Also, a bill (H. R. 12247) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William M. Carroll—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KENDALL: A bill (H. R. 12248) granting an increase of pension to Luther F. Heath—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAW: A bill (H. R. 12249) for the relief of L. G. Andrews, executor of the estate of Frederick Smith, deceased, late acting chief boatswain's mate, United States Navy—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 12250) for the relief of the trustees of Unity Church, Giles County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 12251) granting an increase of pension to Emma S. Brinton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A bill (H. R. 12252) granting an increase of pension to George R. Church—to the Committee on Invalid 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. COOPER of Pennsylvania: Petition of Frank Fields and 6 other citizens of Fayette City, Pa., favoring legislation for further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Frank Fields, J. A. Mathews, Arthur Stimel, Albert Carr, James Ward, Guy Sturgis, and Thomas A. Jones, favoring stricter legislation relative to immigrants—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: Petition of sheet and tin plate workers of Martins Ferry, Ohio, favoring investigation of industrial conditions in steel mills and car shops—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HUBBARD of Iowa: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Jessie J. Dennis, William E. Cooper, Elias M. Rumple, Robert Henry Ives, Baker Mote, Bradford J. Peasley, William H. Robinson, and John J. Wilder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TILSON: Petition of Gideon Welles Naval Veterans' Association, No. 1, of Connecticut, relative to removal of the U. S. battle ship *Maine* in Habana Harbor, Cuba—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CAPRON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Albert Phetteplace—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STURGISS: Petition of Thomas R. Crittenden and 20 others, of Horton, W. Va., favoring pension increase for military services and for old age—to the Committee on Pensions.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, *August 5, 1909.*

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

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

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. HALE and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Journal is approved.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HALE submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on 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, 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 1, 6, 11, 12, 16, 20, 26, 28, 37, 38, 39, and 40.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 7, 9, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 33, 34, 35, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, and 63, and agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "seventy-five thousand dollars;" and after the word "dollars," in line 5 of said amendment, insert the words "to continue available during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and ten;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out all after the word "dollars," in line 13, down to and including line 15 of said amendment, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A detailed statement showing expenditures, including salaries or rates of compensation paid, under this appropriation shall be reported to Congress by the Secretary of State on the first day of each regular session; and estimates for further appropriations hereunder shall include in detail salaries for all persons to be employed and paid in the Department of State at Washington, D. C."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "ten thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: After the word "Minneapolis," in line 2 of said amendment, insert the following: "St. Paul;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Expenses of collecting the corporation tax: For expenses of collecting the corporation tax authorized by the act 'to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes,' enacted at the first session of the Sixty-first Congress, one hundred thousand dollars, to continue available during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and ten."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 9 of said amendment, after the word "available," insert the words: "during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and ten;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"For repairs and improvements to the Senate kitchens and restaurants in the Capitol building, to be expended by the Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds under the supervision of the Committee on Rules, United States Senate, fiscal year nineteen hundred and ten, five thousand dollars."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"To enable the Secretary of the Interior to construct a bridge across the Duchesne River at or near Myton, Utah, fiscal year nineteen hundred and ten, twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

And the Senate agree to the same.

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: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"To enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to pay expenses heretofore or hereafter incurred in the relief of suffering, destitution, and want among the Indians of the La Pointe Indian Agency, Wis., by reason of the destruction of their homes and farms by floods, ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to continue available during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and ten: *Provided*, That a detailed report of all expenditures hereunder shall be made to the next session of Congress."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"For pay of Indian agent at Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak., fiscal year nineteen hundred and ten, one thousand eight hundred dollars."

And the Senate agree to the same.

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That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"For expenses of representing the interests of the Government in all matters of reappraisement and classification of imported goods, and of litigation incidental thereto, including salaries, traveling expenses, and rentals, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, twenty-five thousand dollars."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the following:

"Until otherwise provided by law, no bond shall be accepted from any surety or bonding company for any officer or employee of the United States which shall cost more than thirty-five per cent in excess of the rate of premium charged for a like bond during the calendar year nineteen hundred and eight: *Provided*, That hereafter the United States shall not pay any part of the premium or other cost of furnishing a bond required by law or otherwise of any officer or employee of the United States.

"That *a joint commission* consisting of three Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and three Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall inquire into the rates of premium heretofore and now being charged, as well as those proposed to be charged, by surety or bonding companies for bonds of officers or employees of the United States, and report to Congress by bill or otherwise at its next session what regulation, if any, should be exercised under law or otherwise over the same; for the expenses of said commission, including all necessary expert, clerical, and other personal services, there is appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars, which expenses shall be paid upon vouchers approved jointly by the chairmen of said commission."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 6 of said amendment strike out the word "ten" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"For purchase of an automobile, including driving, maintenance, and care of the same, for use of the Vice-President, six thousand dollars."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 7 of said amendment strike out the name "J. A. Klingaman" and insert in lieu thereof the name "J. L. Klingaman;" and in line 11 strike out the word "seven" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"To enable the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay to the officers and employees of the Senate and the House borne on the annual and session rolls on the first day of July, nineteen hundred and nine, including the Capitol police, the official reporters of the Senate and House, and W. A. Smith, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD clerk, for extra services during the first session of the Sixty-first Congress a sum equal to one month's pay at the compensation then paid them by law.

"To enable the Secretary of the Senate to pay Herschel Shaw, Eustace D. Smith, Harold S. G. Van Voorhis, W. P. Coe, William Watts, R. B. Alexander, C. A. Geisel, and T. A. Farley, elevator conductors, and John W. Evans, employed in connection with the Senate Office Building, for extra services during the first session of the Sixty-first Congress, a sum equal to one month's pay at the compensation paid them July first, nineteen hundred and nine.

"To enable the Secretary of the Senate to pay Russell Williams, elevator conductor in the Senate Office Building, for extra services during the first session of the Sixty-first Congress, a sum equal to one month's pay at the compensation now paid him.

"To pay J. H. Jones for caring for and regulating the Senate chronometer, one hundred dollars.

"To pay J. C. Stewart for caring for and regulating the House chronometer, one hundred dollars."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"For the purchase of an automobile, including driving, maintenance, and care of the same, for use of the Speaker, six thousand dollars."

And the Senate agree to the same.

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: After said amendment insert as a new paragraph the following:

"To continue during the first session of the Sixty-first Congress the employment of the clerk of the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department and the clerk of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce and Labor, who served in such capacity during the second session of the Sixtieth Congress; in all, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the amended paragraph and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"For the following employees for the month of July, nineteen hundred and nine, and until the adjournment of the present session of Congress: Forty-six pages, including two riding pages, four telephone pages, press-gallery page, and ten pages for duty at the entrances to the Hall of the House, at two dollars and fifty cents per day each; fourteen messengers in the post-office, at the rate of one hundred dollars per month each; and for three telephone operators, at the rate of seventy-five dollars per month each; in all, six thousand four hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

And the Senate agree to the same.

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: Strike out of said amendment the word "official;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lines 6 and 7 of said amendment strike out the following: "approved ———, nineteen hundred and nine," and insert in lieu thereof the words, "enacted during the first session of the Sixty-first Congress;" and the Senate agree to the same.

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: After the word "Commission" in line 3 of said amendment insert the following: "not to exceed three persons at any one time;" and the Senate agree to the same.

EUGENE HALE,
J. H. GALLINGER,
A. S. CLAY,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

J. A. TAWNEY,
WALTER I. SMITH,
L. F. LIVINGSTON,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. JONES. I should like to ask the chairman of the committee with reference to the provision in the bill as it passed the Senate providing an appropriation for continuing the appraisement on the Yakima Indian Reservation. What was the objection to leaving that in the bill?

Mr. HALE. There was not felt to be information enough, and it was not of such a pressing nature that it needed to be put in the bill. But I will say to the Senator that it will be carefully looked after in the next bill. It is only a question of time.

Mr. JONES. Of course there is no question but that the provision will be made in the next bill. The only trouble is that this involves a delay in the work and will cause increased expense. That was the only reason why I was anxious to have it in this bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, I understand that by the conference report which has just been agreed to the item has been stricken out which provided for the customs

court. My understanding further is that the striking out of the provision for an appropriation postpones at least until further action by the Senate and House the organization and everything else connected with that court. With that understanding I cast my vote for the conference report as presented.

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 the joint resolution (S. J. R. 16) authorizing the printing of reports upon preliminary examinations and surveys, etc.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11572) to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of various bridges across and over certain navigable waters, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11579) to amend an act relative to the erection of a lock and dam in the aid of navigation in the Tennessee River.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a petition of sundry citizens of Jacksonville, Fla., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution granting right of suffrage to women, which was referred to the Select Committee on Woman Suffrage.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of New York, remonstrating against an increase of the duty on gloves, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Pennsylvania, Utah, and Nebraska, praying for a reduction of the duty on raw and refined sugars, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Vilas, Pa., praying for the ratification of the extradition treaty with Russia, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. JONES. I present a telegram, in the nature of a memorial, from the Washington Live Stock Association. It is short, and I ask that it may be read.

There being no objection, the telegram was read and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

SEATTLE, WASH., *August 4, 1909.*

Senator W. L. JONES,
Washington, D. C.:

Three hundred members Washington Live Stock Association protest strongly against the removal of duty on hides.

S. B. NELSON, *Secretary.*

Mr. OLIVER. I present a telegram from the United Sons of Vulcan, of Pittsburg, which I ask may be read.

There being no objection, the telegram was read and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

PITTSBURG, PA., *August 5, 1909.*

Hon. G. T. OLIVER,
Washington, D. C.:

McArdele and Williams are breaking strike of Sons of Vulcan in very same manner as tin-plate company is breaking theirs. So inform Senate.

UNITED SONS OF VULCAN,
MICHAEL MCCUNE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. BRANDEGEE presented a petition of Gideon Welles Naval Veteran Association, No. 1, of New Haven, Conn., praying for the removal of the wreck of the battle ship *Maine* from Habana Harbor, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. SHIVELY presented the petition of Rebecca Robinson, of Princeton, Ind., praying that she be granted a pension, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented an affidavit in support of the claim of Thomas Carr, late of Company B, Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, praying that he be granted an increase of pension, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

DECISIONS IN CUSTOMS CASES.

Mr. SMOOT. I am directed by the Committee on Printing to report a joint resolution, and I ask for its present consideration.

The joint resolution (S. J. R. 43) authorizing the revision, binding, and reprinting of Treasury Document No. 2499 was read the first time by its title.

Mr. CULBERSON. What is the document, I will ask the Senator?

Mr. SMOOT. It is a digest of the customs decisions. In 1896 it was brought down to date, and the joint resolution simply authorizes bringing it down so as to include the pending tariff act when passed.

The joint resolution was read the second time at length, as follows:

Senate joint resolution 43.

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ Thomas J. Doherty, at a cost of not to exceed $1,000, payable out of any funds not otherwise appropriated, which sum is hereby appropriated for that purpose, to revise Treasury Document No. 2499, issued in 1908, by the elimination therefrom of obsolete matter and the insertion therein, in appropriate order, in accordance with the existing plan of said document, the tariff act of 1909, and an appropriate digest of the decisions in customs cases made by the courts and the Board of United States General Appraisers under existing customs laws subsequent to the publication of said document down to the date of the passage of said tariff act of 1909; that said document be reindexed, reprinted, and bound in numbers not to exceed 1,000 copies, for the official use of the Treasury Department and the Board of United States General Appraisers. And the superintendent of documents is hereby authorized to reprint this document, when thus completed, for sale at $5 per copy.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. GALLINGER:

A bill (S. 3103) to provide for the removal of the present grade crossing and construction of a new grade crossing on the line of Q street NE., District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. OLIVER (by request):

A bill (S. 3104) to create a nonpartisan revenue and industrial commission; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. McCUMBER:

A bill (S. 3105) granting an increase of pension to William Walton (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DANIEL:

A bill (S. 3106) for the relief of the estate of Peter Sheets, deceased;

A bill (S. 3107) for the relief of Lettie Myers;

(By request) a bill (S. 3108) for the relief of Emma C. Franner, George W. Seaton, Hiram K. Seaton, Howard Seaton, Mary Seaton, Blanche Seaton, George W. Taylor, Edward Taylor, and Catharine Pomeroy;

A bill (S. 3109) for the relief of the heirs of S. P. C. Henkel, deceased;

A bill (S. 3110) for the relief of Sallie R. Walton;

A bill (S. 3111) for the relief of Charles A. Newlon;

A bill (S. 3112) for the relief of the estate of Henry S. Williams, deceased;

A bill (S. 3113) for the relief of the estate of Arthur F. Clift, deceased;

A bill (S. 3114) for the relief of the estate of William Fletcher, deceased;

(By request) a bill (S. 3115) for the relief of the estate of J. C. Bailey, deceased;

A bill (S. 3116) for the relief of the trustees of Smith Creek Baptist Church, of New Market, Va.;

A bill (S. 3117) for the relief of the estate of Thomas Lee, deceased;

A bill (S. 3118) giving jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to ascertain the interest of Anna M. Fitzhugh, and the value of such interest, in the wood taken from the estate of Ravensworth by the military authorities of the United States;

A bill (S. 3119) providing for the payment of a specified sum to the estate of Henry Yonge, deceased;

A bill (S. 3120) for the relief of the estate of Horace L. Kent, deceased;

A bill (S. 3121) for the relief of the estate of William L. Hollis, deceased;

A bill (S. 3122) for the relief of the heirs of Elizabeth L. Jenks, deceased;

A bill (S. 3123) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claims of George Boushell and others;

A bill (S. 3124) for the relief of the estate of Harvey Bailey, deceased;

A bill (S. 3125) for the relief of James and William Crooks;

A bill (S. 3126) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Henry Fitzhugh, deceased;

A bill (S. 3127) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Robert Waters;

A bill (S. 3128) for the relief of Isaac W. Airey;

A bill (S. 3129) for the relief of the Richmond Locomotive Works, successor of the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works;

A bill (S. 3130) for the relief of Susan J. Stegler;

A bill (S. 3131) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Mary Lutholtz, deceased;

A bill (S. 3132) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Sarah Lou Smith and others;

A bill (S. 3133) for the relief of William F. McKimmy, administrator of John McKimmy, deceased;

A bill (S. 3134) for the relief of Robert Michaels;

A bill (S. 3135) for the relief of the heirs of Samuel C. Hull, deceased;

A bill (S. 3136) for the relief of Thomas B. Miller, legal heir of Milton R. Muzzy;

A bill (S. 3137) for the relief of the estate of Peter Sheets, deceased;

A bill (S. 3138) for the relief of the estate of Isaac Haynes, deceased;

A bill (S. 3139) for the relief of Edmonia Brooke Taliaferro;

A bill (S. 3140) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas P. Mathews;

A bill (S. 3141) for the relief of the heirs of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Randolph Custis Lee;

A bill (S. 3142) for the relief of the heirs of J. H. McVeigh, deceased;

A bill (S. 3143) for the relief of N. C. McNeel, administrator of estate of Paul McNeel, deceased;

A bill (S. 3144) for the relief of the heirs and estate of James L. Miller, deceased;

A bill (S. 3145) for the relief of the heirs and estate of Susan Richards, deceased;

A bill (S. 3146) for the relief of the heirs and estate of William D. Wright, deceased;

A bill (S. 3147) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Henry M. Baker, deceased;

A bill (S. 3148) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of John H. Baker, deceased;

A bill (S. 3149) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Robert N. Blake, deceased;

A bill (S. 3150) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Francis M. Brabham;

A bill (S. 3151) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Caroline Carter;

A bill (S. 3152) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Francis F. Curtis;

A bill (S. 3153) for the relief of Richard K. Hughlett;

(By request) a bill (S. 3154) for the relief of the estate of Sina Hughlett, deceased;

A bill (S. 3155) for the relief of the estate of Arthur F. Clift, deceased;

A bill (S. 3156) for the relief of the estate of Richard W. Aikin, deceased;

A bill (S. 3157) for the relief of the estate of William Fletcher, deceased;

(By request) a bill (S. 3158) for the relief of the estate of J. C. Bailey, deceased;

A bill (S. 3159) for the relief of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company;

A bill (S. 3160) for the relief of Frederick Hughson;

A bill (S. 3161) for the relief of the estate of Thomas Johnson, deceased;

A bill (S. 3162) for the relief of David R. Mister;

A bill (S. 3163) for the relief of Mrs. Sarah Miller;

A bill (S. 3164) for the relief of the estate of Dr. Bailey Shumate;

A bill (S. 3165) for the relief of Lettie Myers:

(By request) a bill (S. 3166) for the relief of Emma C. Franner, George W. Seaton, Hiram K. Seaton, Howard Seaton, Mary Seaton, Blanche Seaton, George W. Taylor, Edward Taylor, and Catharine Pomeroy;

A bill (S. 3167) for the relief of C. A. Sprinkel;

A bill (S. 3168) for the relief of Sallie R. Walton;

A bill (S. 3169) for the relief James W. Nickens;

A bill (S. 3170) for the relief of William Mason;

A bill (S. 3171) for the relief of Pickrell & Brooks;

A bill (S. 3172) for the relief of Charles A. Newlon; and

A bill (S. 3173) for the relief of the estate of Henry S. Williams, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3174) granting an increase of pension to Sinnett A. Duling;

A bill (S. 3175) granting a pension to Louisa C. Sandy;

A bill (S. 3176) granting a pension to William F. Wyble;

A bill (S. 3177) granting an increase of pension to America J. Austin;

A bill (S. 3178) granting an increase of pension to Isaac P. Force;

A bill (S. 3179) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Whitty;

A bill (S. 3180) granting a pension to Ada A. Harris;

A bill (S. 3181) granting a pension to Mattie Ashby Birney;

A bill (S. 3182) granting an increase of pension to Michael Sullivan;

A bill (S. 3183) granting a pension to Ellen Bernard Lee;

A bill (S. 3184) granting a pension to Mary Elizabeth McCann;

A bill (S. 3185) granting a pension to Marcelina Jerusha Cox;

A bill (S. 3186) granting a pension to Mrs. Frank Babbitt Shelden;

A bill (S. 3187) granting a pension to Elizabeth B. Preston;

A bill (S. 3188) granting an increase of pension to R. D. Gardner;

A bill (S. 3189) granting an increase of pension to Mary S. Hollis; and

A bill (S. 3190) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Allen; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 3191) for the relief of J. N. Whittaker; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(By request) a bill (S. 3192) to compensate H. D. Chapman and J. W. Hicks, patentees of certain improvements in sight adjustments for guns which were used by the United States without their permission or consent; to the Committee on Patents.

A bill (S. 3193) to provide for the building of a public avenue on the south side of the Potomac River from the city of Washington to Mount Vernon; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 3194) for the improvement of the national boulevard at Fredericksburg, Va., owned by the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3195) to provide for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac River from Washington to the Arlington estate property; to the Committee on Commerce.

ESTIMATED REVENUES.

Mr. HEYBURN. I submit a concurrent resolution, which I ask may be read and referred to the Committee on Printing.

The concurrent resolution (S. C. Res. 12) was read and referred to the Committee on Printing, as follows:

Senate concurrent resolution 12.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 15,000 copies of the document entitled "Estimated Revenues, together with Comparative Tables," prepared under the direction of the Committee on Finance, Sixty-first Congress, first session, with certain additional matter hereto attached; 5,000 copies for the use of the Senate and 10,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives.

Mr. SMOOT subsequently, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the foregoing concurrent resolution, reported it without amendment; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS IN OREGON.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 72), which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed:

Senate resolution 72.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to have audited and reported for payment to the Senate the salaries of those who served as postmasters at post-offices in the State of Oregon in biennial terms between July 1, 1864, and June 30, 1874, whose names and periods of service appear in applications before 1887 on file in the department, the salary of each former postmaster to be stated for each specified term of service by commissions and box rents as shown by the registered returns of each former postmaster on file in the Sixth Auditor's Office, and to show the exact excess of the salary by commissions and box rents over the salary paid in every case where the paid salary is 10 per cent less than the salary by box rents and commissions; and to comply in all respects with the public order of the Postmaster-General of February 17, 1884, for stating such salary accounts of former postmasters under the act of March 3, 1883; and to enable the Secretary of the Treasury the better to comply with this resolution, the Postmaster-General is hereby directed to turn over to the Sixth Auditor all the data now in his hands pertaining to each and every such claim.

CLAIMS OF POSTMASTERS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Mr. GALLINGER. I submit a resolution (S. Res. 77), which I ask may be read and lie on the table.

The resolution was read and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

Senate resolution 77.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to have audited and reported for payment to the Senate the salaries of those who served as postmasters at post-offices in the State of New Hampshire in biennial terms between July 1, 1864, and June 30, 1874, whose names and periods of service appear in applications before 1887 on file in the department, the salary of each former postmaster to be stated for each specified term of service by commissions and box rents as shown by the registered returns of each former postmaster on file in the Sixth Auditor's Office, and to show the exact excess of the salary by commissions and box rents over the salary paid in every case where the paid salary is 10 per cent less than the salary by box rents and commissions; and to comply in all respects with the public order of the Postmaster-General of February 17, 1884, for stating such salary accounts of former postmasters under the act of March 3, 1883; and to enable the Secretary of the Treasury the better to comply with this resolution, the Postmaster-General is hereby directed to turn over to the Sixth Auditor all the data now in his hands pertaining to each and every such claim.

THE TARIFF.

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. DOLLIVER obtained the floor.

Mr. FLINT. Will the Senator from Iowa yield to me for a few moments, as I shall have to leave the Chamber.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Certainly.

Mr. FLINT. Mr. President, the advocates of lower tariff rates, in searching for evidence, choose as one of their favorite examples the ordinary outer wearing apparel of the people of this country.

In answer to the arguments, I invite the attention of the Senate to the price which the average woman has to pay for her suit, coat, or skirt, the price which the average man has to pay for an ordinary suit of clothes, and the portion of the amount paid by the consumer for these garments that goes to the manufacturer of the cloth used in them.

WOMEN'S WEAR.

The goods entering into women's wear may be divided into two classes: (a) Those sold over the retail counter and (b) those used by the cutting-up trade. A large portion of the domestic fabric sold over the retail counter to the woman who makes her own clothing retails at 50 cents to $1 per yard. An examination of a large part of such 50 cents and $1 per yard retail fabrics shows that only about 27 cents of the 50 cents paid by the consumer on the 50-cent grade of cloth and only 53 cents of the $1 paid on the $1-grade goods goes to the domestic manufacturer.

The great difference between the net returns to the manufacturer and the price paid by the consumer—23 cents in the first instance and 47 cents in the second—represents the cost of distribution.

According to information which I have gathered there is great competition between domestic and foreign dress goods which retail at $1 per yard. The testimony of those who have made a special study of this business in different States is that the majority of 57½-cent and 62½-cent dress fabrics which are sold by the retailers at $1 are of foreign manufacture and are purchased from foreign importing houses, and in fabrics retailing at higher prices than $1.50 per yard the domestic manufacturers can not compete with the foreign product, and have been practically driven from the market.

In recent years a vast quantity of dress goods go to what is known as the "cutting-up trade;" that is, the manufacture of women's ready-to-wear garments. These garments are sold to the jobber and by the jobber in turn sold to the retailer. It is a necessity therefore, in order to have a correct understanding of this subject, to consider what portion of the price paid for a garment by a woman who does not have to make her own clothing goes to the manufacturer of the cloth and what portion is represented by the cost of distribution.

These figures are furnished by reliable skirt, coat, and suit manufacturers of New York City. In a lady's skirt retailing at $10, wholesale price was $7, the cost of manufacture $4.85. The manufacturer of the cloth entering into the making of this skirt received $2.62, the manufacturer of materials entering into the trimmings received about $1.14; total, $3.76, or less than 38 per cent of the price paid by the consumer.

In a lady's coat retailing at $18 the wholesale price was $12, the cost of the manufacturer $8.61. The cost of the cloth entering into the manufacture of this coat was $1.86, and the lining $2.23; total, $4.09, or less than 23 per cent of the amount paid by the consumer for the garment.

In a lady's suit retailing at $25 the wholesale price was $15 and less, and the cost of the manufacture $9.75 to $10. For the cloth used in the manufacture of this suit the manufacturer received $3.93; the manufacturer of the lining, $1.31; trimmings, 75 cents; total, $5.99, or less than 24 per cent of the price paid by the consumer of the garment.

In the higher priced garments, in which the cut, design, and style enter more largely into the price, the percentage or return to the manufacturer of the fabric is much less. A careful study of these figures will demonstrate to anyone that the tariff is not a material factor in determining the retail price of ladies' clothing.

I have some additional data regarding the cost, wholesale and retail price of women's skirts, which I will have inserted at this point, as follows:

Women's skirts.

Retail price.	Wholesale price.	Cost to maker.
$9 skirt	$6.00	$5.45
$5 skirt	3.50	3.22
$9 skirt	6.00	5.37

MEN'S CLOTHING.

A very large proportion of the domestic fabric used in making men's clothing is sold to ready-to-wear clothing manufacturers. Very little of this goods is sold direct to the consumer, as men do not in these days buy cloth and make their suits nor have them made. An analysis of the prices received for the cloth, the cost of manufacture, and the profit of the jobber and retailer will show the percentage of the cost to the consumer which is represented by the original cost of the cloth.

In one of the lowest grades and cheapest suits, retailing at $9, the wholesale price was $6.75, while the manufacturer of the cloth received $3.56 net, or less than 40 per cent of the retail price.

In a 3-piece suit for ordinary wear, retailing at $15, the wholesale price was $9.50 to $10, and the amount received by the manufacturer of the cloth was $3.49, lining $1.19, total $4.68, or 31 per cent of the retail price.

In a suit retailing at $22, sold very generally throughout the country, the outer cloth used in the manufacture of the garment costs $5.29, the trimmings $2.11, total $7.40, or less than 34 per cent of the $22 paid by the consumer.

These illustrations show the great difference between the amount received by the manufacturer of the cloth and the price paid by the purchaser of the garment and the very small percentage of the retail price that is represented by the original cost of the material. Consequently a change in the price of the material, caused by a change in the tariff either on the fabrics or on the wool would have very little effect, if any, on the price paid by the consumer. These figures demonstrate that the high retail prices can not be charged to the tariff on foreign fabrics or to the tariff on wool.

I also have statements showing the cost of merchant tailor clothing and clothing made by what are known as "tailors to the trade," which I will have inserted here. They are as follows:

Men's suits—tailor made.

Retail price.	Cost of material.	Labor.
$35 suit	$13.25	$12.00
$40 suit	16.75	12.50
$50 suit	17.56	15.00

Men's suits—tailors to the trade.

Retail price.	Wholesale price.	Cost to maker.
$15 suit	$10.75	$7.37
$18 suit	13.50	9.25

I have statements showing imports of ladies' gloves for 1906, showing average value, amount of tariff, and present retail price, and also statement showing the average import value per dozen, duty, retail price per pair, and profit, on different kinds of ladies' gloves imported in 1906 and 1907, which are as follows:

Imports of ladies' gloves for 1906.

LADIES' LAMB GLOVES.

Length in inches.	Dozens imported.	Average value.	Dingley tariff.	Total cost per pair.	Present retail price per pair.
Not over 14	379,683	$4.80	$2.50	$0.61	$1.00
Over 14 and not over 17	27,084	8.00	3.50	.96	$1.75-2.00
Over 17	45,870	10.55	4.50	1.26	2.50
LADIES' KID GLOVES.					
Not over 14	245,917	$6.48	$3.00	$0.79	$1.50
Over 14 and not over 17	14,208	8.00	3.75	.98	2.00
Over 17	74,970	11.90	4.75	1.38	$3.00-3.50
LADIES' SCHMASCHEN GLOVES.					
Not over 14	158,075	$3.06	$1.75	$0.40	$0.75-$1.00
Over 14 and not over 17	2,707	5.24	2.25	.54	1.50
Over 17	76	7.27	2.75	.84	1.75- 2.00

Ladies' gloves.

1906.

Kind.	Length in inches.	Average value.	Duty.	Total.	Per pair.	Price, retail.	Profit.
							Per cent.
Schmaschen	Under 14	$3.01	$1.75	$4.76	$0.40	$0.75	89
Lamb	do	4.42	2.50	6.92	.57	1.00	75
Do	Over 14, not over 17	7.98	3.50	14.42	.95	2.00	110
Do	Over 17	10.50	4.50	15.00	1.25	2.50	100
Kid	Under 14	6.06	3.00	9.06	.75	1.50	100
Do	Over 14, not over 17	7.93	3.75	11.68	.97	2.25	131
Do	Over 17	11.87	4.75	16.62	1.38	3.50	154
1907.							
Schmaschen	Under 14	$4.20	$1.75	$5.95	$0.49	$0.75	53
Lamb	do	5.05	2.50	7.57	.57	1.00	75
Do	Over 14, not over 17	8.94	3.50	12.44	1.04	2.25	116
Do	Over 17	12.01	4.50	16.51	1.37	2.75	100
Kid	Under 14	6.92	3.00	9.92	.83	1.50	80
Do	Over 14, not over 17	9.16	3.75	12.91	1.08	2.50	131
Do	Over 17	14.92	4.75	19.67	1.38	4.50	226

POTTERY WARE.

I have collected data concerning the factory cost, the wholesale selling price, and the retail selling price of pottery ware. This information was obtained from retail stores in large cities in various parts of the country and New York department stores.

On a 100-piece dinner set, china, of French make, the retail price in New York is $70, the wholesale price was $28.50, and the import price $10.09.

On a 100-piece dinner set also made in France, import and wholesale price the same as the above, the retail price in Washington is $45.

The retail price in Washington for a 100-piece dinner set, French make, was $40, the wholesale price $22.65, and the import price $8.15; while on a similar set, with an import price of $8.90, the wholesale price was $17 and the retail price $27.50.

The import price of a 100-piece dinner set, china, Austrian make, was $5.45, and the retail price in Washington was $20 and in New York $25.

A 100-piece dinner set, earthenware, English make, retails in Washington at $20, wholesale price $12.50, import price $5.10.

In American-made goods, a 100-piece dinner set, for which the factory price was $5.85, retails in Washington at $9; another costing $6.75 at the factory retails at $10; another costing $4.85 retails at $8; while one set costing as low as $3 at the factory retails at $4.

From these figures it will be seen that American-made goods, for which the factory cost was practically the same as the import price, including the duty, on the foreign-made goods, sell at retail at less than one-half the price.

On a dinner set costing $10.90 to import, and selling at retail at from $45 to $70, it does not require very much argument to convince any fair-minded person that the duty on this imported article has no effect whatever on the selling price.

The American-made goods referred to are sold direct from the factory to the retailer, while the imported goods have the importer's profit as well as the profit of the retailer.

In addition to the large profit which the importer adds to the cost of the goods, he also adds other charges which have never been paid. For example, he will import under invoice and consular certificate a large number of orders, paying one consular fee of $2.50, and then charge each of his customers the full amount of this fee. In other cases, on goods that are bought f. o. b. seaboard, the importer deducts the inland freight before paying the duty, but in billing the goods to their customers they add this freight to the invoice. It is therefore evident that the retailer not only pays very large profits to the importer, but also other charges from which the Government derives no benefit, but which increases the price to the consumer.

As a general proposition, the retailer sells American goods at less profit than imported goods. This he can afford to do, since he is not required to carry as much stock, and thereby requiring less capital, and his risk of loss through breakage, change of styles, shrinkage in value, and so forth, is not so great.

I submit a statement of the data which I have collected, which is as follows:

Article.	Import price.	Wholesale price.	Retail price.
100-piece dinner set	$10.09	$28.50	$70.00
Do	10.09	28.50	45.00
Do	8.15	22.65	40.00
Do	8.90	17.00	27.50
Do	8.15		41.05
Do	8.90	17.00	40.00
Do	5.45		25.00
Do	5.45	12.00	20.00
Do	5.10	12.50	20.00
Tea pot	.03⅔		.15
Egg cup	.01⅔		.15
Cup and saucer	.04		.25
Tea set	.44		3.00
FACTORY (U. S.) PRICE.			
100-piece dinner set	5.85		9.00
Do	6.75		10.00
Do	4.85		8.00
Do	3.00		4.00
Dozen cups and saucers	.60		.98

I have collected data covering various articles of merchandise, which have actually been imported in the United States, showing the foreign market value, the rate of duty which would be assessed under the Senate bill, the landed cost in New York, the retail price in New York, and the per cent of the cost and of the selling price represented by the duty fixed in this bill.

I will submit these figures to the Senate, giving in each instance the paragraph of the bill under which the merchandise referred to was imported.

I ask that the matter be incorporated in my remarks.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the request will be granted.

The matter referred to is as follows:

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Article.	Quantity.	Foreign market value.	Rate of duty, Senate bill.	Duty.	Landed cost in United States at New York.	Retail price, New York.	Equivalent ad valorems— Of cost.	Equivalent ad valorems— Of selling price.
90	Plain Rockingham ware:							*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
	Globe teapots, 36s., England	Dozen	$0.75	40 per cent	$0.30	$1.27	$2.88	40.00	10.42
	Salt-glazed common stoneware:								
	Corn-cake caps, England	Gross	1.90	25 per cent	.48	2.58	4.20	25.00	11.42
91	Decorated china:								
	Bread and butter plates, France	Dozen	1.06	60 per cent	.64	1.85	4.25	60.00	15.06
	Chop dish, France	Each	.51	do	.31	.90	2.80	60.00	11.07
	Coffee, France	Dozen pairs	1.59	do	.96	2.75	6.95	60.00	13.81
	Covered dishes, France	Each	.47	do	.28	.86	1.65	60.00	16.97
	Blue and white print cup and saucer, Japan.	Dozen	.40	do	.24	.85	1.20	60.00	20.00

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Article.	Quantity.	Foreign market value.	Rate of duty, Senate bill.	Duty.	Landed cost in United States at New York.	Retail price, New York.	Equivalent ad valorems— Of cost.	Equivalent ad valorems— Of selling price.
	Decorated china—Continued.							*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
	Cup and saucer, Germany	Each cup and saucer	$0.04	90 per cent	$0.02	$0.063	$0.10	60.00	20.00
	Dinner plates, France	Dozen	5.21	do	3.13	8.64	23.35	60.00	13.40
	Dinner set, Austria	Per set	5.11	do	3.07	9.48	14.00	60.00	21.93
	Dinner set, earthenware, England	115 pieces	9.73	do	5.84	16.50	26.75	60.00	21.83
	Dinner set, earthenware, France	100 pieces	18.27	do	10.96	31.65	88.00	60.00	12.45
	Dinner set, earthenware, France	do	6.42	do	3.84	11.63	23.00	60.00	16.74
	Dinner set, earthenware, England	115 pieces	3.89	do	2.33	6.55	10.00	60.00	23.30
	Dinner set, France	100 pieces	25.86	do	13.52	42.88	129.00	60.00	12.03
	Dish 16°, France	Each	.87	do	.52	1.50	3.90	60.00	13.33
	Dish, pickle, France	do	.20	do	.12	.35	1.10	60.00	10.91
	Ramikins, France	Dozen	2.34	do	1.40	4.00	13.00	60.00	10.77
	Soup plates, France	do	2.11	do	1.27	3.65	8.65	60.00	14.68
	Teapot, Japan	Per 100	4.00	do	2.40	10.00	18.00	60.00	13.33
92	White china, France:								
	Dinner plates	Dozen	1.06	55 per cent	.58	1.76	4.00	55.00	14.50
	Coupe soup plates	do	.73	do	.40	1.21	3.00	55.00	13.33
	Fruit saucers	do	.46	do	.25	.76	2.00	55.00	12.50
	Teacups and saucers	do	.77	do	.42	1.28	4.00	55.00	10.50
	Casserole	Each	.39	do	.21	.76	2.00	55.00	10.50
	Open vegetable dish	do	.18	do	.10	.30	1.00	55.00	10.00
	Covered butter dish	do	.20	do	.11	.43	1.25	55.00	8.80
	Small meat platter	do	.16	do	.09	.27	.75	55.00	12.00
	Meat platter	do	.20	do	.11	.44	1.00	55.00	11.00
	Sugar bowl	do	.17	do	.09	.29	1.00	55.00	9.00
	Cream jug	do	.09	do	.05	.16	.60	55.00	8.33
	Soup tureen	do	.78	do	.43	1.43	4.50	55.00	9.56
	Jewel box	do	.23	do	.13	.37	.90	55.00	14.44
96	Glass lamp shade, Germany	Dozen	.20	60 per cent	.12	.39	1.20	60.00	10.00
	10-inch ring top, opal glass lamp dome, Germany.	Each	.05	do	.03	.11	.25	60.00	12.00
	10-inch bell top, green rib lamp shade, Germany.	do	.16	do	.10	.29	.89	60.00	11.24
	Blown glass tumblers, Austria	Dozen	.30	do	.18	.54	1.25	60.00	14.40
107	Small mirror, celluloid back, suitable for 10-cent counter, Germany.	Each	.043	45 per cent	.02	.065	.10	45.00	20.00
153	Farriers' knives, Germany	Dozen	2.02	1 cent and 15 per cent	.42	3.07	3.98	20.79	10.55
	Hunting knives, stag handles, England	do	9.67	10 cents and 15 per cent	2.65	14.60	20.00	27.40	13.25
	Table knives, celluloid handles, England	do	1.62	4 cents and 15 per cent	.72	2.44	3.10	44.44	23.23
189	Alarm clock, Germany	Each	.27	40 per cent	.11	.46	1.00	40.00	11.00
	400-day clock, Germany	do	3.57	do	1.43	6.00	12.00	40.00	11.92
	Watch, 7 jewels, nickel case	do	1.45	70 cents	.70	2.50	5.00	48.21	14.00
	Sougines watch, 15 jewels, Switzerland	do	3.87	$1.85	1.85	5.90	11.00	47.93	16.82
313	Cretonne, England	Yard	.10	3½ cents	.04	.14	.40	40.00	10.00
319	Winterbottom's book cloths, England	37 yards	5.62	3 cents and 20 per cent	2.23	8.12	10.50	39.68	21.24
	Cotton window hollands, England	Yard	.12	do	.05	.19	.33	41.66	15.15
	Cotton window hollands, England	do	.13	do	.06	.21	.41	46.16	14.63
	Cotton window hollands, England	do	.26	do	.08	.43	.85	30.77	9.41
	Dowse tracing cloth, England	24 yards	3.33	do	1.38	4.80	9.60	41.44	14.37
	Sagars tracing cloth, England	do	3.86	do	1.49	5.52	10.80	38.60	13.80
	Tracing cloth, England	Yard	.16	do	.06	.23	.45	37.04	13.33
322	Cotton gloves, Germany	Dozen pairs	1.05	50 per cent	.53	1.73	3.00	50.00	17.67
	Cotton gloves, Germany	do	2.00	do	1.00	3.15	6.00	50.00	16.67
	Cotton gloves, Germany	do	2.95	do	1.47	4.90	9.00	50.00	16.33
	Cotton shirts, Germany	Dozen	11.90	do	5.95	20.00	30.00	50.00	19.83
323	Cotton velvet, dyed, England	Yard	.42	12 cents and 25 per cent	.23	.66	1.00	54.76	23.00
324	Cotton upholstery velours, France	do	.90	50 per cent	.45	1.35	3.00	33.33	15.00
326	Cotton hosiery, Germany	Dozen pairs	1.00	70 cents and 15 per cent	.85	1.73	3.00	85.00	28.33
	Cotton hosiery, Germany	do	1.50	85 cents and 15 per cent	1.08	2.42	4.00	72.00	27.00
	Cotton hosiery, Germany	do	2.00	90 cents and 15 per cent	1.20	3.13	6.00	60.00	38.33
	Cotton hosiery, Germany	do	3.00	$1.20 and 15 per cent	1.65	4.80	9.00	55.00	18.33
	Cotton hosiery, Germany	do	3.96	$2 and 15 per cent	2.60	6.80	12.00	65.50	21.67
	Cotton hosiery, Germany	do	5.00	55 per cent	2.75	8.05	18.00	55.00	15.28
327	Cotton knit underwear, France, Switzerland	Dozen	1.50	60 cents and 15 per cent	.83	2.45	4.00	55.33	20.75
			3.00	$1.10 and 15 per cent	1.55	4.80	6.00	51.66	25.83
			5.00	$1.50 and 25 per cent	2.75	8.15	12.00	55.00	22.92
			7.00	$1.75 and 35 per cent	4.20	11.75	18.00	60.00	23.33
			15.00	$2.25 and 35 per cent	7.50	23.60	36.00	50.00	20.83
328	Suspenders, France	Dozen pairs	2.39	45 per cent	1.08	3.86	6.00	45.00	17.50
336	Harness and shoe threads, No. 10, England	Pounds	.43	15¾ cents	.16	.61½	1.05	37.21	13.33
	Harness and shoe threads, No. 12, England	do	.49	17¼ cents	.17	.73¾	1.40	34.69	10.89
339	Straw matting, China	Square yard	.10	3½ cents	.04	.15½	.25	40.00	16.00
343	Linoleum, England	do	.24	8 cents and 15 per cent	.12	.38	.55	50.00	21.82
	Inlaid linoleum, England	do	.68	20 cents and 20 per cent	.34	1.05	1.50	50.00	22.67
	Cork carpet, England	do	.60	do	.32	.96	1.40	53.33	22.86
344	Linen collars, England	Dozen	1.82	40 cents and 20 per cent	.76	2.67	5.00	41.76	15.20
344	Cotton collars, England	do	.87	45 cents and 15 per cent	.58	1.50	3.00	66.00	19.33
	Linen collars, Germany	do	1.19	40 cents and 20 per cent	.64	2.00	4.00	52.94	15.75
345	Cotton embroidered allovers, Switzerland	Yard	.13½	60 per cent	.08	.22½	.50	60.00	16.00
	Cotton hosiery, embroidered, Germany	Dozen pairs	1.50	do	.90	2.52	4.00	60.00	22.50
	Cotton hosiery, embroidered, Germany	do	2.00	do	1.20	3.36	6.00	60.00	20.00
	Cotton hosiery, embroidered, Germany	do	3.00	do	1.80	5.05	9.00	60.00	20.00
	Cotton hosiery, embroidered, Germany	do	5.00	do	3.00	8.40	18.00	60.00	16.67
	Embroidered linen robe, France	Each	4.83	do	2.90	8.00	12.00	60.00	24.17
	Hand embroidered pillow, France	do	1.93	do	1.16	3.30	5.00	60.00	23.20
	Cotton lace collar, Germany	do	.07½	do	.05	.12½	.25	60.00	20.00
	Cluny lace articles, France	do	1.74	do	1.04	2.80	4.75	60.00	21.89
	Cluny lace articles, France	do	3.67	do	2.20	6.27	12.50	60.00	17.60
	Cluny lace articles, France	do	1.64	do	.98	2.80	5.00	60.00	19.60
	Cluny lace articles, Austria	do	.65	do	.39	1.09	1.75	60.00	22.28
	Duchess lace cotton, Belgium	Yard	1.93	do	1.16	3.60	8.00	60.00	14.50
	Imitation Irish lace collars, Austria	Each	1.02	do	.61	1.65	4.50	60.00	13.56
	Lace curtains, Switzerland	do	1.93	do	1.16	3.50	5.00	60.00	23.20
345	Renaissance lace articles, Japan	Dozen	7.47	do	4.48	13.50	30.00	60.00	14.93
	Renaissance lace articles, Japan	do	4.98	do	2.99	9.00	18.00	60.00	16.62
	Cotton torchon lace, England	Dozen yards	.08	do	.05	.13½	.24	60.00	20.83
	Cotton valenciennes lace, France	Yard	.02	do	.01	.03	.06	60.00	16.67
	Hand-drawn articles, Japan	Dozen	4.18	do	2.51	7.56	12.00	60.00	20.92
	Hand-drawn articles, Japan	do	5.90	do	3.54	10.67	24.00	60.00	14.75
	Cotton cretonne netting, England	Yard	.06	do	.04	.10	.20	60.00	20.00
	Cotton Russian veiling, France	do	.04	do	.02	.06	.12	60.00	16.67

Paragraph of Senate bill.	Article.	Quantity.	Foreign market value.	Rate of duty, Senate bill.	Duty.	Landed cost in United States at New York.	Retail price, New York.	Equivalent ad valorems— Of cost.	Equivalent ad valorems— Of selling price.
								Per cent.	*Per cent.*
351	Hemstitched flax handkerchiefs, England	Dozen	$1.02	55 per cent	$0.55	$1.77	$3.00	55.00	18.33
352	Crash, 17-inch, England	Yard	.05½	35 per cent	.02	.07½	.15	35.00	13.33
	Damask, 71-inch, England	do	.44	50 per cent	.22	.66	1.00	50.00	22.00
	Damask, 72-inch, England	do	.54	do	.27	.81	1.25	50.00	21.60
	Damask tops, Germany	Dozen	4.52	do	2.26	7.41	12.00	50.00	18.83
	Damask towels, Germany	do	2.50	do	1.25	4.10	6.00	50.00	20.83
	Damask towels, Germany	do	1.90	do	.95	3.12	4.20	50.00	22.62
	Dress linen, 48-inch, France	Yard	.26	35 per cent	.09	.38	.60	35.00	15.00
	Dress linen, 48-inch, France	do	.28	do	.10	.41	.90	35.00	11.11
	Huck towels, Germany	Dozen	1.67	50 per cent	.83	2.73	3.00	50.00	27.67
	Sheetings, England	Yard	.39	35 per cent	.14	.57½	.75	35.00	18.67
	Sheets, Belgium	Pair	2.34	do	.82	3.75	6.00	35.00	13.67
	Sheets, Belgium	do	3.00	do	1.05	4.80	7.50	35.00	14.00
	Sheets, Belgium	do	2.76	do	.96	4.53	6.00	35.00	16.00
	Tablecloths (fine grades), Belgium	Each	3.20	50 per cent	1.60	5.15	7.75	50.00	20.65
	Tablecloths (fine goods), Belgium	do	2.02	do	1.01	3.25	5.00	50.00	20.20
	Tablecloths (fine goods), Belgium	do	2.66	do	1.33	4.26	6.50	50.00	20.46
373	Iceland wool yarn (mohair), Germany	Pound	.60	38½ cents and 40 per cent	.63	1.29	3.20	103.33	19.69
376	Wool dress goods, cotton warp, England	Yard	.20	8 cents and 55 per cent	.19	.439	.65	95.00	29.23
377	French wool taffeta, France	do	.20	11 cents and 50 per cent	.21	.47	.75	105.00	28.00
	German all-wool Henrietta, Germany	do	.25	11 cents and 55 per cent	.25	.62	.89	100.00	28.09
	Wool dress goods, England	do	.30	do	.28	.642	1.00	93.33	28.00
	Wool dress goods, England	do	.40	do	.33	.814	1.25	82.50	26.40
378	Wool gloves, Germany	Dozen	.90	44 cents per pound and 60 per cent.	[a] .81	1.80	3.00	90.00	27.00
	Wool gloves, Germany	do	1.58	do	[a] 1.42	3.15	6.00	90.00	23.67
387	India carpets, India:								
	8 x 8 stitches square inch, India	Square foot	.37	10 cents per square foot and 40 per cent.	.25	.64	1.12	67.56	22.32
	9 x 10 stitches square inch, India	do	.47	do	.29	.78	1.36	61.70	21.32
	10 x 10 stitches square inch, India	do	.51	do	.30	.84	1.47	58.82	20.41
	12 x 12 stitches square inch, India	do	.63	do	.35	1.01	1.76	55.55	19.89
	20 x 20 stitches square inch, India	do	1.85	do	.84	2.78	4.90	45.41	17.41
	Oriental rugs, Turkey:								
	Beloochistan rugs, Turkey	do	.39	do	.26	.67	1.18	66.66	22.03
	Kirmanshah rugs, Turkey	do	1.10	do	.54	1.71	3.00	49.09	18.00
	Kirmanshah carpets, Turkey	do	1.10	do	.54	1.71	3.00	49.09	18.00
	Shirvan rugs, Turkey	do	.38	do	.25	.65	1.13	65.71	22.12
	Gorovan carpets, Turkey	do	.48	do	.29	.80	1.40	60.42	20.71
	Mushkabad carpets, Turkey	do	.35	do	.24	.61	1.06	68.57	22.64
	Khorassan carpets, Turkey	do	.61	do	.34	.99	1.75	55.74	19.43
395	Jacquard silk upholstery cloth, width 130 cm., France.	Meter	1.22	49.16 [a]	.60	1.98	3.30	49.16	18.18
396	Silk handkerchiefs, Japan	Dozen	1.49	60 per cent	.89	2.40	5.40	60.00	16.48
397	Standard quality, 12-line silk hatband, Germany.	Piece of 18 yards	.34	50 per cent	.17	.55	.65	50.00	26.15
398	Silk collarette, Germany	Dozen	.42	60 per cent	.25	.70	1.20	60.00	20.83
	Silk knitted shawls, Germany	do	6.90	60 per cent	4.14	11.60	21.00	60.00	19.71
	Silk knitted neckties, England	do	6.82	60 per cent	4.09	11.25	24.00	60.00	17.04
	Silk shawls, embroidered pongee, China	Each	1.63	60 per cent	.97	2.75	4.00	60.00	24.25
	Silk shoes, Chinese embroidered, China	Pair	.45	60 per cent	.27	.80	1.35	60.00	20.00
	Silk veiling, France	Yard	.07	60 per cent	.04	.115	.25	60.00	16.00
	Silk waist, France	Each	9.65	60 per cent	5.79	17.00	35.00	60.00	16.54
409	Drawing paper, chamois color, Germany	Pound	.10	3 cents per pound and 15 per cent.	.05	.16	.29	50.00	17.24
411	Wall paper:								
	Silk fiber	Roll	.19	25 per cent	.05	.25	1.00	25.00	5.00
	Tekko	Yard	.20	25 per cent	.05	.26	1.00	25.00	5.00
412	Carbon photographs, imperial 14″ x 19″, Germany.	Each	1.32	25 per cent	.33	1.76	4.50	25.00	7.33
	Etching (plain print) "Way of the Sun," 18¾″ x 14¼″, England.	do	2.43	25 per cent	.61	3.25	6.00	25.00	10.17
	Groupil facsimile, portrait of the wife of Allan Ramsay, 8⅝″ x 7″, Fran e.	do	2.60	25 per cent	.65	3.50	9.00	25.00	7.22
	Post cards printed by photogelatine process, Germany.	Thousand	1.79	25 per cent	.45	3.00	30.00	25.00	1.50
416	Sprayed wall pockets, Germany	Thousand	19.04	35 per cent	6.66	30.00	100.00	35.00	6.66
417	Beads, imitation pearl, quality 14, France	Gross strings	5.21	do	1.82	7.70	10.00	35.00	18.30
	Beads, No. 8 steel, France	100 dozen bunches	3.28	do	1.15	4.85	8.00	35.00	14.37
435	Angora fur yarn (rabbit fur), France	Pound	3.33	do	1.16	4.87	13.65	35.00	8.50
438	Human hair nets, size 38 by 40, Austria	Each	.05	do	.02	.07	.15	35.00	13.33
442	Men's soft felt hats, trimmed, Belgium and Italy.	do	.68	$3 per dozen and 20 per cent.	.39	1.25	2.50	57.35	15.60
	Men's stiff felt hats, trimmed, England	Dozen	9.97	$5 per dozen and 20 per cent.	6.99	15.75	24.00	70.11	28.12
	Men's stiff felt hats, trimmed, England	do	18.00	$5 per dozen and 20 per cent.	8.60	27.00	60.00	47.77	14.33
	Men's stiff felt hats, trimmed, England	do	24.00	$7 per dozen and 20 per cent.	11.80	36.20	72.00	37.92	49.14
445	Diamonds	Carat	100.00	10 per cent	10.00	112.00	155.00	10.00	6.45
449	Leather bags, 18-inch pig, canvas lined, England.	Each	4.39	40 per cent	1.76	6.40	9.00	40.00	19.56
450	Women's Schmaschen gloves, not over 14 inches in length, Germany.	Dozen	3.57	$1.25 per dozen	1.25	5.50	9.00	35.01	13.88
451	Women's and children's lamb gloves, glace, not over 14 inches in length, France and Germany.	do	4.83	$2.50 per dozen	2.50	8.50	12.00	51.75	20.83
452	Women's and children's glace gloves, of goat or kid origin, not over 14 inches in length, France.	do	5.79	$3 per dozen	3.00	9.00	18.00	51.81	16.67
464	Lead pencils:								
	"Kohinoor"	Gross	6.00	45 cents per gross and 25 per cent.	1.95	8.00	14.40	32.50	13.54
	"Round Gilt No. 2"	do	2.12	do	.98	3.15	7.20	46.22	13.61
467	Briar pipe, England		.50	$60	.30	1.00	2.00	60.00	15.00

[a] Estim ated.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. President, it is, of course, entirely too late in these proceedings for anyone to undertake a discussion of the pending conference report, and I would not feel inclined under the circumstances to say even a word if I were able, in the discharge of my public duty here, to acquiesce in the report which is pending before the Senate. If it were a mere controversy as to rates which had been compromised in some ordinary way, it would be perfectly possible for me to join in the compromise. However, I entertain a very strong conviction that the measure which is about to become a law is not a just and fair expression of the principle of protection, but is likely to entail burdens which the people whom I have the honor in part to represent here ought not to be asked to bear.

