferro*
Clarke, Ark.	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Smith, Md.*	*Taylor*
Depew	McCumber	Stephenson	

So Mr. BROWN's amendment was rejected.

The Committee on Finance proposed to amend the above-stated paragraph (405) by *striking out "one-tenth of a cent per pound" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "two-tenths,"* so that if amended it would read as follows: "*Valued at not above two and one-quarter cents per pound, two-tenths of a cent a pound.*" To this amendment Mr. LA FOLLETTE, of Wisconsin, offered the following amendment:

Provided, That this rate shall be effective until July 1, 1912, after which time the rate shall be one-tenth of 1 per cent per pound.

Upon the question of the adoption of this amendment to the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3482, June 18):

The result was announced—yeas 31, nays 44, as follows:

YEAS—31.

Bacon	*Clay*	*Hughes*	*Paynter*
Bankhead	Cummins	La Follette	*Rayner*
Beveridge	Curtis	*McLaurin*	*Shively*
Bristow	*Davis*	*Martin*	*Simmons*
Brown	Dolliver	*Money*	*Smith, S. C.*
Burkett	*Fletcher*	*Newlands*	*Stone*
Chamberlain	*Frazier*	*Overman*	*Tillman*
Clapp	*Gore*	*Owen*	

NAYS—44.

Aldrich	Crawford	Heyburn	Perkins
Borah	Cullom	Jones	Piles
Brandegee	Dick	Kean	Root
Briggs	Dillingham	Lodge	Scott
Bulkeley	Dixon	Lorimer	Smith, Mich.
Burnham	Flint	McEnery	Smoot
Burrows	Frye	Nelson	Sutherland
Burton	Gallinger	Nixon	Taliaferro
Carter	Gamble	Oliver	Warner
Clark, Wyo.	Guggenheim	Page	Warren
Crane	Hale	Penrose	Wetmore

NOT VOTING—17

Bailey	Daniel	Johnson, N. Dak.	Stephenson
Bourne	Depew	Johnston, Ala.	Taylor
Bradley	du Pont	McCumber	
Clarke, Ark.	Elkins	Richardson	
Culberson	Foster	Smith, Md.	

So Mr. LA FOLLETTE'S amendment was rejected.

The question then recurred on behalf of the amendment offered by Mr. ALDRICH in behalf of the committee to paragraph 405, and the vote thereon was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3483, June 18):

The result was announced—yeas 44, nays 32, as follows:

YEAS—44.

Aldrich	Crane	Hale	Penrose
Borah	Crawford	Heyburn	Perkins
Brandegee	Cullom	Johnson, N. Dak.	Piles
Briggs	Dick	Jones	Root
Bulkeley	Dillingham	Kean	Scott
Burnham	Dixon	Lodge	Smoot
Burrows	Flint	Lorimer	Sutherland
Burton	Frye	Nelson	Taliaferro
Carter	Gallinger	Nixon	Warner
Clapp	Gamble	Oliver	Warren
Clark, Wyo.	Guggenheim	Page	Wetmore

NAYS—32.

Bacon	Cummins	Hughes	Paynter
Bankhead	Curtis	La Follette	Rayner
Beveridge	Daniel	McLaurin	Shively
Bristow	Davis	Martin	Simmons
Brown	Dolliver	Money	Smith, Mich.
Burkett	Fletcher	Newlands	Smith, S. C.
Chamberlain	Frazier	Overman	Stone
Clay	Gore	Owen	Tillman

NOT VOTING—16.

Bailey	Culberson	Foster	Richardson
Bourne	Depew	Johnston, Ala.	Smith, Md.
Bradley	du Pont	McCumber	Stephenson
Clarke, Ark.	Elkins	McEnery	Taylor

So Mr. ALDRICH'S amendment was agreed to.

To the amendment proposed by the Finance Committee, No. 447½, placing hides on the dutiable list, Mr. MCLAURIN offered an amendment as follows:

The word "hides" as used in this paragraph shall be understood to include all skins of any kind and all kinds of cattle and calves of any weight or size of such skins, however small.

Upon the question of the adoption of this amendment to the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3655, June 22):

The result was announced—yeas 31, nays 48, as follows:

YEAS—31.

Bacon	Crawford	Johnston, Ala.	Overman
Bailey	Culberson	Jones	Shively
Bankhead	Davis	McCumber	Simmons
Borah	Dick	McLaurin	Smith, Md.
Bradley	Fletcher	Martin	Stone
Chamberlain	Foster	Money	Taliaferro
Clapp	Gore	Nelson	Tillman
Clay	Hughes	Newlands	

NAYS—48.

Aldrich	Clark, Wyo.	Frye	Owen
Beveridge	Crane	Gallinger	Page
Brandegee	Cullom	Gamble	Penrose
Briggs	Cummins	Hale	Piles
Bristow	Curtis	Heyburn	Root
Brown	Daniel	Johnson, N. Dak.	Scott
Bulkeley	Dillingham	La Follette	Smith, Mich.
Burkett	Dixon	Lodge	Smoot
Burnham	Dolliver	Lorimer	Sutherland
Burrows	du Pont	McEnery	Warner
Burton	Elkins	Nixon	Warren
Carter	Flint	Oliver	Wetmore

NOT VOTING—13.

Bourne	Guggenheim	Rayner	Taylor
Clarke, Ark.	Kean	Richardson	
Depew	Paynter	Smith, S. C.	
Frazier	Perkins	Stephenson	

So Mr. MCLAURIN'S amendment to the amendment of the committee was rejected.

To the above-stated committee amendment imposing a duty on hides, Mr. STONE, of Missouri, offered an amendment so that the section when amended would read as follows:

447½. Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, leather made from the hides of cattle; boots and shoes made of leather, or of which leather is the component material of chief value; harness, saddles, and saddlery, finished or unfinished, made of leather, or of which leather is the component material of chief value; bands and belting, made of leather, for use on machinery; all the foregoing shall be admitted free of duty.

Upon the question of the adoption of this amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3656, June 22):

The result was announced—yeas 26, nays 48, as follows:

YEAS—26.

Bacon	Culberson	La Follette	Simmons
Bailey	Cummins	McLaurin	Smith, Md.
Bristow	Daniel	Martin	Stone
Chamberlain	Davis	Money	Taliaferro
Clapp	Fletcher	Overman	Tillman
Clay	Gore	Owen	
Crawford	Johnston, Ala.	Shively	

NAYS—48.

Aldrich	Clark, Wyo.	Gallinger	Oliver
Beveridge	Crane	Gamble	Page
Borah	Cullom	Hale	Penrose
Bradley	Curtis	Heyburn	Piles
Brandegee	Dick	Johnson, N. Dak.	Root
Brown	Dillingham	Jones	Scott
Bulkeley	Dixon	Lodge	Smith, Mich.
Burkett	Dolliver	Lorimer	Smoot
Burnham	du Pont	McCumber	Sutherland
Burrows	Elkins	McEnery	Warner
Burton	Flint	Nelson	Warren
Carter	Frye	Nixon	Wetmore

NOT VOTING—18.

Bankhead	Foster	Newlands	Smith, S. C.
Bourne	Frazier	Paynter	Stephenson
Briggs	Guggenheim	Perkins	Taylor
Clarke, Ark.	Hughes	Rayner	
Depew	Kean	Richardson	

So Mr. STONE'S amendment to the amendment of the committee was rejected.

Upon the question of the adoption of the committee amendment No. 447½, *imposing a 15 per cent duty on hides*, the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3667, June 22):

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 46, nays 30, as follows:

YEAS—46.

Aldrich	Culberson	Guggenheim	Piles
Bailey	Cummins	Hale	Scott
Borah	Curtis	Heyburn	Smith, Md.
Bradley	Dick	Hughes	Smoot
Brandegee	Dixon	Johnson, N. Dak.	Stone
Bristow	Dolliver	Jones	Sutherland
Brown	Elkins	Lorimer	Taliaferro
Bulkeley	Fletcher	McCumber	Warner
Burkett	Flint	McEnery	Warren
Carter	Foster	Newlands	Wetmore
Clark, Wyo.	Gallinger	Nixon	
Crawford	Gamble	Penrose	

NAYS—30.

Bacon	Clapp	Gore	Page
Bankhead	Clay	Johnston, Ala.	Paynter
Beveridge	Crane	La Follette	Root
Briggs	Cullom	Lodge	Shively
Burnham	Daniel	Martin	Smith, Mich.
Burrows	Davis	Nelson	Tillman
Burton	du Pont	Overman	
Chamberlain	Frye	Owen	

NOT VOTING—16.

Bourne	Frazier	Oliver	Simmons
Clarke, Ark.	Kean	Perkins	Smith, S. C.
Depew	McLaurin	Rayner	Stephenson
Dillingham	Money	Richardson	Taylor

So the amendment of the Committee on Finance was agreed to.

To paragraph 197 Mr. MCCUMBER proposed an amendment, as follows:

Sawed lumber, not specially provided for in this section, $1 per thousand feet board measure.

Upon the question of the adoption of this amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3671, June 23):

The result was announced—yeas 26, nays 44, as follows:

YEAS—26.

Bankhead	Clapp	Gamble	Nelson
Beveridge	Clay	Gore	Overman
Bristow	Crawford	Hughes	Paynter
Brown	Cummins	Johnston, Ala.	Smith, Mich.
Burkett	Curtis	La Follette	Tillman
Burton	Davis	McCumber	
Carter	Dolliver	McLaurin	

NAYS—44.

Aldrich	Clark, Wyo.	Guggenheim	Perkins
Bacon	Crane	Hale	Piles
Bailey	Cullom	Heyburn	Root
Borah	Depew	Jones	Scott
Bradley	Dick	Kean	Simmons
Brandegee	Dillingham	Lodge	Smith, Md.
Briggs	Dixon	Martin	Smoot
Bulkeley	Fletcher	Money	Sutherland
Burnham	Flint	Oliver	Taliaferro
Burrows	Foster	Page	Taylor
Chamberlain	Gallinger	Penrose	Warren

NOT VOTING—22.

Bourne	Frazier	Nixon	Stephenson
Clarke, Ark.	Frye	Owen	Stone
Culberson	Johnson, N. Dak.	Rayner	Warner
Daniel	Lorimer	Richardson	Wetmore
du Pont	McEnery	Shively	
Elkins	Newlands	Smith, S. C.	

So Mr. MCCUMBER'S amendment to the amendment of the committee was rejected.

Mr. McCumber further offered an amendment to the committee amendment to reduce the duty by striking out the duties prescribed in the committee amendment and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

For one side so planed or finished, 25 cents per 1,000 feet board measure; for planing or finishing on one side and tonguing and grooving or for planing or finishing on two sides, 50 cents per 1,000 feet board measure; for planing or finishing on three sides, 75 cents per 1,000 feet board measure; for planing or finishing on two sides and tonguing and grooving, 75 cents; for planing and finishing on four sides, $1 per 1,000 feet board measure; and in estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planing, tonguing, and grooving.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment, the vote was as follows (Congressional Record, p. 3680, June 23):

The result was announced—yeas 30, nays 49, as follows:

YEAS—30.

Bacon	*Clay*	*Gore*	*Overman*
Beveridge	Crawford	*Hughes*	*Owen*
Bristow	Cummins	Johnson, N. Dak.	*Paynter*
Brown	Curtis	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Rayner*
Burkett	*Davis*	La Follette	*Stone*
Burton	Dolliver	McCumber	*Tillman*
Carter	du Pont	*McLaurin*	
Clapp	Gamble	Nelson	

NAYS—49.

Aldrich	Depew	Lodge	*Simmons*
Borah	Dick	Lorimer	*Smith, Md.*
Bourne	Dillingham	*McEnery*	Smith, Mich.
Bradley	Dixon	*Martin*	Smoot
Brandegee	Elkins	*Money*	Sutherland
Briggs	*Fletcher*	Nixon	*Taliaferro*
Bulkeley	*Foster*	Oliver	*Taylor*
Burnham	Frye	Page	Warner
Burrows	Gallinger	Penrose	Warren
Chamberlain	Guggenheim	Perkins	Wetmore
Clark, Wyo.	Hale	Piles	
Crane	Heyburn	Root	
Cullom	Kean	Scott	

NOT VOTING—13.

Bailey	*Daniel*	*Newlands*	Stephenson
Bankhead	Flint	Richardson	
Clarke, Ark.	*Frazier*	*Shively*	
Culberson	Jones	*Smith, S. C.*	

So Mr. McCumber's amendment to the amendment of the committee was rejected.

Upon the question of the adoption of the committee amendment the vote was as follows (Congressional Record, p. 3681, June 23):

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 28, as follows:

YEAS—50.

Aldrich	Crane	Hale	Root
Bacon	*Daniel*	Heyburn	Scott
Bailey	Depew	Kean	*Simmons*
Borah	Dick	Lodge	*Smith, Md.*
Bourne	Dillingham	Lorimer	Smoot
Bradley	Dixon	*McEnery*	Sutherland
Brandegee	du Pont	*Martin*	*Taliaferro*
Briggs	Elkins	Nixon	*Taylor*
Bulkeley	*Fletcher*	Oliver	Warner
Burnham	*Foster*	Page	Warren
Carter	Frye	Penrose	Wetmore
Chamberlain	Gallinger	Perkins	
Clark, Wyo.	Guggenheim	Piles	

NAYS—28.

Bankhead	*Clay*	*Gore*	*Overman*
Beveridge	Crawford	*Hughes*	*Owen*
Bristow	Cummins	Johnson, N. Dak.	*Paynter*
Brown	Curtis	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Rayner*
Burkett	*Davis*	La Follette	Smith, Mich.
Burton	Dolliver	McCumber	*Stone*
Clapp	Gamble	Nelson	*Tillman*

NOT VOTING—14.

Burrows	Flint	*Money*	*Smith, S. C.*
Clarke, Ark.	*Frazier*	*Newlands*	Stephenson
Culberson	Jones	Richardson	
Cullom	*McLaurin*	*Shively*	

So the amendment as modified was agreed to.

Mr. Taliaferro offered the following amendment:

275. Pineapples in barrels or other packages one-half of 1 cent per pound; in bulk, $8 per thousand.

On the question of the adoption of this amendment the vote was as follows (Congressional Record, p. 3706, June 23):

The result was announced—yeas 34, nays 30, as follows:

YEAS—34.

Bailey	Dick	Heyburn	Scott
Borah	Dixon	Johnson, N. Dak.	*Simmons*
Brandegee	du Pont	Lorimer	*Taliaferro*
Bulkeley	*Fletcher*	*McEnery*	*Taylor*
Burnham	*Foster*	Oliver	Warner
Carter	Frye	Page	Warren
Chamberlain	Gallinger	Penrose	Wetmore
Clapp	Guggenheim	Perkins	
Clay	Hale	Piles	

NAYS—30.

Aldrich	Crane	Kean	*Rayner*
Beveridge	Crawford	La Follette	Root
Briggs	Cullom	Lodge	*Smith, Md.*
Bristow	Cummins	McCumber	Smoot
Brown	Curtis	*Martin*	Sutherland
Burkett	*Davis*	Nelson	*Tillman*
Burrows	Gamble	*Overman*	
Burton	*Gore*	*Paynter*	

NOT VOTING—28.

Bacon	*Daniel*	*Hughes*	*Owen*
Bankhead	Depew	*Johnston, Ala.*	Richardson
Bourne	Dillingham	Jones	*Shively*
Bradley	Dolliver	*McLaurin*	Smith, Mich.
Clark, Wyo.	Elkins	*Money*	*Smith, S. C.*
Clarke, Ark.	Flint	*Newlands*	Stephenson
Culberson	*Frazier*	Nixon	*Stone*

So Mr. Taliaferro's amendment to the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

The Finance Committee, as a substitute to paragraph 424, offered an amendment *imposing a duty of 60 cents a ton on coal, bituminous and shale.* Mr. McCumber offered an amendment to the substitute striking out "sixty" and inserting "forty," so that the duty would be 40 cents per ton. Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment to the committee amendment the vote was as follows (Congressional Record, p. 3717, June 23):

The result was announced—yeas 28, nays 45, as follows:

YEAS—28.

Bacon	*Clay*	Gamble	Nelson
Bristow	Crawford	*Gore*	*Overman*
Brown	Cummins	*Hughes*	*Paynter*
Burkett	Curtis	Johnson, N. Dak.	*Rayner*
Burton	*Davis*	*Johnston, Ala.*	Root
Carter	Dolliver	La Follette	*Smith, S. C.*
Clapp	*Fletcher*	McCumber	*Stone*

NAYS—45.

Aldrich	*Daniel*	Jones	*Simmons*
Bailey	Depew	Kean	*Smith, Md.*
Borah	Dick	Lodge	Smith, Mich.
Brandegee	Dillingham	Lorimer	Smoot
Briggs	Dixon	*McEnery*	Sutherland
Bulkeley	du Pont	*Martin*	*Taliaferro*
Burnham	Elkins	Oliver	*Tillman*
Burrows	*Foster*	Page	Warner
Chamberlain	Gallinger	Penrose	Wetmore
Clark, Wyo.	Guggenheim	Perkins	
Crane	Hale	Piles	
Cullom	Heyburn	Scott	

NOT VOTING—19.

Bankhead	*Culberson*	*Money*	*Shively*
Beveridge	Flint	*Newlands*	Stephenson
Bourne	*Frazier*	Nixon	*Taylor*
Bradley	Frye	*Owen*	Warren
Clarke, Ark.	*McLaurin*	Richardson	

So the amendment of Mr. McCumber to the amendment of the committee was rejected.

To paragraph 448, imposing a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on boots and shoes made of leather, the Finance Committee offered an amendment *increasing the duty to 20 per cent ad valorem.* Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment thus increasing the duty the vote was as follows (Congressional Record, p. 3769, June 24):

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 24, as follows:

YEAS—32.

Aldrich	Carter	du Pont	Oliver
Borah	Clark, Wyo.	Gallinger	Page
Brandegee	Crane	Guggenheim	Penrose
Bulkeley	Depew	Hale	Root
Burkett	Dick	Heyburn	Smoot
Burnham	Dillingham	Johnson, N. Dak.	Sutherland
Burrows	Dixon	Kean	Warner
Burton	Dolliver	Lodge	Wetmore

NAYS—24.

Bacon	Crawford	*Gore*	*Newlands*
Bankhead	Cummins	*Hughes*	*Paynter*
Bristow	Curtis	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Shively*
Chamberlain	*Davis*	La Follette	*Simmons*
Clapp	*Fletcher*	*Martin*	*Stone*
Clay	Gamble	Nelson	*Tillman*

NOT VOTING—36.

Bailey	*Daniel*	*McEnery*	Richardson
Beveridge	Elkins	*McLaurin*	Scott
Bourne	Flint	*Money*	*Smith, Md.*
Bradley	*Foster*	Nixon	Smith, Mich.
Briggs	*Frazier*	*Overman*	*Smith, S. C.*
Brown	Frye	*Owen*	Stephenson
Clarke, Ark.	Jones	Perkins	*Taliaferro*
Culberson	Lorimer	Piles	*Taylor*
Cullom	McCumber	*Rayner*	Warren

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Bristow proposed an amendment by striking out paragraph 448 as amended and to substitute in lieu thereof the following paragraph placing hides and leather and the manufactured products thereof on the free list:

Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, harness, saddles, saddlery in sets or in parts, finished or unfinished, band, bend, or belting leather, rough leather, sole leather, dressed upper, and all other leather; calfskins, tanned or untanned and dressed; kangaroo, sheep, and goat skins (including lamb and kid skins), dressed and finished; skins and bookbinders' calfskins, glove leather, leather shoe laces, finished or unfinished, and boots and shoes made of leather shall be admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty: Provided, That articles mentioned in this paragraph, if imported from a country which levies an import duty on like articles imported from the United States, shall be subject to the rate of duty existing prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. Aldrich moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Upon the question of the adoption of the motion to lay the amendment on the table, the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3770, June 24):

The result was announced—yeas 33, nays 23, as follows:

YEAS—33.

Aldrich	Clark, Wyo.	Gamble	Penrose
Brandegee	Crane	Guggenheim	Root
Briggs	Depew	Hale	Smoot
Bulkeley	Dick	Heyburn	Warner
Burkett	Dillingham	Johnson, N. Dak.	Warren
Burnham	Dixon	Kean	Wetmore
Burrows	du Pont	Lodge	
Burton	Flint	Oliver	
Carter	Gallinger	Page	

NAYS—23.

Bacon	Crawford	*Hughes*	*Paynter*
Bankhead	Cummins	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Shively*
Bristow	Curtis	La Follette	*Simmons*
Chamberlain	*Davis*	*Martin*	*Stone*
Clapp	*Fletcher*	Nelson	*Tillman*
Clay	*Gore*	*Newlands*	

NOT VOTING—36.

Bailey	*Daniel*	*McEnery*	Richardson
Beveridge	Dolliver	*McLaurin*	Scott
Borah	Elkins	*Money*	*Smith, Md.*
Bourne	*Foster*	Nixon	Smith, Mich.
Bradley	*Frazier*	*Overman*	*Smith, S. C.*
Brown	Frye	*Owen*	Stephenson
Clarke, Ark.	Jones	Perkins	Sutherland
Culberson	Lorimer	Piles	*Taliaferro*
Cullom	McCumber	*Rayner*	*Taylor*

So Mr. BRISTOW's amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. CUMMINS offered an amendment to paragraph 116, *striking therefrom so much thereof as imposed a duty of $2.50 per ton on wrought and cast scrap iron and scrap steel.*

Upon the question of the adoption of this amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3799, June 25):

The result was announced—yeas 28, nays 42, as follows:

YEAS—28.

Bacon	*Culberson*	*Fletcher*	*Money*
Beveridge	Cummins	*Frazier*	Nelson
Bristow	Curtis	Gamble	*Newlands*
Brown	*Daniel*	*Gore*	*Overman*
Chamberlain	*Davis*	*Hughes*	*Smith, Md.*
Clay	Dolliver	La Follette	*Stone*
Crawford	du Pont	*Martin*	*Taliaferro*

NAYS—42.

Aldrich	Crane	*Johnston, Ala.*	Root
Bankhead	Cullom	Jones	Scott
Bradley	Dick	Kean	Smoot
Brandegee	Dillingham	Lodge	Sutherland
Bulkeley	Flint	*McEnery*	*Taylor*
Burkett	*Foster*	Nixon	*Tillman*
Burnham	Gallinger	Oliver	Warner
Burrows	Guggenheim	Page	Warren
Burton	Hale	Penrose	Wetmore
Carter	Heyburn	Perkins	
Clark, Wyo.	Johnson, N. Dak.	Piles	

NOT VOTING—22.

Bailey	Depew	*McLaurin*	*Simmons*
Borah	Dixon	*Owen*	Smith, Mich.
Bourne	Elkins	*Paynter*	*Smith, S. C.*
Briggs	Frye	*Rayner*	Stephenson
Clapp	Lorimer	Richardson	
Clarke, Ark.	McCumber	*Shively*	

So the amendment of Mr. CUMMINS was rejected.

Mr. CUMMINS offered a further amendment to said paragraph 116 *by striking out $2.50 per ton, the duty imposed in said paragraph on iron in pigs, etc., and wrought and cast scrap iron and scrap steel, and inserting $1 as the rate of duty in lieu thereof.* Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3800, June 25):

The result was announced—yeas 26, nays 45, as follows:

YEAS—26.

Bacon	*Clay*	*Fletcher*	*Newlands*
Beveridge	Crawford	*Frazier*	*Overman*
Borah	*Culberson*	Gamble	*Owen*
Bristow	Cummins	*Gore*	*Paynter*
Brown	Curtis	*Hughes*	*Taliaferro*
Burkett	*Davis*	La Follette	
Chamberlain	Dolliver	Nelson	

NAYS—45.

Aldrich	Daniel	*Johnston, Ala.*	Root
Bankhead	Depew	Jones	Scott
Bradley	Dick	Kean	Smoot
Brandegee	Dillingham	Lodge	Sutherland
Briggs	du Pont	*McEnery*	*Taylor*
Bulkeley	Flint	*Martin*	*Tillman*
Burnham	Frye	Nixon	Warner
Burrows	Gallinger	Oliver	Warren
Burton	Guggenheim	Page	Wetmore
Carter	Hale	Penrose	
Crane	Heyburn	Perkins	
Cullom	Johnson, N. Dak.	Piles	

NOT VOTING—21.

Bailey	Elkins	*Rayner*	*Smith, S. C.*
Bourne	*Foster*	Richardson	Stephenson
Clapp	Lorimer	*Shively*	*Stone*
Clark, Wyo.	McCumber	*Simmons*	
Clarke, Ark.	*McLaurin*	*Smith, Md.*	
Dixon	*Money*	Smith, Mich.	

So Mr. CUMMINS's amendment was rejected.

The Finance Committee offered an amendment to paragraph 160 *increasing the duty of one-fourth of 1 cent per pound on wire nails to one-half of 1 cent per pound;* also further amendment to said paragraph *increasing the duty on wire nails of less size from one-half of 1 cent per pound to three-fourths of 1 cent per pound.* Upon the question of the adoption of this amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3805, June 25):

The result was announced—yeas 41, nays 33, as follows:

YEAS—41.

Aldrich	Cullom	Heyburn	Piles
Brandegee	Depew	Johnson, N. Dak.	Root
Briggs	Dick	Jones	Scott
Bulkeley	Dillingham	Kean	Smoot
Burkett	du Pont	Lodge	Sutherland
Burnham	Elkins	*McEnery*	Warner
Burrows	Flint	Nixon	Warren
Burton	Frye	Oliver	Wetmore
Carter	Gallinger	Page	
Clark, Wyo.	Guggenheim	Penrose	
Crane	Hale	Perkins	

NAYS—33.

Bacon	*Clay*	Gamble	*Paynter*
Bailey	Crawford	*Gore*	*Smith, Md.*
Bankhead	Cummins	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Stone*
Beveridge	Curtis	La Follette	*Taliaferro*
Borah	*Daniel*	*Martin*	*Taylor*
Bristow	*Davis*	*Money*	*Tillman*
Brown	Dolliver	Nelson	
Chamberlain	*Fletcher*	*Overman*	
Clapp	*Frazier*	*Owen*	

NOT VOTING—18.

Bourne	*Foster*	*Newlands*	Smith, Mich.
Bradley	*Hughes*	*Rayner*	*Smith, S. C.*
Clarke, Ark.	Lorimer	Richardson	Stephenson
Culberson	McCumber	*Shively*	
Dixon	*McLaurin*	*Simmons*	

So the committee amendments were agreed to.

To paragraph 181 Mr. HEYBURN offered the following amendments:

In the rate of duty prescribed for monazite sand and thorite, to strike out "¼" and insert "6 cents per pound," and add thereafter the following words:

"Thorium, oxide of and salts of, and gas mantles treated with chemicals or metallic oxides, 60 per cent ad valorem. Gas-mantle scrap, consisting in chief value of metallic oxide, 20 per cent ad valorem."

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3814, June 25):

The result was announced—yeas 39, nays 24, as follows:

YEAS—39.

Aldrich	Cullom	Heyburn	Penrose
Borah	Depew	Johnson, N. Dak.	Piles
Brandegee	Dick	Jones	Root
Briggs	du Pont	Kean	Scott
Bulkeley	Elkins	Lodge	Smoot
Burrows	Flint	McCumber	Sutherland
Burton	Frye	*McEnery*	Warner
Carter	Gallinger	Nixon	Warren
Clark, Wyo.	Guggenheim	Oliver	Wetmore
Crane	Hale	Page	

NAYS—24.

Bankhead	Clapp	Dolliver	La Follette
Beveridge	Crawford	*Fletcher*	*Martin*
Bristow	Cummins	*Foster*	*Money*
Brown	Curtis	*Frazier*	Nelson
Burkett	*Daniel*	Gamble	*Paynter*
Chamberlain	*Davis*	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Shively*

NOT VOTING—29.

Bacon	Dillingham	*Owen*	Stephenson
Bailey	Dixon	Perkins	*Stone*
Bourne	*Gore*	*Rayner*	*Taliaferro*
Bradley	*Hughes*	Richardson	*Taylor*
Burnham	Lorimer	*Simmons*	*Tillman*
Clarke, Ark.	*McLaurin*	*Smith, Md.*	
Clay	*Newlands*	Smith, Mich.	
Culberson	*Overman*	*Smith, S. C.*	

So Mr. HEYBURN's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PENROSE offered an amendment proposing a duty upon petroleum, as follows:

37½. Petroleum, crude, one-half cent per gallon.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3827, June 25):

The result was announced—yeas 34, nays 40, as follows:

YEAS—34.

Aldrich	Clark, Wyo.	Guggenheim	Perkins
Borah	Cullom	Hale	Scott
Brandegee	Curtis	Heyburn	Smoot
Briggs	Depew	Kean	Sutherland
Bulkeley	Dick	*McEnery*	Warner
Burnham	du Pont	Nixon	Warren
Burrows	Elkins	Oliver	Wetmore
Burton	Flint	*Owen*	
Carter	Frye	Penrose	

NAYS—40.

Bacon	*Chamberlain*	Cummins	*Frazier*
Bailey	Clapp	*Davis*	Gamble
Bankhead	*Clay*	Dillingham	*Gore*
Bristow	Crane	Dolliver	*Hughes*
Brown	Crawford	*Fletcher*	Johnson, N. Dak.
Burkett	*Culberson*	*Foster*	*Johnston, Ala.*

Jones	Nelson	*Paynter*	Smith, Mich.
La Follette	*Newlands*	Piles	*Stone*
McCumber	*Overman*	Root	*Taliaferro*
Martin	Page	*Shively*	*Tillman*

NOT VOTING—18.

Beveridge	Dixon	*Money*	*Smith, S. C.*
Bourne	Gallinger	*Rayner*	Stephenson
Bradley	Lodge	Richardson	*Taylor*
Clarke, Ark.	Lorimer	*Simmons*	
Daniel	*McLaurin*	*Smith, Md.*	

So Mr. PENROSE's amendment was rejected.

Mr. BACON offered an amendment to place agricultural implements on the free list by inserting the following paragraph:

651½. Plows, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, forage and feed cutters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, horse rakes, cultivators, thrashing machines, and cotton gins: Provided, That articles mentioned in this paragraph, if imported from a country which lays an import duty on like articles imported from the United States, shall be subject to duties existing prior to the passage of this act.

Upon the question of the adoption of the foregoing paragraph the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3859, June 26):

The result was announced—yeas 26, nays 45, as follows:

YEAS—26.

Bacon	*Fletcher*	*Martin*	*Smith, Md.*
Bailey	*Foster*	*Money*	*Stone*
Bankhead	*Frazier*	*Newlands*	*Taliaferro*
Bristow	*Gore*	*Overman*	*Taylor*
Chamberlain	*Hughes*	*Owen*	*Tillman*
Clapp	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Paynter*	
Culberson	La Follette	*Shively*	

NAYS—45.

Aldrich	Crane	Gallinger	Penrose
Borah	Crawford	Gamble	Perkins
Bradley	Cullom	Guggenheim	Piles
Brandegee	Curtis	Hale	Scott
Briggs	Depew	Heyburn	Smoot
Brown	Dick	Johnson, N. Dak.	Sutherland
Burkett	Dillingham	Jones	Warner
Burnham	Dolliver	Kean	Warren
Burrows	du Pont	McCumber	Wetmore
Burton	Elkins	Nixon	
Carter	Flint	Oliver	
Clark, Wyo.	Frye	Page	

NOT VOTING—21.

Beveridge	*Daniel*	*McLaurin*	Smith, Mich.
Bourne	*Davis*	Nelson	*Smith, S. C.*
Bulkeley	Dixon	*Rayner*	Stephenson
Clarke, Ark.	Lodge	Richardson	
Clay	Lorimer	Root	
Cummins	*McEnery*	*Simmons*	

So the amendment of Mr. BACON was rejected.

To paragraph 194, Mr. BEVERIDGE offered an amendment *reducing the duty on cash registers from 30 per cent ad valorem to 15 per cent ad valorem.* Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3866, June 26):

The result was announced—yeas 31, nays 33, as follows:

YEAS—31.

Bacon	*Culberson*	Gamble	*Money*
Bankhead	Cullom	*Gore*	*Overman*
Beveridge	Cummins	*Hughes*	*Owen*
Bristow	Curtis	Johnson, N. Dak.	*Shively*
Brown	*Davis*	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Smith, Md.*
Burkett	Dolliver	La Follette	Smith, Mich.
Chamberlain	*Fletcher*	McCumber	*Tillman*
Clapp	*Frazier*	*McLaurin*	

NAYS—33.

Aldrich	Depew	Jones	Scott
Borah	Dick	Kean	Smoot
Brandegee	Dillingham	*McEnery*	Sutherland
Briggs	Elkins	Nixon	Warner
Burnham	Flint	Oliver	Warren
Burrows	Gallinger	Page	Wetmore
Burton	Guggenheim	Penrose	
Carter	Hale	Perkins	
Crane	Heyburn	Root	

NOT VOTING—28.

Bailey	Crawford	Lorimer	Richardson
Bourne	*Daniel*	*Martin*	*Simmons*
Bradley	Dixon	Nelson	*Smith, S. C.*
Bulkeley	du Pont	*Newlands*	Stephenson
Clark, Wyo.	*Foster*	*Paynter*	*Stone*
Clarke, Ark.	Frye	Piles	*Taliaferro*
Clay	Lodge	*Rayner*	*Taylor*

So Mr. BEVERIDGE's amendment was rejected.

Mr. DAVIS offered the following amendment:

472½. Sawed boards, planks, deals, and all other lumber of white wood, sycamore, basswood, and all sawed lumber of every kind, whether dressed or undressed, finished or unfinished, shall be admitted free of duty.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3870, June 26):

The result was announced—yeas 18, nays 37, as follows:

YEAS—18.

Beveridge	Crawford	*Gore*	*Shively*
Bristow	Cummins	Johnson, N. Dak.	*Stone*
Brown	*Davis*	La Follette	*Tillman*
Burkett	*Frazier*	Nelson	
Clapp	Gamble	*Owen*	

NAYS—37.

Aldrich	Cullom	Heyburn	Piles
Borah	Depew	Jones	Root
Brandegee	Dick	Kean	*Smith, Md.*
Briggs	Dillingham	*McEnery*	Smoot
Burnham	Dolliver	*Money*	Sutherland
Burrows	Flint	Nixon	Warner
Burton	*Foster*	Oliver	Wetmore
Chamberlain	Frye	Page	
Clark, Wyo.	Gallinger	Penrose	
Crane	Hale	Perkins	

NOT VOTING—37.

Bacon	Curtis	Lorimer	*Simmons*
Bailey	*Daniel*	McCumber	Smith, Mich.
Bankhead	Dixon	*McLaurin*	*Smith, S. C.*
Bourne	du Pont	*Martin*	Stephenson
Bradley	Elkins	*Newlands*	*Taliaferro*
Bulkeley	*Fletcher*	*Overman*	*Taylor*
Carter	Guggenheim	*Paynter*	Warren
Clarke, Ark.	*Hughes*	*Rayner*	
Clay	*Johnston, Ala.*	Richardson	
Culberson	Lodge	Scott	

So Mr. DAVIS's amendment was rejected.

To paragraph 349 Mr. JONES offered the following amendment:

Except jute grain bags, known commercially as standard Calcutta 22 inches by 32 inches grain bags, which shall be admitted free of duty.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment, the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3873, June 26):

The result was announced—yeas 25, nays 33, as follows:

YEAS—25.

Bacon	Cummins	Johnson, N. Dak.	Piles
Bankhead	*Davis*	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Shively*
Bristow	*Fletcher*	Jones	*Stone*
Brown	*Foster*	La Follette	*Tillman*
Chamberlain	*Frazier*	Nelson	
Clapp	*Gore*	*Overman*	
Crawford	*Hughes*	*Owen*	

NAYS—33.

Aldrich	Cullom	Heyburn	Smith, Mich.
Brandegee	Depew	Kean	Smoot
Briggs	Dick	*McEnery*	Sutherland
Burnham	Dolliver	Nixon	Warner
Burrows	Flint	Oliver	Warren
Burton	Frye	Page	Wetmore
Carter	Gallinger	Penrose	
Clark, Wyo.	Gamble	Perkins	
Crane	Hale	Root	

NOT VOTING—34.

Bailey	*Culberson*	Lorimer	Scott
Beveridge	Curtis	McCumber	*Simmons*
Borah	*Daniel*	*McLaurin*	*Smith, Md.*
Bourne	Dillingham	*Martin*	*Smith, S. C.*
Bradley	Dixon	*Money*	Stephenson
Bulkeley	du Pont	*Newlands*	*Taliaferro*
Burkett	Elkins	*Paynter*	*Taylor*
Clarke, Ark.	Guggenheim	*Rayner*	
Clay	Lodge	Richardson	

So the amendment of Mr. JONES was rejected.

Mr. CUMMINS offered the following amendments reducing duties in the metal schedule:

Paragraph 116. It is proposed to strike out paragraph 116 and substitute the following:

"116. Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, spiegeleisen, and ferromanganese, $1.50 per ton; wrought and cast scrap iron and scrap steel, 50 cents per ton; but nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except waste or refuse iron or steel which, having at one time been advanced in manufacture to the final form for use, and, having been used, has by such use become unfit for further use, and has become fit only to be remanufactured."

Paragraph 118. In line 7 of paragraph 118 strike out the word "six-tenths" and insert "four-tenths;" and in line 11 strike out the word "four-tenths" and insert "one-fourth."

Paragraph 119. Strike out the paragraph and substitute the following therefor:

"119. Beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car-truck channels, tees, columns and posts or parts or sections of columns and posts, deck and bulb beams, and building forms, together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel, whether plain, punched, or fitted for use, assembled and manufactured, three-tenths of 1 cent per pound."

Paragraph 124. Strike out of line 22 the word "seven-fortieths" and insert "six-fortieths;" and to strike out of line 23 the word "two-tenths" and insert "seven-fortieths."

Paragraph 125. Strike from line 2, page 36, the word "five-tenths" and insert "three-tenths;" and strike from line 4 the word "six-tenths" and insert "four-tenths."

Paragraph 129. In line 16, after the word "blanks," insert the words "two-tenths of 1 cent per pound."

Paragraph 134. Strike out lines 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and the word "pound" in line 8, and substitute therefor the following:

"134. Round iron or steel wire, not smaller than No. 13 wire gauge, valued at not more than two and one-half cents per pound, three-tenths of 1 cent per pound; smaller than No. 13 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge, valued at not more than three and one-half cents per pound, five-tenths of 1 cent per pound; smaller than No. 16 wire gauge, and valued at not more than 4 cents per pound, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound."

It is also proposed to insert after the word "wire," in line 8, on page 41, the words "not herein specially provided for."

Paragraph 160. Strike out the paragraph and the committee amendments thereto and insert the following:

"160. Wire nails made of wrought iron or steel, not less than 1 inch in length and not lighter than No. 16 wire gauge, two-fifths of 1 cent per pound; less than 1 inch in length and lighter than No. 16 wire gauge, one-half of 1 cent per pound."

Insert as a new paragraph, 160½, as follows:

"160½. Barbed wire for fencing, two-fifths of 1 cent per pound."

By consent of the Senate these several amendments were considered and voted upon en bloc.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendments the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3881, June 28):

The result was announced—yeas 31, nays 40, as follows:

YEAS—31.

Bankhead	Cummins	*Gore*	*Owen*
Borah	Curtis	*Hughes*	*Shively*
Bristow	*Davis*	La Follette	*Smith, S. C.*
Brown	Dolliver	*McLaurin*	*Stone*
Chamberlain	*Fletcher*	*Martin*	*Taliaferro*
Clay	*Foster*	*Money*	*Taylor*
Crawford	*Frazier*	Nelson	*Tillman*
Culberson	Gamble	*Overman*	

NAYS—40.

Aldrich	Crane	Johnson, N. Dak.	Perkins
Bradley	Cullom	Jones	Piles
Brandegee	Depew	Kean	Root
Briggs	Dick	Lodge	Scott
Burkett	Dillingham	McCumber	Smith, Mich.
Burnham	Dixon	*McEnery*	Smoot
Burrows	Flint	Nixon	Sutherland
Burton	Gallinger	Oliver	Warner
Carter	Guggenheim	Page	Warren
Clark, Wyo.	Heyburn	Penrose	Wetmore

NOT VOTING—21.

Bacon	*Clarke, Ark.*	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Simmons*
Bailey	*Daniel*	Lorimer	*Smith, Md.*
Beveridge	du Pont	*Newlands*	Stephenson
Bourne	Elkins	*Paynter*	
Bulkeley	Frye	*Rayner*	
Clapp	Hale	Richardson	

So the amendments of Mr. CUMMINS were rejected.

Mr. GORE offered the following amendment:

653½. All text-books imported for use in the public schools of any State, Territory, district, or municipality in the United States, or imported for use in any college or university maintained in whole or in part by local or federal taxation, shall be admitted free of duty. And the Secretary of the Treasury is so authorized to prescribe suitable rules and regulations to carry this provision into effect.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3889, June 28):

The result was announced—yeas 18, nays 45, as follows:

YEAS—18.

Bankhead	*Foster*	*Martin*	*Taliaferro*
Chamberlain	*Frazier*	*Money*	*Taylor*
Clay	*Gore*	*Overman*	*Tillman*
Davis	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Owen*	
Fletcher	*McEnery*	*Shively*	

NAYS—45.

Aldrich	Burton	Gamble	Perkins
Beveridge	Carter	Guggenheim	Piles
Borah	Crane	Heyburn	Root
Bourne	Cullom	Kean	Scott
Bradley	Curtis	La Follette	Smoot
Brandegee	Depew	Lodge	Sutherland
Briggs	Dick	McCumber	Warner
Bristow	Dillingham	Nelson	Warren
Brown	Dixon	Nixon	Wetmore
Burkett	Dolliver	Oliver	
Burnham	du Pont	Page	
Burrows	Gallinger	Penrose	

NOT VOTING—29.

Bacon	Cummins	Jones	*Smith, Md.*
Bailey	*Daniel*	Lorimer	Smith, Mich.
Bulkeley	Elkins	*McLaurin*	*Smith, S. C.*
Clapp	Flint	*Newlands*	Stephenson
Clark, Wyo.	Frye	*Paynter*	*Stone*
Clarke, Ark.	Hale	*Rayner*	
Crawford	*Hughes*	Richardson	
Culberson	Johnson, N. Dak.	*Simmons*	

So Mr. GORE's amendment was rejected.

Mr. BACON offered an amendment placing salt on the free list by adding the following paragraph to the free list, to be known as paragraph 662½:

Salt in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages, or in bulk: Provided, That if salt is imported from any country, whether independent or a dependency, which imposes a duty upon salt exported from the United States, then there shall be levied, paid, and collected upon such salt the rate of duty existing prior to the passage of this act.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3890, June 28):

The result was announced—yeas 18, nays 42, as follows:

YEAS—18.

Bacon	*Davis*	*Martin*	*Taliaferro*
Bankhead	*Fletcher*	*Money*	*Taylor*
Clay	*Frazier*	*Overman*	*Tillman*
Culberson	*Gore*	*Owen*	
Daniel	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Shively*	

NAYS—42.

Aldrich	Crane	Gallinger	Penrose
Beveridge	Cullom	Gamble	Perkins
Borah	Curtis	Guggenheim	Root
Bradley	Depew	Heyburn	Scott
Brandegee	Dick	Kean	Smoot
Briggs	Dillingham	Lodge	Sutherland
Burkett	Dixon	McCumber	Warner
Burnham	Dolliver	*McEnery*	Warren
Burrows	du Pont	Nelson	Wetmore
Burton	Flint	Oliver	
Carter	*Foster*	Page	

NOT VOTING—32.

Bailey	*Clarke, Ark.*	Jones	*Rayner*
Bourne	Crawford	La Follette	Richardson
Bristow	Cummins	Lorimer	*Simmons*
Brown	Elkins	*McLaurin*	*Smith, Md.*
Bulkeley	Frye	*Newlands*	Smith, Mich.
Chamberlain	Hale	Nixon	*Smith, S. C.*
Clapp	*Hughes*	*Paynter*	Stephenson
Clark, Wyo.	Johnson, N. Dak.	Piles	*Stone*

So Mr. BACON's amendment was rejected.

Mr. BACON then offered an amendment to paragraph 291 to *strike out so much of the paragraph as remitted the duties on imported salt used in curing fish, taken by vessels licensed to engage in fisheries, and so forth, and also so much of the paragraph as remitted the duties on imported salt used by exporters in curing meats in the United States.* The paragraph proposed to be stricken out is as follows:

Provided, That imported salt in bond may be used in curing fish taken by vessels licensed to engage in the fisheries and in curing fish on the shores of the navigable waters of the United States under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and upon proof that the salt has been used for either of the purposes stated in this proviso, the duties on the same shall be remitted: Provided further, That exporters of meats, whether packed or smoked, which have been cured in the United States with imported salt, shall, upon satisfactory proof, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, that such meats have been cured with imported salt, have refunded to them from the Treasury the duties paid on the salt so used in curing such exported meats, in amounts not less than $100.

Upon the question of the adoption of this amendment, the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3890, June 28):

The result was announced—yeas 17, nays 39, as follows:

YEAS—17.

Bacon	*Daniel*	*Hughes*	*Owen*
Bankhead	*Davis*	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Taylor*
Bristow	*Foster*	La Follette	
Clay	*Frazier*	*Martin*	
Culberson	*Gore*	*Overman*	

NAYS—39.

Aldrich	Crane	Gallinger	Penrose
Beveridge	Crawford	Gamble	Perkins
Bradley	Cullom	Guggenheim	Root
Brandegee	Curtis	Heyburn	Scott
Briggs	Depew	Kean	Smoot
Burkett	Dick	Lodge	Sutherland
Burnham	Dixon	McCumber	Warner
Burrows	du Pont	*McEnery*	Warren
Burton	Flint	Oliver	Wetmore
Carter	Frye	Page	

NOT VOTING—36.

Bailey	Cummins	*McLaurin*	*Shively*
Borah	Dillingham	*Money*	*Simmons*
Bourne	Dolliver	Nelson	*Smith, Md.*
Brown	Elkins	*Newlands*	Smith, Mich.
Bulkeley	*Fletcher*	Nixon	*Smith, S. C.*
Chamberlain	Hale	*Paynter*	Stephenson
Clapp	Johnson, N. Dak.	Piles	*Stone*
Clark, Wyo.	Jones	*Rayner*	*Taliaferro*
Clarke, Ark.	Lorimer	Richardson	*Tillman*

So Mr. BACON's amendment was rejected.

Mr. CULBERSON proposed the following amendment placing hoop or band iron for baling cotton or any other commodity on the free list, as follows:

583½. 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.

Upon the question of the adoption of this amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3899, June 28):

The result was announced—yeas 31, nays 38, as follows:

YEAS—31.

Bacon	*Culberson*	Johnson, N. Dak.	*Overman*
Bankhead	Cummins	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Owen*
Beveridge	*Daniel*	La Follette	*Smith, S. C.*
Bristow	*Davis*	*McEnery*	*Stone*
Brown	du Pont	*Martin*	*Taliaferro*
Clapp	*Fletcher*	*Money*	*Taylor*
Clay	*Foster*	Nelson	*Tillman*
Crawford	*Frazier*	*Newlands*	

NAYS—38.

Aldrich	Crane	Gamble	Perkins
Borah	Cullom	Guggenheim	Root
Brandegee	Curtis	Heyburn	Scott
Briggs	Depew	Jones	Smoot
Burkett	Dick	Kean	Sutherland
Burnham	Dillingham	Lodge	Warner
Burrows	Dixon	Nixon	Warren
Burton	Flint	Oliver	Wetmore
Carter	Frye	Page	
Clark, Wyo.	Gallinger	Penrose	

NOT VOTING—23.

Bailey	Dolliver	McCumber	*Shively*
Bourne	Elkins	*McLaurin*	*Simmons*
Bradley	*Gore*	*Paynter*	*Smith, Md.*
Bulkeley	Hale	Piles	Smith, Mich.
Chamberlain	*Hughes*	*Rayner*	Stephenson
Clarke, Ark.	Lorimer	Richardson	

So Mr. CULBERSON's amendment was rejected.

Mr. TILLMAN offered an amendment *placing a duty of 10 cents per pound upon tea*, as follows:

258½. Tea, 10 cents per pound.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3934, June 29):

The result was announced—yeas 18, nays 55, as follows:

YEAS—18.

Bailey	Dick	Heyburn	Smith, Mich.
Bradley	du Pont	Nixon	*Tillman*
Bulkeley	Elkins	Perkins	Wetmore
Burnham	Frye	Root	
Carter	Gallinger	Scott	

NAYS—55.

Aldrich	Clark, Wyo.	*Gore*	Oliver
Bacon	*Clay*	*Hughes*	*Overman*
Bankhead	Crawford	Johnson, N. Dak.	*Owen*
Beveridge	*Culberson*	*Johnston, Ala.*	Page
Borah	Cullom	Jones	Penrose
Bourne	Cummins	Kean	*Shively*
Brandegee	Curtis	La Follette	*Simmons*
Bristow	*Daniel*	Lodge	*Smith, S. C.*
Brown	*Davis*	Lorimer	Smoot
Burkett	Dillingham	McCumber	*Stone*
Burrows	Dixon	*McLaurin*	Sutherland
Burton	*Fletcher*	*Martin*	*Taylor*
Chamberlain	Flint	Nelson	Warner
Clapp	*Foster*	*Newlands*	

NOT VOTING—19.

Briggs	*Frazier*	*Money*	*Smith, Md.*
Clarke, Ark.	Gamble	*Paynter*	Stephenson
Crane	Guggenheim	Piles	*Taliaferro*
Depew	Hale	*Rayner*	Warren
Dolliver	*McEnery*	Richardson	

So Mr. TILLMAN's amendment was rejected.

Mr. ALDRICH offered an amendment imposing a tax commonly known as the "corporation tax," which is found on page 3935 of the RECORD, the said amendment being an amendment to the substitute offered by Mr. LODGE for the income-tax amendment offered by Mr. BAILEY.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. ALDRICH, the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 4059, July 2):

The result was announced—yeas 45, nays 31, as follows:

YEAS—45.

Aldrich	Cullom	Guggenheim	Perkins
Bradley	Curtis	Heyburn	Piles
Brandegee	Depew	Johnson, N. Dak.	Root
Briggs	Dick	Jones	Scott
Brown	Dillingham	Kean	Smoot
Burkett	Dixon	Lodge	Sutherland
Burnham	du Pont	Lorimer	Warner
Burrows	Elkins	McCumber	Warren
Burton	Flint	Nelson	Wetmore
Carter	Frye	Nixon	
Clark, Wyo.	Gallinger	Page	
Crawford	Gamble	Penrose	

NAYS—31.

Bacon	*Culberson*	*Gore*	*Overman*
Bailey	Cummins	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Owen*
Bankhead	*Daniel*	La Follette	*Rayner*
Borah	*Davis*	*McEnery*	*Shively*
Bristow	Dolliver	*McLaurin*	*Stone*
Bulkeley	*Fletcher*	*Martin*	*Taliaferro*
Chamberlain	*Foster*	*Money*	*Taylor*
Clapp	*Frazier*	*Newlands*	

NOT VOTING—16.

Beveridge	Crane	*Paynter*	Smith, Mich.
Bourne	Hale	Richardson	*Smith, S. C.*
Clarke, Ark.	*Hughes*	*Simmons*	Stephenson
Clay	Oliver	*Smith, Md.*	*Tillman*

So the amendment of Mr. ALDRICH to the substitute of Mr. LODGE was agreed to.

The question then recurred upon the corporation-tax amendment offered by Mr. ALDRICH as a substitute for the general income-tax amendment offered by Mr. BAILEY. Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. ALDRICH as a substitute the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 4061, July 2):

The result was announced—yeas 45, nays 31, as follows:

YEAS—45.

Aldrich	Cullom	Guggenheim	Perkins
Bradley	Curtis	Heyburn	Piles
Brandegee	Depew	Johnson, N. Dak.	Root
Briggs	Dick	Jones	Scott
Brown	Dillingham	Kean	Smoot
Burkett	Dixon	Lodge	Sutherland
Burnham	du Pont	Lorimer	Warner
Burrows	Elkins	McCumber	Warren
Burton	Flint	Nelson	Wetmore
Carter	Frye	Nixon	
Clark, Wyo.	Gallinger	Page	
Crawford	Gamble	Penrose	

NAYS—31.

Bacon	*Culberson*	*Gore*	*Overman*
Bailey	Cummins	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Owen*
Bankhead	*Daniel*	La Follette	*Rayner*
Borah	*Davis*	*McEnery*	*Shively*
Bristow	Dolliver	*McLaurin*	*Stone*
Bulkeley	*Fletcher*	*Martin*	*Taliaferro*
Chamberlain	*Foster*	*Money*	*Taylor*
Clapp	*Frazier*	*Newlands*	

NOT VOTING—16.

Beveridge	Crane	*Paynter*	Smith, Mich.
Bourne	Hale	Richardson	*Smith, S. C.*
Clarke, Ark.	*Hughes*	*Simmons*	Stephenson
Clay	Oliver	*Smith, Md.*	*Tillman*

So Mr. ALDRICH's substitute for Mr. BAILEY's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BACON then offered as an amendment to the substitute as it had been adopted the following as a proviso thereto:

Insert at the conclusion of the first paragraph of section 4:

"Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any corporation or association organized and operated for religious, charitable, or educational purposes, no part of the profit of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, but all of the profit of which is in good faith devoted to the said religious, charitable, or educational purpose.

"Provided further, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to incorporations or associations of fraternal orders or organizations designed and operated exclusively for mutual benefit or for the mutual assistance of its members.

"Provided further, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any insurance or other corporations or associations organized and operated exclusively for the mutual benefit of its members in which there are no joint-stock shares entitled to dividends or individual profit to the holders thereof.

"Provided further, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any corporation or association designed and operated solely for mercantile business the gross sales of which do not exceed $250,000 per annum."

Mr. ALDRICH moved to lay the amendment on the table. Upon the question of the adoption of the motion to lay the amendment on the table the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 4061, July 2):

The result was announced—yeas 42, nays 32, as follows:

YEAS—42.

Aldrich	Curtis	Guggenheim	Perkins
Bradley	Depew	Heyburn	Piles
Brown	Dick	Johnson, N. Dak.	Root
Burkett	Dillingham	Jones	Scott
Burnham	Dixon	Kean	Smoot
Burrows	du Pont	Lodge	Sutherland
Burton	Elkins	Lorimer	Warner
Carter	Flint	McCumber	Warren
Clark, Wyo.	Frye	Nelson	Wetmore
Crawford	Gallinger	Page	
Cullom	Gamble	Penrose	

NAYS—32.

Bacon	Clapp	*Frazier*	*Newlands*
Bailey	*Culberson*	*Gore*	*Overman*
Bankhead	Cummins	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Owen*
Borah	*Daniel*	La Follette	*Rayner*
Brandegee	*Davis*	*McEnery*	*Shively*
Bristow	Dolliver	*McLaurin*	*Stone*
Bulkeley	*Fletcher*	*Martin*	*Taliaferro*
Chamberlain	*Foster*	*Money*	*Taylor*

NOT VOTING—18.

Beveridge	Crane	*Paynter*	*Smith, S. C.*
Bourne	Hale	Richardson	Stephenson
Briggs	*Hughes*	*Simmons*	*Tillman*
Clarke, Ark.	Nixon	*Smith, Md.*	
Clay	Oliver	Smith, Mich.	

So Mr. BACON's amendment to the amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. BACON then offered an amendment, to be inserted at the conclusion of the substitute as adopted, as follows:

The SECRETARY. At the conclusion of the amendment insert the following, to be known as paragraph 9:

Paragraph 9. That every corporation, joint-stock company and association, and every person in the United States holding the bonds, debentures, or other evidences of indebtedness of any corporation or association organized under the laws of either the United States or of any State or Territory of the United States shall, upon the right to hold and possess said bonds and to collect the principal and interest of said bonds, be subject to pay annually a special excise tax equivalent to 2 per cent upon the annual interest payable upon said bonds.