There have been in the United States for many years controversies about our tariff laws. An examination of the Statutes at Large will show that from the close of the civil war up to this time more than a score of revisions, either complete or partial, of the tariff schedules have been made. I have made it a part of my business to read the record of those discussions. In them all there was a generosity of tone and mutual conciliation of conflicting opinion which, I regret to say, have been wanting in the hasty revision of the tariff in which we have been engaged at this extraordinary session.

It ought to be possible for a Member of this body to offer an amendment or to dispute the wisdom of a Senate committee amendment without incurring any of the penalties of sneer or ridicule or accusation or disparagement. It has not been my fortune in this controversy to have enjoyed that generosity which ought to characterize the mutual efforts of the Members of the Senate to revise the existing tariff law.

I have been charged here and elsewhere with a betrayal of the protective-tariff system, and the humble suggestions which I have felt it incumbent upon me to make have been met with a tone of malice and derision which ought not to intrude upon proceedings such as ours. Yet the fact stands that throughout this controversy from its beginning I have never deviated from a lifelong devotion to the protective-tariff doctrine. I have not even been controlled by the views of the community in which I live in casting my votes in this session in exact accord, as I have understood it, with the protective principle. The efforts I have made on this floor to modify some of these schedules, instead of being the efforts of a free-trade enthusiast or an enemy of the tariff system, have been those of a consistent protectionist, standing not only by the platform of his party, but by the historic standard which the party has interpreted in the legislation of the last thirty years.

What has been the sum of my offense? I asked the Senate to retain the Dingley law upon the cotton schedule and to reject an underhand attempt to raise it without anybody knowing it. I asked the Senate to open Schedule K, which has for forty-two years stood substantially without change upon our statute books; not to destroy its protective efficiency, but to equalize its burdens and to distribute its benefits fairly among the manufacturing industries interested in it.

Yet hardly had these propositions been out of my mouth before great leaders of the Senate, arrogating to themselves the right to determine the status of those within the ranks of the Republican party, stood on this floor charging me with "reading importers' briefs" for the destruction of the protective-tariff system. If that had been the language alone of those with whom I was contending here in debate, I would not be disposed to complain of it; but it finds a fuller statement in the June Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, the personal organ of the little group of worsted spinners and weavers who have for so many years blocked every effort of Congress to modernize the schedule of wool and woolens. This so-called "Bulletin" says

Senator ALDRICH sharply characterized the long harangue of Senator DOLLIVER as an importer's brief. That is exactly what it was.

The attitude of those who seek to prevent the increase of the cotton-cloth rates and to moderate the excesses of the woolen-cloth paragraphs is resented by this editor as "symptomatic of a new spirit of sectionalism." It is described as "a narrow spirit, a selfish spirit, blind, sordid, and intolerable."

According to this wool weavers' authority, it is even worse than the spirit which once led the South to take themselves out of the Union. Let their hearts be reassured, Mr. President. It will be a long time before a Republican Senator from Iowa will be read out of the Union or out of the Republican party by reason of an open and straightforward effort to reduce the rates on the clothing of the American people, which have for more than a generation fattened the men who made them, and which at last have been capitalized by the handful of promoters who enjoy their dividends.

If these sneers had been confined to me, I would not have been disposed to mention them at all. But they have not spared the people for whom I have tried to speak, for here in the official organ of the individual who for twenty years has written the wool schedule into the tariff laws of the United States are imputations upon their political integrity. They are benevolently referred to as the "farm folk" of the West, and the great State which has honored me is described as unreliable Republican territory, given to populism, greenbackism, free silverism—a community from which nothing better could be expected.

Mr. President, I speak for a State that has never failed in its allegiance to the Republican party. When Massachusetts was electing Benjamin F. Butler governor upon the Greenback ticket, the State of Iowa was firm in the Republican faith. When the State of New York cast its electoral vote for Horatio Seymour against Ulysses S. Grant on a platform repudiating the public debt, the State of Iowa was firm in the Republican faith.

When the State of Pennsylvania put into her platform a demand for $50 per capita of paper money manufactured by machinery, the State of Iowa was firm in the Republican faith. And I do not propose to have the official organs of those who, out of the Senate Chamber, are writing these schedules and perpetuating them from one generation to another, weaken the force of what I have tried to speak in behalf of the American people by false witness against the great community which has given me its confidence and its commission.

I can not support this measure, because I am opposed to the methods by which it has been prepared. A distinguished leader of the Senate in the course of the debate took occasion to say that nobody ought to speak disrespectfully of the wool tariff, of Schedule K, because it was the "citadel of protection." I deny it. The citadel of protection is in the judgment and good sense of the American people from one ocean to the other. The citadel of protection is the right, which every American producer who invests his labor or his money in an industrial enterprise has, of living without being disturbed either in his employment or in his reasonable profit by the competition flowing into our market place from other lands. That is the citadel of protection, which I shall defend in the future, as I have in all the years of my life, against all its enemies.

The "citadel of protection" of which the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] has so often spoken, is a fortress of cards. It will not be possible to perpetuate the protective-tariff system in the United States if local interests, favored by experienced leaders, are permitted to say, "This is the citadel," and from it call out to everybody in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, "If you desire your constituents taken care of, make your terms with us."

We have seen in this Congress a spectacle that has discouraged my heart, the spectacle of men being compelled to bargain with the authorities which control the Senate for the protection of the interests of their own people.

We have seen a majority obtained here not by an appeal publicly and squarely made to the judgment and conscience of the Senate, but by a sort of reciprocity of benefits, all centering in the so-called "citadel of protection." I have made up my mind that the first business of the American people now is to examine that citadel and see by what right it is entitled not only to protect itself, but to barter away the privileges and the advantages of the protective-tariff system on the basis, "We will give you whatever you ask, if you keep your mouth shut and leave us undisturbed in what we have and what we think we ought to take." A majority so collected together has no moral authority to bind me as a Member of this body or as a member of a political party.

For that reason I undertook an examination of the cotton schedule and of the woolen schedule. I made no attack upon the protective-tariff system. I read no brief of any importer. I held in my hand the printed report of the testimony before the Ways and Means Committee of the House, in which Mr. Lippitt, of Providence, R. I., speaking officially for the cotton industries of the country, said that they were satisfied with this law; that they wanted no changes made in it; that it had worked well; that its meaning was settled by the courts; that all they wanted was to be left alone. Here are the exact words recorded in the House hearing:

We ask that the present cotton-cloth schedule shall not be reduced, because when it was enacted it was the result of a careful inquiry into the conditions of the cotton-manufacturing industry. We ask, therefore, that the present schedule shall not be materially changed. (P. 4532.)

I am not 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. (P. 4538.)

With that brief in my hand I made up my mind that when the tariff on the cotton cloths used by the American people were advanced it was somebody's duty to inquire into it.

The fight I have made was not for free trade; was not for a low tariff. The fight that I made was to preserve the statute as Governor Dingley made it and as this man, speaking for the cotton manufacturers, said they approved it and desired it to be retained.

I would not complain now if those who have engineered this business would stand up in the light of day and say that on careful examination they made up their minds that the cotton rates ought to be increased from 25 to 100 per cent. If they had laid their statistics before us, if they had tried to convince us that the representatives of this industry were mistaken, that what they needed was an increase averaging nearly 30 per cent in the Dingley rates on all cotton cloths—if they had said that and beaten me in the vote, I would have had nothing to do or nothing to say except to submit to the judgment of others.

The thing I complain about is that these people came here saying that they wanted nothing; that they stood around here until they got increases averaging, throughout the schedule for cotton cloths, from 20 to more than 100 per cent over the Dingley law; and that they are mocking their adversaries, deceiving Congress, and misrepresenting their case to the people of the United States by sending out a bogus statement that no changes of importance of any sort have been made in this schedule, but that the rates stand substantially as they were left in the Dingley law. I am perfectly willing to debate with people who try to prove a rate ought to be increased, but I do not propose to submit with patience to the so-called "official statement" that these rates have not been substantially changed.

We talk a good deal about a tariff commission, and my honored friend from Indiana [Mr. BEVERIDGE], the leader of the movement in the United States for the appointment of a tariff commission, has introduced his bill upon that subject. I have favored such a commission, because it has come to be a conviction with me that before these tariff schedules can be placed upon a basis entitled to public respect they must be framed with definite knowledge, nonpartisan and disinterested information, so far as the facts are concerned which relate to these industries.

We have in this bill a tariff commission; at least some people think we have; the matter is in a little dispute. The Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] says that the whole committee were opposed to it. The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] says that the Senate conferees worked as hard as they could for it. I do not know which of them is correct. I am inclined to the opinion that the Senate conferees were pushing so hard for it that the Senator from Maine was unable to discern in which direction the machinery was moving.

I say to you, Mr. President, that we have a tariff commission now; that we have had a tariff commission in the United States for the last twenty years. They are experts, though they have never been appointed by any public authority. They are volunteers, aiding Congress in its difficult and strenuous work. They wrote, according to the testimony of Governor Dingley, the iron and steel schedule. They have written, according to the testimony of Governor Dingley in a letter which I had the opportunity to read in the Senate Chamber a few weeks ago, the cotton schedule. For forty-two years they have met regularly before every Congress charged with the duty of revising the tariff convened, and have taken their position on Schedule K.

So if we imagine that we do not have a tariff commission, we are mistaken. The trouble is, our tariff commission represents no public responsibility, and in these latter years, in my judgment, it has become the mere interpreter of the greed and avarice of a few men, who, without regard to the needs of these industries, are pushing the duties upward for purposes of their own. Yet the statement of the conferees in both Houses is that no changes of importance have been made in the cotton schedule. I know better. I refuse to be deceived about it myself, and I refuse to become a party to deceiving the American people in respect to it.

What are some of the increases in the cotton schedule hidden away in this conference report? I am going to mention one or two. In the Dingley law threads other than ordinary, superimposed upon cotton cloth to form a figure, whether in the form of lappets or otherwise, were given a specific assessment of 1 cent a yard on cloth less than 7 cents in value, and 2 cents a yard when the cloth exceeded that.

This bill not only preserves that specific assessment, but it goes out of its way to require the appraisers to count these extraordinary threads with the warp and the woof of the cloth. So, without anybody perceiving it, the density of the cloth is raised, and cloth once dutiable at 100 threads to the square inch is lifted to the higher paragraph and enjoys the higher rate of duty.

But that is not all. Within the last few years a new process has come into use in the manufacture of cotton cloth—the process of mercerization. I know that the Committee on Finance spent a great many dollars telegraphing people to find out what the cost of mercerization was. I think I am correct in saying that they have not laid before the Senate a single reply to the telegrams which they sent out. If they have, I have not had the matter called to my attention.

I showed on this floor that the cost of mercerizing cotton cloth is from one-eighth of a cent to seven-eighths of a cent, and I proved it by the bills of actual transactions made in the United States. I showed on this floor that the cost of this process, already fully covered by the Dingley ad valorem of the present law and by the lines of value in the Senate bill, is less here than it is in other countries, and I proved it by the bills rendered for the service in bleacheries and dyeing houses in the Old World. Yet upon that little, simple process of mercerization, at the request of Lippitt and MacColl, and without any public statement of any kind from any quarter as to what the process costs, a levy of 1 cent to the square yard is made in this bill—more than 100 per cent on that simple process of mercerization. And this is done notwithstanding every penny's additional value arising from mercerization is already amply provided for in the specific assessments, which increase progressively as the value of the cloth rises.

But I do not complain about that. What I complain about is that by subterfuge and indirection, against the judgment of the House of Representatives and against the judgment of the Senate, the conference committee has extended the privileges of that 1 cent, not alone to mercerized cloth, but to all cotton cloths containing even so much as a single mercerized thread. I showed on this floor by sample, taken from the stock of an American merchant who three days before had bought these goods in great quantities from the finishing establishments, that the additional cost on account of that mercerized thread was less than one-eighth of a cent a yard, because the men who had made the cloth had sold it, and there was the bill and the invoice showing that the goods were sold at a given price per yard with an additional one-eighth of a cent on account of this mercerized thread. Yet upon that process, costing less than one-eighth of a cent altogether, including the manufacturer's profit, this bill levies 1 cent a yard if the cloth contains so much as a single such thread.

I would not complain of that if it had been done in the light of day, upon a full explanation to the Senate of the United States; but it was not so done. I shall show at this point in my discourse what Mr. Lippitt and Mr. MacColl asked the House of Representatives to do; and the House of Representatives, being misled by these amiable gentlemen, did exactly what they asked—applied the mercerized-cloth duty not only to the mercerized cloth, but to all cotton cloth containing a mercerized thread.

Here is the old Dingley definition of cotton cloth—

310. The term cotton cloth, or cloth, wherever used in the paragraphs of this schedule, unless otherwise specially provided for, shall be held to include all woven fabrics of cotton in the piece, or otherwise, whether figured, fancy, or plain, the warp and filling threads of which can be counted by unraveling or other practicable means.

Now, here is the quiet suggestion of its amendment, suggested from the business office:

Suggested by Henry F. Lippitt and James R. MacColl, for the Arkwright Club (Ways and Means Committee Hearings, Appendix, p. 8187):

310. The term cotton cloth, or cloth, wherever used in the paragraphs of this schedule, unless otherwise specially provided, shall be held to include all woven fabrics of cotton in the piece, or cut in lengths, whether figured, fancy, or plain, the threads of which can be counted by unraveling or other practical means, and shall not include any article, finished or unfinished, made from cotton cloth.

The terms bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, printed, or mercerized, wherever used in the paragraphs of this schedule, shall be held to include all cotton cloth having bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, printed, or mercerized thread, threads, yarn, or yarns in any part of the fabric, and all fabrics which have, wholly or in part, prior, during, or subsequent to fabrication, been bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, printed, or mercerized.

The House committee inserted this, as requested by these gentlemen; but as soon as they found what it actually meant they asked the House to strike it out and restore the Dingley law. The House did so without a dissenting voice.

No sooner did the Senate committee get hold of the bill than they put it back, in these words:

Bill as reported by Senate committee (order of provisions changed):

318. The term cotton cloth, or cloth, wherever used in the paragraphs of this schedule, unless otherwise specially provided for, shall be held to include all woven fabrics of cotton in the piece, or cut in lengths, whether figured, fancy, or plain, the warp and filling threads of which can be counted by unraveling or other practicable means, and shall not include any article, finished or unfinished, made from cotton cloth.

The terms bleached, dyed, colored, stained, mercerized, painted, or printed, wherever used in the paragraphs of this schedule, shall be taken to mean all cotton cloth which has been subjected to any of these processes, or which has any bleached, dyed, colored, stained, mercerized, painted, or printed thread or threads in any part of the fabric.

After protracted debate, in which the real character of this provision was pointed out, the Senate, on motion of the committee, substituted the following for the paragraph above quoted:

320. The term cotton cloth, or cloth, wherever used in the paragraphs of this schedule, unless otherwise specially provided for, shall be held to include all woven fabrics of cotton in the piece or cut in lengths, whether figured, fancy, or plain, the warp and filling threads of which can be counted by unraveling or other practicable means, and shall not include any article, finished or unfinished, made from cotton cloth. In determining the count of threads to the square inch in cotton cloth, all the warp and filling threads, whether ordinary or other than ordinary, and whether clipped or unclipped, shall be counted. In the ascertainment of any and all the particulars or descriptions 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.

Mr. President, the House committee put it in, but they did not leave it in. The very moment the nature of the transaction was brought to their attention the chairman of the committee rose in the House of Representatives and moved to strike it out, which was done. I have shown exactly what the House committee put in and exactly what the House of Representatives struck out.

So that the bill came here with this enormity eliminated by the representatives of the American people. It had not, however, been long in the Committee on Finance before these excesses, which the House of Representatives had rejected, began to find their way back into the bill, and when the bill was reported to the Senate from that committee it contained words which applied the mercerized-cloth duty to cloth containing so little as a single mercerized thread. On this floor I tried in a very humble way—and everybody here is at more or less of a disadvantage in trying to discuss technical matters—to point out how great an excess was involved in giving a protection of a cent a yard to a process of weaving and finishing the total cost of which, with the manufacturer's profit, was less than one-eighth of a cent per yard. I feel that we ought not to commit the Republican party to the proposition that 800 per cent is a just and reasonable protection for an ordinary process in the weaving of cotton cloth.

I do not know whether my labors were so persuasive or not, but I was gratified when the Senate committee struck out that proposition and inserted such language as would confine the assessment for mercerization to the cloth which had been submitted to the caustic bath. So I rested with a reasonable degree of security until the conference report came in; and I regret to say that, against the judgment of the other House, against the action of the Senate, and without jurisdiction, as I believe, the conference committee has painfully and carefully restored the objectionable provision in these words:

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.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Iowa permit me to ask him a question?

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

Mr. DOLLIVER. Certainly.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Mr. President, is the language to which the Senator from Iowa refers as it came out of the House committee, which was rejected by the House, and as it came out of the Senate Finance Committee and then was rejected by the Finance Committee itself by an amendment offered after the Senator's attack, and rejected by the Senate, and the language that now is in the conference report substantially the same?

Mr. DOLLIVER. I will say that I have placed it side by side. There may be verbal omissions; I think there are one or two words left out; but in substance what I have said will appear in the printed statement.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Then, if I understand the matter, it amounts to this: This extraordinary raise of duties was reported out of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, and immediately the House of Representatives rejected it unanimously. It then came to the Senate, and when the Finance Committee of the Senate reported the bill it reappeared there. When the attention of the Senate was called to it, it was again unanimously rejected by the Senate. It went to the conference committee. Now, though having been rejected by both Houses, it comes back in the conference report. Is that the case?

Mr. DOLLIVER. That is my understanding of the situation; but to make the matter plain I now ask leave to insert all of the documents that relate to it and to other provisions put into this measure in the very language furnished from the cotton mills, so that everybody can form his own opinion about it.

Suggested by Henry F. Lippitt and James R. MacColl, for the Arkwright Club (Ways and Means Committee Hearings, Appendix, p. 8187):

310. The term cotton cloth, or cloth, whenever used in the paragraphs of this schedule, unless otherwise specially provided, shall be held to include all woven fabrics of cotton in the piece, or cut in lengths, whether figured, fancy, or plain, the threads of which can be counted by unraveling or other practical means, and shall not include any article, finished or unfinished, made from cotton cloth.

The terms bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, printed, or mercerized, wherever used in the paragraphs of this schedule, shall be held to include all cotton cloth having bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, printed, or mercerized thread, threads, yarn, or yarns in any part of the fabric, and all fabrics which have, wholly or in part, prior, during, or subsequent to fabrication, been bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, printed, or mercerized.

Payne bill as reported by committee (order of provisions changed):

318. The term cotton cloth, or cloth, whenever used in the paragraphs of this schedule, unless otherwise specially provided for, shall be held to include all woven fabrics of cotton in the piece, or cut into lengths, whether figured, fancy, or plain, the warp and filling threads of which can be counted by unraveling or other practicable means.

The terms dyed, colored, stained, mercerized, lustered, painted, or printed, wherever used in the paragraphs of this schedule, shall be taken to mean all cotton cloth which has been subjected to any of these processes, or which has any dyed, colored, stained, mercerized, lustered, painted, or printed thread or threads in any part of the fabric, and the term bleached, wherever used in the paragraphs of this schedule, shall be taken to mean all cotton cloth not included in the provisions for cotton cloth dyed, colored, stained, mercerized, lustered, painted, or printed, which has been subjected to a bleaching process or has any bleached thread or threads in any part of the fabric.

Payne bill as passed by the House:

318. The term cotton cloth, or cloth, wherever used in the paragraphs of this schedule, unless otherwise specially provided for, shall be held to include all woven fabrics of cotton in the piece, or otherwise, whether figured, fancy, or plain, the warp and filling threads of which can be counted by unraveling or other practicable means.

Bill as reported by Senate committee (order of provisions changed):

318. The term cotton cloth, or cloth, wherever used in the paragraphs of this schedule, unless otherwise specially provided for, shall be held to include all woven fabrics of cotton in the piece, or cut in lengths, whether figured, fancy, or plain, the warp and filling threads of which can be counted by unraveling or other practicable means, and shall not include any article, finished or unfinished, made from cotton cloth.

The terms bleached, dyed, colored, stained, mercerized, painted, or printed, wherever used in the paragraphs of this schedule, shall be taken to mean all cotton cloth which has been subjected to any of these processes, or which has any bleached, dyed, colored, stained, mercerized, painted, or printed thread or threads in any part of the fabric.

Suggested by Henry F. Lippitt and James R. MacColl—Continued.	*Payne bill as reported by committee*—Continued.	*Payne bill as passed by the House*—Continued.	*Bill as reported by Senate committee*—Continued.
The term thread or threads, as used in the paragraphs of this schedule with reference to cotton cloth, shall be held to include all filaments of cotton, whether known as threads or yarns or by any other name, whether in the warp or filling or otherwise. In determining the count of threads to the square inch in cotton cloth, all the threads, whether ordinary or other than ordinary, and whether clipped or unclipped, shall be counted and each ply of two or more ply thread shall be counted as a thread. In the ascertainment of the particulars of measurement, weight, and value, upon which duties, *cumulative* or other, imposed upon cotton cloth are hereby made to depend, the entire fabric shall be included. If the count of threads varies in different parts of the fabric, a full repeat of the pattern or design or varying weaves shall be counted, and the *average count thereof* shall be taken to be the count of threads to the square inch.	The term thread or threads, as used in the paragraphs of this schedule with reference to cotton cloth, shall be held to include all filaments of cotton, whether known as threads or yarns or by any other name. In determining the count of threads to the square inch in cotton cloth, all the threads, whether ordinary or other than ordinary, and whether clipped or unclipped, shall be counted, and each ply of two or more ply thread shall be counted as a thread. In the ascertainment of all the particulars, including weight and value, upon which the duties, *cumulative* or other, imposed upon cotton cloth are herein made to depend, the entire fabric shall be included.		In determining the count of threads to the square inch in cotton cloth, all the warp and filling threads, whether ordinary or other than ordinary, and whether clipped or unclipped, shall be counted. In the ascertainment of all the particulars, including weight and value, upon which the duties, *cumulative* or other, imposed upon cotton cloth are herein made to depend, the entire fabric shall be included.
313. Cotton cloth in which other than the ordinary warp and filling threads have been introduced in the process of weaving to form a figure, whether known as "lappets" or otherwise, and whether unbleached, bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, printed, or mercerized, shall pay, in addition to the duty herein provided for other cotton cloth of the same description or condition, weight, count of threads to the square inch, and value, 1 cent per square yard if valued at more than 7 cents per square yard, and 2 cents per square yard if valued at more than 7 cents per square yard. Cotton cloth, mercerized, or subjected to any other similar process, shall pay 1 cent per square yard *additional* cumulative duty to that herein imposed upon such cotton cloth were the same not so mercerized or subjected to other similar process.	321. In addition to the duty or duties imposed upon cotton cloth by the various provisions of this section, there shall be paid the following cumulative duties, the intent of this paragraph being to add such duty or duties to those to which the cotton cloth would be liable if the provisions of this paragraph did not exist, namely: On all cotton cloth in which other than the ordinary warp and filling threads are used to form a figure or fancy effect, whether known as "lappets" or otherwise, 1 cent per square yard if valued at not more than 7 cents per square yard, and 2 cents per square yard if valued at more than 7 cents per square yard; on all cotton cloth mercerized or subjected to any similar process, 1 cent per square yard.	321. Same as reported to House.	321. Same as House bill.

Now, if to the foregoing memorandum the language as finally fixed by the Senate, so far as it related to the question of mercerized threads, to which I referred a moment ago, and the language agreed upon in conference be added, the student of this interesting episode in tariff making, by the aid of a volunteer commission, has the whole case before him.

Mr. President, I have alluded to this matter of mercerization. A very large percentage of our imported cloths come here mercerized in whole or in part. In fact, the tendency now is to weave mercerized threads into practically all the higher class cotton dress goods that are put on sale in the United States.

What else is it I complain of in this cotton schedule? I complain that the Finance Committee, trying to cover its tracks so that nobody could follow it, has taken all the Dingley provisos in the act of 1897 and converted them into specific duties, which they claim to be equivalent specifics, and thereby has practically raised the duty upon every yard of cotton cloth above the values that were put upon them under an ad valorem rate in the act of 1897.

Mr. NELSON. Will the Senator allow me to make a suggestion?

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

Mr. DOLLIVER. Certainly.

Mr. NELSON. I want to call the Senator's attention to the fact that the new duties on cotton are no more specific in principle than the old duties. It is simply placing them into new paragraphs, but the duties are still based on ad valorem principles.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Minnesota. I had some weeks ago occasion to point out that these hybrid ad valorems, which require the appraisers to find practically the value of every yard before they can tell into what bracket of the paragraph the goods fall, were in truth the worst possible forms for the assessment of duties.

It is true that other countries have adopted specifics in place of ad valorem rates, but the Republic of France took five years to determine what the equivalent specific was of their ad valorem rates, while we took a few hours, and not a Member of the Senate gave it any attention whatever. They turned it over, according to the statement of the chairman of the Committee on Finance, to the experts of the New York custom-house, telling them to bring in specific duties equivalent to the ad valorem. Of course the appraisers say they did that; and we have the strange spectacle here of the appraisers' statement being read to confute the official statistics, which show that they have done no such thing. I do not share with everybody the confidence which we are asked to repose in some of these officials connected with the customs department at New York. I know their history; I know their connection with tariff laws before; I know the scandals with which their names have been associated; and I very much prefer the intelligent opinion of a Senator of the United States before the opinion of these gentlemen, who are professional certifiers to what has been done, and have been for the last twenty years, in the formation of our tariff laws.

I undertook to show to the Senate that these increases in the cotton rates were real and substantial. I did it by the testimony of competent witnesses. I showed by the testimony of the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] that changes had been made of "enormous value" to some of his people. I showed by the statistics exactly what changes had been made, using the figures furnished here in this comparison of the proposed law with the existing law in connection with the estimated revenues. I brought into this Chamber cloths that had passed through the custom-house with the effect of these changes in the law marked upon them in the handwriting of those who were responsible for the administration of these laws. I met on every hand rebuke, ridicule, and contemptuous remarks because I felt it incumbent on me to dispute their figures, to express dissatisfaction with the statement of the chairman of the committee that no changes had been made.

Again and again the chairman said he would make a statement. Weeks and months passed before the statement was made; and when it was made, such a jumble of facts, such a blundering expedition into court decisions which were never made, such a misconstruction of statistics, such a failure to comprehend the details involved, I undertake to say, was never exhibited on the floor of the Senate.

The general statement now is that no substantial changes have been made. I refuse to become a party to that statement. I have but a few more years in this world. I sometimes have been willing to deceive myself for the sake of the comfort which comes from the society and the good will of others; but I do not propose now to become a party to a petty swindle of the American people without telling them the truth and without appealing to their good will and their confidence in the integrity of my motives.

I say that every paragraph applicable to cotton cloth in this schedule has been increased; and, fortunately, I am able to exhibit to the Senate and to the country exactly what has been done. I ask leave to print a statement of the changes in the schedule applicable to the countable cotton cloths, taken from the books furnished by the committee, showing an average increase in the rates of 27 per cent, in round numbers.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the request will be complied with.

The statement referred to is as follows:

Changes in cotton-cloth schedule—Estimates before Senate committee.

1907 IMPORTS.

	Value.	Aldrich rate (per cent).	Dingley rate (per cent).	Per cent increase.
		Par. 313.	*Par. 305.*	
Not bleached	$17,446.00	37.88	25	51.52
Bleached	76,106.00	36.15	25	44.60
Colored	259,245.15	44.28	30	47
Average increase				47.70
		Par. 314.	*Par. 306.*	
Not bleached	20,028.00	35.36	30	17.87
Bleached	465,521.00	41.03	35	17.23
Colored	1,536,802.46	39.58	35	13.05
				29.93
Average increase				16.05
		Par. 315.	*Par. 307.*	
Not bleached	6,171.50	42.31	35	20.89
Bleached	1,242,235.77	46.49	35	32.83
Colored	2,275,271.98	44.48	40	11.20
Average increase				21.64
		Par. 316.	*Par. 308.*	
Colored	1,443,233.00	51.77	40	29.43
		Par. 317.	*Par. 309.*	
Bleached	10,625.55	48.34	40	20.85
Colored	118,977.58	46.71	40	16.78
Average increase				18.81

Average increases over Dingley rates, items changed in paragraphs 313 to 317, inclusive, on estimates prepared for Senate Finance Committee on basis of imports for year 1907, 26.72 per cent.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I now desire to call the attention of the Senate to a memorandum sent me by the Treasury Department, and having upon it this indorsement:

A correct copy of memorandum prepared in this division. C. P. Montgomery, Chief of the Division of Customs, August 2, 1909.

The Division of Customs takes up each one of these countable paragraphs, beginning with cotton cloth, not bleached, less than 100 threads, and follows them through to the end, showing after each dividing line exactly the effect of this bill upon cloths of that value. It is proper to say that since this memorandum was made the conference report has come in, and this table does not exhibit the microscopic reductions made in the first paragraph of countable cotton cloth by the conference committee, reductions so minute that they hardly find an expression in reducing the percentages given me by the Treasury Department.

In cotton cloths not bleached the Treasury Department takes each one of these dividing lines, 8 cents, 9 cents, 10 cents, 11 cents, 12 cents, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 cents, and follows up the dividing line until the specific duty fades into the old Dingley ad valorem, because there is one thing about these paragraphs that is obvious to the most casual observer, that not one of them is any reduction from the Dingley law, for in every one of them a minimum rate equivalent to the old Dingley ad valorem is preserved, below which under no circumstances any of the rates can fall. Therefore, this estimate takes each dividing line of value and exhibits with mathematical accuracy exactly what this bill does to each one of these cotton cloths as it comes into the custom-houses of the United States. I have set forth in these tables the slight reductions made by the conference in the first paragraph. A schoolboy can calculate the almost negligible effect of the reductions in charging the percentages of increase above the Dingley ad valorem of 25 per cent in this paragraph as shown in the Treasury calculation.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, will the Senator kindly state the substance?

Mr. DOLLIVER. I will. I will state that every one of these rates is raised substantially; that the increases above the Dingley rates in the first paragraph, the Dingley rate being 25 per cent ad valorem, range all the way from 20 per cent up to 86.68 per cent when the cloth is not mercerized, and range all the way from 33 per cent up to 100 per cent increase over the Dingley law when the cloth or a single thread thereof is mercerized. Just let me read a column of it. Bear in mind that nearly all these cloths are mercerized either in whole or in part. Look at what the committee has asked us to do for the American people. Here are the increases: As the value goes up from 8 cents above the Dingley law—62 per cent, 44 per cent, 60 per cent, 95 per cent, 79 per cent, 100 per cent, 85 per cent, 113.36 per cent, 100 per cent, 88 per cent, 76 per cent, 68 per cent, 60 per cent, 52 per cent, 45 per cent, 39 per cent, 33 per cent, 28 per cent—going down gradually until at last, by reason of the high values, they reach and are abruptly stopped at the Dingley ad valorem of 25 per cent; and yet——

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Mr. President——

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

Mr. DOLLIVER. Certainly.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I was called out of the room. May I ask to what the figures the Senator is reading refer?

Mr. DOLLIVER. The percentages in which these rates have been increased beyond the Dingley ad valorem of 1897. Some of them have been more than doubled, and yet we have a statement here that only minor and insignificant changes have been made. What fills my mind with indignation is that we are duped with humbug and misrepresentation, whereas the American people are entitled to know the truth and to take whatever steps may be necessary to protect themselves against these excesses.

I will ask leave to print these tables, bearing the official authority of the Department of the Treasury, although they do not need that. Anybody giving a little attention to it, knowing the rates, knowing the assessment, knowing the mechanism by which the calculation is made, can verify at his leisure every one of these figures, and find out for himself exactly what has been done by subterfuge and indirection to this schedule, which takes in so large a portion of the clothing that makes for the comfort and contentment of the American people.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, permission is granted to print the tables referred to.

The tables referred to are as follows:

NOTE.—The values used in making computations in the annexed schedule have been given in even cents per square yard for the various descriptions of cloth, and have been extended until the duties realized at the ad valorem rates provided for in the Senate bill are equal to or exceed the specific rates provided for therein.

One cent per square yard is added for mercerization to the rates provided for in the several paragraphs and the comparison of equivalent ad valorem rates made with the rates thus increased.

Senate changes in cotton-cloth schedule.

NOT BLEACHED.

(Aldrich, paragraph 313; Dingley, paragraph 305.)

Value per square yard.	Specific (conference report).	Aldrich rate. Not mercerized. Specific (Senate bill).	Aldrich rate. Not mercerized. Equivalent ad valorem.	Aldrich rate. Mercerized. Equivalent ad valorem.	Dingley rate.	Increase. Not mercerized.	Increase. Mercerized.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
8 cents	.....	2¼	28⅛	40⅝	25	12½	62½
9 cents	.....	2¼	25	36.11	25	.....	44.44
10 cents	2¾	3	30	40	25	20	60
11 cents	4	4⅜	39.77	48.86	25	59.08	95.44
12 cents	4	4⅜	36.46	44.79	25	45.84	79.16
13 cents	5	5½	42.31	50	25	69.24	100
14 cents	5	5½	39.28	46.43	25	57.12	85.72
15 cents	6	7	46⅔	53⅓	25	86.66	113.35
16 cents	6	7	43¾	50	25	75	100
17 cents	6	7	41.18	47.06	25	64.72	88.24
18 cents	6	7	38.89	44.44	25	55.56	77.76
19 cents	6	7	36.84	42.10	25	47.36	68.40
20 cents	6	7	35	40	25	40	60
21 cents	6	7	33⅓	38.09	25	33.33	52.36
22 cents	6	7	31.82	36.36	25	27.28	45.44
23 cents	6	7	30.43	34.78	25	21.72	39.12
24 cents	6	7	29.16	33⅓	25	16.64	33.33
25 cents	6	7	28	32	25	12	28
26 cents	6	7	26.92	30.77	25	7.68	23.08
27 cents	6	7	25.92	29.63	25	3.70	18.52
28 cents	6	7	25	28.57	25	.....	14.28
BLEACHED.							
10 cents	.....	2¾	27½	37½	25	10	50
11 cents	.....	2¾	25	34.09	25	.....	36.36
12 cents	4	4¼	35.41	43.75	25	41.64	75
13 cents	5	5¼	40.38	48	25	61.52	92
14 cents	5	5¼	37½	44.64	25	50	78.56
15 cents	5	5¼	35	41.66	25	40	66.64
16 cents	6	6½	40.62	46.87	25	62.48	87.48
17 cents	7	8	47.05	52.94	25	88.2	111.76
18 cents	7	8	44.44	50	25	77.76	100
19 cents	7	8	42.42	47.36	25	69.64	89.44
20 cents	7	8	40	45	25	60	80

Senate changes in cotton-cloth schedule—Continued.

BLEACHED—continued.

Value per square yard.	Specific (conference report).	Aldrich rate. Not mercerized. Specific (Senate bill).	Aldrich rate. Not mercerized. Equivalent ad valorem.	Aldrich rate. Mercerized. Equivalent ad valorem.	Dingley rate.	Increase. Not mercerized.	Increase. Mercerized.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
21 cents	7	8	38.09	[a]42.86	25	52.36	71.44
22 cents	7	8	36.36	40.90	25	45.44	63.6
23 cents	7	8	34.78	39.12	25	39.12	56.48
24 cents	7	8	33⅓	37½	25	33.32	50
25 cents	7	8	32	36	25	28	44
26 cents	7	8	30.77	34.61	25	23.08	38.44
27 cents	7	8	29.62	33.33	25	18.48	33.32
28 cents	7	8	28.57	32.14	25	14.28	28.56
29 cents	7	8	27.58	31.04	25	10.32	24.16
30 cents	7	8	26.66	30	25	6.64	20
31 cents	7	8	25.80	29.03	25	3.2	16.12
32 cents	7	8	25	28.12	25	.....	12.48
COLORED.							
13 cents	5	5¼	40.38	48.08	30	34.60	60.27
14 cents	5	5½	37.5	44.64	30	25	48.8
15 cents	5	5½	35	41.67	30	16⅔	38.9
16 cents	6½	7	43.75	50	30	45.83	66⅔
17 cents	6½	7	41.17	47.06	30	37.23	56.87
18 cents	7½	8	44.44	50	30	48.13	66⅔
19 cents	7½	8	42.11	47.37	30	40.35	57.9
20 cents	7½	8	40	45	30	33⅓	50
21 cents	9	10	47.62	52.38	30	58.73	74.6
22 cents	9	10	45.45	50	30	51.5	66⅔
23 cents	9	10	43.48	47.83	30	44.93	59.43
24 cents	9	10	41.67	45.83	30	38.9	52.77
25 cents	9	10	40	44	30	33⅓	46⅔
26 cents	9	10	38.46	42.31	30	28.2	41.03
27 cents	9	10	37.04	40.74	30	23.47	35.8
28 cents	9	10	35.71	39.28	30	19.03	30.93
29 cents	9	10	34.48	37.93	30	14.93	26.43
30 cents	9	10	33⅓	36⅔	30	11.11	22.22
31 cents	9	10	32.26	35.48	30	7.53	18.27
32 cents	9	10	31.25	34.37	30	4.17	14.57

NOT BLEACHED.

(Aldrich, paragraph 314; Dingley, paragraph 306.)

Value per square yard.	Aldrich rate. Not mercerized. Specific.	Aldrich rate. Not mercerized. Equivalent ad valorem.	Aldrich rate. Mercerized. Equivalent ad valorem.	Dingley rate.	Increase. Not mercerized.	Increase. Mercerized.
	Cents.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
10 cents	3	30	40	30	.....	33⅓
11 cents	4⅔	39.77	48.86 4/11	30	32.57	62.87 7/10
12 cents	4⅔	36.4 7/10	44.7 1/12	30	21.52 7/10	49.3
13 cents	5¼	42.3 1/13	50	30	41.02½	66⅔
14 cents	5¼	39⅔	46.43	30	30.97	54.77
15 cents	6½	43⅓	50	30	44⅔	66⅔
16 cents	6½	40.62	46⅞	30	35.41	56.25
17 cents	8	47.06	52.94	30	56.86	76.47
18 cents	8	44⅔	50	30	48.15	66⅔
19 cents	8	42.1	47.36	30	40.35	57.89
20 cents	8	40	45	30	33⅓	50
21 cents	8	38.1	42.85	30	26.98	42.85
22 cents	8	36.36	40.9	30	21.2	36.36
23 cents	8	34.78	39.13	30	15.93	30.43
24 cents	8	33⅓	37.5	30	11.11	25
25 cents	8	32	36	30	6.66	20
26 cents	8	30.76	34.61	30	2.57	15.4
27 cents	[a]30	30	33.7	30	.....	12.33
BLEACHED.						
12 cents	4¼	35.43	43⅔	35	1.22	25
13 cents	5¼	40.38	48.08	35	15.37	37.36
14 cents	5½	37½	44.64	35	7.14	27.55
15 cents	5½	35	41⅔	35	.....	19.05
16 cents	6½	40⅝	46⅞	35	16.05	33.93
17 cents	8	47 1/17	52.94	35	34.46	51.26
18 cents	8	44⅔	50	35	26.98	42.85
19 cents	8	42.1	47.36	35	20.3	35.32
20 cents	8	40	45	35	14.28	28.56
21 cents	10	47.62	52.38	35	36.06	49.66
22 cents	10	45.45	50	35	29.86	42.85
23 cents	10	43.48	47.82	35	24.22	36.64
24 cents	10	41⅔	45⅝	35	19.06	30.95
25 cents	10	40	44	35	14.28	25.71
26 cents	10	38.46	42.30	35	9.88	20.87
27 cents	10	37 1/27	40.74	35	5.83	16.4
28 cents	10	35⅞	39⅔	35	2.04	12.24
29 cents	10	35	37.93	35	.....	8.36

[a] Per cent.

Senate changes in cotton-cloth schedule—Continued.

COLORED.

Value per square yard.	Aldrich rate. Not mercerized. Specific.	Aldrich rate. Not mercerized. Equivalent ad valorem.	Aldrich rate. Mercerized. Equivalent ad valorem.	Dingley rate.	Increase. Not mercerized.	Increase. Mercerized.
	Cents.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
13 cents	5¼	40.38	48.08	35	15.37	37.36
14 cents	5½	37½	44.64	35	7.14	27.55
15 cents	5½	35	41⅔	35	.....	19.05
16 cents	7	43⅞	50	35	25	42.86
17 cents	7	41.18	47.06	35	17.66	34.46
18 cents	8	44⅔	50	35	26.99	42.85
19 cents	8	42.1	47.36	35	20.3	35.31
20 cents	8	40	45	35	14.28	28.57
21 cents	10	47.62	52.38	35	36.06	49.66
22 cents	10	45 8/11	50	35	29.86	42.85
23 cents	10	43.47	47.82	35	24.22	36.64
24 cents	10	41⅔	45⅝	35	19.06	30.95
25 cents	10	40	44	35	14.28	25.71
26 cents	10	38.46	42.3	35	9.68	20.87
27 cents	10	37 1/27	40.74	35	5.83	16.4
28 cents	10	35⅞	39⅔	35	2.04	12.24
29 cents	[a]35	35	37.93	35	.....	8.36
UNBLEACHED. (Aldrich, paragraph 315; Dingley, paragraph 307.)						
11 cents	4⅔	39.77	48.86	35	13.63	39.61
12 cents	4⅔	36.45	44.8	35	4.16	27.98
13 cents	5¼	42.31	50	35	20.88	42.85
14 cents	5½	39.28	46.42	35	12.24	32.65
15 cents	6¼	43.33	50	35	23.81	42.86
16 cents	6½	40.62	46.87	35	16.06	33.93
17 cents	8	47.05	52.94	35	34.46	51.26
18 cents	8	44.44	50	35	26.99	42.85
19 cents	8	42.1	47.36	35	20.3	35.31
20 cents	8	40	45	35	14.28	28.57
21 cents	10	47.62	52.38	35	36.06	49.66
22 cents	10	45.45	50	35	29.86	42.85
23 cents	10	43.47	47.82	35	24.22	36.64
24 cents	10	41.66	45.83	35	19.05	30.94
25 cents	10	40	44	35	14.28	25.71
26 cents	10	38.46	42.3	35	9.89	20.88
27 cents	10	37.03	40.74	35	5.82	16.4
28 cents	10	35.71	39.28	35	2.04	12.24
29 cents	.....	35	38.45	35	.....	11.33
30 cents	.....	35	38.33	35	.....	9.52
BLEACHED.						
13 cents	5¼	40.38	48.08	35	15.37	37.37
14 cents	5½	37.5	44.64	35	7.14	27.54
15 cents	5½	35	41.67	35	.....	19.06
16 cents	6½	40.62	46.87	35	16.06	33.93
17 cents	8	47.06	52.94	35	34.46	51.26
18 cents	8	44.44	50	35	26.99	42.86
19 cents	8	42.11	47.37	35	20.3	35.31
20 cents	8	40	45	35	14.28	28.57
21 cents	10	47.62	52.38	35	36.06	49.66
22 cents	10	45.45	50	35	29.86	42.86
23 cents	10	43.48	47.83	35	24.22	36.64
24 cents	10	41.67	45.83	35	19.06	30.94
25 cents	10	40	44	35	14.28	25.71
COLORED.						
13 cents	6	46.15	53.83	40	15⅔	34.62
14 cents	6	42.85	50	40	7½	25
15 cents	6	40	46.66	40	.....	16.67
16 cents	7	43.75	50	40	9⅔	25
17 cents	7	41.17	47.05	40	2.93	17.65
18 cents	8	44.44	50	40	11⅛	25
19 cents	8	42.1	47.37	40	5¼	18.43
20 cents	8	40	45	40	.....	12.5
21 cents	10	47.62	52.38	40	19.05	30.95
22 cents	10	45.45	50	40	13.63	25
23 cents	10	43.47	47.82	40	8.675	19.55
24 cents	10	41.66	45.83	40	4.15	14.57
25 cents	10	40	44	40	.....	10
26 cents	[a]40	40	43.84	40	.....	9.6
NOT BLEACHED. (Aldrich, paragraph 316; Dingley, paragraph 308.)						
13 cents	5¼	42.3	50	40	5.75	25
14 cents	5½	[b]40	46.43	.....	.....	16.07
15 cents	6¼	43.33	50	.....	8.33	25
16 cents	6½	40.62	46.87½	.....	1.56	17.18
17 cents	8	47.06	52.94	.....	17.64	32.35
18 cents	8	44.44	50	.....	11.11	25
19 cents	8	42.1	47.37	.....	5.26	18.42
20 cents	8	40	45	.....	.....	12.5
21 cents	10	47.62	52.38	.....	19.05	30.95
22 cents	10	45.45	50	.....	13.63	25
23 cents	10	43.48	47.82	.....	8.69	19.56
24 cents	10	41.66	45.83	.....	4.16	14.58
25 cents	10	40	44	.....	.....	10
26 cents	.....	.....	42.15	.....	.....	5.3

[a] Per cent. [b] But not less than 40 per cent.

Senate changes in cotton-cloth schedule—Continued.

BLEACHED.

(200 to 300 threads to the square inch.)

Value per square yard.	Aldrich rate.			Dingley rate.	Increase.	
	Not mercerized.		Mercerized.		Not mercerized.	Mercerized.
	Specific.	Equivalent ad valorem.	Equivalent ad valorem.			
	Cents.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
16 cents	6½	40⅝	46⅞	40	1.56	17.18
17 cents	8	47 1/17	52.94	.....	17.64	32.35
18 cents	8	44⅓	50	.....	11.11	25
19 cents	8	42.1	47.36	.....	5.26	18.42
20 cents	8	40	45	.....	.....	12.5
21 cents	11¼	53.57	58⅓	.....	33.92	45.83
22 cents	11¼	51.13	55.68	.....	27.84	39.2
23 cents	11¼	48.91	53⅓	.....	22.28	33.15
24 cents	11¼	46⅞	51 1/32	.....	17.18	27.6
25 cents	11¼	45	49	.....	12.5	22.5
26 cents	12½	48 1/13	51.92	.....	20.19	29.81
27 cents	12½	46.3	50	.....	15.74	25
28 cents	12½	44.64	48.21	.....	11.6	20.53
29 cents	12½	43.1	46.55	.....	7.75	16.37
30 cents	12½	41⅔	45	.....	4.16	12.5
31 cents	12½	40.32	43.55	.....	.8	8.86
32 cents	[a] 40	40	42.18	.....	.....	5.45
COLORED.						
18 cents	8	44.44	50	40	11.11	25
19 cents	8	42.1	47.36	40	5.25	18.4
20 cents	8	40	45	40	.....	12.5
21 cents	11¼	53.57	58.33	40	33.92	45.82
22 cents	11¼	51.13	55.68	40	27.82	39.2
23 cents	11¼	48.91	53.26	40	22.27	33.15
24 cents	11¼	46.87	51.04	40	17.17	27.6
25 cents	11¼	45	49	40	12.5	22.5
26 cents	12½	48.07	51.92	40	20.17	29.8
27 cents	12½	46.29	50	40	15.72	25
28 cents	12½	44.64	48.21	40	11.6	20.52
29 cents	12½	43.1	46.55	40	7.75	16.37
30 cents	12½	41.66	45	40	4.15	12.5
31 cents	12½	40.32	43.54	40	.8	8.88
32 cents	12½	.....	43.12	40	.....	7.8
33 cents	12½	.....	43.03	40	.....	7.57
34 cents	12½	.....	42.94	40	.....	7.35
UNBLEACHED. (Aldrich, paragraph 317; Dingley, paragraph 309.)						
15 cents	6½	43.33	50	40	8.32	25
16 cents	6½	40.63	46.87	40	1.57	17.18
17 cents	8	47.06	52.94	40	17.64	32.35
18 cents	8	44.44	50	40	11.11	25
19 cents	8	42.11	47.36	40	5.27	18.4
20 cents	8	40	45	40	.....	12.5
21 cents	11¼	53.57	58.33	40	33.92	45.82
22 cents	11¼	51.14	55.68	40	27.84	39.2
23 cents	11¼	48.91	53.26	40	22.27	33.15
24 cents	11¼	46.87	51.04	40	17.18	27.6
25 cents	11¼	45	49	40	12.5	22.5
26 cents	12½	48.07	51.92	40	20.19	29.8
27 cents	12½	46.3	50	40	15.75	25
28 cents	12½	44.64	48.21	40	11.6	20.52
29 cents	12½	43.1	46.55	40	7.75	16.37
30 cents	12½	41.67	45	40	4.17	12.5
31 cents	12½	40.32	43.55	40	.8	8.88
BLEACHED.						
17 cents	8	47.06	52.94	40	17.64	32.35
18 cents	8	44.44	50	40	11.11	25
19 cents	8	42.11	47.37	40	5.27	18.43
20 cents	8	40	45	40	.....	12.5
21 cents	11¼	53.57	58.33	40	33.93	45.83
22 cents	11¼	51.13	55.68	40	27.84	39.2
23 cents	11¼	48.91	53.26	40	22.27	33.15
24 cents	11¼	46.87	51.04	40	17.19	27.6
25 cents	11¼	45	49	40	12.5	22.5
26 cents	12½	48.08	51.92	40	20.19	29.8
27 cents	12½	46.3	50	40	15.75	25
28 cents	12½	44.64	48.21	40	11.6	20.53
29 cents	12½	43.1	46.55	40	7.75	16.38
30 cents	12½	41.67	45	40	4.17	12.5
31 cents	12½	40.32	43.55	40	.8	8.88
32 cents	[a] 40	40	42.18	40	.....	5.45
COLORED.						
21 cents	11¼	53.57	58.33	40	33.92	45.82
22 cents	11¼	51.13	55.68	40	27.84	39.2
23 cents	11¼	48.91	53.26	40	22.27	33.15
24 cents	11¼	46.87	51.04	40	17.18	27.6
25 cents	11¼	45	49	40	12.5	22.5
26 cents	12½	48.07	51.92	40	20.19	29.8
27 cents	12½	46.30	50	40	15.75	25
28 cents	12½	44.64	48.21	40	11.6	20.52
29 cents	12½	43.1	46.55	40	7.75	16.37
30 cents	12½	41.66	45	40	4.17	12.5
31 cents	12½	40.32	43.54	40	.8	8.88
32 cents	[a] 40	40	42.18	40	.....	5.45

[a] Per cent.

Mr. DOLLIVER. It is said these are luxuries. I deny it. These uncalled-for increases are not upon the higher-priced goods, as these tables show. On the other hand, the higher the price goes up beyond the low dividing line of value, the more closely the rate approximates the Dingley ad valorem which it is intended to supersede. There are mighty few luxuries in American life. It makes a man weary to hear people talking about silks being luxuries, about 30-cent cotton goods being luxuries. The facts are, the American people, even in the obscure walks of life, not only are entitled to these refinements, but, under the blessing of God, they have them and they enjoy them to-day. Even the lowliest occupations among the American women are not so humble that they leave them without access to the ornaments which add beauty and grace to their lives.

Therefore it makes me sick of false pretense when I find in this Book of Estimates the letter "L" written after cotton cloths costing only 20 cents a yard, for I know that these changes in the duties on ordinary silks and on cotton goods affect not the rich and the extravagant, but burden also the common graces and attractions of modern American life, because all these goods are seen wherever people come together—in picnics, in excursions, in worship, and in social recreation. I object to it because it is a mean advantage to take of the public. I object to it because the manufacturers themselves testified that it was unnecessary for the protection of their business. I denounce it as a scheme to make this law a part of business transactions that are yet to come; and I do not propose to go back to my people and tell them that I gave my acquiescence to a programme which, within a few years, is likely to result in a reorganization of the cotton business, with millions of common stock issued against the statutes which we are now enacting.

What I have said of the cotton schedule is true also of the schedule of wool and woolens. It is not necessary—and I do not now propose—to repeat what I had the honor to say in the Senate some time ago. It is a compliment, which I highly appreciate, that the only answer that has been attempted to what I had to say about the woolen schedule was to sneer at me as the representative of the importing interests and altogether an undesirable guide to people trying to form a just opinion about such matters as these.

The figures which I presented were never disputed; the facts which I put into the RECORD can not be challenged; and the conclusion which I have reached is a conclusion shared by unnumbered millions of people who are just as indifferent as I am to the voice of the majority in the Senate as now constructed.

I spoke for no importers. I appeared, first of all, for wool-growers, whose business has been prejudiced and left stationary in the United States by an antiquated form of assessment of these duties. I appeared also for manufacturers. In fact, my zeal in this matter came largely out of my sympathy for a stricken department of American manufacturing industry. When Robert Bleakie, the oldest woolen manufacturer in America, came into my office and began to talk to me, showing me a picture of the great mill in which he had tried to do honest work for more than sixty years, and said to me that the mill was idle and the business destroyed by the inequalities of the wool schedule, and begged me to say a word or to do something to rescue the industry, of which he was a pioneer in New England, from the loss and misfortune that had fallen upon it, I told him and those associated with him that I would say what I could and do what I could. I have said and I have done; and I do not now propose to repudiate my words or make my actions contemptible before men by acquiescing in the programme which is now to pass the Senate under the belated pressure of party authority and influence.

The woolen manufacturing business has two sides to it. The manufacturers of worsteds are prosperous, and according to all reports likely to be more so. They have written the woolen schedules. Congress has never had much to do with it. I have the official documents to show where the schedules came from, and I acquit the committee of either House of ever having even punctuated the suggestions sent from the outside by those who claim to act as an unofficial tariff commission for the regulation of the commerce of the United States.

The manufacture of woolen goods is no insignificant industry in America. It is the largest branch of wool manufacturing. It is the most widely scattered throughout the United States. It has more actual capital invested; it employs more labor. And yet it has stood at the door of this Congress pitiably begging even for a hearing, and the only voice it has heard has been the voice of the Committee on Finance, exhorting these pioneers of American industry to lock up their mills and retire from a business that is gone in the United States once and for good.

I deny the right of the Congress of the United States to perpetuate a schedule which in its operation destroys, rather than

protects, so widely scattered a manufacturing industry of our country. I denounce also a schedule under which the worsted manufacturing industry has been monopolized and to-day is controlled by a few avaricious and shrewd men who know more about manipulating Congress than they do even about the wool industry. There is coming a day of reckoning. No English-speaking people will commit the manufacture of their clothing to a syndicate, with a license embedded in the laws, to make its own terms with its customers, wholly uninfluenced by the market conditions of the outside world.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President——

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

Mr. DOLLIVER. Certainly.

Mr. HEYBURN. I should like to ask the Senator from Iowa whether or not at this time he would yield for the consideration of a suggestion as to limiting the time of speeches. There are a number of Senators who desire to speak——

Mr. DOLLIVER. I will be through in five minutes.

Mr. HEYBURN. But it will be just as important afterwards, because before the next speaker takes the floor, if we can have an understanding, it may enable the several Senators who wish to speak to be heard.

Mr. DOLLIVER. You can get the understanding immediately after I am through, which will be within five minutes.

I desire to put into the RECORD as a part of my remarks a letter signed by Edward Moir, president of the Carded Woolen Manufacturers' Association, describing fully and better than I could possibly do the inequalities and burdens of this schedule, and asking me and other Members of Congress to do what we can to put an end to these abuses. It corroborates the letters which I heretofore, in the earlier stages of the debate, read to the Senate from woolgrowers and manufacturers of the Middle West:

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 discriminate 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 of 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 of 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.

Respectfully, EDWARD MOIR, *President.*

Hon. J. P. DOLLIVER,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. President, the Republican party, if I understand its history, is a great deal larger than the schedules of a tariff law. There is room in it for every man's honest convictions. It did not arise merely to meet or solve problems of economy and finance. It has its fundamental doctrines as to both; but it is ridiculous to try to build the fame of its leaders in these days or to fix the party standing of its members by calling the roll upon the report of a conference committee on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on a bill tinkering up a few minor details of an old tariff law.

The party has larger business than this in the immediate future. It must deal with problems of popular education. It must promote a better understanding between those who earn their bread by daily work and their employers. It must stand guard over the American market place to prevent capital, massed in great corporations, from exercising the evil influences which follow monopoly and the injurious restraint of trade. It must see to it that prejudices based on race and color are not permitted to degrade American labor, as slavery once degraded it. The Republican party is face to face, as in the days of its youth, with the elementary questions which concern justice and liberty.

Mr. President, from time to time during this session of Congress I have felt called upon to state my views on certain matters with which this measure deals. I have tried to defend the opinions which I have held in debate and to express my convictions with my recorded vote. For these things I have been called into judgment. I would not escape that judgment if I could. I am ready not only for the opinion of my own State, but for the opinion of the people everywhere. I have a special duty, however, to the constituency which gives me the right to sit here. I can not neglect that; I can not betray that. No pressure from any quarter can move my resolution to stand by their interests and to guard what I believe to be the welfare of that people and their children; and if through fidelity to that conviction, if in following that sense of duty, I am to be read out, here or elsewhere, from the goodly fellowship of the old Republican party, I shall hope to find in the dignity and self-respect of private life at least a partial reimbursement for the anxieties and burdens which for nearly twenty-five years have rested upon me in the service of the people of the United States.

Mr. ELKINS. Mr. President, I regret that the conference report now pending before the Senate places some American products—termed raw materials—competing with foreign products in our markets on the free list, and I regret further that in the consideration and making of the tariff bill the question of free raw material has been raised and advocated by some Republicans and protectionists.

I hold that raw materials are as much entitled to protection as the advanced or finished manufactured products, and that there should be no discrimination whatever against any American product competing in our markets with foreign products because it may be what is termed raw material. In a certain sense there are no raw materials in this country. The raw material of one State is a manufactured product, and does not lose its character as such because it enters into the making of the finished products of other States.

In making the tariff bill I think we should have adhered to the rule or principle that all American products competing in our markets with foreign products should have some degree or measure of protection, according to the conditions and circumstances governing each case, and no American product should be discriminated against.

Take coal and wool. There is a great deal of money invested in coal lands and large capital and a great many people employed in the production and shipment of coal to market. There is also large capital invested in the sheep industry, and many people all over the United States are employed in raising sheep. Coal warms a man in the house, while wool warms a man out of the house. The two products perform nearly the same office, and both are indispensable. Wool in a sense is a by-product, while coal is a single original product in itself. Yet, it is claimed by some wool should be highly protected and coal go on the free list or have a very low duty.

I favor a duty on wool sufficient to encourage, protect, and build up the sheep and wool industry in the United States. The Democratic party tried free wool once and nearly destroyed the sheep industry of the entire country. Why should there be a discrimination in favor of wool and against coal? Why should wool or clothing have a duty, say, 50 per cent higher than coal, and coal have only a small duty, or go on the free list? The three great factors in sustaining life are rent, food, and clothing. At least 25,000,000 of our people pay out all they make in wages for these three items. In making the tariff or adjusting the duties, so far as it can be done, account should be taken of the wants and necessities of this large number of consumers, and, so far as it can be done, the burdens of high duties and high prices should be lifted from their shoulders. In the beginning of the great industrial development of the United States high duties were not a burden and not felt by the consumers as now, because, under protection resulting from high duties, the forces of home competition reduced prices so rapidly that the tax or duty was not felt; but we have reached a point now in our industrial development where competition can not go much further in doing its good offices and in the direction of reducing prices, and therefore duties are felt and becoming more burdensome than before, and more care and consideration should enter into imposing duties than ever before. This fact led to the demand for the revision of the tariff, and the tariff should now be so revised as to relieve the consumer, so far as consistent with the protective principle. This is, as I understand, the wish of the President.

High duties should not be maintained on nearly all the products of the East, and under pretense of relieving the people and making a showing, reduce the duties on some raw materials and put others on the free list, calling this a downward revision of the tariff.

So far as the vast majority of the manufactured products of the East are concerned, there has been no revision downward. The manufacturer of the East decided there should be none, and no power could alter this decision.

It has been charged in this debate, definitely and specifically, again and again, by good Republicans, great statesmen of high character and ability, that the duties on cotton and woolen goods, as well as other products, have been increased instead of decreased; and there has been no satisfactory answer to these charges. In the face of statements so serious, some account must and will be taken of these charges even after the passage of this bill.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES SHOULD BE UNIFORM.

If there were to be a revision of the tariff and a reduction of duties, it should have been uniform and equal, applying alike to all American products competing with foreign products in our markets. I make no complaint about duties; what I complain of is the inequalities and discriminations in favor of sections and classes of industries running all through the bill. There should be no discriminations and no favoring of particular classes of industry and sections of the country. I regret that Senators on the other side of the Chamber did not demand uniformity and equalization of duties in making the tariff, and all products, as nearly as might be, receive some measure of protection.

The enacting clause of the pending bill says, among other things, A bill to equalize duties. Is it equalizing duties to put some competing American products on the free list while other products have high duties? Under the provisions of the bill some products get the highest duties, others a very low duty, and some are placed on the free list. As I said before, I make no complaint of the schedules. I am a protectionist, but I want protection all around. I do not want the products of my State and the South overlooked.

Raw materials are the foundation of nearly all manufactures in this or any other country. Take away or impair this foundation, and what becomes of the superstructure? What would become of all the manufacturers of the country if raw materials should be taken from them? The producer of raw materials can not abandon his business and interests any more than other producers can. They can not all go to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, and New England and go into manufacturing or other business. Producers of raw materials have their money invested in producing what are called raw materials the same as other producers have their money invested in their business. The foundation, being raw materials, needs protection just as well as the superstructure, and if you impair the foundation you put in danger the whole superstructure of the manufacturing business. Manufacturers and the entire country can not get on without raw material. Food is essential to sustaining physical life; raw material manufacturing, or industrial life.

The difficulty is that the manufacturers of the country, who have now the largest beneficial interest in this bill, and who are the most highly favored, have grown so powerful, so dominating, and so exacting that, having secured the highest protection on all their products, they now demand that raw materials be made free, so that they can make their products cheaper and their profits larger. The consumer will not get the products any cheaper by putting raw materials on the free list. The manufacturer and the middlemen will get all the benefits and the consumer will substantially pay the same price. It will be a great triumph for the manufacturer at the expense of the consumer when he can increase his profits by putting raw materials on the free list.

No party in the history of this Government has ever declared in favor of the free raw material doctrine—none. In the last Republican platform nothing is said about free raw materials—nothing whatever. There is no demand for free raw material; the platform declared for the protection of all American products; and those who produce what are called raw materials are now taken by surprise that in revising the tariff any question is raised about the claims of raw materials. They have had no notice. If it is intended to make a crusade against raw materials, why was there not some notice to this effect put in the Chicago platform, so that the people could have had an opportunity to pass upon the question and decide it?

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President——

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

Mr. ELKINS. I do.

Mr. HEYBURN. The Senator from West Virginia will permit me to call his attention to the fact that there was a declaration unqualifiedly in favor of a revision downward and free raw material. But it was not in the Republican platform. It was in the Democratic platform; and that should not be forgotten when we are talking about the relative position of the two parties here and elsewhere.

Mr. ELKINS. I think the Senator is right, but I did not think the Democratic platform went so far as to demand free raw materials in a general way, but named some raw materials that should be free. But there was not a word about it in the Republican platform; and abandoning raw materials to their fate now and not protecting them is a violation of the platform, an invasion of the protective principle, and an injury to the protective policy if it prevails. The battle for free raw materials was fought out under the Cleveland administration.

CLEVELAND TRIED TO FORCE FREE RAW MATERIALS.

Mr. Cleveland, in his message of the 4th of December, 1893, on his own motion, suggested raw materials be made free. His party in convention was not behind him in this demand. He declared himself in favor of free raw materials, and he made the best argument he could to sustain his position. We know the result. He succeeded in having a bill passed putting some raw materials on the free list and his ideas partially carried out. He had wool, lumber, and other articles put on the free list and the duties on other products reduced. We had a trial with only a few raw materials on the free list. We know what happened. We have had experience. It is only twelve years ago. There never was such a prolonged business depression in this country. It even began before Cleveland took office and it continued until he went out of office. What did the people do? They elected McKinley, and at once we had an extra session of Congress and passed the Dingley bill.

I am making these observations to enter my protest against any invasion of the protective principle by having free raw materials. I know the Democratic party is taking notice, and some of the ablest speeches made in the Senate, and especially the very able speech of the distinguished junior Senator from Texas [Mr. BAILEY] for free raw materials, have been made to prove that the Democratic party has never committed itself in favor of free raw materials, and the Democratic party to-day does not demand free raw materials. Protection has been the Gibraltar and the life of the Republican party, without which it could not have succeeded. Are we ready to move out of this Gibraltar in whole or in part? If so, I am sure the Democratic party stands ready, when we vacate, to enter in and take immediate possession of that part we surrender. The Democratic party represents that portion of the country that produces most raw material.

The Democratic party not only lost, but has had no success since it made the attempt through President Cleveland to put raw materials on the free list. What I wish to do now is to point out the dangers to the Republican party and the country of yielding partially or entirely to the demands of the manufacturers of the country for free raw materials.

Mr. President, the annual value of the products of coal, lumber, and oil in the United States is over $1,000,000,000. Two million people are employed in the production and shipment of these products to market. The capital invested aggregates thousands of millions of dollars. How can the people engaged in the production of these articles stand free raw materials any more than the manufacturers of the East can stand free trade in what they produce? Why should there be any difference, distinction, or discrimination in protecting raw-material products or fixing the duties on foreign products competing with them any more than protecting other manufactured products?

RULE LAID DOWN IN REPUBLICAN PLATFORM NOT ADHERED TO.

The rule laid down in the Republican platform at Chicago makes no distinction as to American products competing with foreign products, whether they are raw-material products or manufactured, and this rule should be adhered to in making the tariff bill by the Republican party.

In Census Bulletin 110, recently issued, there is a summary of the products of the thirteen leading manufacturing centers in this country for the year 1904.

The following table, taken from this summary, shows the value of the products of a half dozen of the large industrial centers of the United States:

Region.	Value of products.	People employed.	Largest product.
New York	$2,144,488,000	735,460	Clothes.
Chicago	970,974,000	288,869	Meats.
Philadelphia	677,781,000	286,944	Textiles.
Boston	457,254,000	177,146	Shoes.
Pittsburg	383,490,000	119,839	Steel.
St. Louis	319,709,000	.....	Meats.

This bulletin shows that the increase in manufactured products has been enormous. In Buffalo the increase has been $48\frac{2}{10}$ per cent; in Chicago, in slaughtering products alone, 20 per cent;

and the total increase in Pittsburg iron and steel reached 60 9/10 per cent of all manufactured articles.

It also shows in 1904 there were 1,691,000 people employed in the thirteen leading manufacturing centers of the United States, and the value of their products annually was $4,762,000,000. During the last five years this increase has continued.

On all manufactured articles the reduction in the duties in the bill now being considered has been very slight, excepting steel and iron products. In a large majority of cases there has been no reduction.

If there had been a reasonable reduction of the duties on all the highly protected manufactured articles, such as cotton, woolen goods, sugar, and cutlery, there would have been no necessity of asking that raw materials be placed on the free list. There is no concealing the fact that the bill responds to the wishes and demands of the manufacturing interests of the country, and especially of those in the East. Not even the rule laid down in the platform of the Republican party, aided by the powerful influence of the President in his efforts for downward revision, could bring about any reduction of duties in the vast majority of manufactured products, especially in the East.

The bill in effect was made by the East and for the East, through the efforts and labors of the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House. These two statesmen had most to do with fashioning the bill. Nothing was left out of the bill they wanted in it, and everything in the bill was by their consent. In their sections of the country there are no raw-material products. It is to the interest of their constituency, and to the East particularly, that raw materials should have no duty and be produced and sold cheaper, so that the manufacturer can make his products cheaper and profits larger.

I would make no complaint of high duties and discrimination if along with the protection granted the manufactured products of the East raw materials could have had a reasonable proportion of duties.

If there had been a fair reduction all along the line on manufactured articles, there could be no complaint or objection to a reasonably low duty on raw materials. Putting a few raw materials on the free list does not answer the demand for a reduction of duties. This discrimination and inequality can not last in the industrial development of the country. The Republican party has never before attempted to make any distinction in the protection of American products. It has always been fair and just to all interests.

EXTRACTS FROM SPEECHES OF GREAT REPUBLICANS ON RAW MATERIALS.

Mr. President, I wish to read, and to have published in the RECORD the parts I do not read, certain extracts from speeches of great Republicans who helped make the Republican party. I read from the speech of John Sherman:

[Extract from speech of Hon. John Sherman, in the Senate of the United States, January 4, 1888.]

It has always seemed to me that the most narrow and selfish notion advanced in respect to our tariff laws (to which the President now lends his name)—

That is Mr. Cleveland—

is that made in behalf of advanced industries now supported by duties greater than those on raw materials; that they must be allowed to purchase their raw materials in the cheapest markets of the world; that we must leave undeveloped the mineral treasures planted by the Almighty in every State and Territory, in order that they may have cheap raw materials. Sir, I regard the home production of raw materials as even of more importance than manufactures. All of it is labor better distributed than any other, and gives larger employment to trade and transportation.

This sounds now like a voice from the grave.

These are timely words—from one of the greatest leaders and statesmen that ever adorned the public service of this country. This may sound strange now. He says the production of raw materials is of more importance than manufactures. Why? Because raw materials are the foundation on which manufactured products rest; and the manufacturers, in getting all they want in this bill, forget that and then demand free raw materials; in their own interest go too far. The Republican party should take warning and keep within the lines laid down by the founders and makers of the Republican party. We should stand by the protective policy until we have built up our industries and made them so strong protection will not be needed, if that day should ever come. I believe the only way to free trade is through protection. We invade and break down the protective principle when we consent to free trade in some competing American products while maintaining high duties on others. I believe in the old saying, "Obsta principias," when assailed by temptation to do wrong or work injustice in men or political parties.

I read now from a speech made by Hon. Orville H. Platt, another very distinguished and able Republican. He says:

[Extract from speech of Hon. O. H. Platt in Senate, February 6 and 7, 1888.]

Look at practical results. Raw materials on the free list, wool from Australia, iron ore from Spain, Algeria, Cuba, Elba; lumber from Canada, coal from Nova Scotia, and salt from Turks Island—are these the countries where labor is well paid? *I want to say here, and I want to put it on record, that cheap raw materials are the badge of poverty the world over. Put all these on the free list; they will be cheaper perhaps, but $300,000,000 of American capital will be gone and from 200,000 to 350,000 American workmen will be out of employment.* What is labor to gain by such a governmental lockout as that? It will no longer be a question of what capital ought to do by labor; it will not longer be a question of higher or lower wages in those enterprises which are now engaged in the production of raw materials; it will be a question of no wages. Bituminous coal costs now at the pit mouth but from a dollar to $1.17 a ton. How much of it will be mined with the duty of 75 cents per ton removed? All that is used along our great seacoast and far inland will come from Nova Scotia, and the mines here must stop; and when they stop there is no question between the miner and employer as to how much wages the employee shall receive from the employer, and so with all other industries producing raw materials.

Let us go a little further. We have a production of manufactured goods equal to $6,000,000,000 in the United States. What is the object of the free trader in reducing the duties? That he may buy foreign products. Suppose the destruction of our protective system would give foreigners only one-tenth of our home market—it would, in fact, give them vastly more than that, but I think so much will be admitted by any free trader. What is that? That is $600,000,000 a year that we give up of our own market. What does that mean? It means the destruction of one-tenth of the capital employed in manufacturing enterprises; it means the throwing out of employment, not temporarily, but permanent, of one-tenth of the artisans employed in the manufacturing operations. Where are they to go? There is no demand then. There are just two places they can go to—one is the farm and the other is the poorhouse.

* * * * * * *

We are not going to sell in English lands which she holds by the strong power of her army. We are shut up to South America; and if we could get all the trade of South America it would not be 6 per cent of our home market. I wish we had it; but the idea of opening our ports, taking off our tariff duties, letting the foreigner flood our market with his goods, and then telling American manufacturers and American laboring men that we can compensate ourselves by going into the markets of the world if we can only have reduced duties, it seems to me is idle and of all free-trade sophistries is the shallowest. Is it the proposition of wisdom? Is it the proposition of statesmanship? Is it the proposition of free trade? The line is drawn.

Also, an extract from a paper read before the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, November 15, 1887, by Charles Heber Clark, secretary, entitled "How shall the revenues of the Federal Government be reduced?"

The European countries which admit raw materials free do so because they can not produce sufficient quantities of such materials. There are some Americans who appear to have constitutional inability to understand the breadth of the resources of their own country. To propose to buy abroad raw material that abounds at home, merely because England is compelled so to buy it, is as if a man with money in bank should be asked to obtain funds by imitating a man who borrows at 2 per cent a month. Anglomania can hardly go further than this. Our country can produce almost all kinds of raw materials, and all that it can not produce are now upon the free list. The extremes of the capacity of the country in this direction are touched by the ice crop of Maine and the orange crop of Florida. To try to fit to such a land as this the policy of an island which might be laid down and lost in one of our Territories is like trying to put a frigate under sail with no other canvas than a pocket handkerchief.

Further on Mr. Clark says on the subject of free raw materials:

Any policy which tends to discourage American producers of raw materials, and to force them out of business, also tends to advance prices. Every American so engaged pays more for his labor than his foreign competitors pay. Labor is the chief element of cost in making ready for the market every kind of raw material. If cheap foreign labor comes into unobstructed rivalry with dear home labor, the latter, as we have already said, must decline in cost, or the domestic producer must quit the business. The latter result is the usual one.

I now read extracts from the speech of President McKinley made in the House when the Mills bill was under discussion, April 30, 1884:

This talk about free raw material and the necessity for our having it to compete with the markets in other lands is wholly ideal. Raw materials are partially free now when manufactured for export purposes, and any citizen of the United States can import a large number of materials and manufacture them, and if he exports he receives back from the Government 90 per cent of the duty he paid upon such article or material.

* * * * * * *

Let me pause here to say that free raw material has nothing to commend it to legislative favor which is not common to every other American product. The same necessity for protection, within reasonable limits, applies to what are commonly called raw materials as to the finished or more advanced manufactures.

There is no such thing as raw materials distinguished from other products of labor. Labor enters into all productions, the commonest as well as the higher forms.

Again President McKinley said:

The ore costs something to mine it; the coal, to take it from the ground; the stone, to quarry it; much labor enters into the production of wool; leather costs something to tan; and to the extent that labor enters into their preparation, what are usually termed raw materials should have ratable protection with the completed product. Pig iron is

the raw material for bar iron, and yet no one has been heard to advocate free pig iron. Cloth is the raw material for the tailor, the finest steel is the crude material of the watchmaker, and so on interminably. There can be no just line drawn and no reason exists for such a discrimination. When the country is ready for free trade let us have it in all things, without exception or restriction.

Mr. President, I read another extract from a speech of William A. Russell in the House of Representatives April 16, 1884, on the subject of raw materials. He said:

The proposition of the gentleman from New York [Mr. Hewitt] that we shall have all raw material free is an ingenious, cunning device to undermine our tariff policy. It strikes directly at the foundation of the protective system, unless he confines his free trade in raw materials to those articles not produced in this country, which are few in number. The proposition to a farmer or miner that he shall not be protected in his products, whether it be wool, coal, ore, or products of his forests, or any other, while asking him to maintain a protective duty on the manufactured goods which he consumes, is unjust and unstatesmanlike.

REPUBLICAN PARTY HAS ALWAYS PROTECTED RAW MATERIAL.

The Republican party has always maintained that raw materials should have ratable protection with the completed product and has always protected raw materials. We can not compete, we can not go on in the industrial race if our products go on the free list while other products are highly protected. West Virginia is willing to bear her part in any revision downward, justly and fairly made, but will not submit without protest and resistance to having raw materials go on the free list and other manufactured products protected and call this a revision downward. This would be destruction instead of revision.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KEAN in the chair). Does the Senator from West Virginia yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. ELKINS. Certainly.

Mr. HEYBURN. I would suggest in connection with the Senator's remarks that there was nothing in the Chicago platform which even suggested that any attempt would be made to set apart raw materials for different treatment than manufactured products, and the law then in existence providing for the protection of raw materials justified those of us who are interested, or whose communities are interested, in it in believing that the protection of raw material would be as sacred to the Republican party as the protection of manufactured articles.

Mr. ELKINS. I thank the Senator for the suggestion.

Mr. HEYBURN. If the Senator will pardon me a moment more, we carried that message to the people in the campaign. We told those people that they could absolutely rely upon protection at the hands of the Republican party for raw material as fully as it was then protected under the provisions of the Dingley law, and because of that message they gave us their response and the splendid majority that elected the nominee of the Republican party.

Mr. ELKINS. I thank the Senator for that statement. It is accurate and true; and it is unfair, I say, to get our votes and then come in here and crucify our industries. We should have had notice, and if we had had notice we do not know how the people would have voted perhaps.

Mr. HEYBURN. Well, Mr. President, I do not desire to be considered as animadverting upon the action of another branch of the Government, but there has been an innovation here that amounts to a veto of items in appropriation bills which offends my sense of justice under the law. The suggestion that unless certain items are dealt with so-and-so by Congress the whole bill will be vetoed is a threat of veto that amounts to a veto upon that item.

I am talking now to Republicans; and with the permission of the Senator from West Virginia, if I do not intrude upon his time too much, I want to suggest that those of us in the West and Middle West have been so busily engaged in taking advantage of the prosperous times that came from Republican domination, we were perhaps lacking in our zeal and alertness in the national convention at Chicago and allowed things to be done there that did not represent us or the interests of the Republican party to which we were pledged. Nevertheless, we took up the banner of the party in the campaign and we carried it to victory; and we will do it again. We will make our contentions within the party. We will not go outside of it to fight it. My philosophy in life has been from the earliest days of my responsibility, ask all you want and contend for it and fight for it; take all you can get, and then fight for the balance. That will be the policy of the Republicans whose fight will be within the councils of the party. We will write no pages in the Democratic handbook on this occasion.

Mr. President, we are not going to attack the Republican party. We can stimulate its wisdom, we can correct its mistakes from within the party, and when the next great convention comes the Republicans from the West will meet the Republicans from the East in the field of controversy, and I will undertake to say that when the session of that convention closes there will be no ground and no room for contention as to what expression the party has given as to its principles.

Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me now, as I will not have another occasion, I am going to lay my vote upon the altar of the Republican organization, not because I like this bill, for I would vote for the Dingley law as a substitute for it now or at any time had I the opportunity, but it is the best we can get in this hour. We are going to take it, and we are going to take it with a promise to the people that hereafter there will be no ambiguity, no classification against Republicans because of the geography of the country. There will be a Republican party that will hold the scales equal and even between all sections.

I am admonished by the time, and I would probably not be justified in entering upon any larger discussion of this question. It is through the courtesy of the Senator from West Virginia that I take occasion to make these remarks at this time, that there may be no charge that I have been whipped into line. There is no duty proposed in this bill that is so high as to offend me; and I would vote to-day, I repeat, if my vote would settle the question in this body, against this bill and in favor of the Dingley law. But because it is not all that I want, I am not going to stand out alone as though my wisdom towered above that of other men. I will take my chances along with the great number of people in this country in trying to stimulate the sense of justice and the wisdom of the Republican party within its councils, and not in the hour when it is in the stress of controversy with an enemy.

I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. ELKINS. The great body of the American people who produce what is called raw materials are willing to vote the highest protection to manufactured products of other States and pay high-protection prices for them provided what they produce is likewise fairly protected.

I do not believe there can be the best and largest progress made in the development and increase of our industries while protection is granted and afforded to one class of competing products and denied to another class. Surely the country can not prosper as it would if all American products competing with foreign products came under the same rule and were relatively treated alike.

The strangest thing in making this bill is that the members of the Senate called the "progressives" unite heartily and cordially with the manufacturers in their demand for free raw material, while in as eloquent speeches as I have ever heard they oppose the Finance Committee. My friend from Kansas [Mr. BRISTOW] wants everything admitted free that can be construed as raw material and votes with the manufacturers to this end and stands by the committee in all of its tendencies toward free raw material.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President——

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

Mr. ELKINS. They pretend to be the open enemies of the Finance Committee in the debate in the Senate, while trying with the manufacturers to get raw material on the free list.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President——

Mr. ELKINS. And what is more, you get results in these efforts.

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

Mr. ELKINS. Yes; for a question only, as I am about concluding.

Mr. BRISTOW. I simply wanted to state that I am not in favor of free hides if that does not carry with it free leather, free shoes, and the products of leather free.

Mr. ELKINS. What does the Senator say about wheat, meat, hay and corn, and other highly protected products of his State? The Senator excepts all these things because they are the products of his State and even more evanescent than the raw materials of West Virginia and the South.

Mr. BRISTOW. We did not ask for them.

Mr. ELKINS. You did not refuse them. Kansas, a great State, as yet has no great factories or plants such as in the older States; its best and greatest products are good people and great statesmen like my distinguished friend.

Now, Mr. President, I have nothing to say in this controversy about hides. I understood that hides were to go on the free list, provided the shoemakers and leather people would agree to have shoes and leather free. All went lovingly and affectionately for

a while, when all at once the leather men and shoemakers said, as I understand:

No; we will not keep our bargain.

After they got hides on the free list they said:

We will not consent to free shoes and free leather; we want a duty.

The President, always ready to harmonize his party differences and do good and bring about justice, according to the press, appealed to the shoemakers in vain to keep their word, but they said:

No, we will only go part of the way. We want some duties.

And they got what they asked in the end.

Have you got shoes, boots, or leather on the free list? The Senator from Kansas referred to this question.

Mr. BRISTOW. No; and I do not intend to vote for this conference report.

Mr. ELKINS. But you have hides on the free list. No, you do not vote for the bill. The manufacturers have got all in the bill they want and you are helping them most effectively, at the same time complaining about high duties on manufactured products.

FREE RAW MATERIAL AGAINST THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Mr. President, the doctrine of free raw material is against the Republican platform and against the rule laid down in it for the adjustment of duties.

Here is an extract from the platform, which reads as follows:

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, * * * the aim and the purpose of Republican policy being not only to preserve without excessive duties the security against foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers, and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage-workers of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system.

In the platform of 1896 the Republican party said:

We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection. * * * We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which have come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the Government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands.

The Republican platform of 1904 says:

The measure of protection should always at least equal the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad.

In the Republican platform of 1892 the same rule was laid down. Indeed all the Republican platforms since 1860 substantially agree on the rule for the adjustment of duties, that they should be sufficiently high to protect American products competing with foreign products in our markets.

None of the Democratic platforms ever demanded raw material should be made free, and it is denied on the floor of the Senate in this debate by the Democratic Senators that they believe in free raw material.

There is no hint in any Republican platform, and especially the last one, directly or indirectly, that favors the admission of free raw material. Such an idea was never thought of nor contemplated by the delegates in the last national convention. If the question of raw material being free was to become a factor in our politics, why did not the voters have notice in order that they may have passed upon the question in the last election? Surely we would not have carried as many States if there had been a direct demand for free raw materials. The States producing raw materials were taken by surprise that any demand should be made to put raw materials on the free list.

As the Senator from Idaho [Mr. HEYBURN] said, there is no mention of raw material in the Republican platform, but it says that the duty on American products shall be equal to the difference in cost of labor in this country and abroad and a reasonable profit.

Is putting raw material on the free list living up to that platform? Is it keeping faith? The President has urged Congress to keep faith, adhere to our platform, and we should make good his speeches in the campaign that gave him the election.

I stand by the President. He is right in his ideas of the revision of the tariff. I believe that the President spoke in the interest of the people when he asked for a partial reduction of high duties, but in this he did not ask the wiping out of some American industries, as many Republicans on this floor have advocated from the time this debate opened by demanding free raw materials.

Why should the producers of raw material be sacrificed for the benefit of the manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods, sugar, cutlery, and other products of the East?

We would have escaped all this trouble had we followed the rule laid down in the Republican platform and fashioned the bill according to the declaration, upon which success was won. There would have been no difficulty if every American product competing with foreign products in our markets had shared in a fair degree in protection and in the imposition of duties. The bill followed no logical rule in imposing duties. Enough votes were secured to pass it, and that was all that was desired, notwithstanding the inequalities and discriminations in the bill. I think the country will have a great era of prosperity. I do not oppose the bill. I think the State of West Virginia has fared well, considering the definite purpose of certain sections and certain interests at the beginning of this session of Congress to put all of its products on the free list. The bill has been vastly improved in the Senate, so far as the interests of West Virginia are concerned, and the delegation in Congress and the people of the State are thankful to the Republican party for these beneficial results.

The bill as it came from the House was most disastrous and destructive to the largest industries of West Virginia. Our people could not have stood coal, oil, and iron ore on the free list and 50 cents reduction on lumber, besides a reduction of duties on our glass, iron, steel, and many other products.

The night after the passage of the Payne bill by the House, paraphrasing somewhat Swinburne's words on Whitman's "Lincoln," the most joyous nocturne ever chanted in the church of the world went up from the holy places of the manufacturers in the East. They had succeeded in their desires and purposes because the bill put some raw materials on the free list while protecting with high duties their manufactured products. They pronounced a most fervent benediction on the good work accomplished in the Payne bill. Because of free raw material they saw visions of increased profit and gain, larger wealth, greater production, and larger fortunes; nothing cheaper to the consumer and all for the manufacturer.

What would free raw material mean? Impairment of business, reduction of wages, lessening of employment in many important industries. The Republican party never intended such results. The Republican party can not now, in the full tide of victory and triumph and of its strong position in this country, afford to turn its back on labor and business to satisfy any class of industries, and I am glad we have been saved from such a result.

I do not blame the manufacturers for wanting raw materials on the free list, from their standpoint. It is to their interest to get raw material cheaper, that their products may be made cheaper and their profits larger. This might help the manufacturers at large but would hurt the producers of raw materials and injure the consumer and the country generally. If there is a reasonable demand for free raw material, let the country and people have notice and the question be voted upon at some general election, naming specifically what raw materials should be free.

The Republican party is in power, and good Republicans will cheerfully submit to the judgment and decision of the majority, but I want to protest and do all I can to prevent here and now any invasion of the protective principle.

The Democratic party has no fixed, definite, or settled notion or policy on great national questions. The chief idea of this party is opposition. It lives on opposition and negation; sometimes right, but generally wrong, just as the old clock on the stairs, covered with the dust of time, though it never goes, speaks correctly twice a day. The Democratic party opposes the bill, but offers nothing in its stead. The people can not turn to the Democratic party for relief; it is demoralized and disintegrated. There is, in effect, no great Democratic party in this country as in times gone by, and this is a misfortune, although on this floor and in the House there are great Democratic statesmen and patriots, men of the greatest ability, highest integrity, and loftiest ideals. A well-governed and intelligent opposition is always of great service in checking the extreme measures of the dominant party, preventing hasty and unwise legislation, and compelling justice and proper legislation. In making this bill the South and West have not had fair treatment. The East has, in the past forty years, in industrial legislation dominated and controlled the South and West. This was the intention in the beginning of this extra session, and everything was arranged accordingly, as I stated when this debate opened. I do not wish to array one section against another, even in friendly and industrial rivalry; I do not want to arouse antagonism and differences, but I feel and must say the clock has struck, and one can see the beginning of the end to the continued domination of the South and West by the East in industrial legislation. I have strong hope that what has been said and what has happened in this debate indicates that hereafter, in some way or somehow, the South and West will take care of and defend their interests and industries and see that justice is done.