That every corporation, joint-stock company and association having outstanding bonds upon which interest is payable annually, semiannually, or quarterly, or at less intervals of time, shall on the 1st day of October of each year make out and transmit to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which said corporation, company, or association shall be situated a report of the said outstanding bonds, the denominations of said bonds, the aggregate amount of the same, the rate of interest payable on the same, and the dates when said interest is due and payable, which report shall be transmitted forthwith by the collector to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It shall further be the duty of every such corporation, company, and association when such interest becomes due and payable to deduct and retain the proportion of said amount payable to each of the holders of said bonds, the amount of excise tax payable by said bondholder under the provisions of this section, and to thereafter pay the same to the said collector of internal revenue under the rules and regulations which shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and the receipt of the said collector of internal revenue for the said amounts thus paid to him by said corporation, company, or association shall be received by said bondholder, to the extent named therein, in payment of the amount due upon the bond or bonds so held by him.

Mr. ALDRICH moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Upon the question of the adoption of the motion to lay the amendment on the table the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 4062, July 2):

The result was announced—yeas 41, nays 34, as follows:

YEAS—41.

Aldrich	Briggs	Burkett	Burton
Bradley	Brown	Burnham	Carter
Brandegee	Bulkeley	Burrows	Clark, Wyo.

Cullom	Flint	Lorimer	Smoot
Curtis	Frye	McCumber	Sutherland
Depew	Gallinger	Nelson	Warner
Dick	Guggenheim	Page	Warren
Dillingham	Heyburn	Penrose	Wetmore
Dixon	Johnson, N. Dak.	Perkins	
du Pont	Kean	Root	
Elkins	Lodge	Scott	

NAYS—34.

Bacon	Cummins	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Owen*
Bailey	*Daniel*	Jones	Piles
Bankhead	*Davis*	La Follette	*Rayner*
Borah	Dolliver	*McEnery*	*Shively*
Bristow	*Fletcher*	*McLaurin*	*Stone*
Chamberlain	*Foster*	*Martin*	*Taliaferro*
Clapp	*Frazier*	*Money*	*Taylor*
Crawford	Gamble	*Newlands*	
Culberson	*Gore*	*Overman*	

NOT VOTING—17.

Beveridge	Hale	Richardson	Stephenson
Bourne	*Hughes*	*Simmons*	*Tillman*
Clarke, Ark.	Nixon	*Smith, Md.*	
Clay	Oliver	Smith, Mich.	
Crane	*Paynter*	*Smith, S. C.*	

So Mr. BACON's amendment to the amendment was laid on the table.

The question then recurred on the question of the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. ALDRICH (imposing corporation tax) as it had been amended.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment as amended the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 4066, July 2):

The result was announced—yeas 59, nays 11, as follows:

YEAS—59.

Aldrich	Cullom	Gamble	Page
Bailey	Curtis	Guggenheim	Penrose
Bankhead	*Daniel*	Johnson, N. Dak.	Perkins
Bradley	*Davis*	*Johnston, Ala.*	Piles
Brandegee	Depew	Jones	*Rayner*
Briggs	Dick	Kean	Root
Brown	Dillingham	Lodge	Scott
Burkett	Dixon	Lorimer	Smoot
Burnham	du Pont	McCumber	Sutherland
Burrows	Elkins	*McEnery*	*Taliaferro*
Burton	*Fletcher*	*McLaurin*	*Taylor*
Carter	Flint	*Martin*	Warner
Clark, Wyo.	*Foster*	*Money*	Warren
Crawford	Frye	Nelson	Wetmore
Culberson	Gallinger	*Newlands*	

NAYS—11.

Borah	*Chamberlain*	Dolliver	La Follette
Bristow	Clapp	Heyburn	*Shively*
Bulkeley	Cummins	*Hughes*	

NOT VOTING—22.

Bacon	*Frazier*	*Owen*	*Smith, S. C.*
Beveridge	*Gore*	*Paynter*	Stephenson
Bourne	Hale	Richardson	*Stone*
Clarke, Ark.	Nixon	*Simmons*	*Tillman*
Clay	Oliver	*Smith, Md.*	
Crane	*Overman*	Smith, Mich.	

So the amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. ALDRICH moved to amend the bill by the insertion of a new section providing for the maximum and minimum tariff, which is found on page 4068 of the RECORD. As an amendment to that part of the amendment relating to the appointment of persons by the President to make required investigations, Mr. CULBERSON offered an amendment, as follows:

Not exceeding seven, not more than four of whom shall belong to any one political party, who shall each receive a salary of $7,500 per annum.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment to the amendment, the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 4085, July 3):

The result was announced—yeas 17, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS—17.

Bacon	*Frazier*	*Newlands*	*Taliaferro*
Culberson	*Gore*	*Owen*	*Taylor*
Daniel	*Hughes*	*Shively*	
Davis	La Follette	*Simmons*	
Fletcher	*Martin*	*Stone*	

NAYS—43.

Aldrich	Burton	Dolliver	Nelson
Borah	Carter	du Pont	Nixon
Bourne	Clapp	Flint	Page
Bradley	Clark, Wyo.	Frye	Penrose
Brandegee	Crawford	Gallinger	Root
Briggs	Cullom	Gamble	Scott
Bristow	Cummins	Heyburn	Smoot
Brown	Curtis	Johnson, N. Dak.	Sutherland
Burkett	Depew	Jones	Warren
Burnham	Dick	Kean	Wetmore
Burrows	Dillingham	McCumber	

NOT VOTING—32.

Bailey	Dixon	*McEnery*	*Rayner*
Bankhead	Elkins	*McLaurin*	Richardson
Beveridge	*Foster*	*Money*	*Smith, Md.*
Bulkeley	Guggenheim	Oliver	Smith, Mich.
Chamberlain	Hale	*Overman*	*Smith, S. C.*
Clarke, Ark.	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Paynter*	Stephenson
Clay	Lodge	Perkins	*Tillman*
Crane	Lorimer	Piles	Warner

So Mr. CULBERSON's amendment to the amendment was rejected.

To the amendment providing for the maximum and minimum tariff, Mr. GORE offered a substitute, which is found on page 4085 of the RECORD.

Upon the question of the adoption of the substitute for the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 4086, July 3):

The result was announced—yeas 16, nays 39, as follows:

YEAS—16.

Bacon	*Davis*	*Hughes*	*Shively*
Bristow	*Fletcher*	La Follette	*Simmons*
Clapp	*Frazier*	*Martin*	*Stone*
Culberson	*Gore*	*Owen*	*Taliaferro*

NAYS—39.

Aldrich	Carter	Dolliver	Nixon
Bourne	Clark, Wyo.	du Pont	Page
Bradley	Crawford	Flint	Penrose
Brandegee	Cullom	Gallinger	Root
Briggs	Cummins	Gamble	Scott
Brown	Curtis	Johnson, N. Dak.	Smoot
Burkett	Depew	Jones	Sutherland
Burnham	Dick	Kean	Warren
Burrows	Dillingham	McCumber	Wetmore
Burton	Dixon	Nelson	

NOT VOTING—37.

Bailey	Elkins	*McLaurin*	*Smith, Md.*
Bankhead	*Foster*	*Money*	Smith, Mich.
Beveridge	Frye	*Newlands*	*Smith, S. C.*
Borah	Guggenheim	Oliver	Stephenson
Bulkeley	Hale	*Overman*	*Taylor*
Chamberlain	Heyburn	*Paynter*	*Tillman*
Clarke, Ark.	*Johnston, Ala.*	Perkins	Warner
Clay	Lodge	Piles	
Crane	Lorimer	*Rayner*	
Daniel	*McEnery*	Richardson	

So Mr. GORE's amendment was rejected.

Mr. DOLLIVER offered an amendment to the amendment creating a customs commission, which is found on page 4086 of the RECORD.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 4090, July 3):

The result was announced—yeas 23, nays 28, as follows:

YEAS—23.

Bacon	Cummins	*Gore*	*Shively*
Bourne	Curtis	*Hughes*	*Simmons*
Bristow	Dolliver	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Stone*
Burkett	*Fletcher*	Jones	*Taliaferro*
Clapp	*Frazier*	La Follette	*Taylor*
Crawford	Gamble	Nelson	

NAYS 28.

Aldrich	Clark, Wyo.	Heyburn	Penrose
Bradley	Cullom	Johnson, N. Dak.	Root
Briggs	Depew	Kean	Scott
Burnham	Dick	McCumber	Smoot
Burrows	Dillingham	*McEnery*	Sutherland
Burton	Dixon	Nixon	Warren
Carter	Gallinger	Page	Wetmore

NOT VOTING—41.

Bailey	*Culberson*	Lorimer	*Rayner*
Bankhead	*Daniel*	*McLaurin*	Richardson
Beveridge	*Davis*	*Martin*	*Smith, Md.*
Borah	du Pont	*Money*	Smith, Mich.
Brandegee	Elkins	*Newlands*	*Smith, S. C.*
Brown	Flint	Oliver	Stephenson
Bulkeley	*Foster*	*Overman*	*Tillman*
Chamberlain	Frye	*Owen*	Warner
Clarke, Ark.	Guggenheim	*Paynter*	
Clay	Hale	Perkins	
Crane	Lodge	Piles	

So Mr. DOLLIVER's amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The question then recurred on the amendment offered by Mr. ALDRICH, providing *for the maximum and minimum tariff.*

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 4100, July 3):

The result was announced—yeas 36, nays 18, as follows:

YEAS—36.

Aldrich	Clark, Wyo.	Flint	Nelson
Bourne	Cullom	Frye	Nixon
Bradley	Cummins	Gallinger	Page
Briggs	Curtis	Gamble	Penrose
Brown	Depew	Heyburn	Perkins
Burkett	Dick	Johnson, N. Dak.	Root
Burnham	Dillingham	Jones	Smoot
Burrows	Dixon	Kean	Sutherland
Carter	Dolliver	McCumber	Wetmore

NAYS—18.

Bacon	*Davis*	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Shively*
Bristow	*Fletcher*	La Follette	*Simmons*
Burton	*Frazier*	*McEnery*	*Stone*
Crawford	*Gore*	*McLaurin*	
Culberson	*Hughes*	*Newlands*	

NOT VOTING—38.

Bailey	*Chamberlain*	du Pont	Lorimer
Bankhead	Clapp	Elkins	*Martin*
Beveridge	*Clarke, Ark.*	*Foster*	*Money*
Borah	*Clay*	Guggenheim	Oliver
Brandegee	Crane	Hale	*Overman*
Bulkeley	*Daniel*	Lodge	*Owen*

Paynter	Scott	Stephenson	Warner
Piles	*Smith, Md.*	*Taliaferro*	Warren
Rayner	Smith, Mich.	*Taylor*	
Richardson	*Smith, S. C.*	*Tillman*	

So the amendment of Mr. ALDRICH was agreed to.

The Senate having under consideration the joint resolution for amendment to the Constitution authorizing Congress to impose a general income tax, Mr. BAILEY offered an amendment providing that the ratification of the amendment should be submitted to conventions called for the purpose instead of to the legislatures of the States, as provided in the resolution.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. BAILEY the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 4120, July 5):

The result was announced—yeas 30, nays 46, as follows:

YEAS—30.

Bacon	Cummins	Jones	*Shively*
Bailey	*Davis*	La Follette	*Simmons*
Bankhead	*Fletcher*	*McEnery*	*Smith, S. C.*
Borah	*Foster*	*Money*	*Stone*
Bristow	*Frazier*	*Newlands*	*Taliaferro*
Chamberlain	*Gore*	*Overman*	*Taylor*
Clapp	*Hughes*	*Owen*	
Culberson	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Rayner*	

NAYS—46.

Aldrich	Crane	Gallinger	Penrose
Beveridge	Crawford	Gamble	Perkins
Bourne	Cullom	Guggenheim	Root
Bradley	Curtis	Heyburn	Scott
Briggs	*Daniel*	Johnson, N. Dak.	Smoot
Brown	Depew	Kean	Stephenson
Burkett	Dick	McCumber	Sutherland
Burnham	Dillingham	*Martin*	Warner
Burrows	Dixon	Nelson	Warren
Burton	du Pont	Nixon	Wetmore
Carter	Flint	Oliver	
Clark, Wyo.	Frye	Page	

NOT VOTING—16.

Brandegee	Dolliver	Lorimer	Richardson
Bulkeley	Elkins	*McLaurin*	*Smith, Md.*
Clarke, Ark.	Hale	*Paynter*	Smith, Mich.
Clay	Lodge	Piles	*Tillman*

So Mr. BAILEY's first amendment was rejected.

The question then recurred upon the adoption of the joint resolution for the amendment of the Constitution as above stated.

Upon the question of the adoption of the resolution the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 4121, July 5):

The result was announced—yeas 77, nays 0, as follows:

YEAS—77.

Aldrich	Crawford	Guggenheim	Penrose
Bacon	*Culberson*	Heyburn	Perkins
Bailey	Cullom	*Hughes*	*Rayner*
Bankhead	Cummins	Johnson, N. Dak.	Root
Beveridge	Curtis	*Johnston, Ala.*	Scott
Borah	*Daniel*	Jones	*Shively*
Bourne	*Davis*	Kean	*Simmons*
Bradley	Depew	La Follette	*Smith, S. C.*
Briggs	Dick	McCumber	Smoot
Bristow	Dillingham	*McEnery*	Stephenson
Brown	Dixon	*McLaurin*	*Stone*
Burkett	du Pont	*Martin*	Sutherland
Burnham	*Fletcher*	*Money*	*Taliaferro*
Burrows	Flint	Nelson	*Taylor*
Burton	*Foster*	*Newlands*	Warner
Carter	*Frazier*	Nixon	Warren
Chamberlain	Frye	Oliver	Wetmore
Clapp	Gallinger	*Overman*	
Clark, Wyo.	Gamble	*Owen*	
Crane	*Gore*	Page	

NOT VOTING—15.

Brandegee	Dolliver	Lorimer	*Smith, Md.*
Bulkeley	Elkins	*Paynter*	Smith, Mich.
Clarke, Ark.	Hale	Piles	*Tillman*
Clay	Lodge	Richardson	

So the joint resolution was passed, two-thirds of the Senators present having voted in favor thereof.

Mr. BRISTOW offered an amendment reducing the rate of duty prescribed on writing paper in paragraph 409, as follows:

But not exceeding 15 pounds per ream, 2 cents per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 4180, July 7):

The result was announced—yeas 34, nays 40, as follows:

YEAS—34.

Bacon	*Chamberlain*	*Hughes*	*Owen*
Bailey	Clapp	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Shively*
Bankhead	Crawford	La Follette	*Simmons*
Beveridge	*Culberson*	*McLaurin*	*Smith, S. C.*
Borah	Cummins	*Martin*	*Stone*
Bristow	*Fletcher*	*Money*	*Taliaferro*
Brown	*Frazier*	Nelson	*Taylor*
Burkett	Gamble	*Newlands*	
Burton	*Gore*	*Overman*	

NAYS—40.

Aldrich	Curtis	Heyburn	Perkins
Bourne	Depew	Johnson, N. Dak.	Piles
Brandegee	Dick	Jones	Scott
Briggs	Dixon	Kean	Smith, Mich.
Bulkeley	Dolliver	Lodge	Smoot
Burnham	du Pont	Lorimer	Stephenson
Burrows	Elkins	Nixon	Sutherland
Carter	Flint	Oliver	Warner
Clark, Wyo.	Gallinger	Page	Warren
Crane	Hale	Penrose	Wetmore

NOT VOTING—18.

Bradley	*Davis*	McCumber	Root
Clarke, Ark.	Dillingham	*McEnery*	*Smith, Md.*
Clay	*Foster*	*Paynter*	*Tillman*
Cullom	Frye	*Rayner*	
Daniel	Guggenheim	Richardson	

So Mr. BRISTOW's amendment was rejected.

Mr. BACON in the Senate again offered the amendment previously offered in the Committee of the Whole, placing agricultural implements on the free list, by adding the following paragraph to the free list of the bill:

651½. Plows, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, forage and feed cutters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, horserakes, cultivators, thrashing machines, and cotton gins: Provided, That articles mentioned in this paragraph, if imported from a country which lays an import duty on like articles imported from the United States, shall be subject to duties existing prior to the passage of this act.

Upon the question of the adoption of this amendment, the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 4182, July 7):

The result was announced—yeas 28, nays 50, as follows:

YEAS—28.

Bacon	*Daniel*	La Follette	*Shively*
Bailey	*Fletcher*	*McEnery*	*Simmons*
Bankhead	*Foster*	*McLaurin*	*Smith, Md.*
Bristow	*Frazier*	*Martin*	*Smith, S. C.*
Chamberlain	*Gore*	*Money*	*Stone*
Clapp	*Hughes*	*Newlands*	*Taliaferro*
Culberson	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Overman*	*Taylor*

NAYS—50.

Aldrich	Crane	Gamble	Penrose
Beveridge	Crawford	Hale	Perkins
Borah	Cummins	Heyburn	Piles
Brandegee	Curtis	Johnson, N. Dak.	Scott
Briggs	Depew	Jones	Smith, Mich.
Brown	Dick	Kean	Smoot
Bulkeley	Dixon	Lodge	Stephenson
Burkett	Dolliver	Lorimer	Sutherland
Burnham	du Pont	McCumber	Warner
Burrows	Elkins	Nelson	Warren
Burton	Flint	Nixon	Wetmore
Carter	Frye	Oliver	
Clark, Wyo.	Gallinger	Page	

NOT VOTING—14.

Bourne	Cullom	*Owen*	Root
Bradley	*Davis*	*Paynter*	*Tillman*
Clarke, Ark.	Dillingham	*Rayner*	
Clay	Guggenheim	Richardson	

So Mr. BACON's amendment was rejected.

In the Senate the question was presented on concurring in the amendment *creating a customs court* as provided in sections 29 and 30.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 4225, July 7):

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 26, as follows:

YEAS—50.

Aldrich	Curtis	Jones	Piles
Bacon	Depew	Kean	Scott
Bailey	Dick	Lorimer	*Simmons*
Bankhead	Dixon	McCumber	Smith, Mich.
Bradley	du Pont	*McEnery*	Smoot
Brandegee	Elkins	*Money*	Stephenson
Briggs	Flint	Nelson	Sutherland
Bulkeley	*Foster*	*Newlands*	*Taylor*
Burnham	Frye	Nixon	Warner
Burrows	Gallinger	Oliver	Warren
Burton	Hale	Page	Wetmore
Carter	Heyburn	Penrose	
Crane	Johnson, N. Dak.	Perkins	

NAYS—26.

Beveridge	Clark, Wyo.	*Frazier*	*Martin*
Borah	Crawford	Gamble	*Overman*
Bristow	*Culberson*	*Gore*	*Shively*
Brown	Cummins	*Hughes*	*Smith, S. C.*
Burkett	*Daniel*	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Stone*
Chamberlain	Dolliver	La Follette	
Clapp	*Fletcher*	*McLaurin*	

NOT VOTING—16.

Bourne	*Davis*	*Owen*	Root
Clarke, Ark.	Dillingham	*Paynter*	*Smith, Md.*
Clay	Guggenheim	*Rayner*	*Taliaferro*
Cullom	Lodge	Richardson	*Tillman*

So sections 29 and 30 were concurred in.

* Mr. BAILEY offered an amendment in the Senate for the corporation-tax amendment, which had been adopted in Committee of the Whole, the amendment which was offered by Mr. BAILEY being *for the levy and collection of a general income tax*, which is found on pages 4226, 4227, and 4228 of the RECORD.

Upon the question of the adoption of the substitute, the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 4228, July 7):

The result was announced—yeas 28, nays 47, as follows:

YEAS—28.

Bacon	*Culberson*	*Hughes*	*Overman*
Bailey	Cummins	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Shively*
Bankhead	*Daniel*	La Follette	*Simmons*
Borah	*Fletcher*	*McLaurin*	*Smith, S. C.*
Bristow	*Foster*	*Martin*	*Stone*
Chamberlain	*Frazier*	*Money*	*Taliaferro*
Clapp	*Gore*	*Newlands*	*Taylor*

NAYS—47.

Aldrich	Clark, Wyo.	Gamble	Penrose
Beveridge	Crane	Hale	Perkins
Bradley	Crawford	Heyburn	Piles
Brandegee	Depew	Johnson, N. Dak.	Scott
Briggs	Dick	Jones	Smith, Mich.
Brown	Dixon	Kean	Smoot
Bulkeley	Dolliver	Lorimer	Stephenson
Burkett	du Pont	McCumber	Sutherland
Burnham	Elkins	Nelson	Warner
Burrows	Flint	Nixon	Warren
Burton	Frye	Oliver	Wetmore
Carter	Gallinger	Page	

NOT VOTING—17.

Bourne	*Davis*	*Owen*	*Smith, Md.*
Clarke, Ark.	Dillingham	*Paynter*	*Tillman*
Clay	Guggenheim	*Rayner*	
Cullom	Lodge	Richardson	
Curtis	*McEnery*	Root	

So Mr. BAILEY'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. BACON in the Senate offered an amendment to the corporation-tax provision, which had been adopted in the Committee of the Whole, the amendment offered being as follows:

Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any corporation or association designed and operated solely for mercantile business, the gross sales of which do not exceed $150,000 per annum.

Upon the question of the adoption of this amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 4234, July 7):

The result was announced—yeas 27, nays 45, as follows:

YEAS—27.

Bacon	Cummins	*Gore*	*Overman*
Bailey	Curtis	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Shively*
Bankhead	*Daniel*	La Follette	*Simmons*
Borah	Dolliver	*McEnery*	*Stone*
Chamberlain	*Fletcher*	*McLaurin*	*Taliaferro*
Clapp	*Foster*	*Money*	*Taylor*
Culberson	*Frazier*	*Newlands*	

NAYS—45.

Aldrich	Carter	Gamble	Piles
Beveridge	Clark, Wyo	Hale	Scott
Bradley	Crane	Heyburn	Smith, Mich.
Brandegee	Crawford	Johnson, N. Dak.	Smoot
Briggs	Depew	Kean	Stephenson
Bristow	Dick	Lorimer	Sutherland
Brown	Dixon	McCumber	Warner
Bulkeley	du Pont	Nelson	Warren
Burkett	Elkins	Oliver	Wetmore
Burnham	Flint	Page	
Burrows	Frye	Penrose	
Burton	Gallinger	Perkins	

NOT VOTING—20.

Bourne	Dillingham	*Martin*	Richardson
Clarke, Ark.	Guggenheim	Nixon	Root
Clay	*Hughes*	*Owen*	*Smith, Md.*
Cullom	Jones	*Paynter*	*Smith, S. C.*
Davis	Lodge	*Rayner*	*Tillman*

So Mr. BACON'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. NEWLANDS, in the Senate, offered an amendment to the corporation-tax provision which had been adopted in Committee of the Whole, limiting the tax to the corporations specified in his said amendment, as follows:

Engaged in the business of refining oil or sugar, or in the manufacture of any commodity included in the dutiable list of this act, whose gross receipts exceed $250,000 per annum.

Mr. ALDRICH moved to lay the amendment on the table.

On the question of the adoption of the motion to lay the amendment on the table the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 4235, July 7):

The result was announced—yeas 46, nays 24, as follows:

YEAS—46.

Aldrich	Clark, Wyo.	Gamble	Penrose
Beveridge	Crane	Hale	Perkins
Bradley	Crawford	Heyburn	Piles
Brandegee	Curtis	Johnson, N. Dak.	Scott
Briggs	Depew	Jones	Smith, Mich.
Brown	Dick	Kean	Smoot
Bulkeley	Dixon	Lorimer	Stephenson
Burkett	du Pont	McCumber	Sutherland
Burnham	Elkins	*McEnery*	Warner
Burrows	Flint	Nelson	Wetmore
Burton	Frye	Oliver	
Carter	Gallinger	Page	

NAYS—24.

Bacon	Cummins	*Hughes*	*Shively*
Bailey	Dolliver	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Simmons*
Bankhead	*Fletcher*	La Follette	*Smith, S. C.*
Bristow	*Foster*	*McLaurin*	*Stone*
Chamberlain	*Frazier*	*Newlands*	*Taliaferro*
Culberson	*Gore*	*Overman*	*Taylor*

NOT VOTING—22.

Borah	*Daniel*	*Money*	Root
Bourne	*Davis*	Nixon	*Smith, Md.*
Clapp	Dillingham	*Owen*	*Tillman*
Clarke, Ark.	Guggenheim	*Paynter*	Warren
Clay	Lodge	*Rayner*	
Cullom	*Martin*	Richardson	

So the amendment submitted by Mr. NEWLANDS was laid on the table.

Mr. MCLAURIN in the Senate offered an amendment to the corporation-tax provision which had been adopted in the Committee of the Whole *exempting from liability to make returns thereunder of every corporation the capital stock of which does not exceed $50,000 and the net income of which does not exceed $5,000.* Mr. ALDRICH moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Upon the question of the adoption of the motion to lay the amendment on the table the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 4236, July 7):

The result was announced—yeas 46, nays 24, as follows:

YEAS—46.

Aldrich	Carter	Gallinger	Penrose
Beveridge	Clark, Wyo.	Gamble	Perkins
Bradley	Crane	Hale	Piles
Brandegee	Crawford	Heyburn	Scott
Briggs	Depew	Johnson, N. Dak.	Smith, Mich.
Bristow	Dick	Jones	Smoot
Brown	Dixon	Kean	Stephenson
Bulkeley	Dolliver	Lorimer	Sutherland
Burkett	du Pont	McCumber	Warner
Burnham	Elkins	Nelson	Wetmore
Burrows	Flint	Oliver	
Burton	Frye	Page	

NAYS—24.

Bacon	Cummins	*Gore*	*Overman*
Bailey	Curtis	*Hughes*	*Shively*
Bankhead	*Daniel*	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Simmons*
Chamberlain	*Fletcher*	La Follette	*Smith, S. C.*
Clapp	*Foster*	*McLaurin*	*Stone*
Culberson	*Frazier*	*Newlands*	*Taylor*

NOT VOTING—22.

Borah	Dillingham	Nixon	*Smith, Md.*
Bourne	Guggenheim	*Owen*	*Taliaferro*
Clarke, Ark.	Lodge	*Paynter*	*Tillman*
Clay	*McEnery*	*Rayner*	Warren
Cullom	*Martin*	Richardson	
Davis	*Money*	Root	

So Mr. MCLAURIN'S amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. BACON, for Mr. CLAY, in his absence, offered in the Senate an amendment *imposing a tax upon contracts, agreements, and so forth, respecting the purchase or sale of grain, cotton, and other agricultural products, stocks, bonds, and other securities under circumstances named in said amendment,* which amendment is to be found on page 4243 of the RECORD.

Mr. ALDRICH moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Upon the question of the motion to lay the amendment on the table, the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 4244, July 8):

The result was announced—yeas 44, nays 34, as follows:

YEAS—44.

Aldrich	Cullom	Gallinger	Oliver
Bradley	Curtis	Gamble	Page
Brandegee	Depew	Hale	Penrose
Briggs	Dick	Heyburn	Perkins
Bulkeley	Dillingham	Johnson, N. Dak.	Scott
Burnham	Dixon	Kean	Smith, Mich.
Burrows	du Pont	Lodge	Smoot
Burton	Elkins	Lorimer	Stephenson
Carter	Flint	McCumber	Sutherland
Clark, Wyo.	*Foster*	*McEnery*	Warner
Crane	Frye	Nixon	Wetmore

NAYS—34.

Bacon	*Culberson*	Jones	*Shively*
Bailey	Cummins	La Follette	*Simmons*
Bankhead	*Daniel*	*McLaurin*	*Smith, Md.*
Bristow	Dolliver	*Martin*	*Smith, S. C.*
Brown	*Fletcher*	*Money*	*Stone*
Burkett	*Frazier*	Nelson	*Taliaferro*
Chamberlain	*Gore*	*Newlands*	*Taylor*
Clapp	*Hughes*	*Overman*	
Crawford	*Johnston, Ala.*	Piles	

NOT VOTING—14.

Beveridge	*Clay*	*Paynter*	*Tillman*
Borah	*Davis*	*Rayner*	Warren
Bourne	Guggenheim	Richardson	
Clarke, Ark.	*Owen*	Root	

So the amendment offered by Mr. BACON in behalf of Mr. CLAY was laid on the table.

The Senate having under consideration the tobacco amendment offered by Mr. SMOOT, Mr. DANIEL offered an amendment thereto, reducing the tax, as stated on page 4254 of the RECORD.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 4264, July 8):

The result was announced—yeas 24, nays 53, as follows:

YEAS—24.

Bacon	*Fletcher*	*McLaurin*	*Simmons*
Bailey	*Foster*	*Martin*	*Smith, Md.*
Bankhead	*Frazier*	*Money*	*Smith, S. C.*
Chamberlain	*Gore*	*Newlands*	*Stone*
Culberson	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Overman*	*Taliaferro*
Daniel	*McEnery*	*Shively*	*Taylor*

NAYS—53.

Aldrich	Carter	Frye	Page
Beveridge	Clapp	Gallinger	Penrose
Borah	Clark, Wyo.	Gamble	Perkins
Bourne	Crane	Hale	Piles
Bradley	Crawford	Heyburn	Smith, Mich.
Brandegee	Cummins	Johnson, N. Dak.	Smoot
Briggs	Curtis	Jones	Stephenson
Bristow	Depew	Kean	Sutherland
Brown	Dick	La Follette	Warner
Bulkeley	Dixon	Lorimer	Warren
Burkett	Dolliver	McCumber	Wetmore
Burnham	du Pont	Nelson	
Burrows	Elkins	Nixon	
Burton	Flint	Oliver	

NOT VOTING—15.

Clarke, Ark.	Dillingham	*Owen*	Root
Clay	Guggenheim	*Paynter*	Scott
Cullom	*Hughes*	*Rayner*	*Tillman*
Davis	Lodge	Richardson	

So Mr. DANIEL'S amendment to the amendment was rejected.

Upon the motion of Mr. MARTIN sections 14 and 15 were reserved for a separate vote, and upon the question of agreeing to the tobacco amendment excepting sections 14 and 15 the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 4264, July 8):

The result was announced—yeas 52, nays 25, as follows:

YEAS—52.

Aldrich	Burton	Elkins	Nixon
Beveridge	Carter	Flint	Oliver
Borah	Clapp	Frye	Page
Bourne	Clark, Wyo.	Gallinger	Penrose
Bradley	Crane	Gamble	Perkins
Brandegee	Crawford	Hale	Piles
Briggs	Cummins	Heyburn	Smith, Mich.
Bristow	Curtis	Johnson, N. Dak.	Smoot
Brown	Depew	Jones	Stephenson
Bulkeley	Dick	Kean	Sutherland
Burkett	Dixon	La Follette	Warner
Burnham	Dolliver	Lorimer	Warren
Burrows	du Pont	Nelson	Wetmore

NAYS—25.

Bacon	*Foster*	*Martin*	*Smith, S. C.*
Bailey	*Frazier*	*Money*	*Stone*
Bankhead	*Gore*	*Newlands*	*Taliaferro*
Chamberlain	*Hughes*	*Overman*	*Taylor*
Culberson	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Shively*	
Daniel	*McEnery*	*Simmons*	
Fletcher	*McLaurin*	*Smith, Md.*	

NOT VOTING—15.

Clarke, Ark.	Dillingham	*Owen*	Root
Clay	Guggenheim	*Paynter*	Scott
Cullom	Lodge	*Rayner*	*Tillman*
Davis	McCumber	Richardson	

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CURTIS offered an amendment imposing a countervailing duty upon importations of petroleum by a proviso to paragraph 637 as follows:

Provided, That if there be imported into the United States crude petroleum produced in any country which imposes a duty on petroleum exported from the United States, there shall in such cases be levied, paid, and collected a duty upon said petroleum so imported one-half of the duty imposed by such country: Provided further, That importers of crude petroleum shall not be entitled to the drawback provisions of this act.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 4272, July 8):

The result was announced—yeas 44, nays 31, as follows:

YEAS—44.

Aldrich	Clark, Wyo.	Hale	Penrose
Borah	Crane	Heyburn	Perkins
Bourne	Curtis	Johnson, N. Dak.	Piles
Bradley	Depew	Jones	Root
Brandegee	Dick	Kean	Scott
Briggs	Dixon	Lorimer	Smoot
Bulkeley	du Pont	*McEnery*	Stephenson
Burnham	Elkins	Nixon	Sutherland
Burrows	Flint	Oliver	Warner
Burton	Frye	*Owen*	Warren
Carter	Gallinger	Page	Wetmore

NAYS—31.

Bacon	*Culberson*	*Hughes*	*Rayner*
Bailey	Cummins	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Shively*
Bristow	*Daniel*	La Follette	*Simmons*
Brown	Dolliver	*McLaurin*	Smith, Mich.
Burkett	*Fletcher*	*Martin*	*Smith, S. C.*
Chamberlain	*Frazier*	Nelson	*Stone*
Clapp	Gamble	*Newlands*	*Taliaferro*
Crawford	*Gore*	*Overman*	

NOT VOTING—17.

Bankhead	*Davis*	McCumber	*Taylor*
Beveridge	Dillingham	*Money*	*Tillman*
Clarke, Ark.	*Foster*	*Paynter*	
Clay	Guggenheim	Richardson	
Cullom	Lodge	*Smith, Md.*	

So the amendment of Mr. CURTIS was agreed to.

Mr. STONE in the Senate again offered the amendment placing hides and leather and the products thereof on the free list, which had been previously offered in the Committee of the Whole. The amendment is as follows:

Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled; band, bend, or belting leather, rough leather, sole leather, and all other leather made from the hides or skins of cattle, without regard to size or weight; boots and shoes made of leather or of which leather is the component material of chief value.

Mr. ALDRICH moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Upon the question of the adoption of the motion to lay on the table, the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 4273, July 8):

The result was announced—yeas 45, nays 28, as follows:

YEAS—45.

Aldrich	Carter	Hale	Piles
Borah	Clark, Wyo.	Heyburn	Scott
Bourne	Crane	Johnson, N. Dak.	Smith, Mich.
Bradley	Depew	Jones	Smoot
Brandegee	Dick	Kean	Stephenson
Briggs	Dixon	Lorimer	Sutherland
Brown	du Pont	*McEnery*	Warner
Bulkeley	Elkins	Nelson	Warren
Burkett	Flint	Nixon	Wetmore
Burnham	Frye	Oliver	
Burrows	Gallinger	Penrose	
Burton	Gamble	Perkins	

NAYS—28.

Bacon	Cummins	*Johnston, Ala.*	Page
Bailey	*Daniel*	La Follette	*Shively*
Bristow	Dolliver	*McLaurin*	*Simmons*
Chamberlain	*Fletcher*	*Martin*	*Smith, S. C.*
Clapp	*Foster*	*Newlands*	*Stone*
Crawford	*Frazier*	*Overman*	*Taliaferro*
Culberson	*Gore*	*Owen*	*Taylor*

NOT VOTING—19.

Bankhead	Curtis	Lodge	Richardson
Beveridge	*Davis*	McCumber	Root
Clarke, Ark.	Dillingham	*Money*	*Smith, Md.*
Clay	Guggenheim	*Paynter*	*Tillman*
Cullom	*Hughes*	*Rayner*	

So Mr. STONE'S amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. BURTON offered an amendment placing asphaltum and bitumen on the free list by the insertion of a new paragraph in the free list, as follows:

493½. Asphaltum and bitumen, crude, if not dried nor otherwise advanced in any manner.

Mr. ALDRICH moved to lay the amendment on the table.

On the question of the adoption of the motion to lay the amendment on the table the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 4277, July 8):

The result was announced—yeas 37, nays 29, as follows:

YEAS—37.

Aldrich	Carter	Hale	Perkins
Bailey	Clark, Wyo.	Heyburn	Piles
Beveridge	Crane	Johnson, N. Dak.	Scott
Bourne	Depew	Jones	Smoot
Brandegee	Dick	Kean	Stephenson
Briggs	Dixon	Lodge	Warren
Bristow	du Pont	Lorimer	Wetmore
Brown	Flint	*McEnery*	
Bulkeley	Gallinger	Page	
Burnham	Gamble	Penrose	

NAYS—29.

Bacon	Dolliver	*McLaurin*	Smith, Mich.
Bankhead	*Fletcher*	*Martin*	*Smith, S. C.*
Burkett	*Foster*	*Money*	*Stone*
Burton	*Frazier*	Nelson	*Taliaferro*
Chamberlain	*Gore*	*Overman*	*Taylor*
Clapp	*Hughes*	*Owen*	
Crawford	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Shively*	
Cummins	La Follette	*Simmons*	

NOT VOTING—26.

Borah	Curtis	McCumber	Root
Bradley	*Daniel*	*Newlands*	*Smith, Md.*
Burrows	*Davis*	Nixon	Sutherland
Clarke, Ark.	Dillingham	Oliver	*Tillman*
Clay	Elkins	*Paynter*	Warner
Culberson	Frye	*Rayner*	
Cullom	Guggenheim	Richardson	

So Mr. BURTON'S amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. BACON in the Senate again offered an amendment which had been previously offered in the Committee of the Whole placing hoop and band iron for baling cotton or any other commodity on the free list, as follows:

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 paints or any other preparation, with or without buckles or fastenings, for baling cotton or any other commodity.

Mr. ALDRICH moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Upon the question to lay the amendment on the table the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 4290, July 8):

The result was announced—yeas 43, nays 31, as follows:

YEAS—43.

Aldrich	Carter	Gamble	Perkins
Borah	Clark, Wyo.	Hale	Piles
Bourne	Crane	Heyburn	Scott
Bradley	Depew	Jones	Smith, Mich.
Brandegee	Dick	Kean	Smoot
Briggs	Dixon	Lorimer	Stephenson
Bulkeley	du Pont	McCumber	Sutherland
Burkett	Elkins	Nixon	Warner
Burnham	Flint	Oliver	Warren
Burrows	Frye	Page	Wetmore
Burton	Gallinger	Penrose	

NAYS—31.

Bacon	Cummins	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Overman*
Bailey	*Daniel*	La Follette	*Shively*
Bankhead	*Fletcher*	*McEnery*	*Simmons*
Bristow	*Foster*	*McLaurin*	*Smith, S. C.*
Chamberlain	*Frazier*	*Martin*	*Stone*
Clapp	*Gore*	*Money*	*Taliaferro*
Crawford	*Hughes*	Nelson	*Taylor*
Culberson	Johnson, N. Dak.	*Newlands*	

NOT VOTING—18.

Beveridge	Curtis	Lodge	Root
Brown	*Davis*	*Owen*	*Smith, Md.*
Clarke, Ark.	Dillingham	*Paynter*	*Tillman*
Clay	Dolliver	*Rayner*	
Cullom	Guggenheim	Richardson	

So Mr. BACON'S amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE offered an amendment *creating a tariff commission*, which is found on page 4302 of the RECORD.

Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 4313, July 8):

The result was announced—yeas 33, nays 45, as follows:

YEAS—33.

Bacon	*Culberson*	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Shively*
Bailey	Cummins	La Follette	*Simmons*
Bankhead	*Daniel*	*McLaurin*	*Smith, S. C.*
Beveridge	Dolliver	*Martin*	*Stone*
Bristow	*Fletcher*	*Money*	*Taliaferro*
Brown	*Foster*	Nelson	*Taylor*
Burkett	*Frazier*	*Newlands*	
Chamberlain	*Gore*	*Overman*	
Clapp	*Hughes*	*Owen*	

NAYS—45.

Aldrich	Crane	Heyburn	Piles
Borah	Crawford	Johnson, N. Dak.	Scott
Bourne	Depew	Jones	Smith, Mich.
Bradley	Dick	Kean	Smoot
Brandegee	Dixon	Lorimer	Stephenson
Briggs	du Pont	McCumber	Sutherland
Bulkeley	Elkins	*McEnery*	Warner
Burnham	Flint	Nixon	Warren
Burrows	Frye	Oliver	Wetmore
Burton	Gallinger	Page	
Carter	Gamble	Penrose	
Clark, Wyo.	Hale	Perkins	

NOT VOTING—14.

Clarke, Ark.	*Davis*	*Paynter*	*Smith, Md.*
Clay	Dillingham	*Rayner*	*Tillman*
Cullom	Guggenheim	Richardson	
Curtis	Lodge	Root	

So Mr. LA FOLLETTE'S amendment was rejected.

The question then recurred upon the passage of the bill, and upon this question the vote was as follows (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 4316, July 8):

The result was announced—yeas 45, nays 34, as follows:

YEAS—45.

Aldrich	Crane	Heyburn	Piles
Borah	Depew	Johnson, N. Dak.	Scott
Bourne	Dick	Jones	Smith, Mich.
Bradley	Dixon	Kean	Smoot
Brandegee	du Pont	Lorimer	Stephenson
Briggs	Elkins	McCumber	Sutherland
Bulkeley	Flint	*McEnery*	Warner
Burnham	Frye	Nixon	Warren
Burrows	Gallinger	Oliver	Wetmore
Burton	Gamble	Page	
Carter	Guggenheim	Penrose	
Clark, Wyo.	Hale	Perkins	

NAYS—34.

Bacon	Crawford	*Hughes*	*Owen*
Bailey	*Culberson*	*Johnston, Ala.*	*Shively*
Bankhead	Cummins	La Follette	*Simmons*
Beveridge	*Daniel*	*McLaurin*	*Smith, S. C.*
Bristow	Dolliver	*Martin*	*Stone*
Brown	*Fletcher*	*Money*	*Taliaferro*
Burkett	*Foster*	Nelson	*Taylor*
Chamberlain	*Frazier*	*Newlands*	
Clapp	*Gore*	*Overman*	

NOT VOTING—13.

Clarke, Ark.	*Davis*	*Rayner*	*Tillman*
Clay	Dillingham	Richardson	
Cullom	Lodge	Root	
Curtis	*Paynter*	*Smith, Md.*	

So the bill was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota obtained the floor.

Mr. DANIEL. If I am not interrupting the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON], which I do not desire to do, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] if he has voted for any free trade in this bill, and, if so, on how many items?

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair has recognized the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON], and he is entitled to the floor.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. Mr. President, when we were discussing the lumber and wood schedule, I had read a clipping from the Washington Post, containing an interview with a former Member of Congress who had been a member of the Denver convention. The only part of that interview that interested me and that I wanted to bring out was the point in regard to free lumber, and to bring out the fact that we in North Dakota and in the other prairie States were not unfriendly, and that our party was not unfriendly, to that doctrine. However, the whole of the interview was read. In other parts of the interview there was criticism of certain Senators and certain delegates to that convention. I have very much regretted that that part of the interview was read, and I did not wish to have this extra session pass without stating to the Senate that I had no sympathy with that criticism of those Senators, and that I did not then approve, and do not approve now, of that criticism, and, so far as it can be done at this late day, I wish to withdraw that part of that clipping.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, I was surprised when I was informed that the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] had put in the RECORD some newspaper squib that seemed to be reflective upon me and upon other Senators who were mentioned. I got up, without having read it, and made some observations which are in the RECORD. The Senator from North Dakota has acted so gentlemanly about it that I have not a particle of feeling against him, nor would I have deemed the matter worthy of notice at all except that it seemed to have the aspect of an intentional thing. I do not care anything about it. I will not take the time nor weary the patience of the Senate to point out the error that is in it. If I have not character enough to live under a little thing like that, I deserve to die.

HOUR OF MEETING TUESDAY.

Mr. SMOOT. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day, it adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. Browning, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9135) to raise revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11570) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1909, and for other purposes.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the urgent deficiency appropriation bill just received from the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11570) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1909, and for other purposes.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments and request a conference with the House of Representatives on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, the conferees on the part of the Senate to be appointed by the Chair.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. HALE, Mr. GALLINGER, and Mr. CLAY conferees on the part of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. KEAN. 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.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, August 3, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate August 2, 1909.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

B. Frank Harris to be collector of customs for the district of Sag Harbor, N. Y.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

CAVALRY ARM.

Second Lieut. Robert R. Love to be first lieutenant.

INFANTRY ARM.

Capt. Lucius L. Durfee to be major.
Capt. Charles G. Dwyer to be major.
First Lieut. Frederick W. Benteen to be captain.
First Lieut. Charles W. Weeks to be captain.
Second Lieut. Campbell B. Hodges to be first lieutenant.
Second Lieut. Benjamin F. McClellan to be first lieutenant.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Capt. Charles R. Reynolds to be major.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Commander Reynold T. Hall to be a captain.
Commander Herbert O. Dunn to be a captain.
Lieut. Commander Archibald H. Scales to be a commander.
Asst. Naval Constructor John E. Bailey to be a naval constructor.

POSTMASTERS.

NEW YORK.

Justin B. Andrews, at Massena, N. Y.
Frank G. Fuller, at Broadalbin, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Thomas H. Ramsbottom, at Chadbourn, N. C.

NORTH DAKOTA.

James I. Cubbison, at Minnewaukan, N. Dak.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *August 2, 1909.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, July 31, 1909, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE—URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Crockett, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

H. R. 11570. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1909, and for other purposes.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I reserve all points of order on that report.

Mr. TAWNEY. This is not a report, I will say to the gentleman from Missouri. It is a House bill with Senate amendments. I want to ask unanimous consent to disagree to all of the Senate amendments and ask for a conference.

Mr. MURPHY. Reserving the right to object, I want to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I will object right now, without saying anything more about it.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill H. R. 9135, an act to raise revenue for the Philippine Islands, and other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9135) to raise revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, and 194; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 9 strike out the word "therein" and insert in lieu thereof the words "in this act;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 13 strike out the words "of the body of the textile;" in line 14, after the word "part," insert the words "of the body of the textile;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 9 strike out the word "of," after the word "by," and insert in lieu thereof the word "or;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 4 strike out the words "The same" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Glass," so as to read: "Glass, of all kinds;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 2, page 31, strike out the comma after the word "plates;" in the same line strike out the word "therefor;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 69: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 12, after the comma after the word "tables," insert the words "including balls;" in line 13 strike out the words "including balls;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 182: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 182, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"That all articles, except rice, the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States and its possessions, to which the customs tariff in force in the United States is applied and upon which no drawback of customs duties has been allowed therein, going into the Philippine Islands, shall hereafter be admitted therein free of customs duty when the same are shipped directly from the country of origin to the country of destination: *Provided*, That direct shipment shall include shipment in bond through foreign territory contiguous to the United States. Said articles shall be as originally packed without having been opened or in any manner changed in condition: *Provided, however*, That if such articles shall become unpacked while en route by accident, wreck, or other casualty, or so damaged as to necessitate their repacking, the same shall be admitted free of duty upon satisfactory proof that the unpacking occurred through accident or necessity, and that the merchandise involved is the identical merchandise originally shipped from the United States or its possessions, as hereinbefore provided, and that its condition has not been changed except for such damage as may have been sustained."

And the Senate agree to the same.

E. J. HILL,
J. C. NEEDHAM,
EDWARD W. POU,
Managers on the part of the House.
W. B. HEYBURN,
H. C. LODGE,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT.

The managers on the part of the House of Representatives at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the Senate and House of Representatives on bill H. R. 9135, entitled "An act to raise revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other pur-

poses," submit the following statement, showing the effect of the agreement reached by the conferees:

The bill was originally drawn by the insular officials, after protracted hearings in the city of Manila, and in form and methods of expression was in accordance with the ideas prevailing there, the evident purpose being to eliminate all surplus words and using a form of punctuation differing materially from that adopted in the framing of tariff bills here.

When the bill was submitted to the Ways and Means Committee, many changes in punctuation, etc., were made, but peculiar expressions and the substitution of "notes" for "provisos" were permitted to stand.

When the bill went to the Senate and was referred to the Committee on Philippines, a large number of these changes were reversed. In addition to that two new sections were inserted as amendments, which, to a very large degree, necessitated the renumbering of the paragraphs.

As a result of these changes 194 amendments in all were made by the Senate, of which 58 were caused by renumbering of paragraphs, 24 by changes in punctuation (semicolons being substituted for commas and the reverse), and 88 amendments were made in phraseology only, "or" being substituted for "and" and "and" for "or," "provisos" being substituted for "notes." New cross references were caused by the renumbering of the sections. The transposition of words, elimination of surplus words, and in some cases the consolidation of paragraphs or subheadings were made, but none of these changes in any way affect the rates of duties fixed in the bill by the two Houses.

There remain, therefore, 24 effective amendments on which final agreement has been reached affecting the general scope of the bill, as follows:

Amendments Nos. 1 and 182 are substitutes for sections 1 and 2 of the House bill, and, together with a new section, 12, are made necessary by the new trade relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands, provided for in the general tariff bill now under consideration by Congress.

The Senate amendments are agreed to with amendments providing for free admission to the Philippines of all articles, except rice, which are the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States or its possessions where the general tariff laws of the United States are in force.

No. 6 removes from the list of prohibited importations dynamite, gunpowder, firearms, etc., when imported by or for the use of the United States or insular governments.

Agreed to with an amendment in phraseology.

No. 12, like No. 1, is to make the act conform to the provisions of the new tariff law of the United States.

No. 13 increases the duty on cement from 6 cents to 16 cents per hundred kilos, which is nearly equivalent to the duty provided for in the United States tariff.

No. 16, by the insertion of the words "unmounted and unset," separates imitations of precious and semiprecious stones and pearls from finished jewelry.

No. 21 consolidates two paragraphs covering rails, cross-ties, switches, etc., into one, and brings both to the lowest rate of duty, 40 cents per hundred kilos, a reduction of 5 cents per hundred kilos.

No. 127 takes "Petroleum, crude and refined, and the productions thereof" from the free list, and No. 19 makes them dutiable with tar, pitch, and oils at 25 cents per hundred kilos, or about 10 per cent ad valorem for illuminating oil.

No. 44 is necessitated by the changes in Nos. 19 and 127.

No. 47 makes match sticks dutiable at the same rate as matches, at 20 cents per kilo.

No. 109 increases the duty on mother-of-pearl buttons from $1.30 to $1.50 per kilo.

No. 111 makes the minimum ad valorem on pearl buttons 50 per cent, and No. 112 fixes a minimum ad valorem on other kinds of buttons at 25 per cent. These changes were adopted at the request of the governor-general and Philippine Commission, cabled from Manila.

No. 122 strikes out the definition of wrapper tobacco and provides the same rate of duty for wrapper and filler tobacco at the wrapper rate, and further equalizes the duties on tobacco and manufactures of tobacco with the duties charged on like products in the United States.

No. 155 strikes out paragraph 337, under which supplies and materials imported by or for the use of the United States Government or the government of the Philippines would be admitted free of duty under certain conditions.

Nos. 186, 187, 188, 189, and 190 strike out the export duties at varying rates on tobacco, from different provinces, and the requirement for certificates of origin.

No. 191 provides for a uniform and lower export duty on tobacco, manufactured and unmanufactured.

No. 192 strikes out the export duty on shells of all kinds.

No. 194 exempts "cement" from wharfage charges on exportation from the Philippine Islands.

E. J. HILL,
J. C. NEEDHAM,
EDWARD W. POU,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, the statement is a full explanation of all amendments affecting the character of the bill. One hundred and seventy of the amendments absolutely did not affect the character of the bill, being changes in commas and semicolons, and mere matters of phraseology—simply a matter of taste in the English language, and purely informal. If any gentleman wishes to ask any questions as to the others, which are fully explained in the statement, I will be glad to answer. It is a unanimous report.

Mr. GILLESPIE. I understand that with this new arrangement with the Philippine Islands we have increased the duty on structural steel going into those islands.

Mr. HILL. That has not entered into this proposition at all. It is all in the Payne tariff bill. It has not entered into this proposition now before the House.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Does the new tariff arrangement with the Philippine Islands, which we are now about to inaugurate, increase the cost to those people?

Mr. HILL. That has nothing to do with the measure now pending. That is provided for in the Payne tariff bill. That is not a subject of conference in this bill.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Then there is nothing in this bill that will increase the cost to those people of any American manufactures?

Mr. HILL. There is nothing in the conference report that will either increase or decrease it. It does not touch it at all. It has no relation in any way, shape, or manner.

Mr. Speaker, if there are no other inquiries to be made, I will ask for a vote.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HILL. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. I notice there are a very large number of amendments put in by the Senate which are agreed to by the House.

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. MANN. Formal or informal amendments.

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. MANN. The same thing happened in reference to the general tariff bill. Now, I have always recognized the usefulness of the distinguished body at the other end of the Capitol in crossing the "t's" and dotting the "i's" in bills where we had omitted to do that. But is it not possible for the Committee on Ways and Means of the House to properly punctuate a bill, to properly divide it into sections, or properly paragraph it? Must we in all of these cases go to the Senate to have these grammatical forms put in proper shape?

Mr. HILL. It is entirely possible, Mr. Speaker, and it is susceptible of perfect explanation. The bill was drawn originally in Manila after public hearings of six months or more. It was drawn on a different basis than that on which we are in the habit of drawing bills. It left out many words which would have been put in it if it had been drawn here. It came to the Ways and Means Committee and was changed in accordance with the American method. "And" was inserted in many cases, semicolons stricken out, and commas put in. Every change of that kind necessitated at the end of the sentences the insertion of the word "and," including the final article named. It went back to the Senate and the customs authorities of the Philippine Islands requested that those things might be changed in accordance with their practice, and as it was purely a matter of taste, your conference committee did not deem it wise to raise an issue on an unimportant and inconsequential matter, and we were all agreed in regard to it.

Mr. MANN. But the Committee on Ways and Means did raise an issue?

Mr. HILL. We raised it in accordance with the American method.

Mr. MANN. You had a report before you, and you changed it for reasons which seemed good to you. Thereupon the Senate changed it back, and you quietly acquiesced in their forms.

Mr. PAYNE. Where a great statesman has gone through a bill and put in a comma where it does not make any difference as to the whether it is there or not, and he believe that that is a matter of statesmanship, would you deprive him of it?

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] did not hear me state a while ago that I had often found the distinguished body at the other end of the Capitol crossed "t's"

and dotted "i's," and I could not see why the House let the Senate change the bill as they pleased.

Mr. HILL. In reply to that, I would state that if the law was to be administered here the House conferees would probably not have conceded on the question of commas; but as it was the wish of the parties who were to administer the law, 10,000 miles from here, we were willing that the punctuation should be in accordance with their views, and we very generously conceded their request.

Mr. MANN. Then I presume it was not until the committee went into conference that they understood this law was to be administered at Manila, and not in the United States?

Mr. SHARP. I would like to ask the gentleman a question for information, Whether there is any change made in these amendments affecting the importation of cigars, as to the amount?

Mr. HILL. Oh, not at all. That is disposed of in the Payne tariff bill. This has no reference to any question of that kind. Mr. Speaker, if there are no other inquiries, I will call for a vote.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the conference report is agreed to.

There was no objection.

On motion of Mr. HILL, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to was laid on the table.

DAM ACROSS SAVANNAH RIVER BETWEEN EDGEFIELD COUNTY, S. C., AND COLUMBIA COUNTY, GA.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 6277) to authorize the building of a dam across the Savannah River at or near the mouth of Stevens Creek, between the counties of Edgefield, S. C., and Columbia, Ga.

Be it enacted, etc., That J. L. Hankinson, N. B. Dial, and their associates, their successors and assigns, be, and they are hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a dam across the Savannah River at or near the mouth of Stevens Creek, between the counties of Edgefield, S. C., and Columbia, Ga., in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of dams across navigable waters," approved June 21, 1906.