Had the Democrats of the House and Senate been of one mind in the making of this bill they could have written in it any provision just and fair to the interests of the South and the West, but they were divided. Republicans if dissatisfied must fight out differences in their own party; they have no place to go. They can not leave a well-appointed and commodious house, though there be differences and divisions, to go out into the winds and storms of doubt and uncertainty.

I sincerely wish, in the public interest, there were a great Democratic opposition party like we once had. I hope the Democratic party will get itself together and be helpful to the country in the future as in the past; not to dominate, not to control. Republicans can and will do this. The Republican party will make times good for the Democrats as well as all the people, and take care of them from a business standpoint, as it has always done in the past.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I understand there are many Senators who desire to speak to-day before the vote is taken, and I shall therefore endeavor to make my remarks as short and concise as possible.

Although I am considered, perhaps, a high protectionist and "a regular" in favor of Republican measures, I find myself not an enthusiastic indorser of this bill. It doubtless has many commendable features, but it carries a higher rate of protection than I can indorse, in some particulars, a few of which I intend to mention, and it also tends to insert the entering wedge of the doctrine of free raw material.

In other words, free raw material means the finished product of the farmer, if we may accept the term as given by the people of certain manufacturing localities. The finished product of the farmer, such as wool, hides, or whatever it may be, whether it takes one year or three years to produce it, must be entirely stripped of all the benefits of either a protective or a revenue tariff, while the manufacturer only takes the product along a few stages toward the consumer and may complete his operations within a few weeks or a few months, because, in my opinion, what may be a finished product of one manufacturer is still raw material for another.

While it may be raw material to the manufacturer, it is no less a finished product of the farmer, as cloth, while it may be free raw material to the tailor, is yet the finished product of the manufacturer.

The farmers, never enthusiastic protectionists, for the reason that they have so many things to buy, all of them protected, and so few things to sell to which a protective tariff can be of any benefit, are naturally sensitive about the few things, such as hides, wool, and so forth, which are really their finished product and upon which they do get the direct benefit of protection.

This general onslaught and demand for free raw materials which comes from outside of this Chamber, and which has finally resulted in the farmer alone furnishing the one sacrifice, will plainly demonstrate to the farmer that this is but the entering wedge toward taking away from him every scintilla of protection which the present laws afford him.

The same may be said of the miner. There are millions of these sturdy men who are working beneath the ground who are directly affected by this shibboleth of free raw materials, which seems to be the newest fad in certain quarters. How long, I ask, can a protective tariff be maintained amongst these miners when this free-raw-material idea is pushed along and enlarged to take in coal and lead and other minerals?

The farmer, although strong at the polls, is always weak at legislative and great financial centers. He is in the fields attending to his crops and business while the importer, domestic or foreign, is always present with his influence at the custom-house and surrounding Congress. The same is true with the miner as with the farmer, for he is closely confined to his business, and he is never represented at these scenes of legislation or in the construction of legislation, which in the past have been fully as dangerous and as damaging to the farmer and to the miner as have the laws themselves.

In the revision of the tariff law the farmer was prepared to take his place with others in the reductions that might be deemed for the best, provided they should be equitable. But he did not anticipate that he, almost alone, should be called upon to contribute to the free list, with no adequate corresponding reduction to balance such contribution.

Mr. President, while always desiring to afford the manufacturers liberal protection, I do not approve of insisting upon their having a higher tariff than they themselves declare is necessary. It seems to me that when we have given to the manufacturers what they ask for, and given them that in full, we are going too far ever to expect the country to indorse this legislation if we impose a tariff largely in excess of what any of the interested parties, the manufacturers themselves, demand.

The boot and shoe men, tanners, and harness makers have testified in generous numbers before the Ways and Means Committee of the House, in public statements, and over signatures of officers of associations and of manufacturing concerns, in letters and documents, that if hides were placed on the free list they would not need and would not ask for a tariff upon leather or the manufactures of leather, such as boots and shoes, saddlery, harness, and so forth.

Here, Mr. President, I want to recall a little history.

When the Dingley bill passed the Senate boots and shoes carried a protective rate of 25 per cent; hides carried 20 per cent; leaving in the clear 5 per cent.

That is to say, deducting the duty on hides from the equivalent of the duty on boots and shoes left the real protection 5 per cent.

Harness and saddlery carried 45 per cent; hides carried 20 per cent; leaving in the clear 25 per cent.

Leather of all kinds carried 20 per cent, which just equaled the tariff on hides.

It is but just to say, at this point, that the conferees on the Dingley bill reduced the hide duty from 20 per cent to 15 per cent. But in the bill as it passed the Senate, twelve years ago, we gave a net protection of 5 per cent in the clear on boots and shoes, while in this measure as it now reads we are giving practically 15 per cent. The proposition of 10 per cent on shoes made entirely of cowhide would be inconsequential, as almost no shoes of that variety are made.

So, as a matter of fact, this measure would give to the shoe manufacturers 10 per cent more tariff than we proposed to give when the Dingley bill passed the Senate.

On harness and saddlery the Dingley bill as it passed the Senate gave in the clear 25 per cent, while the present measure as it now reads gives 35 per cent, with the inconsequential exception before mentioned as to shoes, when made of sole leather.

In the Dingley bill as it passed the Senate we gave nothing in the clear for leather, the rate being the same on hides and leather, while this measure as it stands proposes to give on sole leather 5 per cent, and on all other leather 20 per cent, excepting split leather made of sole leather, which is a minor quantity and which carries 7½ per cent. So we would practically raise all upper leather in this proposed bill 7½ to 20 per cent.

Thus it will be seen that virtually we are greatly increasing the protection on boots and shoes, leather and harness. This has not looked like revision in the right direction. It is all at the expense of the cattle grower and farmer, who lose the last vestige of protection they have, while the shoe, leather, and harness men are doubled up as I have stated.

But this is not the worst of it. No protection was necessary to the shoe and leather men, because if they could get free hides they were to give in return free shoes and free leather, according to statements which have been sent all over this country to farmers, stock raisers, and others; sent out in order to obtain support for the free-hides propaganda.

It is true that it may be claimed that for several years all hides have come in free, excepting the heavy cattle hides weighing 25 pounds or more green. The answer to this is that Congress did not intend, in passing the Dingley bill, that shoe men should have any such excessive measure of protection over the hide growers; but after the intended rates of duty had been collected for over a year, a contest was started over the India water-buffalo hides, and the importers, being successful in that contest, attacked the rate on hides of cattle and secured a technical finding—and in my judgment a most erroneous one—that permitted the lighter hides to come in free.

But Congress is not accountable for that, and the extra protection which they—the shoe men—got in fighting against the law and the intention of Congress was not theirs by any right except might, and it could have been and should have been abrogated or reduced long ago. But a disinclination to open up tariff matters prevailed and it was allowed to go on, but with the full expectation that it should be equitably adjusted whenever another tariff revision should take place. Because the protestants wrongfully enjoyed this advantage for a long time is no reason why we should legislate that 25-pound cattle-hide wrong into the statutes.

It is not an inviting prospect for me and others to return to the farming and cattle-raising districts and explain to all those thousands of people who received notices from boot and shoe, harness, saddlery, and leather men that the farmers could have free shoes, harness, and other leather goods if they would only consent to free hides, why this agreement was not car-

ried out. How shall I answer the inquiry from these people, which will be: "Why did you take the entire protective tariff off of hides at the instigation of these leather people, and then insist on bestowing upon them the benefits of a high protective tariff, even higher, proportionately, than was proposed in the Dingley bill, after the shoe and leather men had agreed that their product should also be free?"

Then, again, in addition to this, it has later been given out broadcast throughout the land that the sacrifice of the duty on hides was to be made to bring about a lowering of duties—shoes to 10 per cent, upper leather to 7½ per cent, sole leather to 5 per cent, and harness to 20 per cent. The pending bill does not carry out this promise, excepting as to the one item of sole leather and as to the exceedingly few shoes and harness made chiefly from sole leather. Farmers' wives and babies do not wear cowhide shoes, nor does the average farmer himself.

Mr. SCOTT. Will it interrupt the Senator if I ask him a question?

Mr. WARREN. Not at all.

Mr. SCOTT. I believe the Senator makes his home at the Willard Hotel. During the controversy over this tariff bill has there been any organized effort on the part of the farmers? Have they sent a delegation to the Willard Hotel to look after their interests?

Mr. WARREN. I know of none.

Mr. SCOTT. Does the Senator know of other industries whose representatives were there day after day importuning Senators in their interest? And yet there was no one to look after the interests of the farmer.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, the hotel in which I live, and I think nearly all the other hotels, have been quite filled all this term with representatives of a certain interest; and that interest was to obtain the transfer of a dutiable article furnished by the farmer to the free list. It is reported, and I have no doubt that it is true, that there has been a very large sum of money—reported to be many hundred thousand dollars for attorneys' fees, agents, lobbyists, clerks, stenographers, and in support of an elaborate literary and publicity bureau—expended in the necessary (?) expenses of that propaganda. It has been charged by that propaganda, it has been charged on this floor, it has been charged in the newspapers, that the beef packers were the ones who asked for the retention of this duty on hides. I want to say that I have never received a word in letters or in telegrams, by word of mouth, or in any other way, from anybody interested in any manner with the packers. I want to ask if there is a single man on this floor who has received any letters or telegrams or been subjected to importunities from the packers, asking that the duty on hides might be retained? There has been none!

Mr. PAGE. The Senator is wrong.

Mr. WARREN. It is true that the live-stock men of the West have sent here a very capable and earnest man to represent their interest so far as furnishing information to Senators and Members of the House was concerned; and that is all.

Mr. President, we have in this bill before us—which I hope will be changed in some degree, and, in fact, it must be—a tariff of 15 per cent upon boots and shoes, of 35 per cent upon harness and saddlery, and of 5 to 20 per cent on leather, though hundreds and hundreds of manufacturers of all these articles came before the committee of the House, or have reached us through their publications, declaring that if they could have free hides they would neither ask nor need any protection whatever upon boots or shoes, upon leather, upon harness, or upon saddlery.

Mr. President, as I have said, it is not an inviting prospect to me and to other Senators from Western States especially, and from farming States generally, to go home and face a constituency who have received by the thousand these circulars from the boot and shoe and leather men saying to them: "Petition your Senators, petition your Members of Congress to give us free hides, and we will give you free harness and free shoes and free leather goods of all descriptions." What kind of a reply shall we make to the farmers who have received those kinds of communications when they ask us, "Why did you put this tariff upon boots and shoes and harness and leather when the manufacturers have been saying to us months and months beforehand that none was necessary?"

It may be a subject of congratulation to those shoe men who came here with that protestation, and who have sent those circulars broadcast throughout the country, to say that they are enabled to go home with a generous benefaction for which they did not ask, and that the Congress had been liberal enough to accord to them from 5 per cent to 35 per cent protection, for which they did not ask; but, Mr. President, when you face the worker, and especially the consumer, who must pay the same old prices—and, by the way, there is not a single promise that lower prices upon any of these leather goods will be given by the manufacturers or dealers—it is a different thing. It is all right, Mr. President, as to those localities that may be benefited by this benefaction; but I ask again, Where shall we come out in this equation when we undertake to explain why we voted for and why we worked for a rate of tariff unasked for by the beneficiaries?

Mr. President, it occurs to me that these talented men, these gifted men, these wealthy men, who have been able to support this large army of shoe and leather evangelists in the field and to carry on this literary bureau for the shoe and leather people, may speak more eloquently than I; and I have here some of their communications, pretty well condensed, which I ask the Secretary to read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

EAST WEYMOUTH, MASS.

We do not care for any duties on shoes whatever. We do not believe that the manufacturers of New England fear any European competition on the basis of free hides and free shoes. We certainly should welcome such a condition, for we believe we can put shoes into any part of Europe or the British Empire in competition with any country in the world of the same grade.

We have within three months placed our shoes in Paris and Germany. We certainly would like, if the West will give us free hides, to give them free shoes.

STRONG & GARFIELD COMPANY,
GEORGE STRONG, *Treasurer.*

BANGOR, ME.

We are perfectly willing that the existing duty should be removed, and we can lick any country on earth with free hides.

E. H. BUCK & CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

Shoes now have less protection than most other manufactures, but if we can have all the materials used in making shoes free of tariff tax, I would not object to putting shoes on the free list.

W. B. RICE,
Of Rice & Hutchins.

RANDOLPH, MASS.

We certainly would be in favor of having the duty removed, if in return we could get hides placed on the free list. The fact that shoe manufacturers can sell in the foreign markets is sufficient proof that we have nothing to fear in the competitive line.

RICHARDS & BRENNAN.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I notice that the avowals are very plain. They say they can "lick any country on earth" if they can have free hides; and if they can they will concede free shoes and free harness and free saddles and free leather. Then why extend to such an enterprising leader as the man who wrote a letter such as has been read protection for which he does not ask? I have here a letter which was addressed to me personally, which I ask the Secretary to read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

THE WOLFE BROTHERS SHOE COMPANY,
Columbus, Ohio, March 29, 1909.

Senator FRANCIS E. WARREN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: As one of the largest manufacturers of shoes in the country we urge you to lend your influence to place shoes on the free list. The American shoe manufacturer needs no protection. With free hides and cheap raw material the American shoemaker can shoe the world.

Very respectfully,

THE WOLFE BROTHERS SHOE COMPANY,
R. F. WOLFE, *President.*

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, this writer, who proposes to "shoe the world," asks no odds of Congress. I will ask the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. DICK], whom I see at my right, whether this man, R. F. Wolfe, the president of the Wolfe Brothers Shoe Company, is a representative boot and shoe man?

Mr. DICK. Mr. President, Mr. Wolfe is a representative boot and shoe man.

Mr. WARREN. I will ask the Senator, if he will not consider it impertinent, going to another subject for a moment, whether the State of Ohio is prepared to accept this doctrine, this new shibboleth of free raw material?

Mr. DICK. Mr. President, no State in the Union is more devoted to the policy of protection than is Ohio. Ohio does not possess great herds; she does not mine iron ore; she does not have great forests of lumber; but she is against the policy of free raw materials; she realizes that in the doctrine of free raw materials lies the greatest menace to the protective policy. Our manufacturers, with few exceptions, realize that free raw materials can bring but one ultimate result; and that is free manufactures. The letter which the Senator from Wyoming has had read, in my judgment, does not represent in any considerable degree the sentiment of the people of Ohio, but rather

the selfish purpose of a short sighted manufacturer. Ohio accords to every State, and to every section, and to every industry, the same protection she asks for those industries within her boundaries.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH], the chairman of the Committee on Finance, whether this late doctrine of free raw materials, which in certain quarters seems to be advanced and entertained, is one which he thinks the Republican party should accept and follow?

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, I know of no Republicans and no protectionists who are in favor of the doctrine of free raw materials as understood by Mr. Mills and Mr. Cleveland and the gentlemen who were associated with them in the promulgation of that doctrine.

Mr. WARREN. Then, so far as any Republican may indulge——

Mr. BAILEY. They believe in applying it in spots—that is all—as is illustrated by this bill.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I then understand from the Senator from Rhode Island that whenever a Republican who terms himself such advances this idea of free raw material, he is doing so without the sanction of his party. I want to say, since the Senator from Texas [Mr. BAILEY] is in the Chamber and has just spoken, that he has several times very frankly and manfully stated the position of himself and those Democrats who think with him as favoring a tariff on raw materials, so called, so long as we protect the manufactured articles made therefrom. Am I right?

Mr. BAILEY. Of course the Senator——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. WARREN. I do.

Mr. BAILEY. The Senator from Wyoming, to be entirely accurate, should say that I do not believe in protecting either——

Mr. WARREN. That is understood.

Mr. BAILEY. But I believe in compelling each to contribute its fair proportion to the support of the Government.

Mr. WARREN. Whether it be a protective tariff or a revenue tariff.

Mr. BAILEY. Yes.

Mr. WARREN. Now, to return a moment to our enterprising friends who want free shoes and free leather and free harness and free saddles. I have here a very specific statement headed "In the matter of free hides," and addressed "To the honorable the Senators of the United States." It purports to be issued by the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association of the United States, which seems to have a president, 5 vice-presidents, a treasurer, a secretary, and an executive committee of 24 members, the names of all of whom are attached to this pamphlet. Their publication expresses the opinion, the judgment, and the desire of their association; that is to say, as to boots and shoes. I ask the Secretary to read the extract which I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

All we ask is a free field and no favor, either in our own or in foreign markets. Take away the duties that prevent us from obtaining leather at the same prices paid by our foreign competitors and we will not only hold our own markets, with or without a duty on shoes, but we will invade foreign markets at good wages to our boot and shoe workers.

Mr. WARREN. Nevertheless and notwithstanding, we are forcing upon this association 15 per cent upon the kind of boots and shoes its members manufacture, although they declare it unnecessary, and the farmer is asked to give up his 15 per cent protection upon heavy hides, although the farmer does not ask to give it up, but declares it is necessary for him to retain it.

Mr. President, in the same line I send to the desk a communication, which was a private letter to a distinguished Senator of this body on the other side of the Chamber.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Secretary will read.

The Secretary read as follows:

HANNIBAL SHOE COMPANY,
Hannibal, Mo., April 24, 1909.

Hon. W. J. STONE,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 15th, and note your question as to placing shoes on the free list. We see no reason why shoes should not be placed on the free list if hides are, as we are certain that America can compete with any other nation in any line.

Thanking you for the consideration you have given our letter, and trusting you will be able to vote as we have suggested, we remain,

Yours, truly,

HANNIBAL SHOE COMPANY,
THOMAS J. COUSINS, *President.*

Mr. WARREN. This company sees no reason why boots and shoes should go on the dutiable list if hides are free, and yet we insist on forcing upon this concern protection on its shoes, while we sandbag the farmer by taking from him all the protection he has on hides.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. President——

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

Mr. WARREN. Certainly.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. I should like to ask the Senator from Wyoming whether he believes that the doctrine set forth in those communications can be realized on? For instance, while we might lower our duties on boots and shoes and we might lower the duty—in fact, take it all off of leather—I should like to ask the Senator from Wyoming how the shoe manufacturers of our country are to get their shoes into Germany over a tariff wall higher than our own?

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I am leaving the shoe men to take care of Germany as they may find it convenient for them to do. I am taking the shoe men at their word. They came to this Congress and asked for certain legislation, and they offered certain things as their part of the bargain; and when they got that which they requested of Congress, then they repudiated their part of the bargain and asked us to give them something which they did not need and did not originally ask for.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. President, I think I understand the attitude of the Senator from Wyoming, but I make it distinctly and emphatically clear upon this point that it is perfectly idle for us to strike down the duty upon any manufactured product, in the making of which thousands of American citizens are employed at good wages, and give to foreigners, who maintain a higher tariff than our own, an exclusive market for their products within their own country, and give them an unrestricted opportunity here.

Mr. WARREN. And, Mr. President, it is just as idle and it is just as wicked and it is just as bad in every respect to strike down the workmen who are engaged with the farmer in raising certain supplies which go into the manufacture of shoes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. President——

Mr. WARREN. One moment. I voted with the Senator from Michigan to put a fair and reasonable tariff upon boots and shoes and all leather goods; and I voted also to put a tariff upon the product of the farmer, the hides of cattle; and in doing that, in my judgment, Mr. President, I at least was consistent.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. President, I am frank to confess that I do not desire to make it easy for any American citizen to wear foreign-made shoes. I much prefer that they would patronize our own producers and manufacturers. The simile of the Senator from Wyoming is not quite accurate. While every great commercial country in the world maintains a tariff upon manufactured leather and upon boots and shoes, there is scarcely a commercial country of any prominence on the globe that maintains a tariff upon hides.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, perhaps the Senator from Michigan proposes to tell this Congress and this people that he knows more about the boot and shoe business and the leather business than the boot and shoe and leather men themselves know; but I am taking the word of the men who, I believe, ought to know whether they need a tariff or not; and we have their declaration that they can go into Germany and that they can go into any other country on earth without any tariff upon their product, if they have free hides. Does the Senator deny that?

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Germany has already taken possession in large part——

Mr. WARREN. Of the boot and shoe business?

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Of one of the greatest industrial markets tributary to our own country. We are not selling our boots and shoes in South America; Germany is.

Mr. GALLINGER. Because we have not got the ships in which to send them.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. No; we have neither the ships in which to send them, nor can we produce them as cheaply for exportation, seemingly. I do not desire to drive out of the shoe factories of our country American labor into other walks of employment, or no employment, merely that some shoe manufacturer may try out a dream of his own.

We know very well that it is wisdom for our people to wear American-made products. The Senator from Wyoming has always contended for that, and I do not believe that even now he would strike at this industry with the idea of crippling it in any way; but it seems to me that we are taking very desperate chances when we are tearing down every barrier against cheaper products from Europe and making it easier for them to sell their products here.

I have listened during this debate over and over again to the statement that we should have such protection as would measure the difference between the cost of our products and the cost of European products. Why, Mr. President, you would have to regulate and readjust your tariff almost every twenty-four hours if you based it upon any such whimsical proposition as that. I took up last night the report, which is now in the hands of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McLAURIN], of the various boards of trade in Germany, and I find there is just as much difference of opinion among the German boards of trade as to what it costs to produce an article there as there is difference of opinion among our people as to what it costs to produce an article there.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, the Senator does himself justice in his desire to protect the working people, but he does himself injustice and he does me injustice when he thinks I undertake to strike down any industry.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. I do not think the Senator does.

Mr. WARREN. But, Mr. President, I am one of those who is willing to take the word of the men who have spent their lives in manufacturing a product. I am willing to take their word as to whether they need protection or not; but I am not willing, through any fad, through any hidebound idea of protection that men must have it, whether they want it or not, to force down the throats of certain people in this country who are engaged in the manufacturing business a benefit which they say they do not need.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. President, if the Senator——

Mr. WARREN. One moment. That is not the worst of it. The Senator stands in his place and asks me to indorse the idea of striking down the farmer, taking the only thing that he has—15 per cent duty upon hides weighing 25 pounds or more—in order that the shoe men may get into Germany with their product, when they themselves say that they can shoe the world—that they can "lick the world," in their own words—if you give them free hides. Yet it is proposed to take away from the farmer the 15 per cent duty on hides and ask of him the only sacrifice—for there is not another instance in this entire bill where a product, a highly protected product, or even one with medium protection, is put upon the free list—to take away from the farmer the duty on a product that it takes from three years to five years to mature, a hide that weighs 25 pounds. The farmer says that he does need that protection; but you take it from him notwithstanding the fact that his workmen must go without any protection; drive him, if you please, to employ Chinamen, Indians, and others, because he has no protection upon his product and is unable to hire white men, in order that a little group of manufacturers down near the Atlantic Ocean may receive a tariff benefit which they themselves have said they do not need. That is the doctrine of the Senator from Michigan as he has expressed himself here.

Mr. President, right here let me say that recently there was a little symposium in Boston over beyond the Hudson River among the men interested in securing free hides. They congratulated each other upon the success of their free-hide propaganda, and incidentally, I suppose, levied another assessment to settle balances due on lobbying expenses. They testified, each one as he was summoned, as to what effect this great achievement of robbing the farmer to the benefit of the shoemaker would have. Here is the testimony of one who, they say, is the greatest leather manufacturer in the country. I ask the Secretary to read the portion marked with red lines, and I hope Senators will note carefully what is read.

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

The Secretary read as follows:

SETTLEMENT THE BIG THING.

One of the highest officials and best-informed members of the Boston Shoe and Leather Association is of the opinion that in the long run there will not be any great reduction in the price of hides, and that the great advantage is that the tariff question seems to be settled, without reference to the "how" of the settlement.

"Foreign hides have been coming into the country at a duty of 15 per cent," he said. "That is, a hide at 20 cents would have to pay a duty of 3 cents a pound. Now, you might figure that the 3 cents was going to come off the cost of the hide to the importer; that is, that the tanner was going to save that 3 cents.

"This will not be the case. These hides will be advanced on the foreign market from 2 to 2½ cents, and therefore a large part of the hides that are landed here will come in at about the same old figure. In other words the foreigner wants part of this 3 cents instead of giving it to the tanner. It is by this line of reasoning that I reach the conclusion that in the long run there will be no great reduction in the price of hides."

Mr. WARREN. So, Mr. President, in this Boston tea party of congratulation among shoe and leather men, they freely admitted that the effect of this legislation is to take away every scrap of the benefit of the tariff from the farmer in the line of hides, to take away from this Government three millions and more of revenue, and give it to whom? Do what with it? Why, give the most of it to people in other countries, such as Argentina, which the talented Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] has quoted as being a country that does not buy our boots and shoes and other products—give to that country, if you please, this 15 per cent that the farmer has had, or, I should say from that reading, about five-sixths of it, while the other one-sixth of it goes down into the jeans of the shoe manufacturers; that is all. So, Mr. President, for the little paltry one-sixth of what the protective tariff on hides would yield, and out of which the tanner and manufacturer can get this infinitesimal benefit, they would slaughter not only all the farmers of the country, but they would debauch the Treasury of the United States itself, and take the $3,000,000 or more which could be collected annually from importations of hides.

Mr. DICK. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. WARREN. I do.

Mr. DICK. And may I suggest to the Senator from Wyoming that when we had hides on the free list it did not increase our exportations of boots and shoes to South American countries?

Mr. WARREN. Nor did it lower the price on a single article in the boot and shoe line; and it is now admitted by everyone—no one, I think, here or elsewhere will say that they expect to buy a harness or a saddle or a boot or a shoe for a single penny less hereafter because of the removal of the 15 per cent tariff upon hides.

But the hour is slipping by. I have here some hundred more of these little gems in which the shoemakers propose to "lick the world" and take possession of Germany and Great Britain and all the other markets if they only can have free hides, and I will ask permission that I may insert these gems in my remarks and pass on.

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

Mr. DIXON. I hope the Senator from Wyoming will not discontinue the reading of these letters. I think they are very instructive, and I think some Members of the Senate at least ought to hear them at this time. I hope he will continue to have the clerk read.

Mr. WARREN. I think I shall have to ask to print some of them. I will have, perhaps, one or two more read here, to give the general flavor. I have not intended to present many of the great numbers which have been written.

Mr. DICK. Have them printed.

Mr. WARREN. I will have them printed in my remarks a little further on, after I have made some observations.

It has been said that cattle hides are controlled by the beef packers, and that the packers are a great trust. Here we have evidence all the way through that the leather business has been in the hands of two or three great trusts (about to be merged into one) for many a year—many a year before we ever heard of the packers tanning hides. Here is the testimony of one of the faithful—a shoe and leather man. He says:

Leather to a great extent is controlled by trusts. Our shoe machinery is controlled exclusively by a trust.

And in the newspaper, which is the Boston Herald, a part of which I have sent to the desk, will be found the information that very soon we will have a trust that will not only take in all the leather manufacturers, but all this shoe machinery itself, forming a trust which in its breadth of scope and ambition, if it is consummated, will make the steel trust, the Standard Oil Company, and the packers of Chicago look smaller than the new Lincoln pennies.

I have here among my papers the testimony of a Mr. Jones, who graced us with his company for a large portion of this session—and he was always welcome—in which he says, among other things, that a certain periodical in the interest of free hides sent out many hundred inquiries privately to boot and shoe and leather men, asking them if they were willing to accept free boots and shoes, free harness and leather, and so forth, provided they could have free hides.

He gives as the result, out of replies received from shoe men and tanners only 64 answered "No." The rest, without any reservation whatever, said they were ready and willing and anxious to have the tariff abrogated entirely if they could have free hides.

Mr. President, I will here insert the testimony of other shoe and leather men, according to permission given me a moment ago.

First comes ex-Governor Douglas, of Massachusetts, as late as May 21, 1909, a little over two months ago, and contributes

the following at the end of a long argument in favor of free hides, free shoes, and free leather:

In conclusion, I wish to say that I hold somewhat different opinions from those held by some other shoe manufacturers. I am not afraid of free shoes if I can have free hides and free leather. I would gladly swap any doubtful benefit from the duty on shoes for the certain benefits of free hides and leather.

This proposed law gives Mr. Douglas the free hides he desires, but there the indulgence of his wishes ceases, because we force a protective tariff upon sole leather and other leather and upon boots and shoes. It seems that Governor Douglas must have been solicited to change his opinion, but he adheres to it, for in a later letter—a personal letter to a United States Senator—he adds the following:

I might say in a few words that I have seen no reason since those speeches were made to change my position in the slightest. On the contrary, I am more strongly convinced now than ever before on those subjects. We have more competition among manufacturers of boots and shoes in our own country than we could possibly have at the hands of foreign competitors.

I am strongly of the opinion that a tariff on boots and shoes, with the idea of "protection," is a farce in every respect. Give us free hides and free sole leather and we will capture the markets of the whole world for our boots and shoes.

And still we force Governor Douglas to have a tariff on leather, boots and shoes, and harness and saddlery, while the farmer is strippped of his 15 per cent protection on hides.

Then we have a recent communication from Mr. Hanan, president of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association, in the form of a letter sent to Senators, in which we find the following:

Ours is the only industry that is honest enough to acknowledge that the time is nearing when it can compete with the world, standing upon the merits of its product, if our legislators would give it but half a chance, and that half a chance is the removal of the tariff on hides.

It is true that Mr. Hanan plays the soft pedal a little here, because by this time he is already advised by the House bill that it is proposed not only to remove the duty on the cattle hides of the farmer, but to give a high duty nevertheless to leather and boots and shoes. Yet the same boast is there, that they can compete with the world, standing upon their merits, without aid of protection; and yet we force this overworked officer of an association to submit to having forced upon him an unasked-for tariff on boots and shoes.

In another personal appeal from this same officer we find the following:

The policy of the western and southern farmers in advocating a duty on hides is a mistaken one, as it is gradually driving the South American countries out of the hide business into the raising of crops. While conversing recently with a naval officer, who for a number of years had been stationed in one of the South American cities, he told me that since a duty had been placed on hides, many men in these countries were quitting the hide and cattle business and going into the business of raising wheat.

So, Mr. President, it seems that the raising of hides *is* a business, and can be and is affected by the tariff on hides, for this man who is acknowledged to be high up in information regarding everything pertaining to hides, leather, the manufacture of boots and shoes, and so forth, maintains that when we protected our farmers in the United States by only a 15 per cent tariff on heavy hides alone, and our business in cattle grew and increased in consequence, we thereby gradually drove out of the South American countries the hide business, and the growers there turned their attention to raising wheat and other crops.

What, then, may I ask Mr. Hanan—and my fellow-Senators who may differ with me upon this tariff question—what, then, will be the fate of the growers in America, for Mr. Hanan recognizes that there is a hide business, and that it can be increased or decreased—in fact, he speaks of its having been driven out of a country because of the failure to levy a tariff.

And so we are going to force the farmers in this country to turn their attention to other business and quit the hide-raising business because of removal of the duty, but go on paying the high prices for boots and shoes, harness, and so forth, because of an increasing protective tariff upon them which the manufacturers neither asked nor expected, while the farmer pockets his losses and sees his business go glimmering.

Mr. President, if we are to distribute gifts, why not extend some of our benefactions to our worthy farmers, rather than give them unasked to our leather and boot and shoe friends?

Now, let me quote from some of the witnesses who appeared before the House committee. I will refer to only a few of them, leaving many more unquoted whose testimony was of similar import.

Mr. Milton S. Florsheim, manufacturer of shoes—who has given us much of his time this last year and sent us any amount of literature—suggests the following to the House committee:

Should you conclude to take the duty entirely off of shoes it might be well to investigate the advisability of lowering the schedule on those articles which must be used in making a pair of shoes—i. e., thread, shellac, etc., but by leaving the duty on shoes at a nominal figure, 5 to 10 per cent, it would be unnecessary to touch the present schedules on those articles unless your committee should deem it advisable for the general welfare of the public.

He, it seems, expected Congress to make shoes free if hides were free, and so he modestly suggests the advisability of taking off a little from thread, shellac, and so forth, but generously says that if the duty on shoes is made nominal—say 5 to 10 per cent—no other articles entering into the manufacture of shoes need be carried to the free list excepting hides. Of course, the 15 per cent reduction on hides makes no difference, since it is merely the farmer who raises them, and nowadays he has few if any friends, so the leather and boot and shoe men think.

Here is a telegram sent to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House by the manufacturers of Sorosis shoes:

LYNN, MASS., *November 24.*

Hon. SERENO E. PAYNE,
Chairman Ways and Means Committee, Washington, D. C.:

As probably the largest manufacturers of women's fine shoes in the world, the Sorosis Shoe Company desires to go on record as declaring the present tariff on such shoes as we manufacture wholly unnecessary to our success and a distinct injustice to the consuming public. We favor the complete abolition of this tariff, welcoming the competition of the world. We should be glad, at the convenience of the Ways and Means Committee, to present arguments for the removal of the duty on boots and shoes like those of our own manufacture.

A. E. LITTLE & Co.

It is a "distinct injustice" to consumers, this man says, to place any tariff on boots and shoes.

Along the same line of thought is the testimony of Mr. Henry J. Macfarland, a manufacturer of boots and shoes, from whose statement I read the following:

Mr. CLARK. Are you in accord with taking the tariff off of leather?

Mr. MACFARLAND. I am, sir; absolutely.

Mr. CLARK. And boots and shoes?

Mr. MACFARLAND. I am not an exporter. The exporters have a different opinion from what I hold. I believe that this country can manufacture shoes in competition with any country on earth.

Mr. CLARK. That is all.

Mr. MACFARLAND. I think the skilled labor here is such that we can compete, and successfully compete, with any country.

* * * * * * *

Mr. RANDELL. You say that the manufacturers of shoes in this country can compete with those of any country in the world, in your opinion. You mean in the markets of the world, do you?

Mr. MACFARLAND. Yes.

Mr. RANDELL. You do not just confine that to this country, the home market, but you mean the markets of the world?

Mr. MACFARLAND. I mean the skill with which shoes are manufactured; the skilled workmen of this country can overcome the handicap of the price of foreign labor.

Mr. RANDELL. And enable you to meet them in the markets of the world?

Mr. MACFARLAND. Meet them anywhere.

Mr. RANDELL. Then, of course, any duty would be a gratuity and a bounty?

Mr. MACFARLAND. My position is that we do not want any duty. There is a difference of opinion on that. No two men ever thought alike; but I have always been in favor of free raw material.

Mr. RANDELL. You have thought of this matter, and your deliberate judgment is that the shoe trade does not need any protection advantage; that it already has the advantage of the world?

Mr. MACFARLAND. That is my position exactly.

Then comes Mr. John W. Craddock, manufacturer of shoes, from whose statement I quote the following:

Mr. UNDERWOOD. May I ask you a question? You would prefer to have the leather trade absolutely free if you could get free hides, rather than stand existing conditions?

Mr. CRADDOCK. Certainly.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. It would improve your trade conditions for us to give you free hides and give free competition with the world?

Mr. CRADDOCK. That is absolutely apparent; yes.

* * * * * * *

Mr. CALDERHEAD. I think you might as well say the same thing concerning the manufacture of shoes.

Mr. CRADDOCK. We do not ask for any protection. It is very much like it is on cotton.

Then, we have a little story contributed by Charles H. Jones, representing the New England Shoe and Leather Association. His business has been largely in Washington for several months of late, and, as I have said before, he has been a most welcome visitor. He says:

At that time—this was early in the spring of 1903—the Commercial Bulletin, of Boston, sent out to all the shoe and leather manufacturers in that section of the country the following inquiry: "If hides are made free, will you consent to have your products free?"

They sent this inquiry to all manufacturers and tanners in that section of the country, and, as far as I know, elsewhere in the country, and they received from 375 shoe manufacturers and 40 tanners an answer. Of the 375 replies received from shoe manufacturers, 311 were in the affirmative without any qualification, 2 added a proviso if all materials used in the manufacture were put on the free list, and 64 answered no. You understand this proposition was, "If hides are made free, will you consent to have your products free?" That was the result of that polling, and that was probably the most complete attempt ever made to ascertain the feeling of shoe manufacturers on this question.

So here you have in a nutshell, in this one item, the testimony of 375 shoe manufacturers and 40 tanners, 311 of whom said

that if they could have free hides they wanted no tariff on leather or boots and shoes; 2 more said the same, except that they wanted the other materials used in manufacture put on the free list; and only 64 out of these 415 tanners and shoe manufacturers spoke for any kind of protection on leather and boots and shoes if they could have free hides.

And yet we are forcing upon this large number of manufacturers, who are willing that their products shall go upon the free list, a duty on boots and shoes and on leather, and they, the 351 manufacturers, must accept it, as well as the 64 others who differ with them.

The following further statement occurs in Mr. Jones's testimony:

Mr. CLARK. Did I not ask the question direct, if you could not get a tariff off of hides any other way, that while you would rather keep this 10 per cent or 5 per cent, as the case may be, on shoes, you would give it all up?

Mr. JONES. I said personally I would be glad to. Personally, I believe myself—and I am not speaking for or representing the trade, because that is not the opinion of the trade—but representing myself personally as a manufacturer, I should be perfectly willing, or, rather, I should be very glad, to make that exchange.

It seems that in this report the leather men agreed with the boot and shoe manufacturers, and we find many others who specifically state the same. Mr. Leas, of Leas & McVitty, very large manufacturers of oak sole leather, while a little coy and modest, in his hearing before the House committee, testified as follows:

Mr. COCKRAN. Would you, as a manufacturer of sole leather, be content to have your product put upon the free list if you were given free hides?

Mr. LEAS. Yes; I should say I was, to come to that question positively.

* * * * * * *

Mr. CLARK. You are willing to have leather go on the free list, along with the hides?

Mr. LEAS. Yes. I simply want the tanners of America to be put on a par with those of other nations, and that all the hides used in America should be tanned in America, so that——

Mr. CLARK. There is no dispute about that; but I want a definite statement whether leather should go on the free list if hides go on.

Mr. LEAS. If it is necessary.

Mr. CLARK. Take out that qualification, now, and we will be getting together. [Laughter.]

Mr. GAINES. Mr. Leas, you represent yourself, or other tanners?

Mr. LEAS. I am from Philadelphia, and I represent the Philadelphia oak tanners.

Mr. GAINES. What do we understand? Do we understand that you want the duty on hides removed? Are you willing to have the leather of the kind you and those you represent make placed upon the free list?

Mr. LEAS. Yes; I said I was.

And still, Mr. President, we are insisting that Mr. Leas must take his duty on heavy sole leather and on thin leather, if he tans any, notwithstanding he says he does not want it, and the farmer in the meantime is in a stand-and-deliver attitude. His cattle hides go free; his leather, harness, boots and shoes, and so forth, carry an uncalled for protective tariff.

Another testimonial from a tanning concern reads as follows:

NORWICH, CONN.

We are perfectly willing, and think it to the advantage of tanners and shoe manufacturers, if the duty on hides and leather were taken off, for the following reasons: We have the advantage of cheaper tanning materials, better machinery, and better workmen, who do turn out a great deal more work and better work than is done in foreign countries, and can therefore produce leather cheaper, even at higher wages. This statement is proven by our large exports of leather.

Relative to boots and shoes, would say that large quantities of these are exported yearly, and the amount could be greatly increased if the manufacturers of the above would make them to suit the requirements of the foreign customers as to style and packing of goods.

Trust the movement to put hides and leather on the free list will succeed.

ULMER LEATHER CO.,
By FRANK ULMER.

Now comes Mr. Elisha W. Cobb, a manufacturer of heavy leather, who testifies as follows:

Mr. BOUTELL. Mr. Cobb, I would like to ask you one or two questions. As I understood your statement a moment ago, which met with very generous applause, either from the ultimate consumer or the manufacturer of shoes—I was utterly unable to determine which—it was that you were in favor of putting hides on the free list?

Mr. COBB. As it strikes me, I think the tanning industry in this country can take care of themselves if we can buy our raw material, as well as other people, in other countries.

Mr. BOUTELL. Personally, you would not object to putting leather on the free list?

Mr. COBB. Personally, no, sir.

He is followed by Mr. Edward P. Alexander, representing the Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association, who makes the following statement:

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Let me ask you a question, so that I may thoroughly understand you. Representing your business as a manufacturer of belting, if Congress saw proper to put hides on the free list, you will be entirely satisfied to have every duty removed that protects your industry?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Personally, I should say yes.

Mr. H. N. Hill, president of the National Association of Patent and Enameled Leather Manufacturers, testified as follows:

Mr. UNDERWOOD. And you would be perfectly willing to have free leather, so far as you are concerned, if you have free leather in the markets of the world?

Mr. HILL. So far as I am personally concerned. I do not think there is any limit to our business excepting the sky if we were allowed free raw materials under those conditions. That is my personal opinion.

Mr. Jones, whom I have already introduced, makes complaint as follows:

Leather to a great extent is controlled by trusts. Our shoe machinery is controlled exclusively by a trust.

And yet Mr. Jones and all the others want to have free hides, free leather, and so forth, because of an alleged meat trust. Ah, yes, Mr. President, it is a very catchy procedure to trade on the ill repute of some great concern or concerns; and while these men admit, and we know by the records that there are great leather trusts and tanning trusts, that all of the boot and shoe machinery is held by one of the most ironclad, dogmatic, and oppressive trusts known, yet these trusts are supposed to be not subjects of censure or condemnation of any kind; but the farmers of the country must be outraged, and the legitimate protection on their product must be removed, because, forsooth, a little over one-quarter—not one-third—of this particular product (cattle) is slaughtered by the packers, and only 7 per cent of all the hides tanned in this country are tanned by the packers all together, in their own tanneries and under contract with other tanneries.

Having quoted from boot and shoe men and tanners, we come now to the wholesale saddle and harness people, and Mr. Charles Kiper, representing the Wholesale Saddlery Association of the United States, testifies as follows:

Mr. UNDERWOOD. If the duty is taken off of hides, and you have free hides, would it be satisfactory to your business to take the duty off of saddles and saddlery leather in your business?

Mr. KIPER. So far as the great majority of the goods are concerned, 95 per cent or more of the goods that are made by the American manufacturers of harness and saddlery, I should say that the removal or the retention of the duty would make absolutely no difference whatsoever. That is for the reason that the great bulk—I am safe in saying more than 95 per cent—of the goods made by the American manufacturers is not made abroad, mainly for the reason that the styles and classes of goods that are used by our consuming masses, such as the farmer and the ranchman, are not made in Europe. * * * There are some of those goods imported, but those goods are—oh, I might say less than 1 per cent, or not to exceed 2 per cent, of the total business of the country. They are usually purchased not by the masses, but by the class of people who are wealthy, and who are willing to pay the price; and I believe that the removal of the duty would not stimulate the demand at all.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Then you regard that portion of the duty as purely a matter of revenue?

Mr. KIPER. That is a matter of revenue, and I should say that that was more of a luxury than a necessity.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. That is to be considered from the revenue standpoint of the bill, and not from the standpoint of protecting your industry?

Mr. KIPER. Not in the least. I am safe in saying that we American manufacturers have nothing to fear from European competition on the great bulk of the goods that we make. The duty that now exists is merely a nominal affair, anyway, and cuts no figure whatsoever.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. So that if you get free hides you will be perfectly satisfied with whatever else is done with the bill?

Mr. KIPER. My opinion is that the restoring of hides to the free list would be a benefit to the consuming masses who buy our goods. We ask for no protection on the bulk of the goods that we make, with the exception, as I say, of those exceptional articles.

Mr. COCKRAN. There are just a few foreign saddles and bridles imported?

Mr. KIPER. Yes.

And so I might go on quoting from many hundreds more, all alike substantially; in fact, there is a long list of persons who might be quoted, whose statements appeared in a periodical publication a year or two ago. I will not mention them now or quote from their statements. It is tiresome, and I will not dwell further on that line.

I have produced evidence enough from the shoe and leather manufacturers themselves to prove the point that no duty at all is necessary on boots and shoes, leather and harness, if hides are free, and therefore this bill exceeds from 5 to 20 per cent on the different articles the duty the manufacturers of those articles have said was sufficient.

Mr. President, it is bad policy to thus debauch these manufacturers, giving them a measure of protection which they do not ask for and at the expense of the farmers, who have asked for a retention of all or a part of their present duty on hides in case the manufacturers of shoes and leather should have protection on their product. The farmers would be and are willing that hides should be on the free list if leather, harness, shoes, and other manufactures of leather should be free, as proposed by the shoe and leather men themselves.

I am willing to give those men a tariff on boots and shoes, on harness and on saddles, if they need it, and I have so voted here; but when they undertake to raise the black flag of free

raw materials and undertake to inculcate a heresy into the body politic, then it is time for us to pause and see whether we, as a party, are for free raw materials or not.

Mr. President, I want to ask that stand-pat Republican, the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. SCOTT], a question. There has been a great deal of talk and a great many statements in the newspapers about the demand for free raw material. It is said that there is such a growing demand that we ought to meet it and make raw materials free. I do not believe the Senator espouses that idea; but I should like an avowal from him whether he does or does not.

Mr. SCOTT. I do not, sir. Most emphatically I do not. There is no such thing as raw material.

Mr. WARREN. I see the veteran Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] in front of me. I only desire to ask him if he is ready to say that we ought to make the farmers' products "free raw materials?"

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I did not intend to be drawn into this discussion at all. I am so completely saturated with the oratory of others that I thought I would keep quiet. But I am pleased to answer the interrogatory of the Senator from Wyoming.

For more than thirty years I have been, to the best of my ability, saying to the people of my State and some other States that the doctrine of free raw materials was a fallacy which the Republican party could not afford to adopt. Twenty-two years ago it was my privilege to make in the House of Representatives some observations on the tariff, where I treated the subject of raw materials to some extent, and fifteen years ago in this Chamber I spoke on the tariff to a greater length possibly than I ought to have done, and I recall the fact that I made some mention of the free raw material doctrine in that speech. I chance to have that speech in my desk, and I will read one paragraph of what I said on that subject at that time. It was in these words:

> For several years they have been crying for "free raw materials."
>
> "Give us free raw materials and we will capture the markets of the world."
>
> They have, indeed, never been able to make it clear what they mean by raw materials. They apparently forget that the moment labor has been expended upon an article that moment it ceases to be raw material and becomes somebody's finished product.
>
> Wool is the farmer's finished product as soon as it is clipped from the sheep; but it is then the cloth manufacturer's raw material. When he has woven it into cloth, it is his finished product; but it is then the tailor's raw material. What then are raw materials? They are materials just as we find them in nature, before any labor whatever has been expended upon them—such as iron ore or coal in the mountain, or standing trees in the forest.
>
> Now, the free trader wants all these, and similar articles, admitted free of duty, and feels deeply aggrieved because they are subjected to a protective duty when brought here. He evidently thinks it would be better to get his wool from South America or Australia; his coal from Nova Scotia; his lead from Mexico; his tin from Wales, etc., rather than, by the help of a protective tariff, develop these industries from our own native resources.
>
> The protectionist believes the latter course much the better for our country, because it thereby develops our own resources, gives remunerative wages to our own workmen, affords fair returns to our own capital, and keeps in our own country the money that would otherwise go abroad to pay for such materials and labor; and also because it prevents the reduction of the wages of our own working people nearly or quite 50 per cent to the level of the cheap foreign labor.