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, I would like to have the gentleman make a statement to the House in reference to this bill.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, this is a bill which was introduced at the last session of Congress and also introduced at this session of Congress. I make this request because there is no committee to which this bill can be referred, as the committee has not yet been appointed. A similar bill introduced in the Senate has been favorably considered by the committee which had it in charge, and the bill is now upon the calendar with a favorable report. Without violating the rules, I can state that it would have been considered by the Senate but for the unanimous-consent agreement in that body not to take up any matters not affecting the tariff until that question was disposed of. It appears from the statement made by the chairman of the committee in the Senate and by the gentleman making the report that it is very urgent that this bill should pass. Those who are interested in the project have a great deal at stake, and unless the bill pass before the next session of Congress their valuable rights will be seriously injured. I do not mean the right to construct the dam, but their property rights, which are largely dependent upon the passage of the bill by Congress, and if it is not passed there will be a loss to the people who are interested in this development in the South.

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Certainly.

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. Kindly tell us where the dam is to be located—near what city?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. About 18 or 20 miles above Augusta.

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. How high is the dam to be?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I do not know; but it will be in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the chief engineer of the War Department.

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. Do you know the fall of the water or what power it will produce?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I do not know.

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. Have you any idea what power will be furnished?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I do not know. If the gentleman desires it, I will endeavor to get the information for him. It is a very important development.

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. I do not intend to object.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. This bill follows the rules provided by Congress in a general act. It contains no special provision or any exemption, and does not do anything except to comply absolutely with the law of Congress on this subject. I am perfectly satisfied that the rights of the Government will be fully preserved.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I would like to inquire of the gentleman if this bill has been before the Chief Engineer's office?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. It was in the last session of Congress, and that office approved it.

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. Is there a dam below the proposed dam?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. No; I understand not.

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. What improvements in the vicinity have been made in the navigation of the river?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. They are all below Augusta. This will not interfere with the navigation of the river at all. The people of that section, on both sides of the river, interested in the navigation below desire this bill to be passed.

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. No dam exists below that?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. No, sir, as I am informed; and my information is correct.

Mr. KEIFER. How far is this dam above the point where navigation goes on now?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Twenty or 25 miles.

Mr. KEIFER. Has there been in past years any navigation of smaller boats above Edgefield?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. None except small rafts.

Mr. KEIFER. And it is intended above Edgefield to build a dam? As I understand, this dam is to be located on the Savannah River. Is there any navigation where this dam is proposed to be located?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. No, I understand not, except by rafts and flatboats.

Mr. KEIFER. Has there not been small craft, steamboats, that run up there, and has not there been a dispute going on for fifty years about making the river so that they get navigation up there?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I understand not, from gentlemen who reside there.

Mr. KEIFER. I happen to know something about it, because of being located on the Savannah River at one time during the Spanish war.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Below Augusta?

Mr. KEIFER. Of course, below that; but it was not so far below but what we had an understanding that there was difficulty about navigation farther up the river.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. The gentleman will understand that this dam will not be so constructed as to interfere with navigation. If it does, the War Department will not sanction it.

Mr. KEIFER. I understand the bill provides that the dam is to be constructed in accordance with an existing law of Congress.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. And in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the War Department.

Mr. KEIFER. I am not very familiar with that law, but does that in all cases provide for any right of navigation?

Mr. MANN. Oh, yes; that is fully covered in the law.

Mr. KEIFER. I will not object, but I think it is a dangerous way to legislate.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Will my colleague yield for a question?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Certainly.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. For what purpose is this dam to be built? Who is to be served by the water power?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Why, the people.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What people? That is what I want to know.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. On both sides of the river, both in Georgia and South Carolina.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What are they doing; manufacturing, or building railroads, or what?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. They are engaged in developing power for the purpose of conveying it to those who will use it in manufacturing.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. How will that affect the dam now owned by the cotton spinners of Augusta?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Not at all.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Is it above or below?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Above it, 25 miles.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Above the dam?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Above Augusta, where the dam is to develop the water power.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The gentleman does not know who is to be served by that water power?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Well, the people who are——

Mr. LIVINGSTON. "The people" is a very indefinite term.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. The people of Augusta and Elberton; the people on both sides of the river, both in South Carolina and Georgia.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Is a corporation building it?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. It can do so.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Will the gentleman give the name of the corporation, please?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. The people of Georgia and South Carolina have their money in it. They have already put their money into it for the purpose of improving the water power for the benefit of the community.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Can I get the name of the corporation that is building it?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. The bill states the names—Mr. Hankinson, Mr. Dial, and their associates.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Have the people of Augusta consented to it?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. There is no objection here. The gentleman who represents the district in which the city of Augusta is makes no objection to it. It will be of benefit to Augusta.

Mr. PARKER. Has there been any report on this bill by a committee?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Yes; at the last session of Congress. Not at this session, of course.

Mr. PARKER. In favor of it?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Yes.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Will the gentleman state what is the reason why this should be taken up out of its order in this way? There are any number of applications here for water power, and the committee has withheld its report.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I undertook to give the reason for it.

Mr. DAVIDSON. I was not in the Hall when the gentleman did that.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. The reason is that this bill was expected to pass at the last session of Congress. Contracts have been made in that expectation, and if the bill is not passed until the next session of Congress, these rights of individuals and their interests will be not only jeopardized, but sacrificed.

Mr. DAVIDSON. That is very likely so; but I have a case in which constituents of mine have spent $75,000 in working on a proposition, and their rights to build a dam expired this summer, but the committee has not reported any bill in their favor.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I will aid the gentleman all I can in giving the bill progress.

Mr. DAVIDSON. I want to know why one proposition should have this special attention and not another.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I will say that I will give the gentleman all the assistance in my power.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman from Georgia yield to me?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I will yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I think it only fair to the House that I should make a short statement in relation to this bill. There are some eight or ten bills which have been introduced into the House providing for the construction of dams. Four of these are for the construction of dams across the Savannah River, the same river that this dam is proposed for. We have informed all gentlemen that there would be no dam legislation until the question was settled as to the terms upon which legislation would be granted, a controversy having arisen between the last Congress and President Roosevelt as to the terms.

In this particular case, I may say that the gentlemen to whom the franchise runs state that they have invested all of their means in obtaining options on the land; that if the permission is granted by Congress they have the arrangement made for the money with which to construct the dam. If the permission is not granted, they say their options will expire and the men will be ruined.

This is one of these cases which in a way appeals to the sympathy of men, and I must confess to a certain degree appeals to my sympathy. I understand, after talking with the present President, that he is inclined to think—not to state it more strongly—that Congress is not entitled in granting permits for the construction of a dam to charge for that right upon the theory that the Government is the owner of anything, and probably—I say probably—if a dam bill like this were passed it would not be vetoed by the President.

So far as the construction of a dam is concerned, so far as serving the interests of the country is concerned, in the way of navigation, that is amply provided for in the general law upon the subject, leaving it entirely to the War Department; in the first place, where the dam can be constructed, how it can be constructed, and reserving to the War Department authority to require changes to be made for the construction, and reserving to Congress at all times the authority it has to require changes to be made and to require the dam to be removed without any expense to the Government.

But for the reason that has been given, the position that these gentlemen are in, it having been impossible to pass the bill at the last session of Congress, they being in a place where their money is invested and the fact that they will lose the investment if that authority is not granted now, after stating the situation to the House, I shall not object.

Mr. DAVIDSON. If the gentleman will allow me a question, can not Congress at its next session, when this matter has been determined, grant the same franchise and preserve the equities, although the franchise may now lapse?

Mr. MANN. I may say that these people have no franchise; they have an option on certain lands which it is necessary to have on each side of the river in order to obtain the water power.

Mr. DAVIDSON. They have to get the consent of Congress?

Mr. MANN. Yes; without the consent of Congress all the money that they have paid for options is gone.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Can not they buy the land and then wait until next winter?

Mr. MANN. They can not get the money with which to carry out the options on the land unless they have the authority to build the dam. They say that if they have the authority to build the dam they can get the money.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Does the gentleman, as a member of the committee having charge of the legislation, think that such an equity, when they have not invested the money, is any stronger than the equities of the case where the money has been invested and the land has already been bought and the right granted by Congress to construct a dam has simply expired by limitation?

Mr. MANN. On the gentleman's question I should say that they did not have any stronger equities, and not as strong.

Mr. DAVIDSON. And yet a bill of that kind can not get out of your committee because there was to be no legislation.

Mr. MANN. I beg the gentleman's pardon, there has been no committee.

Mr. DAVIDSON. I mean at the last session.

Mr. MANN. At the last session we determined not to report bills out because the President had announced that he would veto any bill that did come out, and the committee wanted to investigate the general subject before reporting any more bills.

Mr. DAVIDSON. I thought that perhaps it would be fairer if this were allowed to wait and all take the same course after the committee has investigated, because these gentlemen can lose at best only an option.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Oh, I beg the gentleman's pardon. They have invested from seventy-five to ninety thousand dollars in money already, and they would lose that.

Mr. DAVIDSON. In my case my constituents have invested over $75,000 in money; they have bought the land.

Mr. MANN. I will say to the gentleman from Wisconsin, in the present situation I should think his people would be very likely to be safe if they own the land, because I judge that at the next session of Congress there will be no difficulty in arriving at the proper form of legislation and that the President is not going to insist.

Mr. DAVIDSON. I accepted that representation from a prominent member of the gentleman's committee, and did not present my case. I took the word of that Member that the equities would be preserved and that no one else would be permitted to come in and get a franchise on that particular site ahead of us.

Mr. MANN. Oh, I think the gentleman who gave the gentleman the information was justified in making the statement, and that the gentleman is right about his bill also.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Will the gentleman from Illinois state why this bill was not included in the omnibus bill?

Mr. MANN. We did not include any dam bills in the omnibus bill. We included only bridge bills.

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. What rights are reserved to the Government under these bills?

Mr. MANN. There is a general law in relation to the construction of dams providing that when Congress grants authority for the construction of a dam it shall be constructed in accordance with that law. That refers to the War Department, the Chief of Engineers, and the Secretary of War the authority to approve the plans or to refuse to approve the plans, to make such requirements as they may please with reference to the plans, to require the parties to put such water power at the disposal of the Government as they may require, to require such accessory plant to be constructed for the pur-

pose of furnishing navigation as the War Department may require, authorizing the War Department at any time to change these at the expense of the owners of the dam. The rights of the Government in that respect, I may say to the gentleman from New York, are, I think, as fully conserved as it is possible to conserve them. The original bill on that was prepared by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and the War Department together.

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. One other question. What rights have been conserved with reference to paying the Government for the use of the water?

Mr. MANN. The only rights that the Government reserves as to the question of rates which may be charged for the power is that the Secretary of War, in my opinion, may impose that as a condition, in the first instance, for granting the approval of the plans, and, in the second instance, we reserve the right, without any liability on the part of the Government, to amend the act at any time.

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. The reservation of these power rights are sufficiently broad, then, to allow the War Department, before permitting the construction of the dam, to fix certain rates for the use of the water. Is that true?

Mr. MANN. That is my own opinion in reference to it.

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. Has there been any test case on that point?

Mr. MANN. No; there have been no test case on that point. The gentleman knows that the general dam law is only a few years old. There have been very few dams constructed under it, because its provisions are very onerous.

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. The purpose of my question was simply to learn from the gentleman who is so thoroughly familiar with the law whether anything yet has been done by the Government toward fixing rates for the use of water.

Mr. MANN. Nothing has been done. There has been no case yet where it was desirable to fix the rates. On the contrary, in every case that has been up yet it has been more desirable to have the water power developed than it was to prevent the developments, because in none of these cases is there any possibility of really injuring navigation. The gentleman knows that on matters that really affect navigation in connection with improvements of rivers and harbors, the committee, of which I sincerely hope the distinguished gentleman will be chairman, has jurisdiction.

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. One other question. Has the bill offered by the gentleman from Georgia been reported favorably by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce?

Mr. MANN. It has not been before the committee at the present session. It was not reported at the last session because the committee reported no bills. It did receive the favorable consideration of the War Department, and has now been reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. Has it received the favorable consideration of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. MANN. As far as my own judgment is concerned, I think it is a bill that ought to pass.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota demands the regular order. The Clerk will call the committees.

The committees were called.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to take from the Speaker's table the urgent deficiency bill (H. R. 11570) reported to the House from the Senate this morning with amendments and refer the same to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota moves to take from the Speaker's table the urgent deficiency bill, with Senate amendments, and refer the same to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I now move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 11570, the urgent deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman a question. Are we going to have plenty of time for debating these things?

Mr. TAWNEY. There will be none unless the House demands it, except under the five-minute rule, but there will be time enough for debate under the five-minute rule. I will say there will be no disposition to cut off debate——

The SPEAKER. Under the rules, the bill having been referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with Senate amendments containing provisions that would require consideration there, the Chair calls the attention of the gentleman from Minnesota to the fact that it is subject to general debate. Of course general debate is entirely in the power of the House whether it shall be long or short.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I want to state just exactly what I want. I do not care a cent about general debate, but I do not want to be cut off with five minutes in debating one of these amendments, if it takes more than five minutes to debate it, because some of these amendments I intend to fight to the jumping-off place.

Mr. TAWNEY. I think the gentleman will agree generally that with bills I have been in charge of in the Committee of the Whole House there has been no captious disposition on my part to cut off a Member who had anything to say germane and pertinent to a paragraph or amendment, and I do not intend to do it in this case.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Well, say half an hour on a side for general debate.

Mr. TAWNEY. So far as I am concerned, Mr. Speaker, I do not think there is anybody on this side who wants any time, but if the gentleman from Missouri wants half an hour for general debate, well and good.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I hope the gentleman from Minnesota will consent to thirty minutes on a side. We may not want to use that much time.

Mr. TAWNEY. Well, pending my motion, Mr. Speaker, then I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the amendments of the Senate to this bill be limited to one hour, thirty minutes on a side, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LIVINGSTON] to control the time on that side and myself to control the time on this side.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent that general debate in Committee of the Whole House upon the Senate amendments to the urgent deficiency bill be limited to one hour, one-half to be controlled by the gentleman from Minnesota and one-half by the gentleman from Georgia. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 11570), the urgent deficiency bill, Mr. HAWLEY in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 11570) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1909, and for other purposes.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the amendments be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the time allowed to this side.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield ten minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS].

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, I rather want to ask some questions than otherwise. I have not had an opportunity to read over this bill, but I see in the newspapers that there is a provision or an appropriation for an automobile for the Vice-President of the United States and one for the Speaker of the House. I ask the Chairman if that is true?

Mr. TAWNEY. That is the fact.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, I have not taken the floor for the purpose of criticising particularly these appropriations as applying to these two officers.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to say to the gentleman from Tennessee, in justice to the Speaker of the House, that he informed me on yesterday that that provision was inserted by the Senate as an amendment to this bill without his knowledge or without any intimation from him that he desired it.

Mr. SIMS. I had heard that, and I had no doubt of that being the fact, and I want to say, Mr. Chairman, after a service of twelve years in this House, that in justice to the Speaker of the House and the chairman of this committee, I think they try to be real guardians of the public Treasury.

They do not want extravagance. They may sometimes have to yield to it or be embarrassed, perhaps. But what I wish to discuss particularly is this: I see automobiles almost every day over this city being used, as far as I can tell, by individuals for private purposes; they have the brand of the Government on them. There is a case that I have seen perhaps twenty times during the month of July, of a large, elegant, expensive automobile, so far as I can determine from appearances, standing on Nineteenth street, right in front of house No. 1707 or 1709—I can not tell which. I do not know who lives there. I do not know who uses that automoble; but it is often there in the afternoon when I go home, and it is often there when I walk down to get the car coming here in the morning. It has on it "United States Quartermaster's Department." I want to know what right, and upon what authority, and what is the object and purpose of appropriating the taxes of this country to furnish an expensive automobile for some staff officer to travel from the War Department building to his private home and return, and leave it out there all night, taking the weather as it comes. These machines are very expensive to maintain, as well as being very expensive to purchase. I was told by a Member of this House—I will not use his name, as I have not had permission to do so—that some 40 automobiles have been purchased through or by or for the Quartermaster's Department. Pray tell me what is the object and purpose of furnishing such extravagant means of transportation from a man's private home to his office or place of official business in the city of Washington?

Mr. DOUGLAS. If the gentleman will yield, I happened to be talking about this matter in the Quartermaster's Department, and my impression is that the assistant quartermaster told me that all the machines in his department were six. I think the gentleman's criticism upon the automobile standing before a certain house on Nineteenth street depends on the person who lives there.

The Government has been engaged in the past month in the test of the Wright machine at Fort Myer, and the quartermaster has furnished to the Government experts detailed to attend those flights and to look out for the time when the official tests would be made, automobiles to follow the car, or to go to Fort Myer and engage in that work, and it may be that the gentleman from Tennessee saw an automobile standing in front of the house of one of these officers that had been so detailed. I do not object to the gentleman's criticism of the use of these machines by private individuals.

Mr. MANN. I do not know whether any gentleman has had the good fortune to walk home from Fort Myer, as I did and as many other Members did a few nights ago, but if so he would have appreciated an automobile.

Mr. SIMS. I did not have the misfortune to be there. That automobile is No. 2303, "United States Quartermaster's Department." I do not know whether any of the gentlemen detailed to witness these flights of the flying machine had charge of this automobile or not; but, Mr. Chairman, we pay only $8 to $12 a month to war widows for pensions, while it will take more than that to maintain each one of these automobiles. I think that we are guilty of great extravagance. Members of this House walk home, walk to the departments, or get on a street car, or pay their own way, whatever the means of transportation. No wonder that employees of the executive department, many of them, have gotten so that they do not feel very much respect for Members of the House, when they are furnished facilities for traveling that raise them socially in the estimation of themselves, as well as other people, paid out of public taxation, far above the plane that Members are able to maintain. I do not see why we do it. I do not see why the distinguished chairman of this committeee, if he permits it, does so, because I know in his heart he does not approve any such unnecessary use of public money.

Mr. TAWNEY. Is the gentleman aware of the way in which the War Department and Quartermaster's Department obtain these automobiles?

Mr. SIMS. I do not know.

Mr. TAWNEY. They are purchased out of the lump sum appropriations for transportation of the army, which is carried in the army appropriation bill. There is no specific authority.

Mr. SIMS. And that being a matter over which the chairman of this committee has no supervision, he is therefore not responsible. I know it is often embarrassing to the majority of the House to criticise the action of the executive departments, but we have got a minority over on this side, and I do not see much other practical use we can be except to point out what the majority fails to do, and call the public's attention to the matter with the hope that there will be a reform after a while.

Mr. CLAYTON. Call attention to some of the iniquities that they do accomplish.

Mr. SIMS. And to some of the things they fail to do. My opposition to this provision is not on account of any prejudice against automobiles as instruments. I think the way they are often used in the crowded streets of the cities is not only dangerous but a nuisance. But if these gentlemen in the Quartermaster-General's Department have to have transportation to their homes and that transportation has to be paid for by the Government, let them use an ordinary carriage.

I want to say that I do not believe that the Speaker of this House sympathizes with this appropriation at all, and I do not think that he cares for any such extravagance. I want to state what I saw him do. I have often told it before, because I think it to be a good example for the youth of the country. I had the pleasure and honor to go with the Speaker once into a shop down in this city both of us on the same mission—that of buying some underwear.

A gentleman without the color of blood in his face, and who looked like he had never had a day's good health in his life, wanted the Speaker to buy underwear of a particular style for its sanitary effect, and said to him that he had worn it, and since he had his own health had been superb. It was worth $7 a suit. The Speaker very courteously heard him through, and then said: "Give me dollar and a half suits; they are good enough for me." And he bought suits of underwear at $1.50 instead of taking the $7 suits. I looked at the Speaker, over 70 years of age, with the bloom of youth in his face, wearing suits costing $3, while here was this clerk wearing $7 suits, who was probably not getting $40 a week salary. I do not believe the Speaker wants an automobile at public expense.

Mr. MANN. He has one which he bought at his own expense.

Mr. SIMS. I believe the Speaker of this House and the chairman of this committee have just as much right to ride in these expensive machines as any other public official at government expense, and that they should have the privilege to use them if these other officials are to have them; but I am opposed to taxing the people to furnish automobiles to any public official.

I know how embarrassing it was for the majority to criticise the $12,000 appropriation for the two automobiles for the President, and it was insisted at the time that he should have them on account of it being inconvenient for him to ride in an ordinary carriage. We bought two $6,000 automobiles for him on that account, while he has been riding horseback and playing golf ever since. I know how embarrassing it is while heads of departments, from the President down, indulge in these extravagances while they are cutting down the salaries of $1,200 clerks; but I can not see why we may not draw the line and stop furnishing expensive, high-priced automobiles to mere department chiefs to go to their private homes.

For the sake of good example, let us not agree to the Senate provision for an automobile for the Vice-President and the Speaker of this House, not that they are not as much entitled to them and much more than many others that are getting them at the Government's expense, but it is time that we put an end to these unnecessary and useless extravagances. It is an example that will have a bad effect on our country. This is a Republic, a simple Republic, and I am getting tired of aping the ways of royalty. Turn your back on all this extravagance, which will only lead to more extravagance. The other day an old clerk came to me who had been in the Interior Department for about sixteen years, and told me his record was absolutely good, that he was counted an authority on the work he did, for which he had been getting $1,200 a year, and that he had been cut down in salary to $900, a reduction of $300, or 25 per cent of his salary had been lopped off at once.

"Why did they do it?" I asked. He did not know. "Did your chief make an explanation?" "He did not; but there is so much newspaper talk around that the knife is going to be applied and expenses are going to be reduced." Think of cutting a $1,200 man down to $900, a man who has been in the service sixteen years, while we are paying $12,000 for pleasure craft for the President, and now propose $6,000 each for the presiding officer of the other body and the presiding officer of this. Why, Quartermaster's Department automobiles are so thick in the streets of Washington that you have to dodge them if you are on the street. Sunday afternoon I took the number of one, and I did not go a hundred yards farther until I came to Dupont Circle and had to get out of the way of another one with "United States Quartermaster's Department" on it.

Mr. MANN. Why does the gentleman live in such an expensive and aristocratic quarter of the city?

Mr. SIMS. I do not live there, but have to walk through it.

Mr. MANN. How can the gentleman afford to live up there?

Mr. SIMS. It is a little hard to have to dodge government automobiles. I do not care how many individuals may have, if they pay for them, for that is not the business of the public; but why do you want to tax the people for such things while you are paying pensions of six, eight, and twelve dollars a month to widows of soldiers, when the maintenance of one of these automobiles will exceed perhaps any pension given to a private soldier in the United States?

Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMS. Yes.

Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania. The impression the gentleman has in reference to the vast number of automobiles in the War Department is evidently not founded on the exact facts. There are, I am informed, in actual service only four such automobiles in the War Department in the city of Washington. One of those automobiles is attached to the War College, one is used by the attending surgeon of the War Department in this city, another is the automobile ambulance, and the fourth is used by the Secretary of War. There are in addition to that two automobiles that have been turned in from the service in Cuba, which are now in the course of repair and, I believe, not in active service.

Mr. SIMS. Can the gentleman tell me who is using 2303, that is on Nineteenth street almost as regularly as the sun goes up and down?

Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania. I assume that the automobile the gentleman refers to as standing on Nineteenth street is the one used by the attending surgeon, Doctor Davis, who resides at 1707.

Mr. SIMS. A Member of the House told me that about 40 automobiles have been bought through the Quartermaster's Department. I do not know how many; but if there is only one for that purpose, does the gentleman indorse it?

Mr. MANN. The farmers of my district have a great many more than that.

Mr. SIMS. But they do not pay for them out of government money.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I have no further calls for time on this side.

Mr. TAWNEY. I do not know that I shall use any of the time on this side in general debate.

Mr. COX of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the chairman of the Appropriation Committee a question or two. If I recall correctly, when this bill passed the House it carried a provision of $27,000 for the Attorney-General's Department. Is that correct?

Mr. TAWNEY. Yes.

Mr. COX of Indiana. I see by one amendment, on page 18 of the bill, that that has been increased $21,725. Is that correct?

Mr. TAWNEY. It must be correct, if it is in the bill.

Mr. COX of Indiana. In other words, the Senate appropriation——

Mr. TAWNEY. These Senate amendments on page 18 are all for the salaries of the new officers connected with the customs court of appeals, authorized in the pending tariff bill. The appropriation for their salaries has no relation whatever to the $27,000 deficiency for compensation for assistants to the Attorney-General.

Mr. COX of Indiana. Then the appropriation added by the Senate of $21,725 is for additional assistants to the Attorney-General to carry on the operations of the court of customs appeals?

Mr. TAWNEY. Yes; for the salaries of the necessary officers for the customs court.

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman from Minnesota a question. On page 3, beginning on line 5, there is a statement of an amendment "for defraying the expenses of the next meeting of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, to be held at Washington, D. C., in May, 1910, $15,000." Can the gentleman state what the purpose of that meeting is and what the industrial property is that it is desired to protect?

Mr. TAWNEY. I will say in answer to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that this is intended to defray the expenses of the international congress, which was invited to hold its meeting here in May, 1910. The congress is for the protection of international industrial property. The work of the congress relates exclusively to patents, patent rights, patent laws, and copyright laws. There has been for a number of years an international congress, which now includes every important country in the world, for the consideration of these questions. These congresses are held under the provisions of an international agreement, to which all the principal nations of the world are parties. The delegates from the different countries meet from time to time for the purpose of considering what modifications in the patent laws and copyright laws of the various nations can be made so as to make them as nearly uniform as possible, and to give equal protection to the patentees, the owners of copyrights, and commercial names in the various nations that are parties to this convention.

The next meeting is to be held here, and it is held here on the invitation of the President of the United States, extended to the congress in 1904 or 1906, I am not certain which.

At the last session the congress accepted the invitation of the President of the United States to hold its next meeting here, and this appropriation is intended merely to provide such entertainment as has been extended to the congress by other nations heretofore. It relates exclusively to patents and copyrights and the protection of commercial names.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Will the gentleman from Minnesota allow me a question?

Mr. TAWNEY. Certainly.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Does not the gentleman think it would be better for Congress to pass an act debarring all foreigners from taking out patents in this country unless they comply with the laws, or, in other words, unless we have reciprocity between the United States and all those governments?

Mr. TAWNEY. That is one of the matters I am informed by the Commissioner of Patents that is to be considered at the next congress. It is an important congress, and some of the most important questions in relation to the subject of uniform patent laws in the principal nations of the world are to be considered at the next meeting to be held in this city in the month of May, 1910.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Is not it a fact that foreigners discriminate against us in this respect? For instance, they require us to operate our patent within one, two, or three years or forfeit it, and require us to pay exorbitant fees in foreign countries, much larger fees than are required here. I do not believe it is practicable to have universal patent laws in various countries, but it is possible for the United States to assert its rights and require foreigners to pay the same amount of fees that we are required to pay there on the same article, and to have complete reciprocity of that kind. I do not believe that this international congress will accomplish anything any more than the peace congress accomplished. The more peace congresses we have, the greater navies we have to have, and the greater navies other countries have. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. TAWNEY. I now yield five minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL].

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I may want a little more time. I find in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, July 31, an amendment, page 5, after line 3, to insert authority to take a large sum from the fund appropriated for administering the denatured-alcohol law and transfer it to meet the expense of collecting the corporation tax.

I received a letter some time ago from Connecticut stating it was evident that another body besides this one had apparently in the hot weather lost its sense of humor, for they had under consideration a bill the title of which was "to encourage home industries," and then in the same bill they put a tax on the corporations which are carrying on these industries, and the people of Connecticut did not see the humor of the situation.

This proposition is to take away from the fund that is provided for the development of the industrial arts of the United States and appropriate it for the purpose of collecting the taxes imposed on the industries of the United States. I want to call the attention of the chairman of the committee to this amendment and to express the hope that he will stand for retaining a reasonable proportion of that money, indeed whatever is necessary, to administer the denatured-alcohol law. I call attention to the very short debate in the Senate in regard to the matter.