Mr. President, that answers the Senator's question, and I will say to him that I stand by that doctrine to-day just as firmly as I stood by it fifteen years ago.

As a protectionist I voted against putting so-called raw materials on the free list during the consideration of this bill, and notwithstanding I was in opposition to a tremendous sentiment in my own State, I voted to retain hides on the dutiable list, believing that the western farmers had a right to demand that at our hands.

Mr. WARREN. I thank the Senator. I now appeal to my farmer friend, the eloquent Senator from Iowa [Mr. DOLLIVER], and I will ask him whether he is ready with his ideas of lower tariff, which no doubt are proper, to initiate a new theory of free raw materials to the farmer and the miner?

Mr. DOLLIVER. I will say to the Senator from Wyoming that my doctrine of protection includes all the products of American labor, without discrimination in favor of the factory against the farm or in favor of the farm against the factory. I have never deviated from that doctrine except in the case of those raw materials which have been monopolized and to which access has been denied by proprietors who hold them and dole them out to their competitors as in the case of iron ore, as I understand the situation. But the great products of agriculture, which are not monopolized, and the great products of our farms and our mines and our forests, which are not monopolized—these natural products, brought to a certain stage by American labor, I have always held to be equally entitled to protection as the finest fabrics that are made in the factories of the United States.

Mr. WARREN. Once more. I should like to appeal to the brilliant young Senator from Kansas [Mr. BRISTOW]. He has his ideas of a lower tariff. I should like to know from him whether he is ready to accept this cry of free raw material as one of the tenets of the Republican party for the future.

Mr. BRISTOW. I am in favor of revising the tariff from the standpoint of a protectionist, basing the duties on the difference in the cost of production in this country and abroad, and applying that rule to every product of human labor.

Mr. WARREN. I thank the Senator. Once more, and then I am done.

I see yonder the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER]. I should like to ask that distinguished Senator whether he is one of those, located in the manufacturing districts of the East, who wish to indorse a policy of free raw materials.

Mr. OLIVER. Mr. President, in my opinion there is no such thing as a raw material. The ore in the mine, the coal in the hills, might be considered raw until it has been touched by the hand of labor. But as soon as the pick is struck into the ground labor begins to have some effect upon it; and so long as we must pay our labor more than is paid in other lands, and so long as we want to educate the children of our laboring men and bring them up as intelligent citizens, we ought to protect all the labor that is put upon those so-called "raw materials," whether produced in the mines or on the farm or where not. I do not believe in any doctrine that will place any of them upon the free list, but I do believe in protecting them at every step of their advancement.

Mr. WARREN. I said I would not ask another. But it seems to me I ought to hear from the Pacific coast.

I notice present the distinguished Senator from California [Mr. FLINT], who is a member of the Finance Committee—one of those men who, in the immutable evolution of events, will probably in a little time stand near the head of that committee. I ask him whether he is ready to indorse this far cry of free raw material?

Mr. FLINT. Mr. President, I am not prepared to adopt any plan for free raw material. I supported in the committee the duty on raw materials, and believe they should be protected the same as the manufactured articles. The people of my State and the leading journals of my State have all supported the doctrine of a protective tariff, not only on the manufactured articles, manufactured in the State as well as outside of the State, but upon raw materials, whether produced in California or other States of the Union.

Mr. WARREN. There is some satisfaction, Mr. President, in contemplating the fact that while the farmer has been stripped of every iota of his protective tariff upon a finished product miscalled by some "raw material," the shoe and leather people have been forced to submit to a partial reduction, such a one as required a most unusual proceeding, in a parliamentary way, in a place other than this, where a special rule—perhaps the first of its kind in American history—has been resorted to, and later by the unusual procedure in this body. It would seem that in the forfeiture of all of this dignity and precedent, and the sacrifice on the part of the farmer and stock raiser, we might at least have ventured to give the leather and shoe manufacturers only what they wanted, or, rather, what they admitted would be sufficient for them—that is to say, free leather and free shoes if they could have free hides. It seems to me we have strained at a gnat and swallowed a camel, or, rather, have been swallowed by the cobblers' shops and tanneries.

Mr. President, I understand that a corrective rider in the way of a concurrent resolution will immediately follow the vote on this conference report, which will instruct the enrolling clerk to amend the leather, boot and shoe, and harness and saddlery paragraphs, reducing the 35 per cent duty rate on harness and saddlery to 20 per cent, the sole-leather rate to 5 per cent, the upper-leather rate to 7½ per cent, and boots and shoes from 15 per cent to 10 per cent.

Mr. President, out in my part of the country we do not shoot the fiddler even if he does produce discordant music, provided he does the best he can.

So with our conferees. We know something of their miseries and of their troubled efforts to compose the differences, not only between the House and Senate, but between those legislative bodies and the importers and others outside of Congress.

Therefore, while we are compelled to admit that the public, especially wearers of boots and shoes and users of harness, saddles, and other leather goods, are victimized, we will not charge it up against the conferees, as doubtless they did the best they could.

The free-hides propaganda seems to have been conceived in sin and born in iniquity. The first moves made therein were

made to fool the public and the very last made are to fool the public, as I shall explain.

The free-hides people sent broadcast over the country one misrepresentation after another, commencing with the charge that they had been tricked by Congress, in that the duty on hides had been inserted in the Dingley bill while the bill was in conference. Their free-hides books, their resolutions, their communications, their trade publications, their private letters, everything sent out by them, carried such charges. For instance, in their Free Hide Text-Book we find in one place the following:

In the Senate, however, the tariff was put upon hides during the compromise hours.

In another place in the same book the following:

In the conference hours before the final passage of the new revenue law—

Meaning the Dingley Act—

a tariff of 15 per cent was put upon hides. Just how it was done has always been in dispute.

In another of their official publications occurs the following:

It crept into the act during the conference hours, and was imposed without sufficient consideration being given to the interests of the tanners.

And in still another the following:

Every Senator should know that the present duty was tacked on the Dingley bill at the eleventh hour in an unguarded moment.

All of these charges are untrue.

They rang in all the changes upon statements like the above, which are only brief samples. Then followed the assertion that the farmers get no benefit; that the packers get it all; that the packers are the only ones desiring the tax; that the packers have gone into the tanning business and are tanning nearly all the hides raised in this country, as well as those imported; that the packers are about to go into the boot and shoe manufacturing business, and so forth.

As to the packers having any idea of going into the shoe-manufacturing business, that statement is too absurd for notice. There is not a single corroborative fact that can be adduced.

Another charge was that the packers control 85 per cent of the domestic hide supply.

As to the amount of hides tanned by what is known as the "Big Four," often called the "beef trust," I am going to submit the precise figures, which were taken from the books of the four companies by a duly authorized representative of the American Live Stock Association, who will make oath to the correctness of his statement, as will those who furnished the books and figures.

The following is the statement I refer to:

Statement showing tanning of hides of cattle and calves during 1908, by and for account of Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Morris & Co., and National Packing Company, which concerns are alleged to constitute the so-called "beef trust."

Hides tanned by or for account of—	
Swift & Co	638, 251
Armour & Co	336, 276
Morris & Co	377, 132
National Packing Company	None.
Total	1, 351, 659

Most of these hides are tanned in tanneries not owned or controlled by said packers; the lesser part of them are tanned in tanneries owned by said packers.

Total number of cattle and calves slaughtered by said firms:	
Cattle	4, 045, 357
Calves	1, 026, 707
Total	5, 072, 064

The number of hides tanned by or for them represents 26.6 per cent of the total "kill" of cattle and calves by said firms.

The total annual domestic production of hides in the United States is 19,500,000 hides.

The hides tanned by or for the account of said "beef trust" represent 7 per cent of the domestic hide production.

The total number of cattle and calf hides tanned annually in the United States is 22,500,000 hides (including 3,000,000 imported hides).

Compared with this total, said packers tan only 6 per cent.

The National Packing Company sells all its hides to tanners. So does the Cudahy Packing Company, and the majority of the other large packing concerns.

Armour & Co. do not tan any calfskins; neither do Morris & Co.

Compiled and certified to be correct.

T. W. TOMLINSON.

And what about the statement that the packers get all the benefit from the tariff on hides?

It was charged by the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association in a public circular of May 22, 1909, that the sole beneficiaries thus far of a tariff on hides have been the beef packers. Has any Member of the Senate or House of Representatives received a request, verbal or written, from any beef packer or any representative of a beef packer for his vote for or support of a tariff on hides? I have asked this question before, and have not been advised, in reply, of any such request.

In all of the tariff hearings only one representative of the packers appeared, and he by summons from the committee. He represented the firm of Armour & Co., and at the outset of his examination stated that this firm asked nothing in the readjustment of the tariff law.

This witness, an expert and unbiased, testified that the tariff added from 90 cents to $1.10 to the value of hides, and that the farmer received the entire benefit thereof. In taking away the tariff, therefore, approximately $14,000,000 annually will be taken from the farmers and ranchmen of the United States and handed to the shoe manufacturers and harness makers.

Not a single letter, not a telegram, not a word has come to me from any of the packing interests, directly or indirectly, on this question of a tariff on hides, and I believe every other Senator and every Member of the House can truthfully make the same statement.

The matter of schedules and precise rates means little, whether they be high or low, as compared with principles. Even the rocks in New England may bear, and do bear, a protective tariff, and the fishes in the sea for miles around as well, and we may haggle over it as to how high or how low the tariff should be on these items and still remain content.

But when the question of free raw material is raised, it is time for those who have an interest in the farmers and miners of this country to take notice, and, in my judgment, to give notice that they will have none of it as a part of our Republican protective-tariff system.

While it may avail me nothing to enter at this time a protest against this entering wedge intended finally to break down the farmer's protection on raw material, yet it is well for us to take notice now and consider that those who have advanced these doctrines of free raw material will not be content with the puny sacrifices of free hides and free oil; but the raid will be sought to be continued, and free coal, free wool, free lead, and free everything needed or desired by the eastern manufacturers will soon be the slogan and then the battle royal will be on.

Mr. President, I have much more that I should like to bring before the Senate, but I will simply ask that I may be permitted to print as a part of my remarks certain paragraphs from a speech made by a distinguished Member of the House, Hon. J. WARREN KEIFER, of Ohio, appearing this morning as the first speech in the RECORD.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the request will be granted.

The matter referred to is as follows:

REASONS FOR DUTY ON CATTLE HIDES.

Coming now to the question of a duty on cattle hides, I beg to say that no similar example of alleged unselfish effort, appeal, and expenditure of a large sum of money, etc., can be found in ancient or modern history than has been recently displayed by the Central Leather Company, which now controls two-thirds or more of the tanneries of the United States, and its subsidiary and other companies, called improperly "independent tanneries," to prevent a duty on cattle hides in the pretended interest of the poor wearers of shoes in the United States, unless it turns out that this class of poor are not to suffer on account of a duty on cattle hides, but are protected by it, and that the people who pretend to be so philanthropic in agreeing to spend, if necessary, according to reports, $800,000 to get such hides on the free list, are to be annually benefited in the sum of about $2,000,000, the sum the Government now annually receives on account of such duty.

The Central Leather Company has called a meeting of its stockholders for August 19 to obtain their consent to amend its charter to enable it to merge with the United States Leather Company. This done, it will, coupled with the United Shoe Machine Company, which now controls the shoe-machine patents, be the most gigantic and far-reaching monopoly covering the tanning, leather, and shoe industries ever dreamed of. The Standard Oil Company will be a pigmy compared to it.

The enthusiasm of the effort, the sum expended, and the energy displayed casts suspicion on the purely charity theory; but when we look into the methods used, the facts suppressed, the misstatements made, either ignorantly or not as we shall see, the abuse of individuals favoring a duty and the wild threats made that if their own leather goods are not amply protected and cattle hides are not put on the free list they will forthwith punish the poor shoe wearers, for whom they profess to plead and weep, by raising the price of shoes at least 50 cents per pair, although the cattle-hide duty entering into most of them is nothing, into some of them not over 2 cents, and into none of them over about 4 cents per pair, we are forced to refuse to believe philanthropy had anything to do with the effect.

The reckless statements by circulars, through newspapers, and in other ways made to influence public opinion and Congress make it necessary to state the facts and the law as to the duty and proposed duty on hides.

The present (Dingley) law puts no duty on hides or skins of animals generally, as has been universally published by these pretended philanthropists. The Senate amendment to the bill is in exactly the words of the Dingley Act. It reads thus:

"Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, 15 per cent ad valorem: *Provided,* That upon all leather exported, made

from imported hides, there shall be allowed a drawback equal to the amount of duty paid on such hides, to be paid under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe."

Only a duty on cattle hides above a certain weight is provided for or proposed. Horse hides and the hides and skins of asses, calves, goats, sheep, angora, kangaroo, porpoise, and all other kinds of animals, also hide cuttings, are on, and to remain on, the free list. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, only dutiable cattle hides proper of the value here of $11,078,490.14 were imported, while there were imported free of duty horse and ass hides and other hides and cuttings thereof and skins to the value of $43,964,978.65. Calfskins were admitted free to the value of $12,102,427.29. The duty paid in that year on cattle hides was $1,786,654.14, and in the previous year it exceeded $2,000,000.

It is seen that all duty on cattle hides is rebated if the leather made therefrom is exported; and all dry cattle hides weighing less than 12 pounds; trimmed, wet, and salted hides weighing less than 22 pounds; and salted hides weighing less than 25 pounds are not dutiable. Shoe manufacturing exporters pay no duty on cattle-hide leather, hence they are on a par with the free-trade world.

The dutiable imported cattle hides are about one-fifth in value of the total of hide and skin imports, and at least four-fifths in value or quantity of the hides and skins imported for leather come in free. And not over one-tenth of the leather of imported hides and skins used in this country in making shoes is tanned from dutiable cattle hides. The leather tanned from imported dutiable cattle hides and like domestic-cattle leather is largely used for bands, machine belts, and otherwise than in shoes.

The 15 per cent duty paid on the dutiable cattle hides is on the wholesale market valuation at the foreign port of shipment, which is very little, compared to the retail value of the same class of hides in this country. The price of hides of all kinds in free-trade England is greater than in the United States, though she has Canada and other of her Provinces where cattle are numerous to draw from.

The rule is that the leather made from heavy cattle hides which, if foreign, would be dutiable, is the cheapest; also the shoes, such as brogans, etc., and leather goods made therefrom sell for less than those made from nondutiable hides and skins. The dutiable and nondutiable hides and skins here are often nearly of the same value, those not dutiable being usually of higher price.

The fact is that most of the shoes are made and sold in the United States without using any leather, or appreciable amount in value, produced from dutiable hides. Some of the large shoe manufacturers use no such leather whatever, and other leather goods are made, such as belts and the like, wholly out of leather made from hides and skins which would not be dutiable if imported.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, apologizing for having occupied so much of the time of the Senate, and now in courtesy to those who are to follow I am going to submit these things which I have been given permission to put in the RECORD, and conclude my remarks.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, all of the men who have made this bill, or who have helped to make it, and nearly all of those who intend to vote for it, fully understand that no similar measure which has ever passed the American Congress and received the President's approval was so universally condemned as this bill is to-day. But they confidently expect that in the returning prosperity, the signs of which even now we witness on every hand, the people will forget the broken promises and will forgive the inequalities and the injustices of this bill. They hope that before the next congressional election popular resentment will abate, if, indeed, it does not wholly disappear. If the country shall prosper, as I pray it will—because I am not willing that my countrymen should suffer even that my party may have a political advantage—our Republican friends will claim that this bill is entitled to the credit for that prosperity.

They will expect the people to forget that within two years there has been commercial and industrial stagnation under a Republican tariff that most of you say is higher than the one with which you are now about to repeal it.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] passed the word last night to the faithful all over the land. He undertook to rebuke the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] with an intimation that that Senator was misrepresenting this measure. The Senator from Rhode Island knows how easy it is to misrepresent a measure embracing hundreds of pages, which not one man in a thousand ever has the diligence to read. He not only knows how it is easy to do that, but he knows it has successfully been done.

That is exactly what happened to us in reference to the tariff act of 1894. That measure was misrepresented by all the Republicans and a large part of the Democrats, and it cost us the favor of the American people, for whatever may be said about the contest over the money question in 1896, we lost nothing on that issue. It was not the demand for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver both that cost us the presidential election in 1896; and the student of that question and of that time understands that in every American Commonwealth where the money question was the paramount issue the Democratic party prevailed.

More than that, Mr. President, take the returns to the House of Representatives, and you will find that the Republican majority in the House returned at the election of 1894, immediately succeeding the passage of the Wilson bill, was larger than the Republican majority returned at the presidential election of 1896. The records of that House will show that the Republicans elected 43 Members less to the House of Representatives in 1896, when the money question shared with the tariff question the attention of the American people, than they elected in 1894, when the Wilson bill was the engrossing issue.

And how did you do it? By making the American people believe that the Wilson bill was responsible for a depression that began before its enactment and ended before its repeal. The evil days upon which our country fell were with us before the Wilson bill had been reported to the House or passed, and before a Democratic majority was elected to Congress and a Democratic President chosen by the Electoral College.

The truth is, Mr. President, and all well-informed men understand it, that the triumph of the Democratic party in the presidential election of 1892 was due in a large measure to the industrial, agricultural, and commercial depression which began in the fall and winter of 1891. The great Homestead riot had occurred in the spring of 1892. The American Congress had organized a committee to inquire into its causes and its results and to recommend preventives, if preventives were possible, and everywhere the low prices which reduced the purchasing power of our people antedated the election of Mr. Cleveland in 1892.

A Republican administration hard pressed for resources had invaded and appropriated a trust fund, applying it to the ordinary expenditures of the Government; and still not satisfied with having invaded and exhausted a trust fund, it had ordered the Secretary of the Treasury—or if the President had not issued the order, the Secretary of the Treasury, without the order, had prepared—to sell bonds. Not only was the purchasing power of the people curtailed, but the Treasury of the Government was depleted, and everywhere there were manifest signs of agricultural, commercial, and industrial distress. We did not produce it, but we were punished for it.

You will not produce prosperity by this bill. But you hope to be rewarded for it; and you are peculiarly fortunate in the circumstance that your bill is to become a law just as our people are marketing great wheat, oat, and hay crops at unusually good prices, and when the corn crop promises to be the most abundant in our history. But in my judgment the American people have learned something since 1894; and they will not accept the absurd statement that Congress can stimulate their prosperity by increasing their taxes.

For the first time in many years we have the admission made by the friends of this bill, and we have assertions by loyal and intelligent Republicans, that the tariff is a tax. We have struggled for fifty years to compel that admission from the Republican party, but this is the very first time that it has been made by men of all views in the Republican party.

I may overestimate the intelligence of the American people, but if they are intelligent enough to maintain these free institutions, then they know that high taxes can not contribute to their prosperity. You can envelop the question in a haze of words; not understanding it yourselves, you may phrase it so that the people can not comprehend your meaning; but through it all and over it all and under it all the one great fact stands out as the triumph of this debate—that the tariff is admitted to be a tax. Nor is it a tax, as was sometimes said, which the foreigner pays for the purpose of selling his wares in the American market. A Republican who up to the last few years would now and then make peace with his conscience by admitting that the tariff is a tax, always qualified his admission by the instant claim that it was a tax which the foreigner pays.

If you believe that, gentlemen of the Republican party, then make it as high as you please and quit wrangling about how much or how little it shall be. If the tariff is a tax which the foreigner pays, then why do the two Senators from Iowa complain at these rates? Or, if the tariff is a tax which the foreigner pays, why did the Senator from Rhode Island last night attempt to pacify the junior Senator from Iowa by telling him there were 500 reductions in this bill? If the foreigner pays the tax, who wants it reduced? I would not, and the Senator from Rhode Island would not.

Therefore, when the Senator from Rhode Island recommends this bill to the American people with the statement that it contains 500 reductions of duty, he means for them to understand that he has reduced their taxes in 500 places.

As a matter of fact, Mr. President, these 500 reductions have been made, some of them so infinitesimal that it would take a microscope to find them; but against those 500 reductions that have been made in the existing law there are an equal number of increases. The Senator from Rhode Island will not deny that the average of this bill is to-day higher than the average of the existing law.

Mr. ALDRICH. I will answer the suggestion of the Senator from Texas later. I do dissent from the statement which he has made.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, the time will not permit me to demonstrate what I have said, for a glance at the clock admonishes me now that I am trespassing on the time which another Senator has intended to occupy. But this much I do assert—and I oppose my naked assertion against the assertion of the Senator from Rhode Island—that the average duty levied by this bill exceeds the average duty of the present law.

Mr. President, we have been told that the conferees have greatly improved the bill. That was a fairy tale intended to catch such Republican Senators as the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP], who sits before me, and men of his kind. As a matter of fact, the bill came back from the conference higher than it left the House, and higher than it left the Senate.

Do you know how that happened? The House receded from some of its provisions reducing the present rates; and the Senate receded from some of its provisions reducing the House rates. The House accepted the Senate higher rates, and the Senate accepted the House increases; and the bill came out of the conference higher than it left the House and higher than it went from the Senate.

If the good people who believe that the conference committee accomplished so much do not want to take the trouble to read the full report, I advise them to glance at it. Here are the Senate amendments to which the wicked conferees yielded to the House; and here are the Senate amendments to which the pious conferees of the House yielded to the wicked conferees of the Senate. The Senate amendments from which the Senate receded are less than 150. The Senate amendments to which the House conferees agreed are more than 500. Yet we are asked to believe that bad as the bill was when it left the Senate the conferees greatly improved it.

Improved it how? By taking one-half of that tax on corporations and transferring it to the consumers of the United States. Much surprise has been expressed that the conference finally agreed to the retention of the increased tax on tobacco. I violate no confidence when I declare that no man on either side, except one, expected that increased tobacco tax to be retained. Yet they have retained it. Do you know why? Because they remitted one-half of the $30,000,000 which the Senate laid upon the corporations of the country, and they sought to make up the loss by taking it out of the tobacco producers and consumers of the United States. That is the whole story. The Senator from Rhode Island did not believe in that tobacco tax. I taunted him about it when it was before the Senate, and he did not venture to defend it. No Senator on that side defended it except one, and it was supposed to be a kind of plaything, given to him for a moment's entertainment, to be taken away from him in the conference. That was the purpose, and you would have done it if you had not reduced that corporation tax.

Mr. President, they made another improvement, according to their view. They gave the manufacturers free raw material. This is the most remarkable doctrine that I have ever known promulgated. You can find nobody who believes in the doctrine of free raw materials, and yet you can only find a handful of us who resolutely resist it. The Senator from Rhode Island does not believe in it, except when it goes as a matter of grace to the manufacturers of New England, and then he reluctantly agrees to it, as in the case of hides. I warn him that when he takes the tax off of cattle hides, for the benefit of New England, the people will take a tax out of political hides in all those Western States. [Laughter.]

Nobody believes in the doctrine of free raw material. Nobody in this day will declare his adherence to it as a system. Whenever one section can buy what the other section makes, it wants the tariff taken off; and yet they demand that the tariff shall be retained on it when they sell it back to the section from which they bought it in the shape of a finished product.

I have heard it said here this morning that free raw material is the surest way to subvert the protective system. That is true in one sense, but wholly untrue in the sense intended. It will be a sure way to subvert it if the Republican party attempts to apply it. That doctrine destroyed the Whig party—that is, the doctrine of free raw material and the repeated nominations of Henry Clay destroyed the Whig party.

When the Republican party organized it was wise enough to avoid that mistake. It sailed around that rock on which the great Whig party had dashed itself to pieces, and it invited the farmers to come in and help them make the tariff and take the benefit of it. The Republican party called the farmers into its councils and agreed to divide with them what they had taken from us.

Mark my words! Whenever in your pride of power you imagine that you can take from the farmer what you agreed to divide with him, you will find yourself mistaken. If the Senator who made that statement means that the Democratic party can bring about a revision of the tariff by embracing the doctrine of free raw material, then he has read the history of this country to little purpose. No man now seeks to defend raw materials free of duty as a doctrine, but some men are urging it as a means to an end. They say that the way to reduce the duties on what the people buy from manufacturers is to repeal the duty on what the people sell to the manufacturers.

Is that true? What does the history of the country teach us about it? The only bills that ever attempted to adopt the free raw material doctrine were the protection measures of 1833 and of 1842, while that distinctly Democratic act of 1846 expressly repudiated that doctrine.

Therefore, when our friends tell us that the free raw material doctrine is a part of tariff revision, I point them to the history of this Republic contradicting the statement from the beginning to the end.

We did adopt it. In a moment of weakness and hallucination we thought we could carry New England for the Democratic party. I never gave any countenance to that idea, because I never believed that we could make Democrats out of people whose ancestors burned witches less than a century ago. I did not believe that New England could be bribed to vote the Democratic ticket; and I was not willing to offer the bribe, but wiser Democrats than I am did. In the bill of 1888 we put wool on the free list, we put hides on the free list, we put lumber on the free list, and we put iron ore on the free list; and the people put us out of Congress at the very next election. [Laughter.]

No party that frames a tariff bill and attempts to make a distinction between the raw material and the finished product can ever win the permanent confidence and approval of the American people. It is one of those peculiar doctrines that will not square with the policies of Republicanism or with the principles of Democracy. If you levy a tariff for protection, you should levy it on all alike. If we levy a tariff for revenue, we should levy it on all alike. The only man who can defend the doctrine of free raw material is a man so gifted that he can defend before the conscience of the American people a system of unequal taxation.

Gentlemen, I rejoice myself to see that the Republican party has committed itself to this doctrine of free raw material; and you have selected the least defensible item in all the list. The one item that the manufacturers did not need to have imported free of tax was hides, because the records show that for years your export of shoes and boots and leather products has been a constantly increasing one. Under the moderate duty of 15 per cent on hides the shoe and leather manufacturers of the United States are not only prosperous at home but they are extending their markets abroad. Yet you have selected this especially prosperous interest as the first to which you will extend the benefaction of free raw material. Vindicate the repeal of the duty on hides and then comes the repeal of the duty on wool! There is more justice, more wisdom, more substantial relief in repealing the duty on wool than there is in repealing the duty on hides. The wool account in every home will be five times the shoe account. Woolen clothes cost at the lowest estimate five times the price of shoes, and if you are seeking to relieve the consumer, and will only relieve him by first relieving the manufacturer, take the duty off of wool rather than hides. The Republican party can not stand still. It must go forward, or it must go back. You will either be compelled to restore the duty on hides or you will be driven by your own logic to repeal the duty on wool. And when you touch that woolen schedule—to borrow the figure of the Senator from Rhode Island—the arch falls, because the woolen schedule is the keystone.

The Senator from Rhode Island told us more than once that the wool schedule was the keystone of the protection arch, and he was right. When the Republican party came to adopt the system of protection, they called the woolgrowers of the United States, then found in large numbers in the Middle West and in the Mississippi Valley States, into conference, and took them into partnership with the protected industries, and you can not count on their support unless you continue that favor to them.

But do you imagine you can continue that wool schedule long? When you made it, people in Illinois, in Ohio and Kentucky and Missouri and Iowa raised sheep for wool. They do not do it now. The sheep for wool, like the Indian, travels west and still farther to the west. Sheep can not be kept for wool on land valued at $50 an acre. When land reaches a price like that, sheep can only be kept as a meat product and wool becomes an incident of raising sheep. The lamb is worth from $3 to $5 at the market, while the sheep yields but from $1.80 to

$2.20 per year in wool. No farmer will keep a sheep an entire year to clip $1.80 worth of wool from his back, when he can sell a 6-months' lamb to the butcher for from $3 to $5 for mutton.

So it is that the sheep industry of the United States in the more populous States is as much an incident with respect to wool as the hide industry is an incident with respect to cattle. The wool from which we are hereafter to weave the clothes of the American people must be grown in those intermountain States where the sterile soil will not respond a generous harvest to the husbandman's cultivation. Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, and Colorado are the sheep man's paradise. If you ever dare to touch his wool five States which now send Republican Senators here will then send Democrats to take their place. The most reckless, the men who presume most upon the suffering tolerance of the American people, would not dare to vote for free wool. There is not a western Senator here who would do it. The Senator from Rhode Island, much as he would like to do it, would not dare to do it; because, as eager as he is to promote New England's prosperity, he is still more anxious to preserve the supremacy and success of the Republican party. The blindest New England Republican would not dare to propose free wool, but they flatter us with the idea that they might vote the Democratic ticket if we were foolish enough to do it. They would induce us to make the declaration and then desert us at the first encounter.

Mr. President, I regret that the time will not allow me to analyze this report, but the hour for vote is so near that I must yield the floor. In closing this brief statement I want to repeat the declaration with which I opened a brief statement on another occasion, and that declaration is that when you pass this bill you have passed the last extreme protection measure that will ever receive the sanction of the American Congress, for this will never receive the sanction of the American people.

The beneficiaries of this bill may make the most of its privileges and its special favors, for it is the last license which will ever be granted them to rob and plunder industrious consumers.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, the people of the United States are to be congratulated that this prolonged tariff debate is about to close. Every Member of this Senate is weary of the discussion—a weariness which I share to the fullest extent. The bill which is about to be voted upon and which will become a law in the course of a few hours will be in many respects the most important and comprehensive measure ever enacted by the American Congress.

It will cover not only the whole range of tariff rates, but it will provide for many other things, some of them more important than its tariff provisions. It provides a system of maximum and minimum duties, which are essential for the protection of American interests at home and abroad. It provides a comprehensive administrative act for the collection of customs. It provides a new method for the assessment of duties by taking into consideration the home as well as the foreign valuation. It establishes a customs court, a tribunal for the final decision and disposition of customs cases. It extends the drawback provision of the existing law to manufactured articles composed in part of materials upon which an internal-revenue tax has been paid—a provision which, in my judgment, will be extremely beneficial to our foreign trade.

It enables the shipbuilders of the United States, who build ships for foreign account and ownership from imported materials, to receive the full benefit of a drawback upon those materials; and I believe it will enable our shipbuilders to enter into competition with foreign shipbuilders for the construction of ships for foreign account, including battle-ships for other countries. It contains many other very important legislative provisions which I will not take the time of the Senate to recount.

Mr. President, it is a matter of sincere regret to me that the bill will not receive the unanimous approval of Republican Senators. An act of this kind, so important and comprehensive in its character, should receive, it seems to me, the support of all Senators who believe, as I do, in the policy of the party and in the principles of protection. I do not fail to realize that the Senators who can not give their support to this measure are as much entitled to their judgment and are as conscientious in the performance of their duty as are those who will vote with the majority. I am certain that the Republican Senators who will vote against the bill are entirely mistaken as to the character of the measure, and I am equally certain that they have been misled by the misrepresentations of interested parties.

As it applies to rates, the Senator from Texas [Mr. BAILEY] says that the average ad valorem in this bill will be higher than the existing law. The Senator from Texas knows as well as I that the protective character of an act can not be determined by the average ad valorem rates imposed by it. The British customs tariff, which has no protective features in it, or very few, imposes an average ad valorem rate of between 75 and 80 per cent upon all the articles included in its provisions, yet I will assume that it will not be claimed that the British tariff is a high protective measure. This bill is not to be judged by its average ad valorems or by the equivalent ad valorem levied upon any particular article; but it is to be judged by the character of the measure as a whole. In making that test, I ask the attention of the Senate for a moment to the principles followed in its construction. Protection does not mean prohibition; it does not mean excessive duties; but it means duties which will equalize conditions—conditions of production and distribution between this country and other competing countries. This is not a new principle, nor was not enunciated for the first time in the Chicago platform. It has furnished the foundation upon which has been erected every wise tariff law that has been enacted in our history.

The Senator from Texas says truly that we have reduced duties on 500 articles. Why have we done so? Because the duties lowered were higher than were necessary to protect the American industries to which they applied. That is the reason. Protection does not involve the imposition of rates which will permit or insure monopoly in the United States. The purpose of protective duties is by the equalization of the conditions to which I have alluded to permit the existence in this country of all the various industries involved, to encourage them, to protect them, to develop them; the theory of protection being that, if we permit American industries to live by the imposition of protective duties, competition in this country will so affect prices that it will give the American consumer the best possible results. That has been the true theory upon which the protective policy has been based from its inception to the present time.

I can not understand how it is possible to have monopoly under the protective system upon protected articles. The enterprise and the energy of the American people have made such monopolies impossible. No Senator can point out a single industry in this country subject to a protective duty that is controlled by a monopoly. I make that statement as broad as it is possible to make it. You can not have monopolies if protective duties are levied, as they should be, along real protective lines.

If there are any prohibitive duties in this bill, if there are any duties that are excessive along the lines I have laid down, I do not know it. I do not believe that there are any duties levied in this bill that are excessive or that are prohibitory. I think those Senators who have an idea that there may be duties of that kind have not studied the bill and are not familiar with its provisions.

I will submit, and ask to have printed in the RECORD, a statement of the changes from the Senate bill by the conference report, and I hope that the Senator from Texas at some time will take an opportunity to examine it.

Mr. President, the conferees have increased the rates on 30 items above the Senate bill. We have yielded to the House increases in 30 cases, but we have reduced the duties below the Senate bill in something like 110 items. I shall not take the time of the Senate to read this list, but I am desirous of having it put in the RECORD, because I want the Senate to understand, and I want the people of the United States to understand, that any attempt on the part of the opponents of this measure to show that it has increased rates above the protective requirements or that any of its rates are excessive is a mistake, as no such thing has taken place.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, permission to insert the statement referred to will be granted.

The statement referred to is as follows:

Changes from Senate bill in the conference report.

INCREASES.

SCHEDULE A.

Copperas or sulphate of iron, restored to dutiable list.
Extract of quebracho, exceeding 28° Baumé.
Cutch. Restore to dutiable list.
Gelatin, glue, fish glue or isinglass, and prepared fish bladders and sounds.
Spirit varnishes.
Paris green and London purple, restored to dutiable list.

SCHEDULE B.

Quarries or quarry tiles.
Plaster rock or gypsum, crude.
Window glass—cylinder, crown, and common, unpolished. Slight increase certain brackets on some large sizes.
Yellow earthenware, glazed.

SCHEDULE C.

Steel wool or steel shavings.
Cast-iron vessels, stove plates, etc., and castings of iron, n. s. p. f., valued not over 2 cents per pound.
Swords, sword blades, and side arms.

Bronze powder.
Watches, having not more than 7 jewels.
Enameled dials for watches costing not over 10 cents each.

SCHEDULE D.

Barrels or boxes containing oranges, lemons, limes, etc.
Osier or willow, manufactures of.
Willow furniture.
Stained window blinds, etc.

SCHEDULE G.

Chicory root, raw, unground. Burnt or roasted, prepared.
Salt.

SCHEDULE H.

Mineral-water bottles.

SCHEDULE I.

Stockings, hose and half hose up to not more than $2 per dozen pairs.

SCHEDULE J.

Matting for floors valued not over 10 cents per square yard.
Burlaps not exceeding 30 threads to the square inch.
Bagging for cotton.

SCHEDULE N.

Materials for hats, bonnets, hoods. Bleached, dyed, colored or stained.
Feathers for beds.
Sponges made of rubber.

DECREASES.

SCHEDULE A.

Benzoic acid.
Salicylic acid.
Cottonseed oil.
Croton oil.
Crude and refined mineral oils.
Chloride of lime or bleaching powder.
Orange oil.
Chrome yellow, chrome green, and all chromium colors.
Orange mineral.
Red lead.
Varnishes, including gold size or Japan.
Vermillion red and colors not containing quicksilver.
White lead, white paint, and pigment containing lead.
Whiting ground in oil (putty).
Acetate of lead, white, brown, gray, or yellow.
Nitrate of lead.
Litharge.
Santonine and all salts of.
Vanillin.
Collodion.

SCHEDULE B.

Lime.
Pumice stone:
Unmanufactured, valued at $15 or less per ton.
Wholly or partly manufactured
Gas retorts.
Freestone, sandstone, limestone, and other building stone, unmanufactured and undressed.
Granite, unmanufactured and undressed.

SCHEDULE C.

Iron ore.
Scrap iron and steel.
Hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel, galvanized or coated.
Sheets or plates of iron or steel, galvanized or coated.
Telegraph, telephone, and other wires and cables.
Automobiles and parts of.
Card clothing, manufactured with round iron or untempered round steel wire.
Cast-iron vessels, stove plates, etc., and castings of iron n. s. p. f., valued over 2 cents per pound.
Razors and razor blades.
Files.
Table, kitchen, and hospital utensils and similar hollow ware, enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses.
Latch needles.
Engraved plates of steel.
Electrotype and stereotype plates.
Screws.
Arsenic or arsenious acid.
Hooks and eyes.
Lead in sheets, pipes, shot, glaziers', and wire.
Monazite sand and thorite.
Thorium, nitrate of.
Gas mantles.
Ferrotungsten.
Ferrochrome.
Ferrosilicon.
Penholder tips and penholders.
Combination penholders.
Tungsten-bearing ore.
Zinc in blocks or pigs:
Sheets.
Sheets coated or plated.
Nippers and pliers.

SCHEDULE D.

Sawed lumber.
Clapboards.
Laths.

SCHEDULE E.

Saccharine.

SCHEDULE G.

All other animals n. s. p. f.
Oats.
Rye.
Wheat.
Biscuits, wafers, cakes, sweetened, etc., valued at 15 cents per pound or less.
Cabbages.
Hops.
Potatoes.
Oysters in shell.
Eels or smelt, fresh or frozen.
Pineapples, in barrels, etc.
Beef.
Veal.
Mutton.
Pork.
Venison.
Bologna sausages.

SCHEDULE H.

Ginger wine or ginger cordial.

SCHEDULE I.

Cotton yarns and cloths—14 items.
Cotton gloves.

SCHEDULE J.

Hemp and line of hemp.
Jute and jute butts.
Matting for floors, valued over 10 cents per square yard.
Oilcloths for floors.
Plain woven fabrics containing not more than 100 threads to the square inch.
Istle or tampico when dressed.

SCHEDULE K.

Tops, yarns, and dress goods, weighing over 4 ounces per square yard.

SCHEDULE M.

Printing paper, valued not above 2¼ cents per pound.
Metal buttons embossed.
Bituminous coal.
Precious stones advanced.
Diamond bort.
Precious stones uncut.
Hides of cattle.
Boots and shoes.
Harnesses, saddles, and saddlery.
Band, bend or belting and sole leather.
Grain, buff, and split leather.
Gauffer leather.
Leather cut into shoe uppers or other forms.
Pencil leads.

Mr. ALDRICH. The Senator from Texas has alluded to the tobacco tax and to the corporation tax. The Senator from Texas is aware, as every Member of the Senate is aware, that, so far as I personally am concerned, I was opposed to any of these taxes. I believe that the bill as it was reported from the Finance Committee contained provisions which would produce sufficient revenue without the imposition of any other taxes. I have stated frankly to the Senate my own attitude about the corporation tax, and I will be equally frank with reference to the tobacco tax. If it had not seemed necessary—and I use the word "necessary" with some limitations, perhaps—to place hides upon the free list, to reduce the duty on lumber, and to make certain other reductions which were made by the conferees, amounting to $10,000,000, I certainly should have been unwilling to increase the tobacco tax to the extent of $10,000,000, but this increase took the place of the reductions which followed placing hides upon the free list and the other reductions which I have suggested, but which I shall not take time now to enumerate.

Mr. BAILEY. In other words, you intended to take out of the people who use tobacco what you gave to the manufacturers of shoes.

Mr. ALDRICH. That is a question which perhaps is a little too hypothetical for the present moment. As to the duty on hides, I do not intend to take up the time of the Senate, which knows my attitude upon that question. My own judgment was that we ought to have a small duty on hides, but there were six hundred distinctive differences of substance between the other House and the Senate upon this bill. A knowledge of human nature would suggest that the only way in which those differences could be composed was by a series of compromises. I saw no other way in which these different items could have been brought into agreement. The House of Representatives had voted by 173 majority for free hides; a considerable minority of the Senate was for free hides; the President was outspoken for free hides; and nothing was left for the Senate conferees to do but to resist the attempt as long as they could and then yield to irresistible force.

The Senator from Texas the other day suggested that there was a distinction between the different departments of the Government which should prevent the views of the President of the United States from being taken into consideration in the preparation of a tariff bill. While the President of the United States is, of course, the Chief Executive, the head of the executive department, he is also, so long as we have a Government by parties, the responsible head of his party, interested, as all party men are, in carrying out the policies of his party for the benefit, as we all believe, of the country. I should have felt recreant to my trust as a responsible member of the Government and as chairman of the managers on the part of the Senate, if I had not conferred freely with the President of the United States with reference to the provisions of this act.

Such conferences have always taken place. Some of us remember—I am sure the Senator from Texas does not forget—the conferences which took place preceding the act of 1894.

They were not always harmonious; they were not always agreeable to the parties who participated in them; but it is well understood that President Cleveland had distinctive views upon the tariff question; and in the preparation even of the Senate bill the Democratic members of the committee were almost constantly in communication with the President of the United States. I did not hestitate, therefore, to confer with the President, who is, I repeat, not only the leader of his party, but is also the central and important figure in the administration, which must stand or fall by the wisdom of our legislation.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] reminds me that the conferences in this case were not comparable to those in 1894; then there was final and bitter disagreement, while in this case there is harmony and agreement. While I felt bound, as I say, to confer with the President, I do not want any Member of the Senate to misunderstand my position. I was a member of the conference as a representative of the Senate of the United States, and bound to carry out as far as possible the expressed will of the Senate. I was also bound by my responsible position to try to do the best I could to make this bill a great measure, worthy of the party and worthy of the country. I understood perfectly well that my views could not be carried out in every respect; but I say to the Senate, and I say to the country, that there has been enacted no tariff bill so wise, so certain to produce prosperity and great results for the people of this country of every class and in every position in life as the measure upon which we are now called to vote.

I have no misgivings as to the future. I have heard before dismal prophecies like that which has just been uttered by the Senator from Texas. I have witnessed the passage of five tariff bills by the Senate, and I have, on frequent occasions, heard Senators sitting on the other side of the aisle repeat and reiterate these dismal prophecies as to what would follow if we should follow the dictates of our judgment and adhere to the policy to which the Republican party has been so thoroughly committed. I have no fears for the future. The American people can be relied upon to maintain their unswerving loyalty to the protective policy.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, by order of the Senate the question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. ALDRICH and Mr. BAILEY. Let us have the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BOURNE (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. NIXON], and vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. BRIGGS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. JOHNSTON], who is absent. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. DILLINGHAM (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN], who is absent on account of sickness. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. GALLINGER (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. TAYLOR]. If I were privileged to vote, I should vote "yea," but I withhold my vote.

Mr. BANKHEAD (when the name of Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama was called). My colleague [Mr. JOHNSTON] is paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BRIGGS]. If he were present, my colleague would vote "nay."

Mr. MARTIN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. NIXON]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN], and vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. GORE (when Mr. OWEN's name was called). My colleague [Mr. OWEN] has a general pair with the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. BOURNE], which has been transferred for the pending vote to the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. NIXON]. My colleague is absent from the city. Were he present, he would vote "nay;" and if his vote would have made any difference in the result, he would have been present.

Mr. DU PONT (when Mr. RICHARDSON's name was called). My colleague [Mr. RICHARDSON] is paired with the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE]. If my colleague were present and free to vote, he would vote "yea."

Mr. FRAZIER (when Mr. TAYLOR's name was called). My colleague [Mr. TAYLOR] is absent from the city. He is paired with the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER]. If my colleague were present, he would vote "nay."

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina (when Mr. TILLMAN's name was called). The senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN] is paired with the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM]. If the Senator from South Carolina were present, he would vote "nay."

Mr. WARREN (when his name was called). I have a regular standing pair with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. MONEY], who is unavoidably absent. I therefore withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CULLOM. I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. DAVIS]. I understand that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. MCENERY] authorized the chairman of the Committee on Finance to make a statement. I will hear that statement and then determine what I shall do.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. MCENERY], who is now absent, informed me that he would probably not be here to vote upon this conference report, but that if present he would vote for it, and that he desired to be paired for it.

Mr. CULLOM. Now, Mr. President, if I can vote on the strength of that statement, I will transfer my pair with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. DAVIS] to the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. MCENERY] and cast my vote.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, without having any communication, directly or indirectly, from the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. MCENERY], I will state that I have conferred with his colleague [Mr. FOSTER], who is present, and he has advised me that any statement the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] may make he would regard as proper and binding. Under the circumstances, I think the pair may be transferred.

Mr. CULLOM. Then I transfer my pair with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. DAVIS] to the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. MCENERY], and will cast my vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. NEWLANDS. The junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. NIXON] is unavoidably absent. I am requested to state that if he were present he would vote "yea."

Mr. CULBERSON. The Senators from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE and Mr. DAVIS], each of whom is paired, are unavoidably absent, but if present each of them would vote "nay" on the adoption of this report.

Mr. MCLAURIN. As announced by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN], my colleague [Mr. MONEY] is paired with that Senator. If my colleague were present, he would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 47, nays 31, as follows:

YEAS—47.

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

NAYS—31.

Bacon	Culberson	Hughes	Rayner
Bailey	Cummins	La Follette	Shively
Bankhead	Daniel	McLaurin	Simmons
Beveridge	Dolliver	Martin	Smith, Md.
Bristow	Fletcher	Nelson	Smith, S. C.
Chamberlain	Foster	Newlands	Stone
Clapp	Frazier	Overman	Taliaferro
Clay	Gore	Paynter	

NOT VOTING—14.

Briggs	Gallinger	Nixon	Tillman
Clarke, Ark.	Johnston, Ala.	Owen	Warren
Davis	McEnery	Richardson	
Dillingham	Money	Taylor	

So the report of the committee of conference was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, this is a very important vote, and I ask that the pairs may be announced, so that they will be recorded together.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, that course will be followed. The Secretary will announce the pairs.

The Secretary announced the following pairs:

Mr. BRIGGS with Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama.
Mr. DILLINGHAM with Mr. TILLMAN.
Mr. GALLINGER with Mr. TAYLOR.
Mr. NIXON with Mr. OWEN.
Mr. RICHARDSON with Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas.
Mr. WARREN with Mr. MONEY.
Mr. MCENERY with Mr. DAVIS.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. Browning, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, and they were therefore signed by the Vice-President.

H. R. 11570. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1909, and for other purposes;

H. R. 11572. An act to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of various bridges across and over certain navigable waters, and for other purposes.

H. R. 11579. An act to amend an act relative to the erection of a lock and dam in aid of navigation in the Tennessee River;

H. R. 11797. An act to attach Ben Hill County to the Albany division of the southern district of Georgia; and

S. J. R. 16. Joint resolution authorizing the printing of reports upon preliminary examinations and surveys, etc.

ENROLLMENT OF TARIFF BILL.

Mr. ALDRICH. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate concurrent resolution No. 8.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of concurrent resolution No. 8, which was read, as follows:

Senate concurrent resolution 8.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Committees on Enrolled Bills of the two Houses be authorized to correct the enrolled bill of the House (H. R. 1438) entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," by striking out the word "general" wherever it occurs in section 2 of said bill and inserting in lieu thereof the word "maximum," and they are further authorized to enroll paragraph 450 as follows:

"450. Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry salted or pickled, shall be admitted free of duty: *Provided*, That on and after October 1, 1909, grain, buff, and split leather shall pay a duty of 7½ per cent ad valorem; that all boots and shoes, made wholly or in chief value of leather made from cattle hides and cattle skins of whatever weight, of cattle of the bovine species, including calfskins, shall pay a duty of 10 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, shall pay a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem."

Mr. ALDRICH. I should like to make a brief statement of the purpose of this concurrent resolution.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Rhode Island yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. ALDRICH. I think I had better first make a very brief statement of the purpose of the resolution.

The conference committee changed the word "general" to "maximum," as applied to the greater tariff, but failed to make the changes in two places where it occurred in other parts of section 2. The House conferees insisted that this tariff should be known as a "maximum tariff" instead of a "general tariff." It was the purpose of the conferees to make this change. They failed, however, to make the change.

As to the provision, the duty on boots and shoes was fixed by reference to the hides of cattle. Senators who were interested in the hide duties thought that the language used was not comprehensive enough and did not cover all the boots and shoes which should be covered in that reduction of duty, and this change is made for the purpose of making it certain that all boots and shoes made of hides or skins of cattle should be made dutiable at 10 per cent ad valorem.

A similar change was made in the duties upon harness, and as rectified the 20 per cent reduced duty applies to all harnesses made from leather or of which leather is the component material of chief value.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, when the press of the country gave notice a few days ago that this amendment to the bill—for it is nothing more nor less—would be presented, I gave notice in the Senate that I would propose an amendment to it placing cotton bagging on the free list. This matter had been presented to the Senate in open session by several Senators in the way of amendment, and finally, on the proposition of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McLAURIN], cotton bagging was placed on the free list, so far as disclosed, by the unanimous vote of the Senate. This just provision was stricken out by the conferees, as I understand it, on the insistence of members of the committee of conference on the part of the House and in the interest of one of two manufacturing companies in this country which monopolize the manufacture of cotton bagging.

Mr. ALDRICH. I think the Senator from Texas is going too far in attributing to any member of the conference any motive for the action in conference.

Mr. CULBERSON. I am not, Mr. President, suggesting any motive which may have influenced any person in this action, but I am stating what I understand to be the fact, that this proposition to place cotton bagging on the free list was opposed by a member of the conference, not of the Senate, in whose State is incorporated one of the two companies which monopolize the business of manufacturing cotton bagging. I attribute no motive, but I state a fact, and if that is denied I will be glad to withdraw what I have said about it.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Texas yield to the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. ALDRICH. As I understand the facts, there are one establishment in western Massachusetts, two in Brooklyn, N. Y., three in St. Louis, Mo., several others in various parts of the country north, one in Augusta, Ga., and, I think, in all eight or ten different, distinct factories. That is the statement which was made before the conference committee.

Mr. CULBERSON. They are all controlled by two companies.

Mr. ALDRICH. Well, I hardly think so, myself.

Mr. CULBERSON. I think so, absolutely; no "hardly" about it, Mr. President. There are three companies in the United States which manufacture considerable cotton bagging—a small one at Peru, Ind.—and I speak from the hearings before the House committee—another conducted by the Ludlow Company, of Massachusetts, and another by the American Manufacturing Company, of New York; and gentlemen can take their choice as to where the opposition came from. These three companies control and monopolize the business of manufacturing cotton bagging in the United States; and after the Senate, by a unanimous vote, and I believe in good faith, put this article on the free list, it has, Mr. President, in the interest of this monopoly and in the grossest favoritism and the plainest sectional discrimination, sir, again been placed on the dutiable list by the conference report.

Now, why, sir, should the farmers of the South, in buying the wrapping for their cotton, pay a tax of $625,000 a year, and the western farmers, for the wrapping for their hay, pay nothing?

Mr. President, we have had a good deal from the Senator from Rhode Island during this debate about justice to the South and what the Republican party wanted to do for the South, and yet, sir, when the toiling millions of the Southern States, who produce 13,000,000 bales of cotton annually, ask to be relieved of this burden cast upon them by monopoly, the strength of this league of protected and special interests in the country is so great, the cohesive power of public plunder is so strong, that the cry of one of the coalition is heard around the land, and what has been said about fairness to a section, a section that is coming up from under the devastation of war, is put aside in the interest of a miserable monopoly in one or two of the States of the Union.

The old tax of six-tenths of a cent per square yard, amounting to about $625,000 on a yield of 13,000,000 bales of cotton, is placed back upon cotton bagging by the conference report, and I appeal to the Senate, about whose fairness we have heard so much, if it will submit to this injustice and this wrong—this wrong against a whole people of one of the sections of the country, sir—when the cry is for rehabilitation, for peace, and concord, and union.

Mr. President, it will be answered doubtless by the Senator from Rhode Island that an amendment offered by my friend the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McLAURIN] has been accepted by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER] to a joint resolution which will be presented, I dare say, in a moment or so. I believe that resolution as amended will pass the Senate, but I do not believe it will become a law, and I have every assurance that the present concurrent resolution will become a law, and I insist upon placing this amendment upon that resolution; and, if need be, upon the other also, for that matter. The other resolution, as I have said, will probably be presented in a moment or so, when this one is adopted. But I insist that, while the resolution will pass the Senate, I have no such faith in it becoming a law as I have in this resolution, the origin and purpose of which are well understood by the Senate and the country.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Texas yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. McCUMBER. Will the Senator yield to me for just a proposition?

Mr. CULBERSON. Certainly.

Mr. McCUMBER. I understand the moment the joint resolution passes the Senate it will go to the House; that objection will be made to it there immediately, upon the ground that it amends a law for revenue, which should originate in the House; and that it will probably be made with some effect. It certainly would be, with the amendment the Senator speaks of, because there would be no question that it went right to the heart of the question of raising revenue, and undoubtedly would be successfully made.

It seems to me that if it should go as a separate proposition, it should go in as a concurrent resolution the same as this, to correct the bill before it becomes a law and not afterwards.

Mr. CULBERSON. I am glad the Senator from North Dakota, with his accustomed frankness, has stated the probability of the resolution which he has introduced not becoming a law, as I have already suggested, especially if this amendment is placed upon it, and, consequently, I insist upon offering my amendment to the resolution which is now pending.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Texas offers an amendment, which will be stated.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President——

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

Mr. CULBERSON. Certainly.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I should like to ask the Senator from Texas a question before he takes his seat.

You referred to the binding twine of the West, that is now on the free list. Is it not made practically out of the same material? In that case the argument was made here that in case we removed the duty and destroyed the American manufacture, we would pay a higher rate to the foreigner. Then, if that argument would apply, what has been the history of binding twine since it has been placed on the free list?

The tables are before the Senators here, and they can see for themselves that binding twine has been cheaper ever since it has been placed on the free list. It is made out of the tops, while the bagging is made out of the butts, the cheaper material, and not a pound of either article is raised on American soil. It is the one case where there was the pledge of the President, made in his inaugural address, and in the protestations of the Republican party in reference thereto, when they should pass a tariff, that it should fall equally upon all and that no discrimination should be made.

When it comes to the article of covering for cotton, which under the limitation of God's law can not be raised except in the cotton-growing States, then that beautiful doctrine of impartiality is meted out by placing a duty on the one and removing it from the other. Under the operation of the law of population and wealth the time will come in the fullness of justice when the South will have the privilege of retaliating; and I hope it will not do it, for I believe that the doctrine of the Democratic party and the men who stand behind it are broad minded enough and American enough, that if the occasion should ever come, as it will come, when they are in power, that they will apply their laws equally in spite of the partisanship of the Republican party.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President——

Mr. BAILEY. Before the Senator from Rhode Island proceeds——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Rhode Island yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. ALDRICH. I do.

Mr. BAILEY. I want to furnish him this additional bit of information. This is another case of free raw material and taxed finished product. Jute and jute butts, out of which this bagging is made——

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. That is right.

Mr. BAILEY (continuing). Are now on the free list and remain on the free list, according to this conference report.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, it certainly does not appeal to me, and I assume it will not appeal to any other protectionist, that because a raw material is on the free list the finished product should also be there. That is contrary to my understanding of the doctrine of protection.

Mr. BAILEY. And contrary to justice.

Mr. ALDRICH. The senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON] has made an appeal to us in behalf of the South. But this concurrent resolution is simply to make changes in phraseology which are necessary to carry out the purpose of the conferees. It makes no change whatever in rates. The suggestion of the Senator from Texas is to make a change in the law by changing the rates of duty upon an article—clearly against any authority which we have under the Constitution of the United States and which would be sure to be resented by the House of Representatives.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Rhode Island yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. ALDRICH. Certainly.

Mr. CULBERSON. This bill, if the Senator will pardon me, can be changed by the concurrent action of the two Houses of Congress until it becomes a law.

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

Mr. CULBERSON. It has not become a law, because it has not been presented to the President of the United States and become a law by his approval or without his approval under the constitutional provision applicable to the case.

Mr. ALDRICH. If the Senator from Texas is correct in his judgment, the whole tariff bill could be changed by a concurrent resolution originating in the Senate. That is too ridiculous a proposition to be argued. I think the Senator from Texas himself upon consideration will not make any such claim.

Mr. CULBERSON. In answer to the Senator, I will say that there can be no question, that until this bill becomes a law, before it passes from the consideration of the two Houses of Congress, it may be changed in any respect by the concurrent action of the two Houses. It can not be changed when it shall have become a law unless a measure to change it originates in the House of Representatives, passes both Houses, and is approved by the President or becomes a law without his approval.

Mr. ALDRICH. The only purpose of this resolution is to correct an error. The suggested amendment of the Senator from Texas would destroy the resolution. There is no use trying to pass it at this stage of the session with any such amendment as that suggested by the Senator from Texas; and as I am desirous of having the resolution passed, I shall move to lay his amendment on the table——

Mr. BACON. Mr. President——

Mr. ALDRICH. And I shall expect every friend of this measure to vote for the motion.

Mr. BACON. I hope the Senator——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Rhode Island moves to lay on the table the amendment proposed by the Senator from Texas.

Mr. BACON. I do not understand that the Senator from Rhode Island made the motion. He said he would make it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will inquire about it.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Rhode Island has the floor.

Mr. ALDRICH. I will listen to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. BACON. I will occupy the floor for only one moment. We have become within the past three months quite familiar with the fact that when the Senator from Rhode Island waves his hand, that determines what is going to be the vote of the majority of the Senate.

In order that the RECORD may be complete before that wave of the hand is now given, I desire simply to call attention to a fact which we all know, that under the peculiar methods pursued by the Finance Committee during this conference, by which the final shape of this bill was determined, only those of the Senator's political party were admitted into the conference, and it so happened that at the time when the conference was dealing with this matter, which affected this large section of the country and this largest of all single industries—measured by value of exports—there was not on that conference committee a single Senator representing that large section of the country engaged in cotton growing, or representing that large interest to which cotton bagging is essential and particularly to be affected by that change made in this conference report.

Mr. BAILEY. The same thing is true of the House.

Mr. ALDRICH. I will say to the Senator from Georgia——

Mr. BACON. I understand the same thing is true of the conferees on the part of the House—that it was an absolute fact that that broad expanse of territory, representing that large proportion of this country and affecting, if I may say, certainly the greatest of all agricultural interests and the greatest of all exports, literally had no representative, and it has been dealt with by the conference committee in the most selfish and narrow of sectional considerations.

Mr. ALDRICH. I will say, in answer to the suggestion of the Senator from Georgia, that if there had been a dozen representatives of the South upon the conference committee there could have been no more earnest conferees in favor of this amendment than the managers on the part of the Senate; and it was the inflexible attitude of the House conferees not to accept it which led the Senate managers very reluctantly to yield.

Now, Mr. President——

Mr. McLAURIN. I hope the Senator from Rhode Island will withhold the motion. It can not expedite the matter, because the discussion can come up on the resolution of the Senator from North Dakota just as well as upon the amendment offered by the Senator from Texas, and I desire to make a few observations before this shall be voted on.

Mr. ALDRICH. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. McLAURIN. Mr. President, the Senator is mistaken as to the rule of law that would obtain if the amendment of the Senator from Texas be adopted. It might be, which I do not concede, that that amendment would be obnoxious to that provision of the Constitution of the United States which requires bills to raise revenue to originate in the House; yet it being

separable from the other provision of the resolution, that offered by the committee, the failing of the amendment of the Senator from Texas under the condemnation of that provision of the Constitution would not carry the balance of the resolution—that part of it presented by the Finance Committee.

There is another provision about this, and that is that if the amendment offered by the amendment of the Senator from Texas is unconstitutional, because it originates in the Senate and because it changes the revenue, then the resolution offered by the Senator from Rhode Island is obnoxious to the same provision of the Constitution of the United States, for this does change the rate in the conference report.

In the conference report there is no reduction of the tariff on shoes made from calfskins and kip skins. This changes it so that there is a reduction in the tariff on shoes made from kip skins and calfskins. There is there a change of the law.

I wish to call the attention of the Senator from Texas to a point and to make a suggestion to him which he can consider, and if it does not meet with his judgment he need not adopt it. Last Tuesday the Senator from Texas gave notice that when the resolution which is now under consideration should be presented he would offer this amendment, and he has done so in pursuance of that notice. But yesterday when the resolution which was then before the Finance Committee and which was reported yesterday by the senior Senator from North Dakota was presented, I offered the amendment which makes section 3 of that measure.

I suggest to the Senator from Texas that inasmuch as this amendment to the resolution reported by the Senator from North Dakota has been accepted by the Finance Committee, and inasmuch as the resolution itself is reported unanimously from the Committee on Finance, he offer the entire resolution No. 42 as an amendment to the resolution now under consideration. Then he has the unanimous indorsement of the Finance Committee from beginning to end, and there can be then but one reason why it should not be adopted, and that would be because the Finance Committee is not willing to give free bagging for cotton.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Rhode Island yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. ALDRICH. For what purpose?

Mr. CULBERSON. The Senator from Mississippi made an inquiry of me.

Mr. McLAURIN. I made a suggestion to the Senator from Texas.

Mr. CULBERSON. I rose to answer the inquiry of the Senator from Mississippi. If the Senator from Mississippi thinks that the incorporation of the McCumber amendment will not weaken the cotton-bagging amendment which I have proposed, and he will submit that, I will accept it. But I do not wish to change the status of matters now by withdrawing my amendment and offering the amendment proposed by the Senator from North Dakota.

I am perfectly willing that cotton bagging should go on the free list, and I am perfectly willing that this correction proposed by the Senator from North Dakota may be made. But I do not desire to complicate the situation. I want a square-cut vote upon the proposition whether this manifest and flagrant injustice to a section of this country will be perpetrated by the Senate of the United States.

Mr. McLAURIN. It was not a question which I propounded to the Senator from Texas. I merely made a suggestion—that he should offer to the resolution now under consideration the entire resolution of the Senator from North Dakota, including the amendment to that——

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, but——

Mr. McLAURIN. And that then, as he has a right to perfect his amendment——

Mr. ALDRICH. I will say to the Senator from Mississippi and the Senator from Texas that that will meet the same opposition that the suggestion of the Senator from Texas now embodies. The Finance Committee has never authorized any concurrent resolution at all with reference to this matter, and they will not. This resolution must stand or fall as it is. Any attempt to amend it means its defeat, its absolute and certain defeat; and I propose, so far as I can, to move to dispose of every amendment of whatever nature, whatever may be its merits or demerits, by a motion to lay on the table; and I shall ask the friends of the bill to support me.

Mr. McLAURIN. Will the Senator let me conclude my sentence?

Mr. ALDRICH. Yes; but he is making a statement upon the hypothesis, apparently, that one amendment would have greater strength than the other.

Mr. McLAURIN. The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER] on yesterday reported from the Committee on Finance unanimously the joint resolution to which I offered an amendment, and afterwards, when I offered the amendment putting bagging on the free list, it was accepted by the Senator from North Dakota; and the Senator from Rhode Island, the chairman of the committee, stated that the committee accepted it.

Mr. ALDRICH. No; I beg the Senator's pardon; I did not state that. I stated the contrary. I want to say to the Senator that the only resolution which the Committee on Finance authorized the Senator from North Dakota to report was a joint resolution applying to two things. The Senator from Mississippi offered an amendment to that, and I stated distinctly on the floor that the Senate committee did not accept it.

Mr. McLAURIN. I will read the RECORD, with the Senator's permission.

Mr. WARREN. The RECORD is wrong.

Mr. McLAURIN. The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. SCOTT] said this——

Mr. ALDRICH. If the RECORD shows any such statement as that on my part, the RECORD is incorrect.

Mr. McLAURIN. I got it from the RECORD. I could not hear what the Senator said.

Mr. ALDRICH. I said just the contrary.

Mr. McLAURIN. Wait a moment until I find it.

Mr. PENROSE. I heard the Senator from Rhode Island, and he said the committee did not accept it.

Mr. McLAURIN. I call the attention of the Senator from Rhode Island to page 4876 of the RECORD. Speaking of the amendment that I had offered, the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. SCOTT] said:

> I should like to have an expression from the chairman of the Finance Committee. I wish to know if the Finance Committee accepts that amendment.
>
> Mr. ALDRICH. It does.

Mr. ALDRICH. I said: "It does not." I said exactly the opposite.

Mr. McLAURIN. I am going by the RECORD.

Mr. ALDRICH. Half a dozen Senators around me heard me say that it does not.

Mr. McLAURIN. I am going by the RECORD.

Mr. ALDRICH. The RECORD is absolutely incorrect. I said precisely the opposite.

Mr. McLAURIN. I remarked at the time that I could not hear what the Senator said, and I looked in the RECORD this morning to see what the Senator did say, because I intended to base the action on my amendment on what he said.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, this session of Congress will adjourn in a very few hours. It is absolutely impossible for this concurrent resolution, for a single purpose of correcting errors, should pass at all or become a part of the law unless it is voted upon very soon, and voted upon without one single amendment. Everybody here understands that; and I must make the motion to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Will both Senators suspend until the Secretary reads the amendment? It has not yet been read.

Mr. ALDRICH. I ask that the RECORD may be corrected where I am reported to have said "It does."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The RECORD will be corrected.

The Secretary will read the amendment proposed by the Senator from Texas.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add to the concurrent resolution the following proviso:

> *Provided*, Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and similar fabrics suitable for covering cotton, shall be admitted free of duty.

Mr. ALDRICH. Before making the motion, I yield to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Mr. President, I am perfectly well convinced, not only from a parliamentary point of view, but a practical one, that any amendment of this resolution would mean the death both of the resolution itself and the amendment. I think it very important that the resolution, which is, as the Senator from Rhode Island states, to correct an error, the practical effect of which is to carry out the reduction in the duties on leather and leather products, which is essential if we are to have free hides, should pass. I have some apprehension that even if it goes unencumbered to the House it may not experience that speedy and certain success there which we would like.

It is for this reason that I have made up my mind not to offer to the resolution an amendment which I intended, the anticoupon provision of the tariff bill as it passed the Senate and went to the conference committee. I shall not take the time of the Senate now or at any other time, until that sub-

ject can be practically disposed of, to point out what was done in the conference committee and just what the striking out of the anticoupon provision means. I think all Senators understand it now.

Furthermore, I see that under section 34 of the bill as it comes from the conference committee the provisions of that particular law do not go into effect for a year yet; that is, not until the 1st of next July. So by a separate resolution at the next session there will be ample time for a reenactment of the anticoupon provision, and more extensively I hope I shall be able to make it than I made it here. At that time I shall state just what the conferees did.

I was going to ask the Senator from Rhode Island why it was that the anticoupon provision, which is a reenactment of the Dingley anticoupon provision, and which passed this body, was stricken out in conference. I am advised that the House conferees seriously objected to it. I can not imagine what the motive could possibly have been; but I shall not take the time of the Senate now to go into it.

For both these reasons I shall not now offer to the resolution the anticoupon amendment, because I am convinced, as I said before, that it is necessary for this resolution to go through if we are going to have a reduction in the leather schedule.

Mr. ALDRICH. I move to lay the amendment proposed by the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON] on the table, and upon that I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. CULBERSON. I ask for the yeas and nays on the motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Rhode Island first asked for the yeas and nays. Is the demand seconded?

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BOURNE (when his name was called). I again announce that I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. NIXON], and I vote "yea."

Mr. BRIGGS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. JOHNSTON], who is necessarily absent from the city. I therefore withhold my vote. I make this announcement to cover this and the succeeding votes during the day.

Mr. CLAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND], who was called away on account of sickness. If he were present, he would vote "yea" and I should vote "nay."

Mr. CULLOM (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. DAVIS], and I withhold my vote. If permitted, I would vote "yea."

Mr. GALLINGER (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. TAYLOR]. If I were privileged to vote, I would vote "yea." I withhold my vote.

Mr. BANKHEAD (when the name of Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama was called). My colleague [Mr. JOHNSTON] is paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BRIGGS]. If my colleague were present, he would vote "nay."

Mr. MARTIN (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. NIXON]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN], and vote "nay."

Mr. WARREN (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. MONEY].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. PAGE. My colleague [Mr. DILLINGHAM] is unavoidably absent. He is paired with the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN]. If my colleague were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. McLAURIN. My colleague [Mr. MONEY] is unavoidably absent. He is paired, as announced by the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN], with that Senator. If my colleague were present, he would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 43, nays 26, as follows:

YEAS—43.

Aldrich	Burton	Gamble	Penrose
Beveridge	Carter	Guggenheim	Perkins
Borah	Clark, Wyo.	Hale	Piles
Bourne	Crane	Heyburn	Root
Bradley	Crawford	Johnson, N. Dak.	Scott
Brandegee	Curtis	Jones	Smith, Mich.
Brown	Depew	Kean	Smoot
Bulkeley	Dick	Lodge	Stephenson
Burkett	du Pont	Lorimer	Warner
Burnham	Flint	Oliver	Wetmore
Burrows	Frye	Page	

NAYS—26.

Bacon	Chamberlain	Daniel	Frazier
Bankhead	Clapp	Fletcher	Gore
Bristow	Culberson	Foster	Hughes
La Follette	Newlands	Shively	Stone
McCumber	Overman	Simmons	Taliaferro
McLaurin	Paynter	Smith, Md.	
Martin	Rayner	Smith, S. C.	

NOT VOTING—23.

Bailey	Davis	Johnston, Ala.	Richardson
Briggs	Dillingham	McEnery	Sutherland
Clarke, Ark.	Dixon	Money	Taylor
Clay	Dolliver	Nelson	Tillman
Cullom	Elkins	Nixon	Warren
Cummins	Gallinger	Owen	

So Mr. CULBERSON's amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. ALDRICH. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP].

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, when the so-called "corporation-tax amendment" was before the Senate, I moved an amendment striking out the exemption of what we might, for brevity's sake, call the holding corporation. The Senate adopted that amendment and struck out that exemption. The conferees put that exemption back again in conference, and I believe if there is any one thing that will hang like a dead weight about the neck of our party it will be the attempt to tax corporations, and yet exempt the great holding corporations of this country.

I had prepared an amendment to the resolution of the Senator from Rhode Island, but the last amendment offered by the Senator from Texas, which was as fair a proposition as was ever placed before a legislative body, having been defeated, and knowing, as I do, that Senators on this side would have been delighted to have voted for the amendment offered by the Senator from Texas, except that they honestly believed that to do so would defeat the primary resolution of the Senator from Rhode Island, which is to reduce the duty on boots and shoes, and as I have struggled here to reduce duties upon these articles, and have voted to reduce the duties upon boots and shoes, I do not care to go through the form of forcing my associates here against their sympathy for my amendment, in their loyalty to the purpose of the passage of the resolution to reduce the duty on boots and shoes, into the position of answering a roll call. Therefore, while I feel that it was an outrage upon the American people to put that exemption back in the bill in conference, I believe that sooner or later it has got to come out. The American people will not tolerate it. At the same time, knowing, as I do, that Senators would feel now, in view of the fact that Congress must adjourn within an hour or so, and that they must at all hazards make the effort to reduce the duty on boots and shoes, and that my amendment, even if adopted, would have to go out again—rather than force my colleagues into this position, I refrain from pressing the amendment at this time.

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

Mr. ALDRICH. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I desire to offer an amendment to the resolution. I submit it. It is not my intention to discuss it. I have neither the strength nor the disposition to do that. It is a matter which was very thoroughly discussed during the consideration of the measure in the Senate. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri will be read.

The SECRETARY. After the numerals "450," in line 10, it is proposed to strike out the remainder of the resolution and in lieu thereof to insert:

Hides of cattle, raw or cured, whether dry, salted, or pickled; grain, buff, and split leather; all boots and shoes made wholly or in chief value of leather made from cattle hides and cattle skins of whatever weight, of cattle of the bovine species, including calfskins; harness, saddles, and saddlery, in sets or in parts, finished or unfinished, composed wholly or in chief value of leather; all the foregoing shall be admitted free of duty.

Mr. ALDRICH. I move to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. STONE. Upon that motion I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BOURNE (when his name was called). I again announce that I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. NIXON] and vote "yea."

Mr. CLAY (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND]. If he were present, he would vote "yea" and I would vote "nay."

Mr. GALLINGER (when his name was called). I will again announce my pair with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. TAYLOR]. If I were unpaired, I would vote "yea."

Mr. MARTIN (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. NIXON] to the senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] and vote "nay."

Mr. WARREN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. MONEY].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CULLOM (after having voted in the affirmative). I voted by mistake while I was engaged. I withdraw my vote. I am paired with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. DAVIS].

Mr. CLAY. I was requested to state that the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. BAILEY] is paired with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ELKINS] on this vote, and the previous motion to table the amendment of the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON]. He would have voted "nay" if he had been present and not paired.

Mr. GORE. I desire to announce that if my colleague [Mr. OWENS] were present and not paired, he would vote "nay."

Mr. ELKINS. I announce my pair with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. BAILEY]. The Senator from Texas is not in the Chamber and I withhold my vote.

Mr. PAGE. I announce the absence of my colleague [Mr. DILLINGHAM] from the Chamber. He is paired with the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN]. If my colleague were present, he would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 43, nays 23, as follows:

YEAS—43.

Aldrich	Carter	Guggenheim	Penrose
Borah	Clark, Wyo.	Hale	Perkins
Bourne	Crane	Heyburn	Piles
Bradley	Crawford	Johnson, N. Dak.	Root
Brandegee	Curtis	Jones	Scott
Brown	Depew	Kean	Smith, Mich.
Bulkeley	Dick	Lodge	Smoot
Burkett	du Pont	Lorimer	Stephenson
Burnham	Flint	McCumber	Warner
Burrows	Frye	Oliver	Wetmore
Burton	Gamble	Page	

NAYS—23.

Bacon	Daniel	McLaurin	Shively
Bankhead	Fletcher	Martin	Simmons
Bristow	Foster	Newlands	Smith, Md.
Chamberlain	Frazier	Overman	Stone
Clapp	Gore	Paynter	Taliaferro
Culberson	La Follette	Rayner	

NOT VOTING—26.

Bailey	Davis	Johnston, Ala.	Smith, S. C.
Beveridge	Dillingham	McEnery	Sutherland
Briggs	Dixon	Money	Taylor
Clarke, Ark.	Dolliver	Nelson	Tillman
Clay	Elkins	Nixon	Warren
Cullom	Gallinger	Owen	
Cummins	Hughes	Richardson	

So Mr. STONE's amendment was laid on the table.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution offered by the Senator from Rhode Island, on which the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I ask leave to have printed as a Senate document a table prepared by the Bureau of Manufactures, showing a comparison of the Payne tariff bill as agreed to by the committee of conference with the present tariff law, and showing the respective rates and percentages of increase or decrease on articles classified differently in the prepared bill and the existing law. This table supplies the rates which do not appear in the volume termed "Estimated Revenues," prepared by the Finance Committee. It shows some 286 increases of duty and 38 decreases of duty which have never appeared in any table furnished by the Finance Committee. I ask to have the table printed as a Senate document.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wisconsin? The Chair hears none, and the order to print is entered.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Now, Mr. President, I ask to have printed as a Senate document a table prepared by the Bureau of Statistics upon the estimated revenues as furnished by the Finance Committee. It has been prepared with a great deal of care. It brings down a table which was printed as a Senate document when the Senate passed the bill. I had at that time an understanding with the chairman of the Committee on Finance that when the conference report was made that table would be presented either by the chairman or by myself to show all the changes made in conference in the bill as passed by the Senate. Shortly after the conference report was presented to the other House a proof of that table was handed to me by the clerk of the Committee on Finance, with a message from the chairman of the committee that I could either present the table myself or he would present it.

I concluded, before offering it, to have it carefully examined by the Bureau of Statistics. I did so. The result of the examination disclosed that it contained a number of errors. These were corrected by the bureau. It has also been carefully compared by the bureau with the last reprint of "Estimated Revenues" issued by the Committee on Finance, in which a number of errors were also discovered.

Mr. President, with this explanation, I ask to have the correct table printed as a Senate document.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wisconsin? The Chair hears none, and the order to print is entered.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I had anticipated that the opportunity might come to me to submit some remarks upon the conference committee report on the tariff bill before its adoption. I had on yesterday caused my name to be placed upon the list by the then presiding officer, the Vice-President not being in the chair at the time. I took the precaution to take a copy of that list. I found my name to-day farther down on the list than it was placed at the time. The change in my position on that list and the time consumed by other Senators prevented my name being reached before the time arrived for voting on the conference report to-day. Consequently I did not have the opportunity to make the remarks which I wished to submit on the bill before its final passage. I make this explanation that it may go into the RECORD. As I shall have occasion many times to state my views with respect to this tariff legislation between now and the convening of Congress in December next, I forego the opportunity to have spoken here with less disappointment.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, I beg leave to submit a request that the statistics prepared by the experts who assisted the Democratic minority of the Senate conferees on the tariff bill may be printed as a document.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Virginia? The Chair hears none, and the order to print is entered.

Upon agreeing to the concurrent resolution submitted by the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH], the Secretary will now call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CULLOM (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. DAVIS], and so I withhold my vote.

Mr. ELKINS (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. BAILEY], and withhold my vote.

Mr. GALLINGER (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. TAYLOR].

Mr. JONES (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], who, I understand, has left the Chamber, and therefore I withhold my vote. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. GORE (when Mr. OWEN's name was called). I will state again that my colleague [Mr. OWEN] is absent. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. WARREN (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. MONEY].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CLAY. I have a pair with the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND], but I am informed that if he were present he would vote "yea." I therefore vote "yea."

Mr. JONES. I have announced my pair with the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], but I understand that if he were present he would very likely vote "yea." Therefore I shall vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. PAGE. I again announce the necessary absence of my colleague [Mr. DILLINGHAM]. He is paired with the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN]. If my colleague were present and allowed to vote, he would vote "yea."

Mr. BANKHEAD. My colleague [Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama] is necessarily absent. If present, he would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 70, nays 0, as follows:

YEAS—70.

Aldrich	Clay	Hale	Perkins
Bacon	Crane	Heyburn	Piles
Bankhead	Crawford	Hughes	Rayner
Beveridge	Culberson	Johnson, N. Dak.	Root
Borah	Curtis	Jones	Scott
Bourne	Daniel	Kean	Shively
Bradley	Depew	La Follette	Simmons
Brandegee	Dick	Lodge	Smith, Md.
Bristow	Dixon	Lorimer	Smith, Mich.
Brown	du Pont	McCumber	Smoot
Bulkeley	Fletcher	McLaurin	Stephenson
Burkett	Flint	Martin	Stone
Burnham	Foster	Newlands	Sutherland
Burrows	Frazier	Oliver	Taliaferro
Carter	Frye	Overman	Warner
Chamberlain	Gamble	Page	Wetmore
Clapp	Gore	Paynter	
Clark, Wyo.	Guggenheim	Penrose	

NOT VOTING—22.

Bailey	Davis	McEnery	Smith, S. C.
Briggs	Dillingham	Money	Taylor
Burton	Dolliver	Nelson	Tillman
Clarke, Ark.	Elkins	Nixon	Warren
Cullom	Gallinger	Owen	
Cummins	Johnston, Ala.	Richardson	

So the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. PENROSE. I submit a resolution which I ask to have read and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 73) as follows:

Senate resolution 73.

Resolved, That the President of the Senate be authorized to appoint a committee of five Senators to investigate and report upon the industrial conditions existing in the steel mills and car shops of western Pennsylvania at the second session of the Sixty-first Congress. Said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, examine witnesses upon oath, employ a stenographer, and to sit during the session or the recess of the Senate at such times and places as the committee may determine, and the actual and necessary expenses of said investigations to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

Mr. CULBERSON. I ask the Senator from Pennsylvania if he is not willing to have that resolution considered now?

Mr. PENROSE. I should like very much to have it considered now.

Mr. KEAN. I hope not at present.

Mr. PENROSE. It has never been referred to and considered by any committee and it provides for the expenditure of money.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It provides for an expenditure from the contingent fund of the Senate, and under the statute it must go to the committee.

Mr. CULBERSON. I should be glad to have it considered now, if it could be, by unanimous consent, so that this investigation could be had in the interim between now and the regular session. I presented a memorial the other day on the same subject, and I am glad that such a resolution has been introduced.

Mr. PENROSE. I would be very glad if the resolution could be passed, even if it does not carry any appropriation.

Mr. SHIVELY. No one has objection to it.

Mr. PENROSE. Then I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. GALLINGER. I must object, inasmuch as the statute provides that such resolutions shall go to the committee. It is not a rule of the Senate; it is a statute.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair suggested that the statute required that it should be referred to the committee, but the Chair supposed that the committee could report before the Senate adjourned. The resolution will be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

ENROLLMENT OF TARIFF BILL.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I offer the concurrent resolution which I send to the desk, and ask that it may be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The concurrent resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the concurrent resolution (S. C. Res. 11), as follows:

Senate concurrent resolution 11.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Committees on Enrolled Bills of the two Houses be authorized to correct the enrolled bill of the House entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," by inserting after the word "bushel," in line 1, on page 101 of the bill as it passed both Houses, the words "but no drawback shall be allowed upon oil cake made from imported seed."

And they are further authorized to strike out the following provision in section 23 of said bill, on page 435, which reads as follows: "*Provided*, That the waste material or by-products incident to the processes of manufacture in said bonded warehouses may be withdrawn for domestic consumption on the payment of duty equal to the duty which would be assessed and collected by law, if such waste or by-products were imported from a foreign country."

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I wish to state that this concurrent resolution comes from me personally, and is not authorized by the Committee on Finance, nor is the Committee on Finance in any way responsible for it. The Committee on Finance did authorize me yesterday to report a joint resolution correcting certain matters in the tariff bill which were considered to be errors. I introduced that joint resolution yesterday, and it was agreed at the time it was introduced that, so far as I was concerned, I would have no objection to the amendment offered by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McLAURIN], or the amendment offered by the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON]. I wish to state now the purpose of this concurrent resolution.

I want to call the Senate's attention, and especially the attention of the Senate Finance Committee and the chairman of that committee, to a provision in the tariff bill as passed by the House and in the bill as passed by the Senate, in order that the Senator from Rhode Island may explain what was done by the committee of conference upon that proposition. I wish first to make the statement before I ask the Senator for an explanation.

On page 101 of the bill as it passed the House we find this provision, and to it I should like a little attention from both sides of the Chamber:

But no drawback shall be allowed upon oil cake made from imported seed.

That provision was in the bill as it passed the House and as it came to the Senate Committee on Finance. That provision in the bill, being a part of the executive or administrative features of the bill, was stricken out, with the idea that another amendment would be made in lieu of it touching upon the general question of drawbacks. The Senate then introduced section 9, by which it was provided that the drawback provisions of the act should not relate to wheat, wheat flour, flax, flaxseed, or the by-products thereof. Oil cake is a by-product of flaxseed. The House declared that there should be no drawback upon oil cake. The Senate declared that there should be no drawback upon the by-products of flaxseed.

Mr. President, so far as the flax question is concerned, there was absolutely nothing before the conferees other than the question of the mere wording of the provision. The proposition was exactly the same in substance, prohibiting the application of the drawback provisions of the bill as they related to imported flaxseed. Upon that proposition I claim that there was nothing before the Senate conferees, and therefore the action of the conferees in striking out both provisions was certainly entirely without the pale of proper parliamentary procedure.

I come now to another provision which this section covers, and that is the provision in relation to goods manufactured in bond. I introduced an amendment, which was accepted by the Senate Committee on Finance and accepted by the Senate itself, to the effect that there should be no drawback upon imported wheat or the products thereof. That was adopted, and, on the other hand, the House provision upon the drawback not only allowed the importation of wheat, wheat flour, and so forth, but did not even require that the same thing be exported. On the contrary, it provided that an equal quantity of like quality might be exported at any time within a year; in other words, the millers could import, when the crop was short in this country and commanded a high price, raw material, without exporting it at all, use it for domestic consumption until we had a better or a more valuable crop and the price was necessarily cheaper, and then they would export an equal quantity.

Mr. President, that was all very well for the interests of the miller, but it was absolutely against the interests of the farming community. I objected seriously to that proposition. However, it became apparent—and here I want the attention of the Senator from Rhode Island—that my provision could not possibly be adopted, and the Senate conferees refused to adopt the House provision. It became necessary, therefore, that they should have some kind of a compromise.

I was informed again and again by the conferees on the part of the Senate that the conferees, if they did not accept the Senate amendment, would agree only to the old Dingley law. Two or three times I called especial attention to the fact that the House provision which sought to allow the goods or a portion of the goods, the by-products, to be taken out of the bonded warehouse where they were manufactured and sold to the public, was against the interest of the people I represented. Why? Simply because about one-third of our wheat, taking that for an example, goes into by-products—into bran, shorts, middlings, and so forth. The other two-thirds make flour. The value of our grain depends upon the demand for each constituent part of it, and the demand for bran, the demand for middlings or shorts, has a tendency to increase the value of the grain just as much as the demand for the flour itself.

Very well. Glutting the market with the by-products at times when we need more than at any other time to have the protection would tend to drive the value down. So I was assured that that provision would be guarded against by the Finance Committee.

Mr. President, I have no doubt that the members of the Finance Committee thought they were carrying out that agreement. I believe they did; and, if I am informed correctly, when the matter came up before the conferees it was agreed that they would go back to the Dingley provision relating to drawbacks, manufacturing in bond, and so forth.

Then there was offered the committee of conference the provisions all the way from 429—about 30 pages, I think, offered in bulk—with the understanding on the part of the Senate con-

ferees that it did not change the law; but in turning to page 435 we find that every provision in this is absolutely a copy of the Dingley law until you come to page 435, and there is inserted, not by italicized letters, but exactly in the same type as the body, these words:

That the waste material or by-products incident to the processes of manufacture in said bonded warehouses may be withdrawn for domestic consumption on the payment of duty equal to the duty which would be assessed and collected by law if such waste or by-products were imported from a foreign country.

I understand that the Senate conferees did not know that that provision was in that which was inserted. If that be true, it is clearly an error which ought to be corrected, and the only way that I feel certain of correcting it is by this concurrent resolution.

I would not offer the concurrent resolution as an amendment to the other resolution because I could easily see that it might raise a question which would jeopardize that concurrent resolution. But inasmuch as it relates only to a manifest error and its correction, it seems to me it should be taken up; and the House could not object to it then upon the ground that it modified a law relating to the raising of revenue, which should originate in the House, and to avoid that is the reason that upon my own motion and my own volition I offered the concurrent resolution instead.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, the facts in relation to this matter are as follows: The House put into the bill a very elaborate system of drawbacks, entirely changing existing law, and providing a system which in the opinion of the Senate conferees was a very dangerous one to the revenue. In fact, we believed it would cost the Government from one hundred to two hundred million dollars to pay out the amounts of money required under the provisions of the House section.

After discussing the matter for some time and on several occasions, it was finally decided to restore the present drawback law without amendment. The conference afterwards added an amendment in reference to internal-revenue taxes and with reference to the ship tax. But the understanding, at least on the part of the Senate conferees, remained intact, that the law was to remain as it was. I was not aware, and I am not sure that any other member of the Senate conferees was aware, that the bonding provisions of the House bill included the paragraph which the Senator from North Dakota has just read. It is undoubtedly our fault, I suppose, that we did not read the matter carefully. But it was understood that the bonding provisions of existing law were to be restored. I do not know how the House understood it, but that was my understanding of it, and that was the understanding of the Senate conferees.

So this proviso was never talked about in the conference, and we did not know that it was in the bill.

So far as concerns the drawback on oil cake, the Senator from North Dakota has made a correct statement. It was in different parts of the bill and was stricken out in both instances by vote.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over.

Mr. McCUMBER. I do not understand that anyone asks that the resolution shall go over. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair did not understand the Senator to make such a request. The Chair apologizes. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I wish to say I am not surprised that the Senate should be called upon thus early to begin correcting the errors contained in this bill. I regard this as a precedent which will be followed frequently in the years that are to come.

In my judgment the entire measure is an error. I took the liberty of advising the President to veto this measure, but the President seems to be bent upon making the same mistake that the Senate has made—that is, to disregard my advice. But the real question as to whether or not this measure is a success or a failure can only be determined in the light of future events.

Senators are in this embarrassing situation. The responsibility rests upon us now of rendering our verdict here to-day. We can not await future developments. We can not pass upon this measure in the light of calm experience and observation. We must either vote for it or against it here on this occasion.

The people of the country have greater leisure, and I shall advise my own constituents to reserve their judgment and to pass final verdict in the light of observation and of experience. If this measure results in a general reduction of prices throughout this country, then it is a splendid success; if this measure does not result in the reduction of the cost of living, then, sir, it is a signal failure. That is the only test and that is the only standard.

The people of the United States will not read the reports of the experts. They will not read the reports of the Ways and Means Committee of the House or of the Finance Committee of the Senate in order to determine whether these rates have been raised or have been reduced. The people of the United States will not peruse the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and, God save the mark, they will not read the speeches either of Senators or of Representatives in Congress.

Nay, sir, Mr. President, the people will not ransack the Statutes at Large nor will they analyze with critical or hypercritical care the terms and rates of the pending bill. The people will analyze the bills which are presented to them on the first day of the month, and if those bills show lower prices for the necessaries and comforts of life, then this is a good bill. If those bills do not present lower prices for the comforts and necessaries of life, then this bill is a bad bill. It is a cold-blooded business proposition. It is a matter of dollars and cents. It is a mere mathematical calculation; it is a simple example in subtraction. If the cost of living shall be reduced by this measure, then, for my part, I shall applaud and the American people will applaud and approve your action. If it does not result in reducing the cost of living, which has in recent years outrun both wages and salaries, then the American people will condemn the pending measure.

This revised bill is the President's conception of the bona fide performance of his promise. If it is all that the people can expect and if it answers their desires, then, sir, the people are generous, and they will return a verdict in behalf of the President and in behalf of his party. If it does not secure those desirable results, then there are Republicans who are really progressive, who desire not only to prevent the accumulation of pending burdens, but desire to relieve existing burdens.

A novel theory has recently been advanced, that the real object of revision is not to reduce the level of prices, but in order to prevent future and further increases in prices. Sir, that is a novel and new-fangled theory of tariff revision. But, sir, it has some merit in its favor, and if it secures that result to the American people they may well be gratified.

But, sir, there is now a general advance in prices pending in this country and going on in this country. Prices have been advanced within the last thirty days, since these schedules were agreed to. The woolen schedule was agreed to on the 11th of June. On the 15th of June the stockholders of the Whitman Woolen Mills met and declared a dividend of 33 per cent and issued $500,000 of additional stock. Sir, dividends must be found upon that additional stock. Prices have been advanced on certain characters of woolen goods 30 per cent within the last thirty days; and when the Finance Committee has the time to investigate the facts I shall be able to place the proof within their hands.

Worsted suits have been advanced within the last thirty days from $2.50 a suit to $3 a suit. Dress linings have been advanced within the last fifteen days 1 cent a yard. Letters are in the hands of retail merchants to-day announcing that on the 10th day of August there will be a general increase in the prices of all staple cotton fabrics. Shirtings, sheetings, prints, calicos, and ginghams are to be advanced on August 10 from a half cent to 1 cent a yard. The retail merchants are not responsible for these increases. They, sir, are as powerless as the clay in the potter's hands.

The price of leather has been advanced within the last twenty days 10 per cent. I cite one instance: One brand of shoe leather has been selling for $4.65 in small quantities and $4.50 in large quantities, and the United States Leather Company, the trust, within the last three weeks, has advanced the price of that leather to $4.95, a net increase of 10 per cent. Wire has been advanced during the last thirty days, though there is no competition throughout the world in the manufacture of barbed wire. We made a nominal reduction on wire, and yet the price has been advanced.

This is true not only of these articles which I have mentioned. The movement, I believe, is general. I anticipate a perfect saturnalia of high prices during the coming months. The panic, the cessation of business have but whetted the avarice of manufacturers and monopolists.

This measure will prove a disappointment to the President, and it will prove a disappointment to the people. There are two objects which should have been in view in the revision of the tariff—first, to reduce the cost of living, and second, to enlarge our foreign trade. It will succeed in neither of them. For my own part, I confess I am ambitious to see the United States become the leading commercial, industrial, and financial nation of the world. Our natural resources entitle us to that primacy. It is only our shortsighted policy in restriction and prohibitions of trade which have cheated us of that splendid destiny.

For my own part, if I had the power I would establish reciprocal free trade in domestic products between the United States and Canada. We enjoyed such a relationship for a period of ten years. It was fruitful only of advantages and only of blessings.

I am not among those who think that it would be better for this Republic, instead of having a resourceful country to our northward, like Canada, to have a frozen and fruitless sea. I am not among those who think it would be better, instead of having a rich region to our southward, like the Republic of Mexico, if we had a burning and a barren desert.

I agree with President McKinley when he said the age of trade wars had passed, and the age of reciprocity had come. For my own part I would strike the shackles from the feet of the United States. I would not put the American eagle in a cage and then marvel why he does not fly to all the markets of the world. Primacy, financially, commercially, and industrially is the goal and destiny which for my part I would set before the eyes of younger America and the younger Americans.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to its consideration.