Now, a word or two in regard to it. The increase in the use of denatured alcohol during the past fiscal year has been nearly 50 per cent over that of the year before, increasing from six and one-half million proof gallons to over 9,000,000 of proof gallons, the actual figures being 4,556,019 wine gallons for the fiscal year of 1909 as against 3,321,451 wine gallons for the preceding year.

The reason for not having a greater increase, Mr. Chairman, is this: When the law was passed the estimated cost of denatured alcohol was based on an average cost of corn for the preceding ten years of 32 cents a bushel on the farm. When I say to you that during the last three years the price of corn has risen from 32 cents to 65 cents and even to 85 cents a bushel, it will be seen that it is a good reason why the consumption of denatured alcohol has not been greater. I want to call

the attention of the Members of the House to another thing, and that is that denatured alcohol is now entering largely into the processes of manufacture of nearly a hundred of the leading industries in the United States. When the tariff bill was being made up last winter the committee asked the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to telegraph to the various consumers and ask them what the effect of the denatured-alcohol law had been upon their industries, and we got replies from all over the country. The Payne bill was framed, so far as those industries were concerned, making full allowance in reduced import duties because of the changes in cost of production which had been brought about because of the enactment of the law. For example, chloroform, which cost 60 cents a pound the day before the law was enacted, was 15 cents a pound the day after it was enacted, and I think you will find that the duty on that article in the Payne bill was cut in two. The same thing is true in regard to celluloid, although I think that was afterwards raised in the Senate. The same, also, in respect to spirit varnish. The manufacturers told us that under the benefits of the denatured-alcohol law they were making varnish at a cost of $1.50 a gallon less than they were before, and we took the specific duty of $1.32 right off from the import duty on spirit varnish. So we followed the advantage of that law straight through in the preparation of the Payne bill last winter. This law has thus come to be a direct benefit to the consumer in the reduction of the cost of the finished product into which denatured alcohol enters. The industry is increasing. In the face of panic conditions the consumption of denatured alcohol has increased nearly 50 per cent over the consumption of the previous year. I doubt whether many other industries can make so good a showing for the same period.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. May I suggest to the gentleman also that another trouble why we have not succeeded better is that the distilleries of this country are in the hands of corporations—large combinations of capital—and the smaller moneyed people of the country have not yet had an opportunity to go into the business of distillers of alcohol.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TAWNEY. I yield the gentleman five minutes more.

Mr. HILL. It took two years after the first law was enacted to make it possible for the farm distillery to operate, and even now they can not make over 100 gallons a day. Ninety per cent of the denatured alcohol made in Germany to-day is made on the farm, and the time will come when that will be so here. The men who are attempting to discredit this law here are living back in the middle ages and are blind to the progress of the times. Some day they will wake up and find that the world has moved forward.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman a question. Is it not also true that one reason the amount consumed has not increased any faster than it has is that when we passed the bill there were no alcohol stoves then on the market nor alcohol lamps?

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. And that really they have not had time to get them on the market as yet.

Mr. HILL. They are getting them there now. How much effect the law had on increasing the price of corn I do not know. Of course it is impossible to determine that. I do know that corn has doubled in price for some reason since the first law was passed. I know another thing, that waste molasses, which was a drug in the market at 2 cents a gallon when that law was passed, is to-day worth 11 cents a gallon. So that it has had an effect in reducing the manufacturing cost of a great many things, and has had a good effect in lifting the price of the waste material of molasses and helping to increase the price of corn.

I want the Members of the House to stand by this proposition, and not have all of that money taken away from that fund and given for the purpose of imposing what, in my judgment—and I do not hesitate to say it—is an unnecessary tax upon the people of this country. I am one of those people who believe that it is possible for the United States Government to pay its running expenses out of customs and internal revenue, and if we can not do it we had better cut down our expenses. But I do not want to see money appropriated for a legitimate, productive industry in this country taken away from that fund and used to pay the expense of collecting taxes. I hope that the chairman of the Appropriations Committee will be very careful in agreeing to this amendment, and see that it is so modified as to protect this rapidly developing industry, and not allow it to be absolutely controlled by one great combination.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I am an advocate of the constitutional doctrine that taxation should be made uniform throughout the United States. That clause, section 8, Article I, is as follows:

> Congress shall have power to collect taxes, duties, etc., but all duties, etc., shall be uniform throughout the United States.

And to be uniform it must apply to both tariff taxation—for no well-informed person will now deny that a tariff is a tax—and to property taxation. An income and an inheritance tax is the only way that the wealthy members of society can be constitutionally made to bear their pro-rata part of the burdens of government.

Governments must protect both the life and the property of all of its citizens, because the fifth amendment to the Constitution says:

> No person, etc., shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property except by due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use.

Hence property should pay its part of the burden imposed on all the people for its protection. Yet the millionaires seek to avoid this just tax and declare that it is rank socialism to demand such a tax. Mr. Post, the proprietor of Postum breakfast food, a millionaire, says in the July number of his magazine, the Square Deal, on page 11, in speaking of the income tax:

> The pending proposition seems to cater to the error of socialism, which proposes to mulct the prosperous and relieve other classes of the burdens of government.

Further on in the same article he says:

> But if the necessity demand, let every man have the privilege of doing his share; a tax of one-eighth of 1 per cent on all incomes, salaries, wages, interests, or profits would yield a large sum.

Every State in this Union exempts from taxation a certain amount of property to every family, yet this man Post, whose magazine is published for the express purpose of destroying labor organizations, urges Congress to make the laborer give up part of his small pittance of wages as a tax to the Government.

Mr. Chairman, the Republican party has been driven by public opinion to submit the question of amending the Constitution so that an income tax may be levied, and every vote cast against the measure in the House of Representatives was cast by Republicans; every Democrat voted for the resolution.

I introduced a similar resolution in this House more than twelve years ago, and reintroduced it in each Congress since, yet it received no consideration whatever from the Judiciary Committee, which has always been composed of a majority of Republicans, but the proposition was held up until the party in power is now forced to put it through as a Republican measure, and purely for the purpose of saving their political scalps, for they know that an overwhelming majority of the American people favor an income tax.

The Democratic party has in all of its recent platforms declared in favor of this tax.

Mr. Chairman, the Republican party has been in power for more than forty years, almost continuously, and this is the first time it ever in any way made any move to enact an income tax. They have never had it in their platform, but, on the other hand, they have repeatedly voted down every proposition made by the Democrats to tax incomes, on the ground that the Supreme Court in the Pollock case had held such a tax unconstitutional, and therefore the court's decision must be respected, and to require them to pass on the question again would be an attack on the Supreme Court and lead to anarchy. This same party, however, in its platform of 1860 denounced federal courts in severe terms, and one of their great orators on the stump that year denounced the Constitution itself as a covenant with death and a league with hell.

Mr. Chairman, the federal courts are denounced in the fifth resolution of that famous Republican platform of 1860, and, strange to say, the next resolution, No. 6, in denouncing the Democratic party of 1860, so well describes the Republican party of 1908 that I can not forego the pleasure of here repeating it for the edification of my Republican friends in this House, because it now exactly describes the Republican policies and laws. It reads as follows, namely:

> That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the Public Treasury by favored partisans, while the recent startling developments of fraud and corruption at the federal metropolis show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

The reckless extravagance of the Republican party during its long lease of power has promoted and granted special privileges to corporations, and the power and opportunity was thus given them to form the gigantic trusts that are now, through tariff manipulations and unlawful combinations of capital, fixing the prices on all the necessities of life, thereby levying a tax upon want, and thus compelling the laboring and wealth-producing masses to add to their already enormous overburden

of wealth. On the other hand, this same Republican party has by its reckless extravagance shown plainly that the people, in self-defense, must rise up in their might and power at the ballot box and secure an entire change of administration, just as their party did the Democrats in 1860, and for the same reason as they gave for defeating the Democrats in their platform above quoted. Thus history will repeat itself.

The Democrats came into power in the House of Representatives in 1876, when the people elected Samuel J. Tilden President, only to be defrauded out of his office by Rutherford B. Hayes, through the 8 to 7 commission. This disgraceful proceeding forms the darkest page of our country's history. A Democratic House was also elected at that election.

The next national Democratic platform, in 1880, in its last clause, "congratulates the country upon the honesty and thrift of its Democratic Congress, which has reduced the public expenditures $40,000,000 a year." When did the Republican party ever so congratulate this country on reducing taxation or expenditures? They are swift to add taxes and expenditures, but never reduce them.

This discredited party draws its campaign funds largely from the protected monopolies, and they have become its master.

The lumber trust has always contributed largely to the Republican campaign fund, and it held up the Speaker of the House a few days ago, and he subserviently violated all precedents in appointing the conferees on the tariff bill. He put on that conference committee Mr. FORDNEY, a millionaire lumberman, who was not entitled to the place.

The Washington Post the next morning, in an editorial, says, in speaking of the President's letter sent to the conference committee on yesterday (July 30):

That letter was the executive ultimatum. It set forth the President's final word. Mr. Taft, in polite but direct terms, and by the use of words well chosen for the mission the letter was intended to perform, told the conference committee he would agree to not a cent more than $1.25 on rough lumber, with the Senate differentials; that the Senate schedule on gloves must be agreed to; that the hosiery rates must be reduced; and the previous agreement regarding hides and leather products carried out in the strict letter.

WOULD USE INFLUENCE.

If this were done, the President stated, he would use his influence to see that the bill was agreed to in both houses, and he asserted that the adoption of any rates other than the ones he designated in these particular schedules would compel him to withhold his approval of the bill.

The cold-blooded statement of possible veto appeared nowhere in the letter, but those who read it saw the word "veto" spelled out distinctly between the lines.

There was much gnashing of teeth of legislators, but they realized, as did the representatives of the lumber interests who have filled the corridors of the Senate Office Building for days, that if they did not accept what the President asked and the bill failed at this session there was great possibility of dollar lumber being thrust upon them at a later day, if, indeed, they did not come face to face with free lumber.

The inevitable followed, even a final visit and appeal from the Speaker being fruitless. The agreement was reached in accordance with his demands, and the conference report was signed at 4.55 o'clock.

For the purpose of conciliating the Senators from the Western States, where there are lumber and mining interests, so they might vote for the bill if it should carry $1.25 lumber, the lead schedule was revised at the last moment, and the differential on pig lead and bullion increased by one-eighth of a cent.

* * * * * * *

At noon Representatives FORDNEY and CALDERHEAD went to the White House; from there to the office of Speaker CANNON, and then back to the conference chamber. Later they conferred with a number of Northwestern Senators who were interested in the lumber question.

After their activities without the conference room Speaker CANNON was seen hurrying down the main corridor. The door to the conference room was thrown open, and he was permitted to enter without delay.

This statement of the Post makes it clear what influence defeated the Democratic demand for free lumber.

The Post, in the same article, shows why cotton bagging was not put on the free list. It speaks of this minority demand as follows:

The minority members were in the conference chamber less than an hour. At the outset Representative GRIGGS, speaking for his associates, said they were not disposed to delay proceedings. He suggested that if the Republicans would consent to put cotton bagging on the free list they would show the utmost celerity in bringing the conference report to a vote.

Many of the conferees were disposed to grant this request, but Representative MCCALL, of Massachusetts, protested vigorously, on the ground that it would injure the manufactories in his State which turn out cotton bagging. So emphatic were his objections that it was seen that agreement would be delayed if such action were attempted.

CONTINUED IN SESSION.

The Republican members continued in session after the Democrats left the chamber. There followed one of the busiest scenes witnessed about the corridors of the Senate Office Building during the three weeks the bill has been in conference. Scurrying to and from the chamber were Senators and Members of the House, vying with representatives of special interests to get a "final word" with the conferees.

Thus it appears that the special interest, the cotton-bagging trust, had an advocate on the committee, Mr. MCCALL, who succeeded in defeating the South's demand for free bagging for their cotton; and before this unjust action had been taken all the Democrats were excluded from the committee room. The New York Sun, speaking editorially, says that there is now a chance for Democratic success. The editorial is as follows:

CHANCE FOR DEMOCRATS—PRESENTED BY FATE WITH OPPORTUNITY OF GREAT POSSIBILITIES.

[From the New York Sun.]

To no political party has fate presented an opportunity more filled with possibilities of success than that which to-day invites the Democrats of the United States. An issue peculiarly their own commands and receives the support of an overwhelming majority of the electorate, divides the councils of their opponents, sets the Republican Chief Executive against the most powerful Republican managers in the Senate, disrupts the majority organization in the Senate, and breeds insubordination in the dominant machine of the House.

In these circumstances what might not honest and industrious, disinterested leadership accomplish? What relief might it not bring to the Nation? What rewards of gratitude, respect, and honor might it not reasonably expect? What heights of power and preferment might it not legitimately win?

Mr. Chairman, it appears that the woolen schedule is equally as oppressive to the people who wear woolen clothing as are the schedules I referred to. I only this morning received a letter from Mr. Edward Moir, a Republican manufacturer, showing this discrimination. His letter is as follows:

THE CARDED WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION,
Boston, Mass., July 30, 1909.

SIR: The tariff bill you are about to vote upon leaves the wool and wool-goods tariff practically unchanged.

That schedule places low duties on the wool used by the worsted spinners and prohibitory duties on wool suited for carded woolen goods.

It imposes prohibitory duties on the by-products of worsted spinning, which are raw material for carded woolen mills and can not be used by worsted spinners.

It apportions the duty on worsted yarn and cloth to favor the spinner and discriminates against the weaver, giving the worsted spinner a monopoly of the production and sale of both yarn and by-products, and placing the carded woolen manufacturer and the worsted weaver at the spinner's mercy.

It exposes the growers of long, light-shrinking wool to ruinous foreign competition, while by prohibitory duties it gives a monopoly to the growers of shorter and heavy-shrinking wools.

It places the lowest rates on wool suited for high-priced clothing and the highest rates on wool used for the low-priced clothing worn by the masses.

It deprives the American people of a sufficient supply of all wool clothing, forcing the use of excessively light-wool cloths or fabrics made of cotton and inferior shoddy.

The tariff bill you are about to vote upon is contrary to the principle of tariff revision as stated in the Republican platform of 1908.

It violates the principles of justice on which our Government was founded.

In its present form it is in almost exact agreement with a compact formed by its chief beneficiaries at Chicago on October 15, 1908, three weeks before the election at which the present House and President were chosen.

For these reasons we protest against the passage of this bill, and call upon you to vote against it and on the President to veto it if it should pass both Houses of Congress.

Respectfully,

EDWARD MOIR,
President.

Hon. J. H. STEPHENS,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Chairman, this discrimination made in this tariff bill—and as shown in this letter—in favor of the woolen manufacturing interests of this country is outrageous, but by it, I presume, the Republicans are preparing to repay the money given them as campaign funds under the agreement of October 15, 1908, and referred to in the above letter. We have in Texas many farmers who raise both cotton and wheat; the bagging that covers the cotton is highly taxed, the rate being so high that it is almost prohibitive, while the wheat raised in the same field is bound by free binding twine, yet the material out of which the bagging and twine are made is the same.

What is the reason for this irregularity? It is because wheat is produced mainly in the North and cotton only in the southern zones of this country. The zones growing these two great wealth-producing crops meet in northern Texas. The county in which I live—Wilbarger—a few years ago competed in our state fair, held annually at Dallas, for the first prize in both wheat and cotton, and, strange to say, they won both prizes. South of my district cotton is the main crop, but north of it wheat is the principal crop. Now, Mr. Speaker, the point I make is this: Why is the farmer's cotton bagging taxed highly in the Democratic South and no tax at all put on binding twine in the Republican North and West? Mr. Speaker, this discrimination is carried further; the woolen schedule in this bill is very high, the northern and western Republican States producing nearly all the wool; hence the wool growing on the backs of sheep is taxed to the prohibitive point, while the hides growing on the backs of cattle are not at all protected. The reason, in my judgment, is the same as in the cotton and wheat schedules, viz, the sheep are raised in the North and cattle raised mainly in the Democratic South and West and where the people are

largely Democratic; hence they are punished by the Republican party for their political sins by these unjust discriminations.

The President has long been urging the Democrats of the South to vote the Republican ticket, so that they, I presume, could become tariff robbers and share in the spoils of the tariff equally with the North; but they have refused and failed to do so, and have been discriminated against in this bill by having their cotton bagging and ties heavily taxed and at the same time the cattle raisers have been punished for not voting the Republican ticket by having their hides put on the free list.

Mr. Chairman, the following schedule will show how the Senate and House bills have increased the tariff burden above the present law, and the conferees can not, in making up their final report, which will become a law, reduce the law below the increase in the House bill, which is $4,713,026. In any event, the tariff will be revised upward and not downward, as promised by both Candidate Taft and President Taft, and also by the Republican party in their platform; and thus again the Republican party will have succeeded in fooling the people by adding to their great burden of taxation by means of the tariff. Also, they will thus further aid the trust magnates in accumulating vast fortunes with which to further aid in keeping the Republican party in power.

The schedule I refer to is as follows. This schedule shows conclusively how the people have been buncoed and fooled in this tariff deal:

Increases of duties of the House and Senate bills over the Dingley law, calculated on the quantities and values of imports for 1907.

Schedule—	House.		Senate.	
	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.
A. Chemicals		$480,933		$529,000
B. Earthenware, etc		185,344	$106,532	
C. Metals, etc	$682,335		231,758	
D. Wood, etc	994,574		338,069	
E. Sugar, etc	700,135		702,582	
F. Tobacco, etc	11,852		11,852	
G. Agricultural products		1,751,394		1,800,858
H. Spirits, etc		1,615,959		4,199,946
I. Cotton, etc		1,100,678		732,697
J. Flax, etc	1,891,402		975,130	
K. Wool, etc	257,636		(a)	
L. Silk, etc		718,025		3,268,291
M. Pulp, paper, etc		1,048,421		404,445
N. Sundries		2,350,206		2,735,113
Total	4,537,934	9,250,960	2,365,923	13,670,380
Net increase		4,713,026		11,304,457
Net increase per cent		1.12		3.43

a Unchanged.

Increase of Senate bill over House bill	$6,591,431
Increase of House bill over present law	4,713,026
Increase of Senate bill over present law	11,304,457

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, I will ask that the bill be now read under the five-minute rule.

The CHAIRMAN. The clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 7, after "namely," insert:

"*Provided*, That the several amounts herein appropriated for salaries shall be accepted in full payment by the persons holding such positions."

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, unfortunately the bill as it passed the Senate with the Senate amendments has not been printed, and I therefore have not a print of the bill and I ask the clerk when he has finished reading an amendment that he indicate it, so that I may make the motion to disagree. I move, Mr. Chairman, that the committee recommend a disagreement to the Senate amendment just read.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota moves that the committee disagree to the amendment just read.

Mr. COX of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand H. R. 11570, entitled "In the Senate of the United States," apparently containing a great many Senate amendments. Is this the bill which is now being read?

Mr. TAWNEY. Well, it is the bill that the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate reported to the Senate. Now, this bill, when before the Senate, was considered and amended on the floor of the Senate, so that the bill as it passed the Senate with the amendments agreed to in the Senate has not been printed and did not contain amendments in addition to those which the Committee on Appropriations recommended to the Senate and which are included in this bill. The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD——

Mr. COX of Indiana. The bill which I hold in my hand contains Senate amendments——

Mr. TAWNEY. It contains Senate amendments which the Committee on Appropriations agreed to and recommended to the Senate, and which were adopted by the Senate, but it does not contain the amendments which were offered upon the floor of the Senate during the consideration of the bill.

Mr. COX of Indiana. My purpose in inquiring——

Mr. TAWNEY. The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Saturday contains the amendments which were agreed to.

Mr. STAFFORD. But not seriatim.

Mr. TAWNEY. Not seriatim.

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Chairman, that is the question I wanted to ask. I understand from the newspapers that the salary of the judges of the United States court of customs appeals had been reduced by a Senate amendment from $10,000 to $7,500. This bill here appears to give them a salary of $10,000.

Mr. TAWNEY. I understand that, but the bill which passed the Senate is at the Clerk's desk——

Mr. JAMES. Was the salary fixed at $10,000 or $7,500?

Mr. TAWNEY. In the bill as it passed the Senate it was $7,000.

Mr. MACON. Seven thousand dollars.

Mr. TAWNEY. Seven thousand dollars.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, after line 13, insert:

"To enable the President to secure information and to assist the officers of the Government in the administration of the customs laws, as provided in section 2 of the tariff bill, relating to the maximum and minimum rates, $100,000. And a detailed statement of all expenditures under this provision shall be made to Congress at its next regular session."

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee recommend a disagreement to that Senate amendment.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a few remarks right there under the five-minute rule, I believe. I have no objection to the motion of the gentleman, but I want to ask the chairman of the committee having this bill in charge to turn to page 22 of the bill——

Mr. TAWNEY. If members of the committee will defer asking questions concerning any particular amendments until they are reached I think it will facilitate the work of the committee in considering these amendments.

Mr. CLAYTON. Well, if the gentleman prefers to answer at that time——

Mr. TAWNEY. I will answer the gentleman if he has anything else to do and desires to leave the floor of the House at this time.

Mr. CLAYTON. Inasmuch as we were on the automobile question a little while ago——

Mr. TAWNEY. That was in general debate.

Mr. CLAYTON. I understand that perfectly well, but if the gentleman prefers that I wait until the item is reached I will do so.

Mr. TAWNEY. I prefer to take them up in their order as we consider them.

Mr. CLAYTON. I understood the situation thoroughly before anybody made the suggestion, but if the gentleman desires I will wait.

Mr. JAMES. Well, the time for general debate was not used up.

The Senate amendment was disagreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, after line 13, insert: "Department of State."

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, I move a disagreement to that amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Foreign trade and treaty relations: For defraying the necessary expenses incurred in connection with foreign trade relations which come within the jurisdiction of the Department of State, under tariff legislation and otherwise, and in the negotiation and preparation of treaties, arrangements, and agreements for the advancement of commercial and other interests of the United States, and for the maintenance of a division of far eastern affairs in the Department of State, including the payment of necessary employees, at the seat of government or elsewhere, to be selected, and their compensation fixed, by the Secretary of State and to be expended under his direction, fiscal year 1910, $100,000. A detailed statement showing expenditures under this appropriation shall be reported to Congress by the Secretary of State.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, I move the committee recommend a disagreement to the amendment just read.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. The gentleman does not desire now to give us any information as to why this is necessary?

Mr. TAWNEY. I will say, Mr. Chairman, for the information of the committee, that, knowing that this amendment would be offered in the Senate, and would therefore have to be considered by the House and by the conferees on the part of the House on this bill, I obtained from the Secretary of State

full and complete information showing the necessity for this appropriation. I have in my hand a letter which is very full and complete so far as the necessity for the appropriation goes, and which I think ought to be published in the RECORD. I will not take the time of the committee to read it. This is a letter from the Secretary of State which goes over the whole question very fully. There are two principal reasons given by the Secretary for this additional appropriation. One grows out of our constantly increasing and expanding commerce in the South American countries and in the oriental countries. The other is the increased duties that will be imposed upon the State Department in its administration of the maximum and minimum features of the pending tariff bill.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Right there may I interrupt the gentleman to say that there is another amendment on this bill which also appropriates, if I understand, $100,000 to enable the President to do something in the way the gentleman mentions?

Mr. TAWNEY. I understand the amendment which was read a moment ago and disagreed to by the committee makes an appropriation of $100,000 to be exclusively used by the President of the United States in connection with the administration of the maximum and minimum tariff provision. As I recall that provision, it places upon the President of the United States the duty of obtaining certain information regarding the tariff laws of other countries, as well as their customs regulations, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not there is any discrimination by these countries against the products of the United States. The President is obliged to act upon this matter March 31, 1910. I have no other information in regard to the necessity for this $100,000 appropriation. The appropriation is to enable the President to collect information to guide him in the action which the law requires him to take when the time comes in respect to these foreign tariff conditions.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. The gentleman can not now tell, because the gentleman has no information, nor have I, and I apprehend the House has none——

Mr. TAWNEY. I will say to the gentleman from Georgia that from my present information—and I will have to be guided entirely by that in the absence of other information—I question seriously the necessity for appropriating $100,000 in addition to the $100,000 appropriated for the State Department. It does seem to me there will be more or less duplication.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. That is the reason I brought the matter to the attention of the gentleman.

Mr. TAWNEY. And I shall have to have more light on the subject than I now have as to the necessity for that $100,000 before I agree in conference to making the appropriation.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. The gentleman will put these letters that he has in the RECORD?

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, I will insert in the RECORD, in this connection, the letter of the Secretary of State giving full information regarding the necessity for that $100,000 appropriation.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 28, 1909.

Hon. JAMES A. TAWNEY,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

SIR: Referring to the letter of the 23d instant from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting to Congress a request for an appropriation of $100,000 for this department, I have the honor to submit the following statement of some of the reasons for asking for an additional appropriation:

This Government has for years been struggling to keep open the commercial, financial, and business opportunities in the foreign field and to encourage, foster, and guide the efforts of those American interests which have hitherto made foreign business a serious aim. It has long been recognized that the Department of State, upon which falls this heavy responsibility, has been seriously handicapped by the lack of sufficient funds to make possible flexibility, scientific specialization, and coordination, and a well-trained, adequate, and well-organized foreign service.

With the results of intense internal development, all countries are now turning their attention more earnestly to foreign trade, and there is a new era of international commercial expansion. Occupied with this, the diplomacy of to-day has become of the greatest practical business importance.

By a fortunate coincidence, the development of the resources of the United States has so synchronized with this world movement that the moment when intense competition makes it well-nigh impossible for any government to hold open opportunities unless they are availed of is also the moment when surplus production and accumulated wealth in all parts of the United States place men of business in position energetically to assail foreign markets and to avail of foreign opportunities.

China and Latin America are recognized by the world as the regions of richest potentiality as fields for foreign commerce and investment, and it happens that China and the rest of the Far East and Latin America are geographically, by tradition and by common consent, two fields preeminently adapted for American enterprise.

In both these regions the ratio between present development and the amazing statistics which by every law future history will record is too well recognized to require statement. In both these fields individual effort must be encouraged, fostered, and supported through the instrumentalities of the foreign service in its departmental, diplomatic, and consular branches, in order that Americans may compete upon even terms with their commercial rivals. What the Government can do in this direction is very important, and is for the benefit not of any particular section, but of the whole country, and will increase the prosperity alike of the merchant, the manufacturer, the agriculturist, the capitalist, and consequently that of the operative and of labor generally.

In China, for example, there is the great field for cotton goods, so important to the cotton grower of the South, as well as to the manufacturer of every section. There is there also a great market for American tobacco, for railway materials, and for machinery of every kind—indeed, a market the variety and extent of which baffles estimate. If the United States is to preserve its share in the far eastern trade, now is the time for energetic effort.

There are corresponding conditions in Latin America, where the rate of increase in enterprise, in development, in purchasing power, and in demand for foreign goods is increasing with wonderful acceleration. The Panama Canal, it is hoped, will be completed in a half dozen years, and is expected to usher in a new era in trade among the American republics. If the United States is to have any adequate return for the enormous outlay in constructing this canal it is now time to gain in the commerce of Latin America a strong position. If efforts be not now made there is a very real danger that opportunities will be preempted and that American commerce will fall so far behind as to make it well-nigh impossible for it to overtake its rivals.

Turning from the general subject of foreign-trade expansion, everyone must realize what a difficult and delicate task and what a heavy burden will be thrown upon the Department of State by the new tariff law. It will become necessary to make an exhaustive expert study of tariff conditions in all the countries with which we have relations, to measure precisely their relative treatment of American commerce, to adjust differences by difficult negotiation, and to inform the President of conditions which may enable him to determine upon the facts, the question of the extension of maximum or minimum treatment, and by convention or otherwise to provide therefor.

This alone necessitates considerable expansion of the work of the Department of State, particularly in the Bureau of Trade Relations. In connection with the department's work under the new tariff law this bureau will have to include in its force one or more trained statisticians and experts upon mutuality in the international adjustment of trade relations and the practical and theoretical principles which determine the trend of foreign commerce, and men who have expert knowledge of the systems and conditions existing in various foreign countries. To serve its full usefulness this bureau should be made one broadly embracing material American interests in relation to foreign countries. It should thus specialize in regard to international expositions and congresses and the best modes of fostering an economic and effective American participation therein. Its personnel should be such, also, as to make possible special study of the foreign field for financial investment, including the means by which government encouragement of such enterprise may, through resultant trade, help to open up the new markets, promote closer business relations, and thus redound to the general national benefit.