Mr. McLAURIN. I offer to it the amendment I send to the desk.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add at the end of the resolution the following:

That on and after the day following the passage of this resolution, bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and similar fabrics suitable for covering cotton shall, when imported into the United States, be exempt from duty.

Mr. McCUMBER. When I drew the joint resolution which I offered, there was an understanding upon my part that I would have no objection to the matter referred to being annexed as an amendment to the joint resolution; and one of the prominent Senators upon the other side of the Chamber indicated that he would be opposed to this provision unless that was added as an amendment. That being the case I consented that it be added as an amendment, and it could then go before the House committee.

Mr. President, this is not the same resolution, but I feel that I would fail to carry out the spirit of that understanding if I did not consent to its being annexed to this resolution, although I feel that it will greatly jeopardize it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota accept it as a part of his resolution?

Mr. McCUMBER. I accept the amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Dakota accepts the amendment, and it becomes a part of the resolution.

The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution submitted by the Senator from North Dakota.

The concurrent resolution 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 concurrent resolution of the Senate No. 8, authorizing the Committees on Enrolled Bills of the two Houses to correct the enrolled bill of the House (H. R. 1438) to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed a resolution providing that a committee of three Members be appointed by the Speaker to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses, having completed the business of the present session, are ready to adjourn unless he has some other communication to make to them.

The message further announced that the Speaker had appointed Mr. PAYNE of New York, Mr. FORDNEY of Michigan, and Mr. CLARK of Missouri, members of the committee on the part of the House.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 1438) to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes, and it was thereupon signed by the Vice-President.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. HALE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 75), which was read:

Senate resolution 75.

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Vice-President, to join a similar committee appointed by the House of Representatives, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses, having completed the business of the present session, are ready to adjourn unless the President has some other communication to make to them.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I wish to say that I do not desire to serve on the committee.

As soon as the pending resolution has passed and certain formal matters to be presented by the chairman of the Committee on Printing have been disposed of, I shall ask the Senate to take a recess until a quarter before 5, at which time the President will be here to sign bills, and it is expected that a resolution will be sent here from the House fixing the final adjournment of the session at 6 o'clock. But, for the present, I withhold the motion for the recess.

Mr. KEAN. We should like to have an executive session afterwards.

Mr. HALE. Very well. I ask for the present consideration of the resolution.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT appointed Mr. ALDRICH and Mr. DANIEL as the committee on the part of the Senate.

TARIFF LAW OF 1909.

Mr. SMOOT, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following concurrent resolution (S. C. Res. 10), which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Senate concurrent resolution 10.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed for the use of Congress 50,000 copies of the tariff law of 1909 in pamphlet form, indexed, with paper cover, to be apportioned as follows: Thirty thousand copies for the use of the House of Representatives, 15,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 5,000 copies for the use of the Committee on Finance of the Senate; and that the Public Printer be authorized to print for sale such copies of said document as in his discretion may be required.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

Mr. SMOOT, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following concurrent resolution (S. C. Res. 9), which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Senate concurrent resolution 9.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Joint Committee on Printing be, and are hereby, authorized and directed to prepare, compile, and index all of the acts heretofore passed by Congress imposing duties on imports, and that 3,000 copies of said compilation be printed, 1,000 copies for the use of the Senate and 2,000 copies for the use of the House.

ASSISTANT CLERK TO COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

Mr. HALE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 74), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Senate resolution 74.

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Expenditures be, and are hereby, authorized to employ an assistant clerk, at the rate of $100 per month, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate until otherwise provided.

Mr. KEAN subsequently, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the foregoing resolution, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. Mr. President, the time for discussion is past, yet I do not feel like leaving the false standard erected by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE] as the last words said by which to test the tariff law. The American people will test it by no such false standards. The Senator would have us believe that that test will be whether prices will be lower and wages lower next year. That is not the kind of a law we have passed.

I remember very well when the Senator's party was in power and passed a tariff law for the deliberate purpose of making things cheap. They succeeded, and we knew that they would succeed in doing that.

There is something beyond that. The question is, Will it produce prosperity and happiness? I remember seeing, when that law was in force, a carload of wool standing on the Northern Pacific Railroad ready to ship. It was not put into the train for this reason: The Northern Pacific wanted somebody to pay the freight in advance or to guarantee the freight, because they were not sure that that wool would sell for enough in the market to pay the freight.

The same thing was true at Dickinson, in North Dakota. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company would not move a carload of sheep until the freight was paid in advance, because they were not sure that the sheep would sell for enough to pay the freight when they got to Chicago.

The sheep owners in Arizona hired a lot of sheep-shearers, assuming that they could get money out of the wool when they

got the sheep sheared, by trading with the commission merchants. They found that they could not draw on that wool, and there was riot and bloodshed among those sheep-shearers, because honest men, intending to pay them, could not raise the money on the wool to pay for the shearing.

There was other evidence before the House committee in 1897 proving that sheep had not been sheared for four years, and they had wool on them 2 feet long.

I know that in those years 200 men—good, honest men, glad to work and willing to work—applied at my back door, first for work and then for bread. I could not furnish them work, but supplied them with bread as far as I could. Wages were cheap and bread was cheap and wheat was cheap.

We do not promise anything of that kind. The true test with the American people in applying this law is, Will it be easier to get bread, will it be easier to get woolen clothing, and will it be easier to get cotton clothing? That is the true test.

I want to take up just two items, shoes and woolen cloth. The Times, of this city, took an apparent census of the opinion of shoe dealers of this city and of Baltimore and Philadelphia. They all agreed that they would have to raise the price of shoes from 10 to 20 per cent on account of the new tariff, and that would mean from 50 cents to a dollar a pair. Notwithstanding the fact that we have reduced the duty on shoes from 25 per cent to 10 per cent, these men would make people believe that on account of the tariff they will have to raise the price on a pair of shoes from 50 cents to a dollar. With a duty of 15 per cent on the leather that enters into a pair of shoes it would not average over 2 cents a pair. If there is any tariff question affecting those men they should reduce the price on account of the reduced tariff on leather 2 cents on a pair of shoes.

Now, then, as to woolen cloth. There has been no advance whatever in the woolen schedule. There has been a slight reduction on one kind of yarn, but there has been no advance. Yet the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] stood on this floor on the 8th of July and read a letter from a combination of clothing dealers stating that on account of the new tariff they would be compelled to raise the price of clothing to the American people to the amount of $200,000,000 a year.

Nobody blames those people for wanting to make money out of selling cloth; nobody has any ill will toward them; but nobody would believe that it is a valid excuse for raising the price of woolen cloth. Nobody would give them the $200,000,000 of clear profit except for political lies; and when those political lies get the indorsement of Senators on this floor it will deceive a great many of the American people and they will probably pay the $200,000,000, or a part of it, and these dealers will declare a handsome dividend. Many people will be misled, not by the original statement of those dealers, but by its indorsement by Senators, and they will pay money, which will add to the profit of the dealers.

Mr. DICK. Mr. President, in taking advantage of this opportunity to extend my remarks I have no intention of indulging in any criticism of or fault-finding with the Finance Committee. In many cases I have not agreed with the committee and some of the changes agreed to in conference are not in accord with my ideas of tariff revision, but I appreciate fully that all tariff legislation is a matter of compromise and adjustment of differences and know full well that no member of this body is entirely satisfied with every schedule in this bill.

Mr. WARREN. I will ask the Senator, if he will not consider it impertinent, going to another subject for a moment, whether the State of Ohio is prepared to accept this doctrine, this new shibboleth of free raw material?

Mr. DICK. Mr. President, no State in the Union is more devoted to the policy of protection than is Ohio. Ohio does not possess great herds; she does not mine iron ore; she does not have great forests of lumber; but she is against the policy of free raw materials; she realizes that in the doctrine of free raw materials lies the greatest menace to the protective policy. Our manufacturers, with few exceptions, realize that free raw materials can bring but one ultimate result; and that is free manufactures. The letter which the Senator from Wyoming has had read, in my judgment, does not represent in any considerable degree the sentiment of the people of Ohio, but rather the selfish purpose of a short-sighted manufacturer. Ohio accords to every State, and to every section, and to every industry, the same protection she asks for industries within her boundaries.

If you ask me why I am going to vote for this bill, I reply because in my judgment it is the best bill under all the circumstances which it was possible to frame at this time, for never in my observation has an effort to revise the tariff been so involved by diverse and conflicting conditions.

LOW DUTIES NOT DESIRABLE.

I do not agree, Mr. President, that this bill is better than the Dingley law. That can only be determined by results, but if this measure shall do its work as well as did the Dingley law, we shall not need to either defend it or apologize for it. In my judgment we shall be less censured for making rates too high than for making them too low. An excessive rate invites capital and skilled labor to enter a field of competition, but a rate too low invites foreign competition into the field, closes mills, and destroys industries, and these can not be restored. Better, therefore, be on the safe side. Better make the rates too high than too low. I firmly believe the next revision of the tariff will not be a "downward revision." That there will occur from time to time a readjustment of schedules there can be no doubt, but the encroachments of European and oriental producers in our own market, the best market in the world, together with the high tariffs now in force in Germany, France, and other European countries, and one which Great Britain will adopt at no distant day, will arouse the American producer, the farmer, manufacturer, miner, and toiler alike to the necessity of protecting this market for the benefit of those who make it, rather than for the benefit of those who would invade it.

It is in my judgment unfair to subject, in the matter of business earnings or profits, the independent iron or steel manufacturers to the standard of the United States Steel Corporation, or the independent producers or refiners of oil to that of the Standard Oil Company. I venture the prediction that neither petroleum and its products, nor leather goods and boots and shoes, will sell to the ultimate consumer one cent lower because crude oil and hides go to the free list in this bill. We are told the committees and Congress have not yet learned that it is "better to have foreign competition than domestic monopoly."

Let us hope, Mr. President, that we have learned it is "better to have home competition than to have our markets dominated by foreign monopoly."

No vote of mine will be knowingly cast which will menace any industry in this country, or threaten a single day's wage of any toiler in the land.

It is not my purpose to criticise, but rather to commend as far as can be done those who have had most to do with this legislation, referring as mildly as their action permits to those who have had nothing to do with it except to find fault and to obstruct.

While the debate on the bill was in progress, I have refrained from making extended remarks, but now feel that in justice to myself and to my constituents, I should indulge in some general observations in the matter of the tariff and the pending legislation.

OUR TAXES LOWER THAN THOSE OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

We hear much concerning the overburdened taxpayers of this country, yet our taxes are lower and more easily borne than those of any other civilized government. Taxes are always irksome when they are excessive or unequal, or both. Any people will generally submit to any form of taxes, however burdensome, so long as it is plain to them that the tax is distributed with reasonable equality. The people of this Nation will willingly carry any burden necessary to its maintenance, so long as the distribution of that burden is in proportion to ability to pay. Governments have failed because they did not possess the power to collect taxes, as, for instance, in the case of the American Confederation, while other governments have gone to their doom because they exercised that power to excess.

INCOME TAX NOT A MENACE.

The demand for additional sources of revenue, whether by inheritance tax or income tax or corporation tax or increased internal-revenue tax of any kind, is in my judgment most ample justification for the bill presented by the tariff conferees, because it evidences beyond question that the rates of duty fixed on imports are not excessive, and in so far as the revenues to be realized from that measure fall short of supporting the Government, in addition to the revenues derived from the internal revenue, to that extent we must impose other forms of taxation to meet the expenditures of the Government. I can support the tax on the net earnings of corporations, as a believer in the income tax, and I can support the income tax as a protectionist. I disagree with the suggestion that an income tax is a menace to the protective policy, but rather do I think it goes hand in hand with it and will contribute to its strength and maintenance. The tax on corporate earnings is a step in the right direction which will lead to the adoption of a general income tax. My belief is that an income tax will tend to national economy rather than to national extravagance. If the issue presented had been between the corporation tax and the income tax without any qualifying conditions, I would have favored the income tax. If I could have voted for the income tax and been reasonably certain that it would have been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court, I would have supported it, but not having that assurance, I prefer to follow a

course which in my judgment will not in the end delay its adoption, and when once so adopted it will be permanent and beyond the danger of defeat in the courts.

The income tax has been discussed in this Chamber from the standpoint of its constitutionality and of its economic advisability. Both phases of the problem have been ably handled. It is not my purpose to discuss the constitutionality of an income tax, except to say that, while the last decision of the Supreme Court may have been right or wrong, it remains the law of the land until it has been reversed.

The last decision was a departure from the accepted practice and understanding of the Constitution which had stood for many years. It is also true that a very large number of the American people have never accepted that decision as final. Those who believe in an income tax have been further encouraged by the hope expressed by the President that an income-tax law could be framed which would stand the judgment of the courts. The offering of a constitutional amendment to be presented to the several state legislatures will, if adopted by a sufficient number to write it into our fundamental law, avoid all possible embarrassment to the court by a new submission of the legality of an income tax, and realizing that it is not such an easy matter, as some Senators seem to think it is, to amend our Constitution, I, however, gladly supported the resolution and look hopefully for the adoption of the amendment.

I am willing at this time to accept the assurance of the chairman of the Finance Committee that this bill will raise sufficient revenue to support the Government, although I may be permitted to have my own opinion on that subject. Neither do I share that confidence he seems to feel that we can succeed in materially reducing our national expenditures. We are naturally an extravagant nation. Considerations of national defense require that we shall maintain our army at its present standard and that we shall continue to increase our naval force.

There is a steadily growing demand which can never long be resisted for increased expenditures in all departments. The demand for the improvement of our natural waterways is supported by a steadily increasing pressure, and other public improvements call for a constantly growing expenditure.

Another reason why I have not favored an income tax at present is because I desired to let time determine what revenue would be produced by the pending bill. If it yields sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of government, I, for one, would not feel justified in voting to place a tax upon incomes.

We are engaged in framing a tariff measure which will, if it meets expectations, provide necessary revenue, and will also encourage the industries of the United States. Until it becomes plain that this measure will not provide sufficient revenue to maintain the Government, in connection with revenues derived from other sources now at our command, I can not bring myself to vote for an income tax.

On the other hand, Mr. President, if a tax of some kind is found necessary, then I favor an income tax in preference to a tax upon inheritances, for the reason that over 30 States have adopted some form of an inheritance tax for the purpose of raising revenues, and while this source of revenue is open to the Federal Government, except for great needs, I believe it would be unfair to enter a field which is already so largely occupied by the state governments. It would tend to derange the finances of many American Commonwealths, and is now unnecessary. Only three or four States lay a tax upon incomes, and that field is therefore practically unoccupied.

A fair and just income tax would transfer from the shoulders of those least able to bear it to the shoulders of the well-to-do and the rich, who can better bear it, the burden of raising annually many million dollars. An income tax has long been a well-established mode of raising revenue in most of the leading nations of the world, and is universally accepted as one of the most just and equitable methods of taxation. Writers on economic subjects and all authorities on taxation agree that a man should be taxed according to his ability to pay. Adam Smith says:

> The subjects of every State ought to contribute toward the support of the government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities; that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the State. In the observation or neglect of this maxim consists what is called the "equality or inequality of taxation."

M. Thiers, the great French statesman, says, a tax paid by a citizen to his government is like a premium paid by the insured to the insurance company, and should be in proportion to the amount of property insured in one case and in the other to the amount of property protected and defended by the government.

Thorold Rogers, the English economist, says:

> Taxation in proportion to benefits received is sufficiently near the truth for the practical operations of government.

Sismondi declares:

> Every tax should fall on revenue, not on capital, and taxation should never touch what is necessary for the existence of the contributor.

John Stuart Mill said:

> Equality of taxation as a maxim of politics means equality of sacrifice.

C. F. Bastable, of Dublin, in his Public Finance, says:

> It is apparent that the rule of equality of sacrifice is but another mode of stating the rule of equality as to ability. Equal ability implies equal capacity for bearing sacrifice. An equal charge will impose equal sacrifice upon persons of equal "faculty," and where abilities are unequal a corresponding inequality in the amount of taxation will realize the aim of equality of sacrifice.

Robert Ellis Thompson in his work on "Political economy," says:

> The most modern and theoretically the fairest form of taxation is the income tax. It seems to make every one contribute to the wants of the State in proportion to the revenue he enjoys under its protection. While falling equally on all, it occasions no change in the distribution of capital or in the material direction of industry and has no influence on prices. No other is so cheaply assessed or collected. No other brings home to the people so forcibly the fact that it is to their interest to insist upon a wise economy of the national revenue.

John Sherman, in 1871, after the country had had several years' experience with an income tax and had seen its advantages and disadvantages, its defects and its merits, said:

> They have declared it to be invidious. Well, sir, all taxes are invidious. They say it is inquisitorial. Well, sir, there never was a tax in the world that was not inquisitorial; the least inquisitorial of all is the income tax. * * * There never was so just a tax levied as the income tax. There is no objection that can be urged against the income tax that I can not point to in every tax. * * * Writers on political economy, as well as our own sentiments of what is just and right, teach us that a man ought to pay taxes according to his income. * * * The income tax is the cheapest tax levied except one.

On another occasion Mr. Sherman said:

> But years of further experience will convince the whole body of our people that a system of national taxes which rests the whole burden of taxation upon consumption and not one cent upon property or income is intrinsically unjust.

While the expenses of national government are largely caused by the protection of property, it is but right to require property to contribute to their payment. It will not do to say that each person consumes in proportion to his means. That is not true. Everyone can see that the consumption of the rich does not bear the same relation to the consumption of the poor that the income of the one does to the wages of the other.

An income tax is a tax upon a man's ability to pay, and not upon consumption. It is fair, because it is based upon property and income. There is no tax which will be felt so little by those called upon to pay it, or cause as little distress.

A man whose facilities for making money are based upon the law and order guaranteed by a government can not question the right of that government to inquire into his income.

In his speech of acceptance Judge Taft said:

> In my judgment an amendment to the Constitution for an income tax is not necessary. I believe that an income tax, when the protective system of customs and the internal-revenue tax shall not furnish income enough for governmental needs, can and should be devised which, under the decisions of the Supreme Court, will conform to the Constitution.

On that declaration I am willing to take my stand.

Property and wealth should bear a fair share of taxation. There is a growing conviction that these elements do not pay their fair share of the burdens of government.

It should be an accepted axiom of legislation that the heaviest burdens of taxation should be imposed upon those best able to carry them. It is for this reason we lay a heavy tax upon liquors and upon tobacco. They are not necessities, and those who use them can well afford to make a small return to the Government for the privilege of their use.

Experience and inquiry prove that the man with a moderate-priced home pays more in proportion than the man who owns a palatial mansion, and that he pays more nearly in proportion to their actual value on his household furnishings.

It has long been considered an axiom of political economy that an income tax is the fairest way of correcting the inherent inequalities of taxation and of equalizing its burdens between the rich and those in moderate circumstances.

The income tax is an expression of the idea that something is needed to round out the present system of taxation by securing greater justice in the levying of the burden as between the rich and the great middle class. The history of our American tax systems shows early attempts to levy taxes according to the ability to pay. That principle was read into the statute law of the Massachusetts Bay colony as early as 1846, when it was provided that—

> All persons as by the advantage of their arts and trades are more enabled to help bear the public charge * * * are to be rated for returns and gains proportionable unto other men for the produce of their estates.

In other words, individuals were to be rated according to "goods, faculties, and personal abilities." The present income

tax of Massachusetts is the direct outgrowth of that original effort to tax product and income. In 1706 the tax was imposed on incomes "by any trade or faculty." In 1738 there was added the words "business or income," and the act of 1777, which is practically the law to-day, included "incomes from any profession, faculty, handicraft, trade, or employment." England levied an income tax in 1799 which did not continue long, but was restored in 1842 when England abolished her protective tariff and found it necessary to seek some other source of revenue. The English income tax yielded a revenue of about seventy millions; Italy's income tax, enacted in 1864, yielded about fifty millions; in France the income tax of 1871, taxing only incomes from corporations and associations, yielded about seventy-five million francs. Many of the German States have adopted this system. It is in vogue in Holland. It is in use in Switzerland, where it is firmly intrenched. North Carolina adopted an income tax in 1849, because, as the preamble of the act says:

> There are many wealthy citizens of this State who derive very considerable revenues from * * * interest, dividends, and profits who do not contribute a due proportion to the public exigencies.

For the same reason Alabama in 1843 and Virginia in 1849 adopted an income tax. Alabama abolished her income tax in 1884. The law still exists in Massachusetts, Virginia, and North Carolina, and if the law in those States is not administered with as high a degree of success as is desirable, it can at least be said that it is enforced as successfully as is the general tax on personal property. In every nation where this form of taxation is levied it is believed to be a long step toward the equalization of the burdens of taxation. Taxation should be according to the ability or faculty to pay rather than upon expenditures or on property alone. In foreign countries the heaviest burden of taxation rests upon the poor.

In the United States the great burden rests upon the middle class, the small farm owners and small home owners. These can not escape the burden of taxation; neither can the visible personal property of the farmer and the merchant escape. It was because the income tax of 1863–1873 reached so many of the mercantile and capitalistic classes, who both previously and since escaped fair taxation, that it was abolished. The same objections raised against an income tax in this country have been raised time and time again against a similar law in Great Britain, and the tax there has proved a success and is believed to be administered with fair success, forming a permanent part of English revenue. The democratic trend toward equalization in taxes can not be longer halted. The demand in this country, like the demand abroad, for an income tax will continue until some such law is enacted. There is no feature of the Government which causes so much unrest and dissatisfaction as the system of taxation. It is a problem which vexes every State and every municipality. These bodies must settle such questions for themselves, but so far as the National Government is concerned, an adequate and well-rounded scheme is practically impossible without the addition of an income tax.

The income tax here was the outgrowth of the faculty tax imposed at one time or another for longer or shorter periods by most of the American colonies in practically all systems of taxation. Taxes were first levied upon land. Taxes were next levied upon visible and tangible personalty. It was found in time that these two sources of revenue did not furnish an adequate measure of taxable capacity; hence followed attempts to perfect the system by levying a faculty tax upon persons that derived revenue from land or personalty. This faculty tax was not an income tax. It was originally levied upon product, and was arbitrarily levied upon assumed earnings, with little relation to actual income, and was therefore unequal and soon fell into disuse. The first income tax, in the modern sense, was levied in England in 1799, and did not spread to other countries until some time later.

The Supreme Court of the United States sustained the constitutionality of the war tax in 1898 imposing a graduated tax upon inheritances. Mr. Justice White in his opinion said:

> The review which we have made exhibits the fact that taxes are imposed with reference to the ability of the person on whom the burden is placed to bear the same have been levied since the foundation of government. The grave consequences which it is asserted will arise in the future if the right to lay a progressive tax be recognized involves in its ultimate aspect the assertion that free and representative government is a failure.

The proposition to lay a graduated tax upon "surplus wealth" is neither radical nor revolutionary. Great Britain has laid a graduated tax upon inheritances the past fifteen years, and that tax is as firmly fixed as any revenue-producing feature of the English tax system.

John Stuart Mill says:

> The equality of taxation means the apportioning of each person toward the expenses of government, so that he shall feel neither more nor less inconvenienced from his share of the payment than every other person experiences from his.

It is impossible to fully attain this standard. Complete ideal standards can not be reached in any human system of taxation, but the best system of taxation must at least make an attempt to approach equality of sacrifice in the imposition of taxes. It is the part of political wisdom to hasten the day when there will be greater uniformity of taxation between those who have more than they absolutely need and those who do not have as much as they need.

Uniformity of taxation as required by the Constitution does not mean absolute equality, for that is impossible. It simply means that all persons of the same class shall be treated alike. It is perfectly proper for a State to exempt from taxation certain classes of property or property up to a certain value. Such distinctions have been generally upheld. Some of the States lay progressive taxes on corporations according to their capitalization, and these laws have been upheld. The uniform tendency of court decisions is to permit reasonable exemptions from taxation, and there can be no question at all in my mind that a reasonable line of demarcation can be drawn between incomes which may properly be taxed and those which may properly be left untaxed.

All taxes have at times been condemned as confiscatory on the one hand and as socialistic on the other. The most democratic foreign countries, like Switzerland, Australia, and Great Britain, have adopted the income tax as a permanent form of raising revenue. From a careful investigation of the subject I feel warranted in saying that the income tax levied from 1863 to 1873 was collected more generally and with less evasion than the general property tax commonly in vogue in the various States of the Union. To my mind it is the only way to reach a large class of citizens who pay comparatively little tax, at least when compared with their ability to pay. It is clear that the burden of national taxes lies most heavily upon the less well to do, because it lies upon consumption, which in the case of the overwhelming majority of citizens absorbs practically all of their income, and is therefore proportionately much larger than in the case of those enjoying large incomes. Under the present system of taxation, the investor in securities, the well-to-do professional class and the man of large business affairs do not pay their proportionate share of taxes. No system of taxation is administered perfectly, but an income tax will be a move in the right direction and will be an attempt at least to equalize the burdens of taxation, which now admittedly rest most heavily upon those least able to bear them.

The power of taxation is absolutely necessary for national existence. Every limitation on that power is a limitation upon the right of the Government to exist. The federation of the thirteen colonies was doomed to die because of its inability to collect taxes. It is unreasonable to suppose that the framers of the Constitution meant to impose a limitation upon the power of taxation such as has been written into that instrument by the Supreme Court. The Constitution gives Congress unlimited power to levy taxes. A way to tax incomes can and must in time be found. A tax on incomes in proportion to the population of the States would be grossly inequitable and is impossible.

No one can fairly deny that the ideal system will levy taxes not on what a man consumes, but on what he acquires or receives over and above reasonable annual expenditures. It will not be absolutely impossible to draw a fairly just line of division between incomes which should not be taxed and those which can properly be subjected to such a burden.

We should not tax a man on what he needs for maintenance of his family in decency and comfort, according to his station in life, with a fair allowance for the liberal education of his children. When his income exceeds that figure it is not socialistic to ask him to contribute direct to the support of the government under which he is able to enjoy such comfortable conditions.

The largest expenditures of government are for the protection of life and property. It has been estimated that 9 per cent of the families of the United States own 71 per cent of the wealth of the country. An income tax is the only tax which will equalize the burden of taxation between this 9 per cent and the remaining 91 per cent. It does not tax consumption but the balance of income left over and above what is required for necessary consumption and which can be used for luxuries.

Little sympathy can be awakened for that class of American citizens of whom we heard considerable in the panic of 1907, known as "the poor rich," those whose incomes in the period of depression through which we have lately passed have shrunk from, say, $250,000 to $25,000 a year. One can easily imagine the distress which might follow such a contraction of income, with the necessity for economizing in the number of establishments maintained, in steam yachts, season boxes at the grand opera, and high-priced automobiles, but such a condition will never excite much sympathy in the breasts of those who have never been able to afford such luxuries.

There can be no better method of allaying the popular unrest and dissatisfaction with some forms of wealth than to levy a just and moderate income tax.

The cost of living has increased so much in the past few years, bearing most heavily on those having small incomes, which in many cases have not increased at all, or at least not in proportion to the increased cost of living, that some new source of revenue seems advisable in order to remove, if possible, at least to some extent, the burden now resting upon this class and to transfer it to a class better able to bear an increase in taxation.

An income tax is equitable. It can be easily collected and the amount contributed increases or decreases according to the ability to pay. That some persons might evade the tax is no argument against it. It would not be more inquisitorial than the personal-tax law now in force in the various States of the Union.

There are evasions of customs duties and on the valuations made of imports for the express purpose of defrauding the revenue. Many people smuggle goods through the customs-house and commit perjury to avoid the payment of a few dollars. All this constitutes no argument against a tariff. An income-tax law can be administered as efficiently and honestly as are the tax laws in the States of the Union. It is unquestionably true that dishonest tax returns are sometimes made. States which tax money and credit realize that annually they are deprived of revenue which would considerably increase their tax receipts. This, however, is no argument against taxing that form of wealth. Tax assessors have learned that some men of large means have a shifting or movable place of abode, with a preference for the city or town where the tax rate is the lowest and evasion of an honest tax return the easiest. Such citizens can not escape the payment of an income tax.

I believe an income tax can be administered without any more friction or espionage or unwarranted interference with a man's private affairs than is required in the enforcement of the present tax laws of the various States. I believe that the majority of men are honest in making their tax returns; that they pay honestly the tax due from them under the laws of the State in which they live, and I have not such a poor opinion of the American citizen of large means as to believe he would commit perjury in order to relieve himself of the payment of the few dollars an income tax would require. The American citizen who makes an honest tax return in his State will certainly make an honest return under an income-tax law to the Federal Government.

The United States had an income tax in operation from 1863 to 1873, inclusive. The largest income realized in any one year was in 1866, when the amount collected was $73,434,709.12. Of this amount, $60,547,882.43 was collected from individuals and $8,716,881.91 was collected from corporations, and $3,717,394.69 was collected from the salaries of United States officers and employees. In 1870, when the limit of exemption had been raised, $27,115,046.11 was collected from personal incomes and $9,500,000 was collected from corporations.

The law as originally passed in 1862 exempted incomes of $600. In 1867 the exemption was raised to $1,000, and the total number of persons listed from the income tax decreased from 460,170 to 240,134. In 1870 the limit was raised to $2,000 and in 1871 the total number listed as liable to be taxed was 74,775 persons. Mr. W. C. Ford, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, estimated in 1894 that probably not over 24,000 persons would have been listed in 1871 had an exemption been made to $4,000. He also estimated that the revenues from private incomes under the law of 1894 which placed the limit of exemption at $4,000 would be very small, but that the amount realized from corporations might reach $39,000,000, but probably would not be more than $12,000,000. Our national wealth has grown so enormously in the past fifteen years that the amount which would be realized under that limit would be at least double his highest estimate.

In 1894 the limit of exemption in England under the income tax was $750, in Prussia 900 marks, in Austria $113, in Italy $77.20, in the Netherlands $200, in Zurich, Switzerland, $100.

No one favors placing such a low limit on incomes to be exempted in the United States. Agreement should easily be reached between the different figures named in the various bills which have been introduced in this and other Congresses.

NEW INDUSTRIES REQUIRE PROTECTION.

By way of introduction to some remarks I wish to make concerning other features of this legislation, I may say I was particularly interested in securing adequate protection for reclaimed rubber, the manufacture of which is a very considerable industry in my home city, and a growing one in other sections of this country.

Reclaimed or recovered rubber is a manufacture of scrap rubber and other organic substances. The industry is represented in approximate figures by 40 factories, located in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan. It employs a capital of $17,000,000, employs 10,000 operatives, and has an annual output of $10,000,000. There is no trust or combination in the industry, and strong competition always exists for the sale of the product, resulting in a profit of one-half to 1 per cent per pound to the manufacturer, or about from 6 per cent to 8 per cent.

Reclaimed rubber has heretofore always been classified as a manufacture of rubber, under paragraph 449 of the tariff act of 1897. This classification was changed by the decision of McClelland, general appraiser (Treasury decision No. 21030), rendered April 8, 1909, who held that it was not a manufacture of rubber within the purview of that section, but was comparable with crude rubber and entitled to free entry under paragraph 579.

Under a later decision the article comes in at present as an unenumerated manufactured article on which is levied a duty of 20 per cent.

Reclaimed rubber, while not, strictly speaking, a manufacture of rubber, is certainly not crude rubber. It is an admixture of pure rubber and other organic properties into a manufactured product, and this product in turn enters into articles made partially of rubber. *Reclaimed rubber contains only from 30 per cent to 35 per cent of pure rubber.*

Reclaimed rubber is manufactured principally from old rubber boots, shoes, tires, hose, and so forth. The greatest quantity and most satisfactory product is reclaimed from rubber boots and shoes. The rubber scrap is received at the mill and carefully examined, in order to throw out objectionable articles that find their way into the scrap (all hand labor, and a considerable item in the labor cost). The shoes are then thrown on two roll machines, breaking the scrap into small particles. These particles are cooked in a solution of sulphuric acid, in order to destroy the fiber and cloth contained in the body of the shoes. The next process is to wash the mass in a solution of water and soda ash, to neutralize the sulphuric acid. The material is then ground into still finer particles, so that it may pass through fine sieves, where the larger pieces of metal are separated from the mass. It then passes through a separator, which eliminates the sand, dirt, grit, and the finer particles of metal. At this point in the process of manufacture, oils in varying quantities are added to the stock, in order that the powdered mass will more easily become homogeneous in the succeeding processes. Then, after being run through a series of fine grinding machines, until the stock has the appearance of very fine powder, it is run through very closely meshed sieves, in order that no lumps or hard particles may appear in the finished product. The next step is devulcanization, the purpose of which is to eliminate the sulphur originally introduced in the manufacture of the rubber shoes. For this operation high steam pressure is required. The stock is then dried by means of hot air, and thereafter the powdered form of the material is changed into sheets of varying thickness by being passed through two roll machines, where it amalgamates itself into the finished product. The course of manufacture consumes ten consecutive days and involves twelve separate processes, controlled by individual operatives. The whole process is one of much detail, requires skilled labor, and in the technical use of the word is decidedly a manufacture. It may not be a manufacture of rubber, *but it is a manufacture of rubber scrap*, that is entitled to protection against foreign competitors.

The foreign competition to this industry is centered largely in Russia, where the labor cost is 50 per cent less than the domestic cost. The reclaiming factories of the United States are to a great extent dependent on Russia for their scrap rubber; that country being the largest consumer of rubber boots and shoes in the world.

In order to prevent the export of this scrap rubber into the United States the *Russian Government levies an export tax of 2 6–10* cents per pound, so that the Russian reclaimers have this additional very decided advantage in the cost of their raw material. *No export tax* is levied against the finished product. The Russian reclaimers now control the markets of the world, except the United States, and are strong competitors with the 30 per cent protection heretofore afforded.

Reclaimed rubber is now imported to a considerable extent from Russia.

It was the manifest intent of Congress to include reclaimed rubber as a manufacture of rubber, and *such intent for years has been so recognized by the customs department*, and the judicial interpretation that reclaimed rubber is comparable with crude rubber, and therefore entitled to free entry, overruled an established custom of classification existing since the product was first manufactured about thirty years ago.

The chairman of the Finance Committee informed me that it was not the intention of the committee to make reclaimed rubber free, and that if it was deemed necessary this substance

would be made dutiable by terms. It was the opinion of the committee that reclaimed rubber or india rubber made into sheets or other forms by an intricate process of manufacture was not crude india rubber, nor was it refuse india rubber or scraps fit only for remanufacture. The conference committee reached the same conclusion, and as it is manifestly the intent of Congress to exclude reclaimed rubber from paragraph 591, I do not regard it material whether reclaimed rubber is dutiable at 20 per cent by specific enumeration or as an unenumerated manufactured article.

PROTECTION MORE THAN A LOCAL ISSUE.

A one-time candidate for the presidency subjected himself to considerable criticism because he made the remark that the tariff was a local issue. In the discussion of the schedules of this bill this once laughed at remark has been considered more seriously, until it seems to have been agreed upon by a very considerable class of people that the tariff is solely and only a local issue. I desire to dissent most vigorously from that proposition. While it is true that there are many industries protected by the bill which are local to perhaps one, or at least very few, places in the United States, and to that extent the people living in those localities are perculiarly interested in the protection of that home industry, I can not see that such a situation at all sustains the proposition that the tariff is a local issue. For my part, while I have been anxious to see adequate protective rates maintained for the industries of my own State, I have been just as willing to see the industries of every other section of the country equally protected. I have voted heartily for tariff rates necessary to protect the industries of the great West and of the industries of New England. I have been willing to accord to every section of the country the same measure of protection I have sought for my own.

I am a firm believer in a tariff for protection. I believe the rates should be high enough not only to maintain the present high rate of wages paid the American laborer, but should also be high enough to give the manufacturer a fair profit on his investment. That is the substance of the tariff plank in the last Republican national platform. The doctrine laid down there has been my guide in all the votes taken on this measure. I have tried to be consistent and have endeavored as best I could by my votes to secure a tariff bill which will afford adequate protection to every American industry.

THE IRON AND STEEL DUTIES.

I desire now to address myself to the iron and steel schedule. Chemicals, earthenware and pottery, glass, watches, lumber, tobacco, cotton, wool, silks, sugar, and potatoes have all been discussed at length, while iron and steel, the barometer of our business prosperity, have scarcely been discussed at all.

Next to agriculture, it is our most important industry, both in amount of capital invested and wages paid. Some industries flourish most when others suffer, but prosperity or depression in the iron and steel business is a sure indication of the industrial state of the nation generally. Therefore it is our urgent duty to do what we can to keep this industry at the high tide of prosperity. If the mills and furnaces are running to full capacity, the prosperity of the wage-earners reacts upon and affects the prosperity of all other lines of business. It makes business better for the merchant and increases the demand for agricultural products. It must not be forgotten that our domestic trade is ten times as great as our foreign trade, and is twice as great as the international exchanges of all markets of the world. It follows, then, that if the domestic iron and steel business is prosperous the merchant and the farmer will share in that prosperity.

In all discussions so far had of this subject the so-called "trust," the United States Steel Corporation, looms large as the giant among a lot of pigmy competitors and is pictured invariably as driving hard bargains, crushing its rivals relentlessly, and making enormous profits behind the wall of tariff protection which can not be scaled by the foreign competitor.

I do not hold a brief from that corporation, and do not stand here to represent it, nor the independent industries, but I speak for the industry as a whole, including the small producers as well as the large ones. The profits of the United States Steel Corporation are largely due to the economies it enjoys because of its ownership of ore mines, of great fleets of boats on the lakes, and of railroads, furnaces, and mills. It owns iron ore and coal and the other elements which enter into the process of manufacture. Its plants are concentrated and conveniently located for production at the lowest possible cost.

The small steel maker who does not own an ore mine or coal mine, who has no ships or railroads by which to transport his materials, can not turn out the finished product as cheaply. The great steel corporation does not need protection as much as does the small producer. It can live under conditions which will absolutely ruin these smaller plants. In order to enable all the independent plants to compete successfully with the steel corporation, they would be compelled to merge into one concern, but it is not possible even to do that and produce as efficient a working unit for the reason that these independent plants are scattered all over the country and are not in all cases conveniently located for the purpose of obtaining raw material and for purposes of distribution.

I am more interested in the small manufacturers of steel than I am in the large ones. While the independent plants have reduced their wage scale 10 per cent since the last panic, the Steel Corporation is paying the same rate of wages it paid in the time of its greatest prosperity. I have not heard of any employee who has found fault with the Steel Corporation wages. It could have saved $12,000,000 a year by making the same cut that the independent plants made, which is a sum equal to the total pay roll of its main competitors who did reduce wages.

We have cut the rates on iron and steel products from 25 to 50 per cent and even more. All the industry asks is adequate protection against foreign invasion. It does not ask to shut the foreigner out, as foreign tariffs shut us out from foreign markets, but it does ask the right to meet the foreigner at our coast line on an equal footing, and this the bill will not in every case permit. Steel manufacturers have appeared before the Senate committee and agreed to accept considerable reduction in rates. No other industry did this, and there should have been in no case a greater cut than the tables of comparative cost and comparative wages show to be possible without injuring the home industry.

"REVISION" NOT NECESSARILY REDUCTION IN ALL INSTANCES.

"Revision of the tariff" does not mean that all rates should be lowered. It means a readjustment of rates to meet present conditions. The Chicago platform of 1908 did not promise that tariff rates would be reduced. It was the most radical tariff declaration ever made by any party at any time, for it promised not only American wages for American workmen, but it promised fair profits to American capital. It means there should be increases where needed, and decreases where they can be safely made. The Republican National Convention represented every section of the country, every State and every Territory, and its declaration is binding on the party. It did not represent any one man's ideas or the ideas of any one section or industry, but it represented the composite ideas of the whole country. If the new law brings prosperity, we need not fear the consequences in 1910 or 1912. You can not beat prosperity. With protective duties where needed, prosperity will come to all classes, as it did before. We should not sacrifice any industry, but should treat all interests alike and protect all alike. We should treat the iron and steel business as an entire industry, and not pick out the producer who turns out one-half of the output and consider alone its profits and what reduction it can bear.

Our domestic trade is the greatest market in the world and is coveted by all foreigners. We must keep it for the home producer. Foreign governments help their own producers and do not attack them. They back the home manufacturers and encourage them in every way to gain foreign markets. We must do the same.

OUR OBLIGATION TO OUR WAGE-EARNERS.

We have for the last fifty years developed a labor market by encouraging the establishment of factories and mills to make manufactures of cotton and wool and iron to supply the domestic demand and to sell abroad. We have thirty-five to forty millions of men and women, including those dependent on them, who toil by their hands and with their brains to produce articles of commerce. We are under obligation to the capital invested and to the wage-earners to protect this market. What are we to do with this great multitude? Shall we, with the deluded idea of benefiting the consumer and encouraging the foreign manufacturer, turn them out of American mills and shops and set them to tilling the soil? The attacks on the American manufacturer we have heard in this Chamber are attacks on American labor, and if ever successful will inevitably tend to bring the American laboring man nearer to the level of the foreign laborer. What is to become of our obligations to the men who toil? We can not harm the manufacturer without injuring the laborer. The man in the shops is the man most vitally concerned in the schedules of this bill.

The Standard Oil Company, International Harvester Company, Singer Manufacturing Company, and other great industrial combinations have plants abroad. The most profitable plant of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company is in Belgium. Why may not the steel corporation do the same? It has the ability to do so, and the principal loss would be to the American wage-earner. After we have beaten down our duties and opened our market to the foreigner, a short experience of this disastrous policy would compel us to raise our duties in order to rebuild ruined home industries and correct our former mistake. A great steel corporation may go abroad, but the small

steel manufacturer can not. He will have to shut down, blow out his furnaces, and pocket his loss.

Hon. Theobold Otjen, former Member of Congress from Milwaukee, who was also a member of the Industrial Commission, states the value of home and foreign markets for the great army of producers in the United States as follows:

The productive energies of the people of this country last year amounted to $20,660,000,000. Of this vast sum $1,460,000,000 found a market abroad, while $19,200,000,000 was consumed or taken in our home market. In other words, for every dollar of the productive energy of our people which found a market abroad more than $14 was taken in the home market. Good business sense would dictate a policy which will not be to the injury of the $14 market. It should be our endeavor to extend our $1 market by every means in our power, but this should not be done at the sacrifice of our greater market, the $14 market. There is the tariff issue in a nutshell. Level-headed Americans, be they business men or workingmen, are not likely to join the shouters for tariff tinkering if they are in possession of these statistics and are willing to take the time to reflect upon what these statistics mean.

In 1902 an economic magazine in New York, in a single paragraph, which I will quote, showed how small is the gain of foreign trade and how large the risk of American wages proposed to be sacrificed for it:

The only gain to the Nation in foreign trade, of course, is the profits. The total exports and imports for 1901 were $2,310,428,573. Ten per cent profit on that amount would be only $231,042,857, or less than one-seventh of the loss to the Nation of a 25 cents a day reduction in wages. The loss to the Nation of such a step would be equal to sinking to the bottom of the sea every dollar's worth of our exports for 1901. Indeed, if we could increase our foreign trade 40 per cent by reducing all workers 5 cents a day, the loss to the Nation would be nearly twenty millions a year greater than the gain. This does not mean that we ought not to have foreign trade or seek for it. What it does mean, however, is that foreign trade should always be the incident and outgrowth of diversified home industry, and that the public policy of the Nation should never favor the promotion of foreign trade at any sacrifice, however small, of domestic industry, and, above all, by any lowering of wages and curtailment of home consumption.

THE STEEL CORPORATION.

I desire to present figures showing the comparative output during the calendar year 1907 of the Steel Corporation and the independent companies engaged in the same lines of business:

STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1907.

[As published in the Annual Statistical Report of the American Iron and Steel Association for the year 1907.]

Iron ore shipments from Lake Superior and the total iron ore production in the calendar year 1907; also coke production in the same year.

	By United States Steel Corporation.	By independent companies.	Total shipments and production.	Percentage United States Steel Corporation.
Shipments of iron ore from the Lake Superior region in 1907 gross tons	23,148,467	19,096,603	42,245,070	54.7
Total production of iron ore in 1907, gross tons	22,403,801	29,316,818	51,720,619	43.3
Production of coke in 1907 net tons	12,373,938	28,405,626	40,779,564	30.3

Iron and steel actually produced in the calendar year 1907.—Gross tons.

	Production United States Steel Corporation.	Production independent companies.	Total production.	Percentage United States Steel Corporation.
Spiegeleisen and ferromanganese	186,472	152,876	339,348	54.9
Bessemer, basic, low-phosphorus, foundry, ferrosilicon, and all other pig iron	10,633,496	14,808,517	25,442,013	41.7
Total pig iron, including spiegeleisen, ferromanganese, ferrophosphorus, and Bessemer ferrosilicon	10,819,968	14,961,393	25,781,361	41.9
Bessemer steel ingots and castings	7,556,460	4,111,089	11,667,549	64.7
Open-hearth steel ingots and castings	5,543,088	6,006,648	11,549,736	47.9
Total Bessemer and open-hearth steel ingots and castings	13,099,548	10,117,737	23,217,285	56.4
Bessemer steel rails	1,744,578	1,635,447	3,380,025	51.6
Structural shapes	1,066,727	873,625	1,940,352	54.9
Plates and sheets, including black plates for tinning, but excluding nail plate	2,372,498	1,876,334	4,248,832	55.8
Wire rods	1,443,191	574,392	2,017,583	71.5
Bars, skelp, nail plate, open-hearth and iron rails, and other finished rolled products	2,814,042	5,463,988	8,278,030	33.9
Total finished rolled products, including rolled forging blooms and billets	9,441,036	10,423,786	19,864,822	47.5
Wire nails.....kegs of 100 pounds	7,794,546	3,936,498	11,731,044	66.4

It is apparent from these figures that while the Steel Corporation is the largest single factor in the iron and steel business, it does not by any means enjoy a monopoly and that its total output is approximately one-half of the total output in the different lines of manufacture in which it is interested.

It has been stated that the Steel Corporation owns from 80 per cent to 85 per cent of the iron ore of the United States. This statement can be easily proved to be incorrect. It is not even true that the corporation owns or has under lease 80 per cent of the iron ore in the Lake Superior district, and it is doubtful if it owns more than 3 per cent of the entire body of iron ore in the country. While the Steel Corporation shipped from the Lake Superior region during the calendar year 1907 23,148,467 tons against 19,960,603 tons shipped by the independent companies, or a total percentage of $54\frac{1}{10}$ per cent against $45\frac{3}{10}$ per cent for the independent companies, yet when the total production of iron ore in the entire country is considered, the amount produced in the same year by the United States Steel Corporation was 22,403,810 tons as against 29,316,818 tons, or a percentage of $43\frac{3}{10}$ per cent for the Steel Corporation as compared with $56\frac{7}{10}$ per cent for the independent companies.