As illustrating the importance and extent of American commerce, investment and travel in foreign countries, and as throwing some light upon the rate of increase and the vast possibilities of the future, some of the following statistics may be found suggestive:

The population of the United States (exclusive of outlying possessions other than Alaska and Hawaii) has increased from 58,680,000 in 1887 to 72,947,000 in 1898, and to 87,189,000 in 1908.

The estimated wealth of the United States increased from $65,000,000,000 in 1890 to more than $100,000,000,000 at the present time.

GROWTH OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The value of the total foreign trade of the United States in the fiscal years 1887, 1898, and 1908 is shown in the following table:

Value of merchandise.

Fiscal year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1887	$692,319,768	$716,183,211	$1,408,502,979
1898	616,049,654	1,231,482,330	1,847,531,984
1908	1,194,341,792	1,860,773,346	3,055,115,138

It will be seen by the foregoing that our total trade in merchandise has increased from $1,408,000,000 in the fiscal year 1887 to $1,847,000,000 in 1898, and to the enormous valuation of $3,055,000,000 in 1908. This last-mentioned figure represents an increase over that for 1887 of 117 per cent, and over 1898 of 65.4 per cent.

It will also be observed that the total exports of merchandise have increased from $716,000,000 in 1887 to $1,231,000,000 in 1898, and to $1,860,000,000 in 1908. This last valuation represents an increase over that for 1887 of 160 per cent, and over that for 1898 of 51 per cent.

This wonderful growth in our export trade is illustrated by the per capita valuation, which has increased from $11.98 in 1887 to $16.59 in 1898 and to $21.04 in 1908.

A century ago agricultural products constituted about 80 per cent of our total exports to the world. In the last twenty years the share of manufactures in this export trade has steadily increased, and now amounts to more than 40 per cent. If we exclude partly prepared foodstuffs and consider only manufactures ready for consumption and manufactures for further use in manufacturing, the value of our exports of manufactures to the world, in 1887, was $149,150,329, or 21.21 per cent of the whole; in 1898 it had increased to $324,527,921, or 26.81 per cent of the whole; and in 1908 to $750,575,841, or 40.91 per cent of the whole.

GROWTH OF FOREIGN TRAVEL.

The following table shows the departures of passengers from the seaports of the United States for foreign countries in the fiscal years 1887, 1898, and 1908:

1887	193,897
1898	225,411
1908	874,686

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the outward passenger movement of the United States for 1908 represents an increase over that for 1887 of 351 per cent, and over that for 1898 of 288 per cent.

AMERICAN INVESTMENTS IN LATIN AMERICA.

There has been a noteworthy increase in the number and importance of investments by American capital in Latin America within the last few years. A rough estimate by the Bureau of American Republics

places this amount at about $1,000,000,000. The fact that American investment amounts to approximately $700,000,000 in Mexico and $135,000,000 in Cuba shows what can be done and how little has yet been done in the way of American enterprise south of the Caribbean. Lately American capital has begun to take an important share in official loans, as well as in industrial enterprises. This movement is still in its early stages, and bids fair to become an important factor in the development of closer trade relations between the United States and the various countries of Latin America. The far-reaching influence in this direction of the extensive European investments in South America has often been noted by our consular officers in South America as one of the most significant reasons why European nations, like the British, the Germans, or the French, enjoy in certain of those countries a larger share of their import trade than do the Americans. In his annual report for last year the director of the International Bureau of the American Republics makes the interesting statement that travel in the direction of Latin America from the United States had increased nearly 50 per cent during the preceding year.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF LATIN AMERICA.

The total foreign commerce, exports and imports, of Latin America in the calendar year 1897 was $924,000,000. This had increased in 1907 to $2,100,000,000, or 127 per cent. Europe had the largest share in this trade.

The share of the United States increased from $261,000,000 in 1897 to $596,000,000 in 1907, or 128 per cent.

The exports of the United States to Latin America increased from $76,000,000 in 1897 to $256,000,000 in 1907, or an increase of 237 per cent. When we differentiate South America from Latin America there was, according to the latest available statistics, a total importation into South America from the world valued at $525,000,000, of which goods to the value of $72,600,000, or 13.8 per cent, came from the United States. This small percentage reveals at a glance the immense possibilities presented to American commerce in South America.

According to a statement prepared by the Department of Commerce and Labor in 1908, the value of merchandise imported into the countries lying south of the United States is about $815,000,000, of which about $230,000,000 is supplied by the United States, $160,000,000 by the United Kingdom, $75,000,000 by Germany, $50,000,000 by France, $33,000,000 by Italy, $27,000,000 by Spain, the remainder being largely commerce between countries composing the group. The total exports from the markets south of the United States, according to the same statement, amounted to $1,130,000,000, of which $355,000,000 went to the United States, $210,000,000 to the United Kingdom, $178,000,000 to Germany, and $108,000,000 to France.

COMMERCIAL OPPORTUNITIES IN CHINA.

Imports into China from the United States in 1907 were valued at $29,000,000, or only 8.5 per cent of the total importations of $339,000,000; while Chinese exports to this country were valued at $21,000,000 of a total exportation of $209,000,000, or 9 per cent. The small share enjoyed by the United States in the Chinese import trade reveals clearly the great possibilities when it is remembered that the actual total importation is but a fraction of what China will ultimately import when the consuming ability of that nation of 400,000,000 people has been developed proportionately with that of other populous nations.

The testimony of those familiar with conditions in China is unanimous as to the almost boundless commercial possibilities offered in the Empire. In respect to railway construction, it has been said by high authority that China is now able to support fully 250,000 miles of railway and that when once railway development in that country is finally under way its progress may be comparable to that in America during the last twenty-five years. There is no doubt that the construction of railways to any considerable extent will be attended by enormous internal development, and that the further introduction into the Far East of the methods and improvements of western civilization will present countless commercial opportunities to American manufacturers and capitalists.

COMMERCIAL OPPORTUNITIES IN THE NEAR EAST.

The commercial importance of the near east to the United States has been vastly increased by the proclamation of a constitutional form of government in Turkey on July 24, 1908, and the simultaneous sweeping away of the many restrictions to commercial and industrial undertakings which had formerly existed there. For example, the removal of the ban on applications of electricity has opened up a profitable and extensive field for American manufactures in this line. An elaborate programme of projects for the development of the resources of the Empire has recently been formulated by the Turkish ministry of commerce and public works, particularly for the construction of new railways. It is highly important that the manufacturers and capitalists of the United States should secure a share in these great undertakings.

The following figures show the distribution by countries of the import and export trade of Turkey:

Imports into Turkey from the United States in 1907 were valued at $1,755,311, or only 1.28 per cent of the total importation of $136,750,791, while Turkish exports to this country for the same year were valued at $14,672,154, or 12.07 per cent of a total exportation of $121,553,559. The relatively very small share enjoyed by the United States in the import trade of Turkey indicates clearly the possibilities for the sale of American products under favorable conditions.

The regulation and protection of patents and trade-marks; the safeguarding of the rights of commercial travelers abroad; the insuring of proper treatment of Americans in foreign customs-houses; the dealing with protests of American exporting interests against burdensome or unlawful restrictions upon American trade; the expanding commercial interests of the United States, all involve increasingly numerous demands upon the Government for diplomatic interposition in behalf of American exporters who have real or fancied grievances in respect of the tariff treatment of their products in foreign countries. The number of instances where the diplomatic intervention of the United States is invoked has increased at least 50 per cent in the last few years. If satisfactory results are to be obtained, all of these subjects must be studied in their international aspect as distinguished from the usual standpoint of domestic requirements. The legislative and administrative action of foreign countries must be closely watched, the treaties of these countries must be studied, and the most constant attention must be paid to commercial and industrial developments abroad.

It is obvious that to deal efficiently and promptly with all these foreign problems and to maintain an entirely consistent and effective foreign policy, which shall secure due American participation in the commerce of the world, it will be necessary to have an organization which will keep the Secretary of State constantly in a position to anticipate conditions and to act instantly when favorable foreign conditions occur and to enable him to be at all times in full knowledge of all that is going on or is likely to occur and the measures that should be adopted under given conditions.

At no very distant date there is to be negotiated a new treaty with the Empire of Japan, which will involve many matters of commercial and other importance and will require special and exhaustive study.

The department is officially informed that in the near future a strong American bank is to be established to undertake banking business with Latin America. Next year there will be held the fourth Pan-American conference at Buenos Aires, for which preparation is necessary. American financiers are entering upon a large enterprise for the funding of the debt of Honduras. Our commercial and other relations with Cuba and Central America are becoming daily closer and more complex, and their special study becomes increasingly indispensable. In a word, by natural evolution the United States has come into a position where the foreign service must be scientific, efficient, and up to date.

GROWTH OF THE DEPARTMENT.

In 1887, when the foreign trade of the United States amounted to only $1,408,502,979, the foreign travel was only 193,897 persons annually, and the entire correspondence of the department amounted to 36,925 letters a year; there were 75 officers and clerks. To-day, when the foreign trade has increased to more than $3,000,000,000, the foreign travel to over 800,000 persons, and the correspondence of the department to 161,846 pieces, the entire force of officers and clerks numbers only 152. In other words, during the twenty-two years the correspondence of the department has increased 340 per cent while the number of persons who are responsible for carrying it on has increased only 102 per cent. The result is that the higher officers, who must be depended upon for the initiative and for the development of matters of policy, are so overpowered with routine that efficient work of a higher order is almost impossible. As indicated, the increase in the working force has in no sense kept pace with the increase in duties and responsibilities of the department. The paramount need at the present time is a number of officers with a high order of ability, who can study the more difficult international questions and formulate the action to be taken, thus enabling the Secretary and the assistant secretaries to devote a greater share of their attention to matters of policy. The efficient discharge of the responsible duties absolutely requires this additional assistance now, and considerably larger additions to the personnel will become indispensable upon the passage of the pending tariff legislation.

There has, in fact, been no expansion of this branch of the Government at all commensurate with the change from a stay-at-home commercial policy to one of competitive expansion. In every other country in which the foreign field is as important as it is to the United States we find in the foreign office and in the foreign services a high degree of scientific specialization, an adequate, trained personnel, and therefore a consistent policy which overlooks no opportunity.

INADEQUACY OF SPACE.

Even in the matter of office room our foreign service is hampered by the cramped accommodations of the Department of State.

In 1882, when there were about 75 officers and clerks, the department had 68 rooms at its disposal. At present, with a personnel numbering 152, it has only 49 rooms, the remainder having been taken away by act of Congress and assigned to the War and Navy departments. The condition now is that the department is so cramped for space that many men are forced to work amid the noise of typewriters and the conversation of visitors, making mental concentration almost impossible. In an effort to provide the room for quiet study and deliberation and to give the men who are doing the intellectual work of the department surroundings where such work is possible, it will be necessary to rent additional quarters outside the department for the accommodation of one or more bureaus or offices. Without the appropriation now asked for this necessity can not be met, nor can provision be made for any increase in force.

MORE LAW OFFICERS NECESSARY.

The legal force of the department requires enlargement to enable it efficiently to deal with the large number of legal questions referred to it, and to make available the vast mass of precedents and decisions upon which the opinions of the solicitors must in part be based. The legal work growing out of the international relations of the United States is increasing with great rapidity both in quantity and importance. Not only is the working force inadequate, but the equipment of the office is out of date and far short of what it should be. There is, among urgent needs, that of one additional law officer of a high grade to specialize on the subject of treaties, and several high-grade law officers or clerks capable of working up cases and especially digesting and collecting all decisions of the courts and international tribunals bearing upon public and private international law. The importance of this is obvious. It would be quite as sensible for a lawyer to attempt to limit the preparation of his case to the law of twenty years ago as for the Government of the United States, in the handling of important cases against foreign governments, to fail to avail itself of the latest decisions and opinions upon questions of international law.

Other governments are already far better prepared in all these respects for the work of commercial conquest than is the United States. Not only have they built up strong foreign offices, but they have added to these offices the best talent which could be found in their foreign services. Scarcely a question could come up in the relations of Germany, for example, with the rest of the world, which it would not be possible to refer immediately to an officer of the foreign office fresh from the foreign field to which it related, and with perhaps even a first-hand knowledge of the particular question itself. The disadvantage under which the United States labors in the handling of diplomatic questions with foreign governments is indicated by the fact that the German foreign office has a working personnel of more than 340 as against only 152 in our Department of State, and it is to be said, moreover, that a large proportion of the higher officers of the German foreign office are regular members of the diplomatic and consular services of that country. The British foreign office is similarly organized, but with even a greater number of specialists and officials of a high order of ability. In addition to 6 secretaries and assistant secretaries of foreign affairs, there are 9 officers receiving salaries greater than those received by our Assistant Secretaries of State. To enable the Department of State to compete successfully with the foreign offices of other first-class powers, it is of the utmost importance that there should be brought into it at once 4 or 5 men especially qualified and trained in the foreign service, capable of giving special attention to important matters relating to the Far East, the near east, and Latin America, the three fields affording the greatest opportunities for American commercial development.

It will thus be seen that the desired appropriation of $100,000 would give to the foreign service a degree of flexibility which is obviously necessary, because the Department of State deals with varying unforeseen problems, the nature and importance of which fluctuate with changing conditions the world over. It would make possible the proper specialization in the study of American interests under complex conditions in different parts of the world, such as the Far East, Latin America, the near east, where the spread of modern ideas is certain to open up a commercial field of great importance. It would make possible the indispensable and special study of tariffs, commercial negotiations, reciprocity, etc., and it would enable the department to do its work with its own men, whose increased experience and efficiency would be kept at the command of the Government, and withal the net increased cost would be almost negligible when it is considered how great are the national interests to be subserved.

The present administration feels it its duty not to disguise the fact that our present machinery is inadequate, and that its expansion is absolutely necessary to the material interests of the whole country, and that it lies with Congress, by making the appropriation now sought, to put it within the power of the Government of the United States to render to American interests a more adequate amount of proper protection and encouragement.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant, P. C. KNOX.

Mr. COX of Indiana. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. TAWNEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. COX of Indiana. I understand from the gentleman's statement that one of the appropriations, amounting to $100,000, is a result of the quasi tariff commission. Is that correct?

Mr. TAWNEY. It is not a tariff commission at all. As I recall the language, it authorizes the President of the United States to appoint experts for the purpose of obtaining information which he must necessarily have before he can execute the maximum and minimum provision of this law——

Mr. COX of Indiana. This is to take the place of that?

Mr. TAWNEY (continuing). Within the time the law requires him to execute it.

Mr. COX of Indiana. I understand that. Will the gentleman yield to another question? I am not clear as to the amendment just read. What will these men be required to do under the State Department?

Mr. TAWNEY. That is what I want to find out, and that is why I want to put it in conference.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. COX of Indiana. I ask that the gentleman have five minutes more, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANN. I will inform the gentleman that under the tariff bill, if it becomes law, the maximum tariff goes into effect on the 1st of next March, and in order to remove the 25 per cent ad valorem the President of the United States must ascertain certain facts.

Mr. COX of Indiana. Well, now, will that require him to send agents abroad?

Mr. MANN. It will require him to send agents abroad. It will require him to make a most exact study, which I doubt very much whether he can make in that length of time or under this amount of appropriation. He must ascertain all the tariff arrangements that are in use abroad, and he must recite those facts before he can reduce the rate to the minimum.

Mr. COX of Indiana. Was an appropriation of this kind, or a similar amount, passed by Congress to carry out the provisions of the Dingley law?

Mr. MANN. There was no such maximum provision in the Dingley law.

Mr. COX of Indiana. Was no such appropriation made?

Mr. MANN. There could not be, because there was no such provision in the Dingley law.

Mr. COX of Indiana. And the result has brought a burden of $100,000 on the American people?

Mr. MANN. I am not discussing that. The gentleman will not seriously discuss that, because the enforcement of any tariff law would add some additional burden somewhere at the beginning.

Mr. COX of Indiana. And might lessen them, too.

Mr. MANN. That is a matter that I do not undertake to discuss at this time.

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. Is it not a fact that we have representatives in all these countries, and would it not be possible to secure all the information we need from those representatives of the Government that are now employed, without making an appropriation of $100,000?

Mr. MANN. Certainly not. It would not be possible, I will say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania. We will have to send special agents abroad to make an investigation, and it will have to be something more than a simple investigation as to the tariff, for it will have to extend to the regulations and restrictions which are imposed upon American products, and whether they are receiving equivalent and reciprocal treatment.

Take the matter as to the importation of meat and live stock in Germany. It takes something more than the representatives that we have there now to carefully consider all matters pertaining to that subject in order to ascertain the facts upon which the President may predicate judgment as to whether the regulations are universal in application or come within the provisions of this bill and are in effect making a discrimination against the United States, as I believe these regulations do.

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. As I understand the purpose of ministers and consuls, they are appointed to investigate and get just such information as this appropriation is to provide for.

Mr. MANN. Oh, no.

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. And I see no reason why any appropriation of that kind should be made.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Most of our ministers know nothing about the tariff there or here.

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. That may be true; but that is the purpose of their being there, and I would have them recalled and appoint other ministers.

Mr. MANN. Not at all; the ministers over there know no more, probably, than the ambassadors of foreign countries here do; and it is safe to say that no minister there or members of the legislative body here are informed enough to express an opinion upon a subject of this kind without expert investigation.

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. And yet we are spending thousands and thousands of dollars annually in the publication of consular reports for the information of the people.

Mr. MANN. Oh, they are of great value. I hope the gentleman reads them as I do.

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. I read them.

Mr. MANN. I find them of great value.

Mr. MACON. Mr. Chairman, I desire to ask the gentleman from Illinois, while he is on his feet, if he means to say that our consuls, who are stationed at all important points in foreign countries, do not know anything about the tariff rates that are being levied against the products of the United States and of other countries?

Mr. MANN. The question is a fair one. I do not mean to say that. I think we all know something about all of these things. Even I know something about them.

Mr. MACON. Then does not the gentleman think that the President of the United States could charge them with the slight extra duty of investigating the tariff question a little more specifically than they have heretofore done and get such information as would enable him to act intelligently in regard to the maximum and minimum tariff that is provided for in the tariff bill?

Mr. MANN. Suppose the President of the United States should, through the State Department, issue a direction to every consul and consular agent and consul-general in Germany to forward to the President, through the State Department, his opinion about the regulations over in Germany. The gentleman knows there would be a mass of information, and possibly some misinformation, come in, which would not enable the President in the slightest degree to perform the duties required of him by this bill, under which, if he performs them all, there would be a reduction of 25 per cent in the tariff.

Mr. MACON. I am sorry that I can not see the matter just as the gentleman sees it, because I like to agree with him upon all questions. I can not help believing, however, that the consul, who is upon the ground year in and year out, who is acquainted with the people with whom he associates, has access to more and better information than any stranger sent there from the United States to investigate the tariff matter could possibly get. I believe that he could investigate the tariff question more minutely, more particularly, more intelligently than any stranger who might be sent there could do if given double the time in which to do it.

Mr. MANN. I will say to the gentleman from Arkansas that the real question is this: The minimum tariff is in effect until the 31st of March next. If it required a proclamation of the President to put the maximum tariff into effect, there might be good reason for opposing this appropriation; but it requires a proclamation of the President, based upon facts which he must find and recite, in order to keep the maximum tariff from going into effect on the 31st day of March, and I think we can well afford to give the President the facilities for finding the information which will permit him to make a reduction at that time of 25 per cent from what would otherwise be the tariff.

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. Does the gentleman believe there will be the remotest possibility of the President of the United States removing the maximum tariff from any country where the discrimination is so slight that it requires an expert to find it?

Mr. MANN. Well, the gentleman of course may be better informed, and very likely is, upon tariff matters than I am, be-

cause I am not a tariff sharp or expert, but I think no President will issue a proclamation reciting facts until he finds out from an expert what the facts are. At least I would not.

Mr. KEIFER. Mr. Chairman, I understand that there is no one here who wants to concur in this amendment or any other amendment in the bill, although I may be mistaken about that. I understand the gentleman from Minnesota wants to disagree to all the Senate amendments to this bill, in order that it may go into conference. I think it is a very doubtful proposition whether we should now undertake to provide a large sum for the purpose of carrying out the maximum and minimum provision of the pending tariff bill. I think there is danger that we may appropriate for the purpose of getting information through the State Department and also authorizing the President to expend money, when perhaps neither should have a very large sum; but that is a matter to be considered in the light of the facts. There should be no duplication of the work of obtaining information as to the customs laws of foreign countries. There seems to be a good deal of difference of opinion, and has been for some time, as to how the maximum rates go into effect. Some have the idea that they do not go into effect until certain conditions are found to exist in reference to our business matters with foreign countries. It is just the reverse under the proposed new law.

The maximum rates are to go into effect after the 31st day of March next without any action by anybody, and will continue in force so long as the act exists or until suspended by proclamation of the President, which must be based on conditions existing in foreign countries. They stand and continue in force as long as the act is in force, unless some conduct on the part of a foreign nation may make it possible to remove them. I want that distinctly kept in mind. Also, Mr. Chairman, there is nothing in the provision that requires the President of the United States or anybody to go about investigating any foreign nation to find out the conditions of their laws or the mode of their administration. Is that disputed? Allow me to read just a paragraph. As I have already said, the maximum rates go into effect on the 31st of March, which add to the rates fixed in section 1 of the bill 25 per cent ad valorem on everything, except possibly one or two things that are specially excepted. The maximum rates as defined in the bill are the combined duty rates charged against an article after the 31st of March, 1910; that is, the rate charged by section 1 superadded by the 25 per cent ad valorem rate. Those two amounts together are what are called in the tariff bill the "maximum rates." Now, then, that exists until this happens, reading just a little from section 2, commencing with the proviso:

Provided, That whenever after the 31st day of March, 1910, and so long thereafter as the President shall be satisfied, in view of the character of the concessions granted by the minimum tariff of the United States, that the government of any foreign country imposes no terms or restrictions, either in the way of tariff rates or provisions, trade or other regulations, charges, exactions, or in any other manner, directly or indirectly, upon the importation into or the sale in such foreign country of any agricultural, manufactured, or other product of the United States, which unduly discriminate against the United States or the products thereof, etc.

I need read no further to make clear my contention. On being satisfied that all the favorable conditions exist in some foreign country, and as and of the nature and character mentioned in the section, the President may issue a proclamation remitting the duty, for the time being, on imports from such country to the minimum rate provided in section 1 of the tariff bill; that is, take off the 25 per cent ad valorem duty.

The only thing on the subject of the President's duties is in what I have read, viz: "and so long thereafter as the President shall be satisfied," and so forth. That is to say, something must happen. He is not obliged to scour the earth with his people and hunt up things to satisfy or dissatisfy him. It would seem that the desired data should be procured through the State Department and by its using its foreign representatives, including consuls, consular agents, and others regularly in the government service. A new and independent corps of foreign representatives should not be organized, I think, as at present advised.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. KEIFER. I ask unanimous consent to continue for one minute longer.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEIFER. I only wanted to emphasize this so that it may be understood. I am not now expressing any decided opinion against the proposed amendment. I think it is worthy of our consideration to see whether, under this maximum and minimum provision of the pending tariff bill, it becomes the duty of the United States to require any of the officers of the United States to go about over the world hunting up something to be satisfied about before taking the duty off. If I were making a tariff speech, I would be able, I think, to point out that the conditions upon which such a proclamation can be issued are such that after all of your scouring throughout the earth and foreign nations you never could find them complied with.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I called the attention of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] to two amendments, this and the one appropriating $100,000 for the President's use in carrying out the provisions of the tariff law. Both do not appear to be necessary, and they seem to be a mere duplication of work. In the first place, in considering the amendments of the Senate, we have the amendment just read, making provision for $100,000 for the Secretary of State in connection with foreign trade relations to come within his jurisdiction, under tariff legislation and other trade relations, and the negotiation and preparation of treaties. Now, Mr. Chairman, it is a matter for serious comment, to say the least, that immediately upon the passage through the House and in the almost certain passage of the tariff bill through the Senate, which builds up around the United States a wall against foreign trade, and as the result of certain of its provisions, we go out upon the highways and into the marts of the world with a bludgeon and a club in our hands—it is a matter of comment, I say, that before the bill has passed the Senate and before it shall receive the approval of the President, we immediately go to spending a large sum of money in hunting up and seeking trade with foreign nations. We occupy the position here by the passage of this bill, which in the form of a conference report has already passed the House and has been sent to the other end of the Capitol, of not wanting foreign trade, of wanting to exclude foreign trade. The people I represent, Mr. Chairman, are in favor of a tariff for revenue, but if they will give us the open markets of the world, we do not want any tariff except for revenue at any time. I do not see the necessity for the other amendment giving the President $100,000 to do exactly what it is proposed shall be done in the amendment which is now under discussion.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I have called this to the attention of the House, and also to the attention of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY], who himself frankly stated that he could not understand at present why there was a necessity for it. It occurred to me, with the tariff bill creating innumerable offices with high salaries, tariff courts, additional attorneys-general, and all that, with salaries extraordinarily high, that probably there was an intention to provide a political hospital for some very sick Republicans who are out now in the cold and who need to be taken care of in some way; sick Republican Congressmen who went out of office at the beginning of this session. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] Therefore I have called attention to it, and I trust and I believe that the conferees to whom we commit this matter will carefully see that these first items are not mere duplications. We have been for six months endeavoring to raise revenue for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Government; we are now having a large deficit, and facing a larger one; we have been laying taxes on everything, devising new schemes of taxation, both unequal and unjust in their operation; we have invaded the right of States to control and regulate corporations created by them; and Congress will not occupy a very favorable attitude in the eyes of the people when, as we propose in these amendments, before the bill with its taxes and burdens on the people has obtained the sanction of the President, we provide for expending the money of the people in unnecessary and useless offices. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. MACON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words. I was glad to hear the gentleman in charge of the bill say that if upon investigation he found that these two amendments caused a duplication of this appropriation that he would oppose one of them in conference. And inasmuch as it is my purpose never to strike below the belt, I want to say here and now, so that the gentleman will understand it, that he will have to oppose one of them successfully if they do duplicate, or he will have to have a full quorum in this House to have his conference report adopted.

Mr. Chairman, I recognize that the majority of the House can do as it pleases; that it has full power to do that, and that it is only responsible to the people of the country for what it does. But I also recognize that less than a majority has not that power and hence can not legislate as a majority can. As a Member of the House, I propose to see to it that extravagant appropriations are not made, that the Treasury shall not be filched by the hand of graft as long as I constitute a part of it, unless the majority of the Congress is behind such proceedings.

Mr. Chairman, I notice several amendments of the Senate that are improperly in this bill. They were stricken out in the House, which action ought to have shown to the Senate that it

was not the purpose of the House to make the proposed appropriations that are carried in them. But in the face of that fact they have, from some cause, deliberately put them back into the bill, thereby saying to us that we must swallow these appropriations, whether we wanted to or not. They can make us swallow them when they get a majority of the House present, but not before. A majority can do as it pleases, but a minority can not, and hence must take such medicine as is administered unto it, no matter whether it is bitter or sweet.

I know, Mr. Chairman, that it is unpleasant to antagonize Members or individuals when appropriations are being sought by them; but unless somebody does antagonize them and see that they come within the rules of the House, within the law of the land, there is no telling to what extreme they will go.

Mr. Chairman, if there was no law against murder, would any of us undertake to speculate upon the number of murders that would be committed in the country each year? I think not. We all know that crime is held down by the enforcement of law, and so our appropriations are held down by the enforcement of the law and the rules of the House. If Members are conscientious enough to stand up for the rules of the House and in support of the law, they can prevent many extravagant appropriations, just as the enforcement of the law against murder will prevent many murders. I stand here as one to see that whatever is done by Congress must be done under the rules and in conformity with law and not in violation of them, and a majority alone can overcome my position. When a majority speaks my voice is silent, for I know that I am responsible for no part of its action unless I give assent thereto. In conclusion, I want to serve notice on the committee that all of the Senate amendments that are contrary to the rules of the House, that all of the appropriations sought to be made by that body improperly, must have a quorum behind them in order to secure their adoption. [Applause.]

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words for the purpose of making a statement to the committee. We are in Committee of the Whole to consider Senate amendments to the deficiency appropriation bill. I do not know that there is a Member on the floor of the House who is willing to agree to any of the Senate amendments, but the discussion here necessarily interferes more or less with the freedom of the conferees because the discussion on one side and the other—that is, against the amendment or in favor of the amendment—gives to the other body information as to what the attitude of the House is regarding these amendments.

Mr. Chairman, it has occurred to me that it would be in the interest of better legislation and more orderly procedure to disagree to all the Senate amendments and ask for a conference.

Then when the conferees return to the House with their report they will be able to give the House full information regarding all the amendments of the Senate which have been agreed to and the reasons for insisting upon their disagreement and asking the other body to recede and agree. It seems to me that we are occupying time uselessly and to the disadvantage of the conferees when we go into a conference on this proposition——

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Now, suppose we knock out several of these propositions here; where would we be?

Mr. TAWNEY. You can not knock out anything; that would be equivalent to a disagreement, and, of course, the amendment would have to go back to the Senate.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I do not want to make any speech about it; I am too hoarse, and I want to be perfectly frank with the conferees. If the automobile items are left in here and these other extravagant ones, you will never get this bill through without a quorum.

Mr. TAWNEY. Well, I will say to the gentleman from Missouri, I do not know who the conferees are to be——

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Well, I do not care who they are.

Mr. TAWNEY. But if I am a conferee I do not want to go into that conference with the declaration upon the floor of the House as to what our attitude is going to be one way or the other upon these amendments. I wish to go into conference endeavoring to carry out the will of the House and, Mr. Chairman, in order to facilitate the work of the committee and get this bill into conference where we will consider it and get the information which we must have, and if possible effect an agreement. I was about to ask unanimous consent that we disagree to all the remaining Senate amendments and that the committee rise and report to the House.

Mr. MACON. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. MACON. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the right to object.

Mr. TAWNEY. I was going to say if that consent was given and any questions be asked for information that I can answer I will be very glad to do so.

Mr. CLAYTON. I ask the gentleman from Arkansas to withhold his objection.

Mr. MACON. I have said that I will withhold.

Mr. CLAYTON. I want to say, Mr. Chairman, in the beginning, that I think the request made by the gentleman from Minnesota is entirely proper. I think it is one that ought to prevail, and when we consider this item by item here the most that can be done would be to approve some amendments and reject others. If any man is opposed to any of these items when he gets an entire disagreement, that carries with it disagreement to the item to which he objects, because it is axiomatic that the whole includes every part, so I think it is an entirely proper request which the gentleman prefers, and I hope it will prevail. But I desire to say to the gentleman—I assume that this will go back to conference either under his request or otherwise, because it will go back to conference in one way or the other—I want to ask him to be able to explain to the House why, on page 22 of the bill, this language is used in referring to an appropriation for the Vice-President:

For purchase of horses and carriage, or an automobile, including driving, maintenance, and care of the same, for use of the Vice-President, $6,000.

Now, the language "or an automobile" is used. Then, on page 24, top of page, it says, in referring to an appropriation for the Speaker:

For purchase, driving, maintenance, and care of carriage, or other vehicle—

It does not say "a carriage"—

And of horses, for use of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, $6,000.

Now, why, in the case of the Vice-President, is the language "an automobile" used and in the case of the Speaker "or other vehicle?"

Now, is that "other vehicle" to be an aeroplane, a biplane, a monoplane, or is it to be an automobile, or what is it to be?

Mr. KEIFER. Or a dirigible.

Mr. TAWNEY. Or a dirigible.

Mr. CLAYTON. I want to understand what it is and why "automobile" is used in one case and not in the other; or are we going to compel the Speaker of this House to buy one of these little motorcycles that the police ride around town on. Now, that is the language, and I want to understand what it means. Is the Speaker to become a motorcyclist, or will he follow the new fad and become an aviator. [Laughter.] Why this invidious distinction between the presiding officer of the Senate and the presiding officer of the House?

And another thing, while I am inquisitorial, I want to know what this, which I find on page 22 of the bill, means. It refers to certain items appropriated for the use of the Senate as follows:

For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, $25,000.

Now, what does that mean? What is embraced in it?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Lemons and apollinaris water.

Mr. TAWNEY. The gentleman from Alabama must remember that he is interrogating me about a provision that was put in this bill at the other end of the Capitol. I have had no opportunity to interrogate them as to what is included in these miscellaneous items, and when this bill goes into conference I will be as insistent on having that information as the gentleman is now, who is trying to obtain the information from me.

Mr. CLAYTON. The "miscellaneous items" may be entirely proper, but I want to know what they are. I do not think any wise man would "buy a pig in a poke" or vote for what is improper.

Mr. TAWNEY. You are not asked to vote for this, except to vote to disagree to it, and then when we get back we will have the information.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Suppose the conferees should agree on these automobile items—one for the Speaker and one for the Vice-President—would the House be given an opportunity to vote on those items?

Mr. TAWNEY. They would be given an opportunity to vote on these items in that case, not separately, but in connection with the full report. And of course they could vote the report down if they wanted to.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. My judgment is that those items would be by an overwhelming vote stricken out.

Mr. TAWNEY. I will say to the gentleman from Wisconsin that there is no other way to go into conference except by disagreeing to them.

Mr. CLAYTON. May I ask the gentleman another question? My attention has just been called to another curious provision in this bill that I want the gentleman to explain when he comes back here. If you will turn to page 10 of the bill, where money is appropriated for school purposes and schoolhouses in the District of Columbia, you will find this language:

And to provide for the estimated increased enrollment that may be caused by the operation of the compulsory education law, is hereby reappropriated and made available for the purchase, erection, and maintenance of portable schoolhouses for temporary use.

I want to know what that language means, and where these schoolhouses are, and how they are made, and what is the use of "portable schoolhouses?"

Mr. TAWNEY. I hope I may, if I am one of the conferees on this bill——

Mr. CLAYTON. That is a new sort of an institution, and I want to know the necessity for it, and what sort of a thing a portable schoolhouse is. Is it operated on a biplane or a monoplane, or is it operated on wheels?

Mr. TAWNEY. I will say to the gentleman from Alabama that I will endeavor to give him all the information possible when the conferees make their report.

Mr. CLAYTON. I will be obliged to the gentleman.

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I might say, in answer to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. CLAYTON], that appropriations have been made for several years last past for portable schoolhouses that are used in rapidly developing sections of the city where there are not permanent structures, and also in some congested portions of the city.

Mr. CLAYTON. May I ask the gentleman whether these schoolhouses are on wheels or not?

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. Part of the time they are on wheels.

Mr. CLAYTON. Are they set upon permanent skids or upon pillars, or how? Are they fastened in any way?

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. They are transported from one location to another as the necessities demand.

Mr. CLAYTON. Are they taken to pieces for that transportation, or kept intact?

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. That depends upon the distance which they are moved. They may be moved as a whole or may be taken down and put up again.

Mr. CLAYTON. Now, let me ask the gentleman this question: Where a community is growing so rapidly that you say there is a necessity for putting up portable schoolhouses, why not put up the permanent schoolhouse there to start with? Why not erect such a schoolhouse in the beginning? Why have a portable-school system? There are other sections of the country and other cities that are growing just as fast as the city of Washington grows, and many of them more rapidly, and yet I have never heard of any of those cities or communities having this system of portable schoolhouses. Now, I want to know if there is any necessity for it other than the reason the gentleman has assigned.

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. One other reason is that the portable schoolhouses are used pending the construction of the permanent building. Now, it so happens under our methods here that it takes two and in some cases even three years to put up a permanent structure. During that time a very considerable number of pupils are without the advantages of schoolhouse accommodation unless we have these portable buildings. They have served and are serving a good purpose in that way. In saying that I do not commit myself to the proposition in the bill. That is another thing entirely. But I simply explain to the gentleman, or try to, the facts relating to these portable schoolhouses as they are being used at this time in the District.

Mr. CLAYTON. Then you think we ought to abolish the portable-schoolhouse system here?

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. Just as rapidly as possible. It is simply a temporary expediency.

Mr. CLAYTON. Let us abolish it now.

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. But saying that, I am not committed to the proposition in the bill; but gentlemen in the House are entitled to information in answer to the questions asked on the subject.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I want to ask how much time are we going to have to debate the conference report when it comes back?

Mr. TAWNEY. There will be plenty of time for debate on the conference report if it comes back here to-morrow or the next day.

Mr. GARRETT. It will not come back until the tariff bill is disposed of.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Oh, yes; it could.

Mr. TAWNEY. It could be brought into the House. As I understand the parliamentary situation, we are asking for a conference, and if the conferees should agree to-morrow there is nothing to prevent the House from considering the conference report. The report will be made to this body first; so that that would not depend upon the action of the Senate as to the conference report on the tariff bill.

Mr. GARRETT. So many of the items in this bill are made necessary by the tariff bill, and this would not pass the Senate until the other conference report is out of the way.

Mr. TAWNEY. The conference report on this bill would not.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, the proper course is to disagree to these amendments. That gets it where we can work, and where you can get information. I want to suggest to the gentleman from Arkansas and others that if the conference report does not suit the House, or if it does not please the gentleman from Arkansas or any other gentleman, the House can vote down the conference report, and then instruct the conferees to keep out or put in any of these propositions that are in disagreement; and the sooner you get at it, the sooner you get it into conference, the more likely we will be to have time to debate the report in the House. We want to get it in conference and get it back before the tariff bill is finally acted on.

Mr. MACON. I would like to say to the gentleman that my only reason for objecting to unanimous consent to have the bill take that course is that if we consider all of the Senate amendments it will give Members an opportunity to express themselves upon them, or at least call the attention of the country to what is being attempted to be done in this bill. Seven hundred thousand dollars has been extravagantly added by the Senate to this appropriation bill, that only carried $419,000 when it left the House. We ought to call the attention of the country to these things directly and specifically.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. That is all right enough. But if the gentleman will pardon me, you asked a question that neither I nor any other man here can answer. You can not get the information. We have not it. There is not a member of the old Committee on Appropriations that has the information you gentlemen want. But I will assure the gentleman, so far as this side of the House is concerned, if I am on that committee, you will have ample time to debate all the questions involved in the conference report.

Mr. MACON. There are some amendments to the bill that I would like to have some information upon.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Well, there is no one here in a position to give it now, probably.

Mr. CLAYTON. You will be able to give him the information when you come back?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Yes.

Mr. MACON. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. CLAYTON] has had his day in court. He has stated the things he would like to have investigated and explained, and I would like to call attention to some of the things that I want to know about.

Mr. CLAYTON. Oh, I beg the gentleman's pardon. The gentleman is unnecessarily quick to take offense.

Mr. MACON. Nobody has said anything about taking offense.

Mr. CLAYTON. The gentleman's manner indicated it.

Mr. MACON. I have not heard anything about it.

Mr. CLAYTON. Then I accept the gentleman's explanation.

Mr. MACON. The gentleman has had his day in court. He has asked that certain amendments be explained, and I think we ought to obtain information about certain other amendments that have been added to the bill since it left the House.

Mr. CLAYTON. I have no objection.

Mr. MACON. Now, I want to ask the gentleman about this item for additional wiring and repairs, wiring of electric lamps and renewal of lamps, and so forth, for the fiscal year 1910, $24,000, under the head of "Alaska-Yukon Exposition." I would like to know something about that amendment.

Mr. TAWNEY. If the gentleman from Georgia will permit me to interrupt him?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Certainly.

Mr. TAWNEY. By way of answering the gentleman from Arkansas, I will say it is hardly fair to any Member to ask him for information regarding these provisions. These amendments have not been presented to the House by any committee of the House nor by any Member of the House. It is for the purpose of getting information which Members are now asking for that I ask to disagree to all amendments and go into conference. I do not know any more than the gentleman from Arkansas does, and neither does the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LIVINGSTON], as to the necessity for the appropriation for rewiring or lighting the government building in the Alaska-Yukon Exposition. Therefore it is hardly fair to be asking

questions of that kind, when we are in no way responsible for submitting these propositions to the House.

Mr. MACON. Inasmuch as gentlemen have not had an opportunity to obtain the information to enable them to give intelligent answers to our inquiries, I will not object to allowing them to put themselves into a position to obtain and furnish proper information to the House, so it can act intelligently upon all of the Senate amendments.

Mr. TAWNEY. That is all we want.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I hope the proposition of the gentleman from Minnesota will be accepted. It is the only practical common-sense thing that we can do. We can get the information and come back here, and the sooner we get it the more time you will have to debate the report.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I have no intention of objecting to the request of the gentleman, which I think is very proper. I wish to say that there are some items that have been put into this bill in another body that are of sufficient interest, so that it is believed by some that a quorum of Members ought to pass on them. I understand it is very important that this bill pass. I have no objection to the request.

Mr. SISSON. I have no intention of objecting, but I should like to have some assurances from that side of the House that we will have reasonable time to debate the conference report when it comes back.

Mr. TAWNEY. I will say to the gentleman from Mississippi that, so far as it is within my power, there shall be all the time possible for debate on the report, when it is returned.

Mr. SISSON. It is quite possible that the report of the conferees may be acceptable to the House, but in the event that it is not we should like to have opportunity for discussing it.

Mr. TAWNEY. I sincerely hope it will be. I shall endeavor, as far as I possibly can, to make it acceptable to the House.

Mr. SABATH. Will we have a separate vote on the different amendments?

Mr. TAWNEY. The gentleman from Illinois knows what the rule is in reference to that.

Mr. SISSON. I have some remarks that I hoped to submit to the committee, but I have no desire to make remarks when I get all that I want in the suggestion of the gentleman from Minnesota; but in the event that certain items are retained in the bill I should like to have an opportunity to discuss them.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The gentleman will get it.

Mr. SISSON. With the assurance of the chairman that we will have reasonable time, I shall not object.

Mr. HAMLIN. Mr. Chairman, I desire to submit a parliamentary inquiry?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HAMLIN. Is the bill in its present condition now subject to amendment?

Mr. TAWNEY. No; it is not.

Mr. HAMLIN. I will be a little more specific. On page 25 of the bill there are certain items put in by the Senate to pay certain judgments of the Court of Claims. Now, if I may be permitted to do so, I would like to add to this list, in the way of making an amendment, one other claim or finding by the Court of Claims.

Mr. TAWNEY. I understand the gentleman from Missouri to mean that of we were considering these amendments seriatim or consecutively, he would move to concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment. That is the only thing he could do.

Mr. HAMLIN. I suppose there is no objection to these items from the Court of Claims, and I simply wanted to know if it would be proper for me to offer another item which has been passed upon by the Court of Claims.

Mr. TAWNEY. Not unless it was germane.

Mr. HAMLIN. It would not be an amendment to any item in the bill.

Mr. KEIFER. I think that could not be done at this stage of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. If the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Missouri is germane to the Senate amendment, and the Senate amendment is a general proposition, then the gentleman could propose an additional one.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, I call for the regular order.

The CHAIRMAN. What Senate amendment does the gentleman from Missouri wish to amend?

Mr. HAMLIN. It is not an amendment to an amendment in the bill, but is an additional item to those on page 25 of the bill.

Mr. KEIFER. Do I understand that the Chair rules that an independent amendment may be offered to a Senate amendment, an additional item to pay a Court of Claims judgment?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair said that if an amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri was germane to the Senate amendment, and the Senate amendment was a general proposition, then the gentleman's amendment would be in order. The Chair thinks the better way to deal with this would be to submit the proposition of the gentleman from Minnesota to disagree to all the amendments except amendment 58, which is the Senate amendment to which the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri applies, and afterwards dispose of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

Is there objection to the proposition of the gentleman from Minnesota, to disagree to all of the Senate amendments except amendment 58? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will now report Senate amendment 58.

The Clerk read as follows:

For the payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims, reported to Congress at its present session in Senate Documents Nos. 137 and 143, namely:

For payment of the judgment entered up by the Court of Claims June 10, 1909, on mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States in cause No. 23689, in favor of J. M. Ceballos & Co., $205,614.37, being allowance under contract for transporting prisoners of war from the Philippine Islands to Spain under treaty of Paris.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the gentleman from Missouri moves to amend by inserting the amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

To pay the judgment of the Court of Claims in the case of John W. Brooks, son and heir of Isaac Brooks, the claimant's decedent, against the United States, in the sum of $320.

Mr. KEIFER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order that that is not in order; it is not germane to any amendment.

Mr. TAWNEY. I want to say that this is not a judgment of the Court of Claims which the gentleman is seeking to have incorporated. It is a finding of the Court of Claims under the Tucker Act or the Bowman Act, I do not know which.

Mr. HAMLIN. Under the Bowman Act.

Mr. MANN. That is clearly subject to a point of order.

Mr. TAWNEY. It would not be in order on any appropriation bill.

Mr. MANN. It is not a judgment of the Court of Claims.

Mr. KEIFER. If it was it would not be germane in this bill, because that would be adding an independent proposition, being put on the bill after it has passed the Senate, and we would have to send our amendment over there and they might add additional ones, and so it could go on forever. An amendment to be in order must be something that relates to the Senate amendment, either correcting it, enlarging it, cutting it down, or in some way modifying it; but this is entirely a new proposition.

Mr. HAMLIN. I simply wanted to get the ruling of the Chair on the proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair finds on an inspection of the printed bill in possession of Members that several claims were printed together as one proposition; but in the bill as it comes back from the Senate each claim is presented as an individual amendment, and this proposition presented by the gentleman from Missouri would not be an amendment to a series of claims, but would be an individual claim offered as an amendment to another individual claim and not germane to it. The Chair holds, therefore, that the amendment is not in order.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to disagree to this Senate amendment 58.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota to disagree to Senate amendment No. 58? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill with Senate amendments to the House, with the recommendation that the House disagree to all of the Senate amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HAWLEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration Senate amendments to the bill (H. R. 11570) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year 1909, and for other purposes, and had directed him to report the same back with the recommendation that the Senate amendments be disagreed to.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the vote will be taken on the disagreement to all of the amendments. The question is on disagreeing to all of the Senate amendments.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Minnesota desire any further action at this time?

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I have not asked for a conference, and I do not wish to do so at this time. I would state that my purpose is this: I have ascertained upon inquiry that if the bill goes back to the Senate now they will ask for a conference, and we will agree to it. Then the House can dispose of the conference report prior to action being taken by the Senate on the conference report upon the tariff bill, upon the consideration of which it is now engaged. Otherwise, no action can be taken until after the Senate has acted, and the Senate would not act until the tariff bill is out of the way. If it goes back to them now, and they ask for a conference, and we agree to a conference, there will be no question about our right to act upon the conference report upon this bill first and dispose of it, notwithstanding that it has not been disposed of in the Senate.

I move to reconsider the vote by which the House has disagreed to the Senate amendments, and to lay that motion on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina, indefinitely, on account of sickness.

To Mr. JOYCE, indefinitely, on account of important business.

SENATE BILLS AND RESOLUTION REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills and resolution of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

S. 1441. An act to reenact and amend an act, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River and to establish it as a post-road"—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 2459. An act to revive and amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Minnesota, Dakota and Pacific Railway Company to build a bridge across the Missouri River"—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 2290. An act to authorize the Alabama, Tennessee and Northern Railroad Company to construct a bridge across Noxubee River—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 837. An act to authorize the county commissioners of Malheur County, Oreg., and Canyon County, Idaho, and the chamber of commerce of the town of Ontario, Oreg., to construct a bridge across the Snake River at the town of Ontario, Oreg.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 2433. An act to authorize the Idaho and Washington Northern Railroad to construct a bridge across the Pend D'Oreille River, in the State of Washington—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Senate concurrent resolution 5.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the invitation heretofore extended and presented to the Vice-President and Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Congress of the United States by the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, to be held at Seattle, Wash., June 1 to October 15, 1909, be, and the same is hereby, accepted.

That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to appoint a committee, to consist of 10 Senators and 15 Representatives of the Sixty-first Congress, to attend said exposition and to represent the Congress of the United States, and that an appropriation to meet the necessary expenses of the Vice-President, the Speaker, and said joint committee in attending said exposition is hereby authorized.

—to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

ADJOURNMENT.

Then, on motion of Mr. PAYNE (at 2 o'clock and 27 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock m.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. WALLACE: A bill (H. R. 12138) to authorize Ashley County, Ark., to construct a bridge across Bayou Bartholomew—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12139) to authorize Ashley County to construct a bridge across Bayou Bartholomew—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12140) to authorize Ashley County to construct a bridge across the Bayou Bartholomew—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12141) to authorize Ashley County, Ark., to construct a bridge across Bayou Bartholomew, in said county and State—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CROW: A bill (H. R. 12142) to grant half pay to injured railway postal clerks, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. AUSTIN: A bill (H. R. 12143) to increase the pensions of certain persons now on the pension roll under the general laws—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. A. MITCHELL PALMER: A bill (H. R. 12144) providing for the purchase of a site for a public building at Mauch Chunk, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12145) providing for the purchase of a site for a public building at Bethlehem, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12146) providing for the purchase of a site for a public building at South Bethlehem, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 12147) authorizing the county of Taos, Territory of New Mexico, to issue bonds for the erection of a court-house—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12148) appropriating $20,000 for the construction of a reservoir at Cerro, Taos County, Territory of New Mexico—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 12149) to establish the status of officers who voluntarily resign from the army or navy of the United States—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12150) for the relief of volunteer officers and soldiers who served during the Spanish-American war and beyond the period of their enlistment—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12151) to acquire the Rancho del Encinal, known as the Henry Ranch, located in San Luis Obispo County, State of California—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12152) to retire enlisted men, either in the Army or Marine Corps, after twenty-five years' service—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12153) to amend section 2746 of the Revised Statutes, relating to additional compensation to the appraisers, deputy collectors, etc., at the port of San Francisco—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12154) to limit and fix the compensation of the appraiser of merchandise at San Francisco—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AUSTIN: A bill (H. R. 12155) granting a pension to Lewis Adkin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12156) to grant an honorable discharge to the members of Capt. William Bingham's company, National Guard of Tennessee, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to grant pensions to the members and widows and minor children of the members of said company—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CALDER: A bill (H. R. 12157) to award a medal of honor to John C. Whiting—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CARLIN (by request): A bill (H. R. 12158) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to convey to Lewis E. Smoot all right and title of the United States in square south of square 1048 in the city of Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 12159) granting an increase of pension to John A. Berg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVIDSON: A bill (H. R. 12160) granting a pension to William F. Nash—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 12161) granting an increase of pension to Robert L. Bennett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILMORE: A bill (H. R. 12162) for the relief of the estate of Jeremiah O'Keefe—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 12163) for the relief of Arthur G. Fisk—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12164) for the relief of the estate of Julius Jacobs—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12165) for the relief of Piper, Aden, Goodall Company, of San Francisco, Cal.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12166) for the relief of John Rothchild & Co., of San Francisco, Cal.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12167) for the relief of former occupants of the present military reservation at Point San Jose, in the

city of San Francisco, and to repeal an act entitled "An act to refer the claim of Jessie Benton Frémont to certain lands and improvements thereon in San Francisco, Cal., to the Court of Claims," approved February 10, 1893—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12168) to reimburse the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, for moneys paid by said city and county to various persons upon judgment claims recovered by them against said city and county for damages inflicted to their property by soldiers of the United States Army—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12169) to resubmit claim of James Q. Shirley and the estate of Francis De Long, deceased, to the Court of Claims, with instruction to enter judgment on the findings and return same to Congress—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McLACHLAN of California: A bill (H. R. 12170) granting an increase of pension to John A. Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12171) granting a pension to James McGinty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 12172) granting an increase of pension to Charlotte M. Boyd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WANGER: A bill (H. R. 12173) granting a pension to Rebecca T. Winter—to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. DAWSON: Petition of Iowa State Retail Merchants' Association, favoring amendment to the internal-revenue laws relative to tax on oleomargarine—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of E. S. Davidson, of De Kalb, Ill., for a duty on thorium—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Emmerson Manufacturing Company, of Rockford, Ill., relative to the corporation-tax amendment to H. R. 1438—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Chicago Butter and Egg Board, for reduction of duties on butter, cheese, and eggs—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of David Hill, of Dundee, Ill., favoring $2 per thousand on evergreen seedlings—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SABATH: Petition of the Chicago Butter and Egg Board, favoring reduction of duty on butter, cheese, and eggs—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, *August 3, 1909.*

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, D. D.

The VICE-PRESIDENT resumed the chair.

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

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane, Wash., praying that jute grain bags be placed on the free list, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, praying that an appropriation of $300,000 be made to enable the United States fittingly to participate in the international exposition to be held at Brussels, Belgium, in 1910, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. JONES presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane, Wash., praying that jute grain bags be placed on the free list, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

BEET-SUGAR INDUSTRY.

On motion of Mr. CURTIS it was

Ordered, That 1,000 copies of Senate Document No. 22, Sixty-first Congress, first session, be printed for the use of the Senate document room.

COTTON BAGGING.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, the morning papers state that there will be presented at an early day a resolution to amend the pending tariff measure. Presently I will propose an amendment to that resolution putting cotton bagging on the free list.

The Senate several weeks ago, as I think in the utmost good faith, placed cotton bagging on the free list, putting it on a par with the binding twine used by the western farmers. In the conference that amendment of the Senate has been stricken out; and if we may judge from the public press, it was done in the interest of one of two manufacturing companies in this country which hold a monopoly of the manufacture of cotton bagging.

I believe the Senate conferees acted in good faith in endeavoring to put cotton bagging on the free list; and to place it now on the dutiable list under the circumstances, in my judgment, presents the most striking incident of rank and discriminating injustice to a whole people which is contained in the bill.

I propose this amendment in order that the injustice may be rectified, as I believe the Senate will attempt to do. I ask that the amendment be printed and lie on the table.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, that order will be made.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President——

Mr. ALDRICH. I ask that the conference report be laid before the Senate.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill (H. R. 1438) to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. CLAPP. I desire the attention of the chairman of the Committee on Finance for a moment.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Minnesota yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. CLAPP. Certainly.

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

Mr. CLAPP. No; my question has nothing to do with the presence of a quorum.

Mr. BRISTOW. I think we ought to have a quorum of the Senate here to consider the report.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kansas suggests the absence of a quorum.

Mr. CLAPP. I wish to call the attention of the committee to a matter connected with this proposed joint resolution. However, I will defer it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Aldrich	Clay	Flint	Page
Bailey	Crane	Foster	Paynter
Beveridge	Crawford	Frazier	Penrose
Brandegee	Culberson	Frye	Perkins
Bristow	Cullom	Gallinger	Root
Brown	Cummins	Gamble	Scott
Bulkeley	Curtis	Heyburn	Smoot
Burnham	Daniel	Hughes	Stephenson
Burrows	Dick	Johnson, N. Dak.	Stone
Burton	Dillingham	Jones	Sutherland
Chamberlain	Dixon	Kean	Warren
Clapp	Dolliver	McLaurin	
Clark, Wyo.	Fletcher	Nelson	

Mr. JONES. My colleague [Mr. PILES] is necessarily detained from the Chamber this morning on departmental business.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Fifty Senators have answered to the roll call. A quorum of the Senate is present. The Senate will receive a message from the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. Browning, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 6277) to authorize the building of a dam across the Savannah River at or near the mouth of Stevens Creek, between the counties of Edgefield, S. C., and Columbia, Ga., in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

SAVANNAH RIVER DAM.

Mr. BAILEY. If the Senator from Minnesota will yield for a moment, I should like to ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which has just come from the other House.

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

Mr. CLAPP. With pleasure.

Mr. BAILEY. There is an identical bill reported unanimously from the Committee on Commerce, and I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the House bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays the bill before the Senate, and the Senator from Texas asks unanimous consent for its present consideration.