The official estimate made for the Conservation Commission by Mr. C. Willard Hayes, chief geologist United States Geological Survey, of the available iron-ore supplies in the Lake Superior region is three and a half billion tons, while the estimated iron-ore reserves of the Steel Corporation of standard commercial grade is only one and a quarter billion tons, or a little over one-third of the total supply. The reserves of iron ore in the same district not now available are 72,000,000,000 tons, of which the Steel Corporation owns the infinitesimal proportion of 360,000,000 tons, or as one is to two hundred. The total estimated available iron-ore supplies in the United States is 4,788,000,000 gross tons, of which the Steel Corporation owns or controls 1,700,000,000 tons, or about 35 per cent. Mr. Hayes estimates the total iron ore reserves of the country, available and not available, at nearly 80,000,000,000 tons, of which the Steel Corporation controls about two and one-third billion tons, or less than 3 per cent.

I desire to present in this connection four tables, prepared by Mr. Hayes:

TABLE No. 1.—*Estimates of iron ore supplies of United States.*

[Abstract of report prepared for the Conservation Commission by Mr. C. Willard Hayes, chief geologist, United States Geological Survey.]

	Available.	Not available.
	Gross tons.	*Gross tons.*
Northeastern States: Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio	298,000,000	1,095,000,000
Southeastern States: Virginia, West Virginia, Eastern Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, East Tennessee	538,440,000	1,276,500,000
Lake Superior States: Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin	3,510,000,000	72,030,000,000
Mississippi Valley States: Northwest Alabama, West Tennessee, West Kentucky, Iowa-Missouri, Arkansas, East Texas	315,000,000	570,000,000
Rocky Mountain States: Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, West Texas, Arizona	57,760,000	120,665,000
Pacific Slope States: Washington, Oregon, California	68,950,000	23,905,000
Total	4,788,150,000	75,116,070,000

The total supplies are divided into two classes, "available" and "not available."

Available.—This class includes those ores which can be worked at a profit under the conditions at present existing in the iron and steel industry in the United States.

Not available.—This class includes all ores which can not be worked at a profit under existing conditions in the iron and steel industry.

TABLE No. 2.—*Estimated available foreign iron ore.*

	Gross tons.	Gross tons.
Canada:		
British Columbia	30,000,000	
Lake Superior district	9,000,000	
Nova Scotia	4,000,000	
		43,000,000
Newfoundland		30,000,000
Cuba:		
Santiago district	5,000,000	
Mayarí, Moa, Baracoa, Cubitas, and Pinar del Rio districts	1,500,000,000	
		1,505,000,000
Total		1,578,000,000

Table No. 3.—Production of iron ore in the United States, 1907.

	Gross tons.	Percentage of total.
Northeastern States:		
Vermont		
Massachusetts		
Connecticut		
New York	2,822,822	5.45
New Jersey		
Pennsylvania		
Maryland		
Ohio		
Southeastern States:		
Virginia		
West Virginia		
Eastern Kentucky		
North Carolina	6,197,360	12.00
South Carolina		
Georgia		
Alabama		
East Tennessee		
Lake Superior States:		
Michigan		
Minnesota	41,638,744	80.50
Wisconsin		
Mississippi Valley States:		
Northwest Alabama		
West Tennessee		
West Kentucky	230,435	0.46
Iowa-Missouri		
Arkansas		
East Texas		
Rocky Mountain States:		
Montana		
Idaho		
Wyoming		
Colorado		
Utah	831,258	1.60
Nevada		
New Mexico		
West Texas		
Arizona		
Pacific Slope States (Washington, Oregon, and California), small tonnage, included in Rocky Mountain States.		
Total	51,720,619	100.00

Shipments of iron ore from Lake Superior region, 1907.

	Gross tons.	Per cent.
By United States Steel Corporation	23,148,467	54.7
By independent companies	19,096,603	45.3
Total	42,245,070	100.00

Total production of iron ore, 1907.

	Gross tons.	Per cent.
By United States Steel Corporation	22,403,801	43.3
By independent companies	29,316,818	56.7
Total	51,720,619	100.00

Table No. 4.—Production of iron ore in the United States by decades, 1870 to 1909.

Decade.	Production.	Increase.
	Gross tons.	*Per cent.*
1870 to 1879	43,770,527	.....
1880 to 1889	91,043,854	108
1890 to 1899	163,989,193	80.1
1900 to 1909	[a]392,000,000	138

[a] About.

In addition to the estimated one and a half billion tons of iron ore available in Canada, Newfoundland, and Cuba, Canada has vast ore beds not yet available, while in Labrador are deposits of incalculable extent. (See evidence of Mr. Witherbee on iron ore, Ways and Means Committee Tariff Hearings, metal schedule.)

Judge Gary, chairman of the Steel Corporation, stated in his testimony before the Ways and Means Committee that the Steel Corporation could manufacture steel at an average cost per ton of $2 less than it cost the independent producers to manufacture the same article. In making this comparison he was doubtless not considering the principal competitors of the Steel Corporation, who are situated as favorably in the matter of raw material and transportation facilities. It is well known that the Steel Corporation owns its own mines, its own fleet of vessels on the Great Lakes, its own railroad lines, and its own coal mines, so that it is able to assemble at the point of manufacture all the raw materials needed for the finished product at the least possible cost. There are, however, other very considerable steel-producing concerns independent of the Steel Corporation which are as favorably situated in this respect and whose price of production is probably as low as any figures which can be shown by the Steel Corporation. Judge Gary's statement, however, applied to the smaller manufacturers, comprising a very large number of plants whose output for each is comparatively small, but the total production of which is from 30 to 40 per cent of the entire output of the United States. These small plants do not own their own ore beds, nor means of transportation, and therefore can not possibly produce at as low a cost level as can the Steel Corporation or the largest independent concerns.

PROTECTION ESPECIALLY REQUIRED BY THE SMALLER MANUFACTURERS.

In considering what is adequate protection for the American iron and steel producing industry, we must take into account not the great steel corporation, nor its largest independent rivals, but those numberless small plants, scattered from one end of the country to the other, which are to be found in the East and the North and the South and the West, and whose total output is at least one-third that of the entire country, and the maintenance of which in a state of productive commercial efficiency is a matter of the very greatest importance, not only to the immediate localities where these plants are located, but also to the entire country. The same conditions prevail in the iron and steel business that obtain in many other lines of industry. It is not the largest manufacturer, the so-called "trust," who needs the assistance of a protective tariff. He, better than any smaller producer, can stand a reduction of tariff rates, but when Senators favor reduction of tariff schedules, in order to deal a deadly blow at the so-called "trusts," they overlook the fact that they are thereby playing into the hands of the large producer at the expense and to the material detriment of the small producers. If, by reducing the tariff, the small producers can be starved out of business, the large manufacturer will thereby be given a monopoly, and by cutting wages and practicing economies, which will be impossible for the small producer, he will eventually secure entire control of the market. What I am concerned about is not the prosperity of the United States Steel Corporation, but the prosperity, nay, the very existence, of scores of comparatively small steel-producing plants, which are threatened by some of the decreases carried in this bill.

Many of the schedules are already fixed on a revenue basis and afford the freest competition to the foreign manufacturer. Unless it is desired to concentrate the iron and steel business of the United States into one or two hands, it is absolutely necessary to make it possible for the smaller steel plants to exist and manufacture at a profit. We want protection based on at least the average cost of a product in this country as compared with the low-cost foreign manufacturer, not the high-cost manufacturer. We export practically nothing to Germany, Italy, Belgium, and France and other countries of Continental Europe in the way of iron and steel, while we import very largely from many of these countries. England buys much of her raw material abroad, but her conversion cost is cheaper than is possible in this country, and she is able in many cases to export the finished product to this country. Our principal competitors are Germany, France, Belgium, and England, in the order named. The first two are high-tariff countries, Belgium is a low-tariff country, while England is practically on a free-trade basis.

The following tables show the comparative cost in the United States and in our principal competitive countries of the various articles of steel manufactures as specified, showing in each case the manufacturing cost and the freight from the mill to the United States seaboard with the duty under the present law at our North Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf ports. The domestic transportation figures apply to the Pittsburg district. The centers of the iron and steel industry in the United States are in the interior and at points where the raw materials can be assembled at the cheapest cost. This is contrary to the general European custom, where the mills and furnaces are favorably located on the seaboard or at points where they have the ad-

vantage of cheap water transportation to the seaboard, or of government-aided low railway freight rates. By reason of the relative cheapness, therefore, of water transportation, the foreign manufacturer is practically on an equal footing with the American manufacturer in the interior in the cost of transportation of his product from his mill to our North Atlantic ports and has a very decided advantage when it comes to delivering his product to ports on the Pacific or the Gulf of Mexico. In many cases this disadvantage under which the American manufacturer labors is so great as to shut him out from these markets entirely, or would have that effect if the foreign manufacturer pursued the advantage given him under the present law.

Cost of manufacture, foreign and domestic.

PIG IRON.

	United States North Atlantic ports.	United States Pacific ports.	United States Gulf ports.
United States:			
Manufacturing cost	$15.30	$15.30	$15.30
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	2.45	14.00	6.72
Cost, United States seaboard	17.75	29.30	22.02
Germany:			
Manufacturing cost	8.71	8.71	8.71
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	2.50	7.00	2.90
Duty, Dingley tariff	4.00	4.00	4.00
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	15.21	19.71	15.61
France:			
Manufacturing cost	8.75	8.75	8.75
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	2.50	7.00	2.90
Duty, Dingley tariff	4.00	4.00	4.00
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	15.25	19.75	15.65
Belgium:			
Manufacturing cost	9.25	9.25	9.25
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	2.50	7.00	2.90
Duty, Dingley tariff	4.00	4.00	4.00
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	15.75	20.25	16.15
England:			
Manufacturing cost	8.50	8.50	8.50
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	2.50	7.00	2.90
Duty, Dingley tariff	4.00	4.00	4.00
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	15.00	19.50	15.40

STEEL STRUCTURAL SHAPES.

United States:			
Manufacturing cost	$28.17	$28.17	$28.17
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.58	17.92	6.50
Cost, United States seaboard	31.75	46.09	34.67
Germany:			
Manufacturing cost	19.34	19.34	19.34
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.00	8.75	3.40
Duty Dingley tariff	11.20	11.20	11.20
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	33.54	39.29	33.94
France:			
Manufacturing cost	19.53	19.53	19.53
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.00	8.75	3.40
Duty, Dingley tariff	11.20	11.20	11.20
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	33.73	39.48	34.13
Belgium:			
Manufacturing cost	20.31	20.31	20.31
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.00	8.75	3.40
Duty, Dingley tariff	11.20	11.20	11.20
Cost, duty paid, United States seaboard	34.51	40.26	34.91
England:			
Manufacturing cost	19.73	19.73	19.73
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.00	8.75	3.40
Duty, Dingley tariff	11.20	11.20	11.20
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	33.93	39.68	34.33

Importations, 34,359,271.40 pounds; value, $467,466.

STEEL RAILS.

United States:			
Manufacturing cost	$22.81	$22.81	$22.81
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	2.60	13.50	4.44
Cost, United States seaboard	25.41	36.31	27.25

Cost of manufacture, foreign and domestic—Continued.

STEEL RAILS—continued.

	United States North Atlantic ports.	United States Pacific ports.	United States Gulf ports.
Germany:			
Manufacturing cost	$14.99	$14.99	$14.99
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	2.85	7.00	3.25
Duty, Dingley tariff	7.84	7.84	7.84
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	25.68	29.83	26.08
France:			
Manufacturing cost	15.14	15.14	15.14
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	2.85	7.00	3.25
Duty, Dingley tariff	7.84	7.84	7.84
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	25.83	29.98	26.23
Belgium:			
Manufacturing cost	15.74	15.74	15.74
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	2.85	7.00	3.25
Duty, Dingley tariff	7.84	7.84	7.84
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	26.43	30.58	26.83
England:			
Manufacturing cost	15.29	15.29	15.29
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	2.85	7.00	3.25
Duty, Dingley tariff	7.84	7.84	7.84
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	25.98	30.13	26.38

Importations, 3,911.54 tons; value, $106,484.50.

SHEETS (AV. GA. 24).

United States:			
Manufacturing cost	$42.84	$42.84	$42.84
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.58	21.28	6.50
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	46.42	64.12	49.34
England:			
Manufacturing cost	34.07	34.07	34.07
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.00	8.75	3.40
Duty, Dingley tariff	17.92	17.92	17.92
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	54.99	60.74	55.39

Importations, 1,529,727 pounds; value, $30,533.

TIN PLATE.

United States:			
Manufacturing cost	$74.82	$74.82	$74.82
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	4.03	14.83	7.17
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	78.85	89.65	81.99
England:			
Manufacturing cost	49.06	49.06	49.06
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.25	9.25	3.65
Duty, Dingley tariff	33.60	33.60	33.60
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	85.91	91.91	86.31

Importations, 141,292,832 pounds; value, $4,632,721.90.

STEEL BILLETS.

United States:			
Manufacturing cost	$22.11	$22.11	$22.11
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	2.60	16.44	6.72
Cost, United States seaboard	24.71	38.55	28.83
Germany:			
Manufacturing cost	12.38	12.38	12.38
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	2.50	7.00	2.90
Duty, Dingley tariff	6.72	6.72	6.72
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	21.60	26.10	22.00
France:			
Manufacturing cost	12.50	12.50	12.50
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	2.50	7.00	2.90
Duty, Dingley tariff	6.72	6.72	6.72
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	21.72	26.22	22.12
Belgium:			
Manufacturing cost	13.00	13.00	13.00
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	2.50	7.00	2.90
Duty, Dingley tariff	6.72	6.72	6.72
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	22.22	26.72	22.62
England:			
Manufacturing cost	12.64	12.64	12.64
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	2.50	7.00	2.90
Duty, Dingley tariff	6.72	6.72	6.72
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	21.86	26.36	22.26

Cost of manufacture, foreign and domestic—Continued.

STEEL MERCHANT BARS.

	United States North Atlantic ports.	United States Pacific ports.	United States Gulf ports.
United States:			
Manufacturing cost	$29.22	$29.22	$29.22
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.58	17.92	6.50
Cost, United States seaboard	32.80	47.14	35.72
Germany:			
Manufacturing cost	18.86	18.86	18.86
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.00	8.75	3.40
Duty, Dingley tariff	6.72	6.72	6.72
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	28.58	34.33	28.98
France:			
Manufacturing cost	19.05	19.05	19.05
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.00	8.75	3.40
Duty, Dingley tariff	6.72	6.72	6.72
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	28.77	34.52	29.17
Belgium:			
Manufacturing cost	19.80	19.80	19.80
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.00	8.75	3.40
Duty, Dingley tariff	6.72	6.72	6.72
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	29.52	35.27	29.92
England:			
Manufacturing cost	19.24	19.24	19.24
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.00	8.75	3.40
Duty, Dingley tariff	6.72	6.72	6.72
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	28.96	34.71	29.36

STEEL PLATES.

United States:			
Manufacturing cost	$27.87	$27.87	$27.87
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.58	17.92	6.50
Cost, United States seaboard	31.45	45.79	34.37
Germany:			
Manufacturing cost	21.04	21.04	21.04
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.00	8.75	3.40
Duty, Dingley tariff	6.72	6.72	6.72
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	30.76	36.51	31.16
France:			
Manufacturing cost	21.25	21.25	21.25
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.00	8.75	3.40
Duty, Dingley tariff	6.72	6.72	6.72
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	30.97	36.72	31.37
Belgium:			
Manufacturing cost	22.09	22.09	22.09
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.00	8.75	3.40
Duty, Dingley tariff	6.72	6.72	6.72
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	31.81	37.56	32.21
England:			
Manufacturing cost	21.46	21.46	21.46
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.00	8.75	3.40
Duty, Dingley tariff	6.72	6.72	6.72
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	31.18	36.93	31.58

Importations, 2,154,623.25; value, $160,673.

RODS.

United States:			
Manufacturing cost	$29.18	$29.18	$29.18
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	2.60	17.92	5.80
Cost, United States seaboard	31.78	47.10	34.98
Germany:			
Manufacturing cost	18.86	18.86	18.86
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	2.85	7.00	3.25
Duty, Dingley tariff	8.96	8.96	8.96
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	30.67	34.82	31.07
France:			
Manufacturing cost	18.63	18.63	18.63
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	2.85	7.00	3.25
Duty, Dingley tariff	8.96	8.96	8.96
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	30.44	34.59	30.84
Belgium:			
Manufacturing cost	19.02	19.02	19.02
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	2.85	7.00	3.25
Duty, Dingley tariff	8.96	8.96	8.96
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	30.83	34.98	31.23

Cost of manufacture, foreign and domestic—Continued.

RODS—continued.

	United States North Atlantic ports.	United States Pacific ports.	United States Gulf ports.
England:			
Manufacturing cost	$20.93	$20.93	$20.93
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	2.85	7.00	3.25
Duty, Dingley tariff	8.96	8.96	8.96
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	32.74	36.89	33.14

Importations, 39,606,948.30 pounds; value, $885,724.

WIRE, PLAIN NO. 0/8.

United States:			
Manufacturing cost	$33.98	$33.98	$33.98
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.58	19.04	6.50
Cost, United States seaboard	37.56	53.02	40.48
Germany:			
Manufacturing cost	23.70	23.70	23.70
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.25	8.75	3.65
Duty, Dingley tariff	28.00	28.00	28.00
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	54.95	60.45	55.35
France:			
Manufacturing cost	24.51	24.51	24.51
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.25	8.75	3.65
Duty, Dingley tariff	28.00	28.00	28.00
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	55.76	61.26	56.16
Belgium:			
Manufacturing cost	23.92	23.92	23.92
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.25	8.75	3.65
Duty, Dingley tariff	28.00	28.00	28.00
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	55.17	60.67	55.57
England:			
Manufacturing cost	25.55	25.55	25.55
Freight, mill to United states Seaboard	3.25	8.75	3.65
Duty, Dingley tariff	28.00	28.00	28.00
	56.80	62.30	57.20

Importations, 1,629,265 pounds; value, $52,172.

BLACK MERCHANT PIPE.

United States:			
Manufacturing cost	$45.51	$45.51	$45.51
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.58	14.56	6.72
Cost, United States seaboard	49.09	60.07	52.23
Germany:			
Manufacturing cost	38.08	38.08	38.08
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.00	8.75	3.40
Duty, Dingley tariff	44.80	44.80	44.80
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	85.88	91.63	86.28
England:			
Manufacturing cost	41.85	41.85	41.85
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.00	8.75	3.40
Duty, Dingley tariff	44.80	44.80	44.80
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	89.65	95.40	90.05

Importations, 952,989 pounds; value, $49,740.

WIRE NAILS.

United States:			
Manufacturing cost	$43.55	$43.55	$43.55
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.58	19.04	6.50
Cost, United States seaboard	47.13	62.59	50.05
Germany:			
Manufacturing cost	30.60	30.60	30.60
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.00	8.75	3.40
Duty, Dingley tariff	11.20	11.20	11.20
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	44.80	50.55	45.20
France:			
Manufacturing cost	31.60	31.60	31.60
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.00	8.75	3.40
Duty, Dingley tariff	11.20	11.20	11.20
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	45.80	51.55	46.20
Belgium:			
Manufacturing cost	30.00	30.00	30.00
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.00	8.75	3.40
Duty, Dingley tariff	11.20	11.20	11.20
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	44.20	49.95	44.60

Importations, 53,479 pounds; value, $3,288.

Cost of manufacture, foreign and domestic—Continued.

WIRE, GALVANIZED NO. 0/8.

	United States North Atlantic ports.	United States Pacific ports.	United States Gulf ports.
United States:			
Manufacturing cost	$41.41	$41.41	$41.41
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.58	19.04	6.50
Cost, United States seaboard	44.99	60.45	47.91
Germany:			
Manufacturing cost	29.74	29.74	29.74
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.25	8.75	3.65
Duty, Dingley tariff	32.48	32.48	32.48
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	65.47	70.97	65.87
France:			
Manufacturing cost	30.79	30.79	30.79
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.25	8.75	3.65
Duty, Dingley tariff	32.48	32.48	32.48
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	66.52	72.02	66.92
Belgium:			
Manufacturing cost	29.81	29.81	29.81
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.25	8.75	3.65
Duty, Dingley tariff	32.48	32.48	32.48
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	65.54	71.04	65.94
England:			
Manufacturing cost	31.63	31.63	31.63
Freight, mill to United States seaboard	3.25	8.75	3.65
Duty, Dingley tariff	32.48	32.48	32.48
Duty paid cost, United States seaboard	67.36	72.86	67.76

Importations, 18,274 pounds; value, $738.

To each table has been added a statement of the importations and the value thereof under each paragraph named, as given by the Treasury Department for the year ending June 30, 1907. The tables here presented explain themselves. The foreign-cost figures have been obtained from the manufacturers themselves. They furnish reliable information and are absolutely trustworthy. They have been sworn to and filed with the Finance Committee. The German cost figures are lower than those reported by Mr. Pepper, frequent allusion to whose report has been made. He admits he was indebted for his information to official government reports and statistics and certain nonofficial reports made by mining and iron associations, trade papers, and published articles relating to the coal, iron, and steel syndicates in Germany. A careful perusal of the report by practical men identified with the steel business reveals the fact that the figures contained therein, although full of detail, do not accurately represent the actual costs in the most favorably situated manufacturing districts. Indeed, the language employed by Mr. Pepper clearly indicated this, as shown by the following extracts from his report:

INTRODUCTION.

The development of the German industry, from the production of raw iron to the transformation of steel into finished articles, has some remarkable economic features. In business organization and commercial methods, in the syndication of the products, in transportation, in the relative proportions sought between domestic consumption and exports abroad, a consistent policy is maintained throughout. As the outcome of this consistent policy Germany continues a constant factor in the world's markets, notwithstanding the new and changing conditions of production and distribution.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

So many factors enter into the cost of production that no absolute standard can be taken. Blast furnaces and rolling mills located in different sections naturally have variations in the cost of their fuel and ore, and these disadvantages are sometimes equalized by advantages in the freight rates and the nearness of the markets for the half-finished products.

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES.

Those for Luxemburg are high. * * *

It is not practicable to follow the cost of production beyond the raw iron and steel, but a basis exists for determining the proportions of raw steel which enter into the production of half-finished products.

Mr. Pepper says the average wages paid in 1907 to 227,091 persons in the Dusseldorf district engaged in machine shops and small iron and steel plants turning out finished products was 1,448 marks or $344.62 per year. The average earnings the same year of the workingmen employed by the iron and steel industry in this country was $765.18, or 2½ times as much.

Mr. Pepper's figures of ore cost, pig iron and steel cost per unit are higher than the average in Germany and much higher than the lowest cost German figures. It is the low cost German manufacturer against whom the American producer needs protection, not the high cost manufacturer.

This estimate as to the cost of pig iron in Great Britain finds confirmation in the report of Mr. Pepper, made to the Department of Commerce and Labor, on the British Iron and Steel Industry, page 10. It is agreed that pig iron in the Cleveland district has been made at a net cost under $8 per ton by some of the companies controlling colleries as well as ore beds, and having exceptional facilities for production. The average price in the Cleveland district is given by him as $9.92 per ton. This is one of the leading pig-iron producing districts in Great Britain, the output in 1908 being 3,400,000 tons.

The following tables show the average daily wage earnings in the manufacture of the various classes of steel products, showing the highest and lowest daily wage, with the approximate average for all labor employed in each class of mills:

Average daily wage earnings at merchant iron and steel mills.

	Per day.
Foremen	$3.15
Heaters	6.48
Heaters' helpers	2.38
Rollers	13.23
Hookers, catchers, and stranders	4.50
Hotbed labor	2.85
Sawyers and shearmen	2.18
Crane and machine operators	1.95
Engineers, stationary	2.85
Inspectors	2.38
Machinists	2.70
Millwrights	2.52
Blacksmiths	2.75
Masons	3.47
Roll turners	3.38
Common labor (15½ cents per hour)	1.86

Approximate average for all labor employed around merchant iron and steel mills, $2.65 per day.

Average daily wage earnings at blooming and billet mills.

	Per day.
Foremen	$3.25
Heaters	5.60
Heaters' helpers	3.10
Rollers	5.60
Rollers' assistants	2.50
Shearmen	3.27
Shearmen helpers	2.40
Inspectors	2.54
Engineers	2.23 to 3.63
Crane and machine operators	2.09 to 2.80
N. G. engineers	2.20
Millwrights	2.50
Roll turners	3.20
Machinists	2.81
Mechanical helpers	1.69
Common labor (15½ cents per hour)	1.86

Approximate average for all labor employed around blooming and billet mills, $2.37 per day.

Average daily wage earnings at sheared plate mills.

	Per day.
Heaters	$7.59
Heaters' helpers	4.45
Rollers	8.89
Rollers' assistants	4.64
Rollers' assistants	2.50
Markers	3.38
Shearmen	5.22
Shearmen's helpers	3.82
Inspectors	2.54
Engineers	3.17
Crane and machine operators	2.86
Millwrights	2.53
Shippers	2.43
Roll turners	3.20
Machinists	2.81
Common labor (15½ cents per hour)	1.71

Approximate average for all labor employed around sheared plate mills, $3.05 per day.

Average daily wage earnings at rail mills.

	Per day.
Heaters	$3.85 to $5.90
Heaters' helpers	5.57
Rollers	5.83 to 6.35
Rollers' assistants	2.35 to 5.37
Shearmen	5.35
Crane and machine operators	2.84
Engineers	2.35 to 2.85
Roll turners	2.95
Hotbed men	1.80 to 2.60
Rail finishers	2.52 to 3.88
Mechanical foremen	4.35
Machinists	2.60
Blacksmiths	2.75
Pipe fitters	2.55
Boiler makers	2.45
Riggers	2.40
Carpenters	2.50
Masons	3.55
Electricians	3.00
Dynamo engineers	2.76
Water tenders	2.25
Common labor (15½ cents per hour)	1.86
Firemen	1.90
Boiler cleaners (17½ cents per hour)	1.75

Approximate average for all labor employed around rail mills, $2.30 per day.

Average daily wage earnings at tin mills.

	Per day.
Foremen	$4.25
Hot mill heaters	9.57
Hot mill doublers	6.28
Hot mill heaters	6.14
Hot mill catchers	3.26
Hot mill screw boys	2.13
Hot mill shearmen	3.60
Hot mill openers	1.65
Picklers and helpers	2.25
Annealers and helpers	1.57
Cold-mill rollers	1.70
Tin men	2.65
Machinists	2.57
Millwrights	2.22
Electricians	2.24
Roll turners	2.61
Common labor (15.9 cents per hour)	1.59

Approximate average for all labor employed around tin mills, $3.21 per day.

Average daily wage earnings at Bessemer steel works.

	Per day.
Blowers	$6.05
Engineers	2.85
First vesselmen	5.80
Second vesselmen	5.59
Third vesselmen	2.25
Steel pourers	6.12
Scrapmen	2.00
Stopper makers	4.20 to 5.93
Cinder wheelers	2.10
Stock wheelers	1.90
Ladle liners	5.37
Bottom makers	4.87
N. G. engineers	2.70
Common labor (15½ cents per hour)	1.86

Approximate average for all labor employed around Bessemer steel works, $2.50 per day.

Average daily wage earnings at wire-rod mills.

	Per day.
Rollers	$11.54
Assistant rollers	9.04
Heaters	9.04
Heaters' helpers	4.52
Roughers and finishing pass rollers	6.40
Hookers	1.76
Engineers, stationary	3.00
Millwrights	3.24
Roll turners	7.42
Roll turners' assistants	2.37
Common labor (15 cents to 17 cents per hour)	1.86

Approximate average for all labor employed around wire-rod mills, $3.50 per day.

Average daily wage earnings at wire mills.

	Per day.
Foremen	$4.05
Wire drawers	3.15
Cleaners and coaters	1.55 to 2.82
Annealers	1.70 to 2.10
Nail-machine operators	1.47 to 2.80
Inspectors	1.50 to 3.12
Galvanizers	2.39 to 3.04
Barb wire and fence machine operators	1.75 to 4.60
Stationary engineers	2.28 to 3.25
Machinists	2.00 to 3.44
Millwrights	2.50 to 3.51
Common labor (13 cents to 21 cents per hour)	1.56 to 2.52

Approximate average for all labor employed around wire mills, $2.30 per day.

Average daily wage at tube and pipe mills.

	Per day.
Foremen	$3.77
Welders, butt	3.79
Welders, lap	5.39
Benders	2.53
Turners down	2.64
Pit hands	2.00
Other welding labor	1.67 to 2.64
Shearmen	1.82
Straighteners	1.73
Threaders (day work)	1.74
Threaders (piecework)	2.54
Testers	1.65
Testers' helpers	1.55
Bundlers and measurers	1.72
Inspectors	2.00
Engineers, stationary	2.05
Machinists	2.95
Machinists' helpers	1.84
Common labor	1.50
Electricians	2.93
Electricians' assistants	2.27
Stablemen	1.75
Firemen (boilers)	2.17
Coal and ash wheelers	1.65

Approximate average for all labor employed around tube and pipe mills, $1.95 per day.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] stated that the wages paid in the Lake Superior region are $1.25 per day. Following is an official statement covering a period of years.

Average wages per day, all labor, Lake Superior iron-ore ranges.

Year.	Mesaba.	Vermillion.	Gogebic.	Menominee.	Marquette.	All ranges.
1902	$2.259	$2.054	$2.11	$2.272	$2.12	$2.161
1903	2.243	2.055	2.101	2.181	2.115	2.164
1904	1.98	1.936	1.929	2.005	1.986	1.971
1905	2.20	2.058	2.103	2.176	2.095	2.147
1906	2.358	2.181	2.199	2.245	2.202	2.283
1907	2.488	2.404	2.435	2.433	2.396	2.458
1908	2.505	2.425	2.447	2.44	2.391	2.475

The same labor in Cuba is paid $1 per day.

We have had various reports and statements made of the cost of German labor. Some of the statements have been made in the interest of the German manufacturer in his campaign to secure a greater share of the American market. I put much more reliance in figures I present taken from a British government publication entitled "Cost of Living in German Towns. The Report of an Inquiry by the Board of Trade in the Working Class Rents, Housing, and Retail Prices; Together with the Rates of Wages in Certain Occupations in the Principal Industrial Towns of the German Empire." The report was presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of His Majesty, and bears date of April 10, 1908. The report was published by the Government and is for sale at the price of 4s. 11d. The investigation was carefully and thoroughly made by experts trained in each particular line of inquiry, in response to the acute industrial depression existing in Great Britain by reason of the invasion of her home markets by the German manufacturer. The report covers the wages of iron and steel makers in steel and rolling mills, wire-drawing works, blast furnaces, and puddling mills, boiler making, and bridge building, in cities located in Saxony, in Prussia; in Essen, where the great Krupp works are located, and in the Grand Duchy of Baden. A comparison of these figures with the figures showing the average daily wage earnings of the laborers employed in American mills shows that the claim is well sustained that the American workman receives from two to two and one-half times as much for his labor as does the German workman. I ask that the accompanying tables be printed in the RECORD.

Rates of wages paid in Solingen, Rhineland Province, Prussia.

[Abstract of report of an inquiry by the British Board of Trade into the conditions of the working classes in the principal industrial German towns.]

STEEL AND ROLLING WORKS.

	Weekly wages.	Weekly hours of labor.	Equivalent United States gold.
	s. d.		
Smelters	33 0	60	$8.03
First rollers	42 7	60	10.36
Second rollers	39 0	60	9.49
Third rollers	25 2	60	6.12
Heaters	43 6	60	10.60
Molders and casters	38 5	60	9.35
Hammer smiths, profile	54 0	60	13.14
Hammer smiths, plain bars:			
(a) Heavy	49 2	60	11.96
(b) Light	37 10	60	9.20
Hand smiths	30 0	60	7.30
Pattern makers	30 0	60	7.30
Laborers	24 0	60	5.84

Average wage, $7.56 per week of sixty hours; $1.26 per day of ten hours.

Rates of wages paid in Dusseldorf, Germany.

	Weekly wages.	Weekly hours of labor.	Equivalent United States gold.
IRON AND STEEL WORKS.			
	s. d.		
Puddlers	50 to 60	60	$12.16 to $14.60
Rollers	36 to 50	60	8.76 to 12.16
Coremakers	30 11	60	7.52
Shearingmen	25	60	6.08
Smelters	37 5	60	9.10
Pipe welders	50 to 70	60	12.16 to 17.03
Steel furnacemen and founders	31	72	7.54
Laborers	20 to 25	60	4.87 to 6.08

Average wage, $6.30 per week of sixty hours, $1.05 per day of ten hours.

Rates of wages paid in Bochum, Westphalia, Prussia.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

	Weekly wages.	Weekly hours of labor.	Equivalent United States gold.
Blast furnace men	27s. 4d.	60	$6.65
Cupola furnace and converter men	27s. 7d.	60	6.71
Smelters	28s. 2d.	60	6.85
Rollers	27/7 to 30s.	60	$6.71 to 7.30
Heaters at rolling mills	30s.	60	7.30
Furnace men at rolling mills	22/10 to 24s.	60	5.55 to 5.84
Rail trimmers	34/10 to 36s.	60	8.47 to 8.76
Transporters	24 to 27/11s.	60	5.84 to 6.80
Laborers	19/6 to 22/6s.	60	4.75 to 5.47

Average wage, $5.46 per week of sixty hours, 91 cents per day of ten hours.

Rates of wages paid in Elberfield, Rhineland Province, Prussia.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

	Weekly wages.	Weekly hours of labor.	Equivalent United States gold.
Sand molders (hand)	36s. to 39s.	59	$8.76 to $9.49
Loam molders	28s. to 32s.	59	6.81 to 7.78
Loam molders' helpers	24s. to 25s.	59	5.83 to 6.08
Machine molders	32s. to 34s.	59	7.78 to 8.27
Machine molders' helpers	25/3	59	6.14
Planers	30s. to 35/6	59	7.30 to 8.63
Polishers	27s.	59	6.57
Coremakers	28s. to 34/6	59	6.81 to 8.40
Laborers	22/6 to 24/6	59	5.47 to 5.96

Average wage, $5.58 per week of sixty hours, 93 cents per day of ten hours.

Rates of wages paid in Remscheid, Rhineland, Prussia.

STEEL AND ROLLING ROLLERS.

	Weekly wages.	Weekly hours of labor.	Equivalent United States gold.
Smelters, (a) Martin furnaces, first men	34s. 7d.	63	$8.41
Smelters, others	27s. 8d.	63	6.72
Smelters, (b) crucible, first men	34s. 7d.	63	8.41
Smelters, others	27s. 8d.	63	6.72
Rollers	34s. 9d.	60	8.45
Hammer smiths	45s. 8d.	60	11.11
Fettlers	27s. 5d.	60	6.66
Rollers, assistants	27s. 5d.	60	6.66
Hammer smiths, assistants	32/11 to 34/9	60	$8.00 to 8.45
Laborers	25/6 to 28/6	60	6.20 to 6.94

Average wage, $5.58 per week of sixty hours, 93 cents per day of ten hours.

Rates of wages paid in Zwickau, Saxony.

	Weekly wages.	Weekly hours of labor.	Equivalent United States gold.
STEEL WORKS.			
	Shillings.		
First men at cupola furnace	49	60	$11.92
Second men at cupola furnace	31	60	7.54
First converter men	49	60	11.92
Second converter men	36	60	8.75
First founders	42	60	10.22
Second founders	36	60	8.75
Laborers	21	60	5.10
ROLLING MILLS.			
First rollers	45	60	10.95
Second rollers	42	60	10.22
First furnace men	55	60	13.38
Second furnace men	39	60	9.49
Catchers	31	60	7.54
Adjusters	23	60	5.84
Laborers	17	60	4.14

Average wage, $5.82 per week of sixty hours; 97 cents per day of ten hours.

Rates of wages paid in Mannheim, Grand Duchy of Baden.

WIRE DRAWING WORKS.

	Weekly wages.	Weekly hours of labor.	Equivalent United States gold.
Wire drawers	27s. to 33s. 1d.	63	$6.56 to $8.02
Laborers	18s. to 21s.	63	4.38 to 5.10

Average wage, $5.46 per week of sixty hours, 91 cents per day of ten hours.

Rates of wages paid in Essen, Rhineland, Prussia.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY—300 WORKING DAYS.

Year.	Average daily wage.	Equivalent United States gold.
	s. d.	
1891	4 0½	$0.98
1892	4 0¾	.98
1893	4 1	.99
1894	4 0¾	.98
1895	4 1¼	.99
1896	4 3	1.03
1897	4 5¾	1.08
1898	4 6¾	1.10
1899	4 8¾	1.14
1900	4 9½	1.15
1901	4 7½	1.12
1902	4 6¼	1.09
1903	4 6¾	1.10
1904	4 10½	1.20
1905	5 1½	1.25

Average daily wage, $1.07 per day of ten hours.

Rates of wages paid in Konigshutte, Germany—Iron and steel industry.

BLAST FURNACES.

	Average weekly earnings, October, 1905.	Equivalent United States gold.
	s. d.	
Keepers	51 1	$12.43
Chargers	35 5	8.62
Mine fillers	34 6	8.39
Slag tippers	26 6	6.45
Assistants of chargers and mine fillers	17 1	4.16
Coke tippers	18 2	4.42
Ore dischargers	26 6	6.45
Laborers	15 1	3.67

Average wage, $6.82 weekly, $1.14 daily.

PUDDLING MILLS.

	s. d.	
First puddlers	38 4	$9.33
Second puddlers	31 1	7.56
Third puddlers	25 8	6.23
Fourth puddlers	23 8	5.75
Hammer drivers	28 8	6.98
Pig wheelers	35 7	8.66
Shinglers	19 8	4.79
Rail weighers	22 2	5.39
Coal trolley men	16 1	3.91
Cinder trolley men	17 1	4.15

Average wage, $6.27 weekly, $1.05 daily.

STEEL MAKING.

	s. d.	
First melters	46 1	$11.21
Second melters	34 2	8.31
Charge wheelers, pitmen, hoistmen	25 11	6.31
Boilermen	19 2	4.66
Fitters	17 8	4.30
First molders	38 4	9.32
Second molders	29 0	7.06
Fettlers	18 0	4.38
Laborers	16 6	4.02

Average wage, $6.62 weekly, $1.10 daily.

IRON ROLLING.

	s. d.	
Forkers	20 1	$4.88
Heaters	39 2	9.53
Stokers	26 7	6.47
Chargers	22 2	5.39
Cutters	34 0	8.26
Markers	29 6	7.18
Shear men	24 1	5.86
Wheelers	19/8 to 23/9	$4.79 to 5.78
Laborers	14 3	3.47

Average wage, $6.16 weekly, $1.04 daily.

STEEL ROLLING.

	s. d.	
First heaters	37 4	$9.09
Second heaters	33 7	8.18
Stokers	24 10	6.04
Chargers and rollers	22 0	5.35
Rail finishers	25 5	6.18
Rail finishers' helpers	19 10	4.83

Average wage, $6.61 weekly, $1.10 daily.

Rates of wages paid in Konigshutte, Germany—Iron and steel industry—Continued.

BOILER MAKING AND BRIDGE BUILDING.

	Average weekly earnings, October, 1905.	Equivalent United States gold.
	s. d.	
Boilersmiths (platers)	29 2	$7.10
Calkers	26 7	6.46
Riveters	27 5	6.67
Drillers	24 2	5.87
Fitters	22 4	5.43
Strikers	19 11	4.85
Laborers	21 1	5.13

Average wage, $5.93 weekly, 99 cents daily.

General average wage, $6.40 per week of sixty hours, $1.07 per day of ten hours.

Rates of wages paid in Essen, Rhineland, Prussia.

	Weekly wages.	Weekly hours of labor.	Equivalent United States gold.
IRON AND STEEL WORKS.			
Welders, first men	60s. to 63s.	60	$14.60 to $15.33
Welders, second men	42s. to 45s.	60	10.22 to 10.95
Welders, third men	37/2 to 39s.	60	9.04 to 9.48
First rollers	45s.	60	10.95
Other rollers	33s. to 39s.	60	8.03
Heaters	25s. 2d.	60	6.12
Cutters off	21s.	60	5.10
Laborers	18s.	60	4.38

Average wage, $8.94 per week of sixty hours, $1.49 per day of ten hours.

Rates of wages paid in Aachen, Rhineland Province, Prussia.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

	Weekly wages.	Weekly hours of labor.	Equivalent United States gold.
	s. d.		
Steel rollers, first men	46 10	72	$11.39
Steel rollers, second men	37 10	72	9.21
Steel rollers, third men	30	72	7.30
Welders	42	72	10.22
Charge men	27	72	6.57
Wire rollers	26 to 30	72	$6.32 to 7.30
Planers	24 to 30	59	5.83 to 7.30
Core makers	30	59	7.30
Smelters	21 to 24	59	5.10 to 5.83
Laborers	15 to 19	60	3.65 to 4.62

Average wage, $6.84 per week of sixty hours, $1.14 per day of ten hours.

Rates of wages paid in Dortmund, Westphalia, Prussia.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

	Weekly wages.	Weekly hours of labor.	Equivalent United States gold.
	s. d. s. d.		
First smelters	33 to 36	60	$8.03 to 8.76
Second smelters	24 to 27	60	5.83 to 6.57
First puddlers	33 to 37 2	60	8.03 to 9.04
Second puddlers	27 to 30	60	6.57 to 7.30
First welders	52 5 to 57	60	12.75 to 13.87
Second welders	34 10	60	8.48
Third welders	26 1	60	6.34
Rollers, leading men	57 to 63	60	13.87 to 15.33
Rollers, second men	36 to 39	60	8.76 to 9.49
Rollers, others	27 to 29 5	60	6.57 to 7.16
Hammer smiths	33	60	8.03
Converter men, first men	39 to 45	60	9.49 to 10.95
Converter men, others	26 1 to 31 3	60	6.34 to 7.59
Transporters	24 8 to 30	60	6.00 to 7.30
Weighmen	25 2 to 30	60	6.13 to 7.30
Unloaders	22 9 to 30	60	5.53 to 7.30
General laborers	18 to 21	60	4.38 to 5.10

Average wage, $8.20 per week of sixty hours; $1.37 per day of ten hours.

BOILER-MAKING WORKS.

Angle-iron smiths	35 9 to 42	60	$8.69 to 10.21
Boiler smiths	27 to 33	60	6.57 to 8.04
Riveters	27 to 33	60	6.57 to 8.04
Holders-up	25 6	60	6.20
Boiler smiths' helpers	25 6	60	6.20
Other unskilled laborers	19 2 to 24	60	4.66 to 5.84

Average wage, $7.10 per week of sixty hours; $1.18 per day of ten hours.

A summary and comparison of American and German wages is shown in the following table, showing highest, lowest, and average wages paid per man per day of ten hours in the leading branches of the iron and steel industry of the United States as compared with the wages paid to the same class of labor in Germany:

German wages based on the report of an inquiry by the British Board of Trade into the conditions of the working classes in the principal industrial towns of the German Empire. Presented to both Houses of Parliament and published at London, April 10, 1908.

Branch of iron and steel industry.	United States.			Germany.		
	High.	Low.	Average.	High.	Low.	Average.
Blast furnaces	$2.50	$1.86	$1.95	$1.10	$0.79	$0.83
Bessemer steel works	6.05	1.86	2.50	2.23	.69	.93
Open-hearth steel works	8.00	1.69	2.60	2.23	.69	1.06
Blooming and billet mills	5.60	1.69	2.37	2.23	.69	.97
Rail mills	6.35	1.75	2.30	2.23	.69	.91
Sheared-plate mills	8.89	1.71	3.05	2.43	.69	1.44
Merchant iron and steel mills	13.23	1.86	2.65	2.43	.81	1.15
Wire-rod mills	11.54	1.76	3.50	1.22	.73	1.45
Wire mills	4.60	1.47	2.30	1.34	.73	1.14
Tube and pipe mills	5.39	1.50	1.95	2.84	.81	1.05
Sheet mills	10.78	1.68	2.90	2.55	.73	1.26
Tin-plate mills	9.57	1.57	3.21	2.55	.73	1.49
General average (all plants).	7.71	1.70	2.61	2.12	.74	1.14

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN WAGES.

Some statistics compiled by the Labor Bureau at Washington give a fair idea of the relative welfare of the British, French, Belgian, and American workman from 1870 to 1902. The rate given is the average per day:

	Great Britain.	Paris.	Liege.	United States.
1870	$1.30	$1.06	$0.69½	$2.20
1876	1.40½	1.12	.63	2.18
1886	1.39	1.25¾	.63	2.47½
1896	1.49	1.33	.66¼	2.45¾
1902	1.45	1.34	.65	2.50

The Labor Bureau's statistics show that the department-store girls of Chicago average $329 a year, which is more than is earned in a year, even on the basis of three hundred working days a year, by Belgian bricklayers, carpenters, blacksmiths, house painters, teamsters, or laborers. The sum is also larger than the amount annually earned by common laborers in Great Britain or France.

WAGES IN MASSACHUSETTS AND GREAT BRITAIN.

In 1897 the Massachusetts bureau of statistics of labor published an elaborate comparison of wages in Massachusetts and Great Britain. It shows that from 1860 to 1883 wages here were 75.4 per cent higher than there, in 88 industries here and 58 there. In 1897 wages in Massachusetts were 28.56 per cent higher than they were in 1860 (they are now 10 per cent higher still), while the advance in Britain was only 9.74 since 1872. The grand result of the comparison is that wages are 77 per cent higher here than there and that the average cost of living is 17.29 per cent higher here than there, although it is much better living here.

A WISCONSIN COMPARISON.

It is admitted by free traders that wages are lower abroad than here, but they say the difference is equalized by the lower cost of living there. This has been proved false over and over again.

The Wisconsin bureau of labor and industrial statistics recently investigated this question, comparing the purchasing power of labor in eight countries in Europe with the same in Wisconsin, and found that ten hours' labor will buy, on the average, in those countries only 74.3 per cent as much bread as here, only 49.1 per cent as much meat, only 40.5 per cent as much pork, and only 33.2 per cent as much butter.

OUR INDUSTRIAL SUCCESS DUE TO PRESERVATION OF HOME MARKET.

It was not many years ago that the United States occupied a very insignificant position as a manufacturer of iron and steel. It is within the memory of most of us when we purchased steel rails abroad and paid for them at the rate of $125 a ton. As a direct result of the policy of protection the United States now occupies a very important position in the iron and steel industry, and its total production is greater than that of Great Britain, Germany, and Belgium combined. This is due, however, not to our foreign trade in this line of manufacture, which normally is only 10 per cent of our total output, but is due to our domestic market, which has been built up and maintained by the policy of protection. Because of the encouragement thus given to home industry there has been an enormous development of business. An immense amount of capital has been invested, and hundreds of thousands of workingmen have been

given profitable employment. The high rate of wages paid the American workingman has enabled him to live in a state of comfort unknown to the workingman of any other country. It has enabled him to give to his children greater advantages and opportunities, which have been the direct cause of a great increase in the economic and industrial efficiency of the country. The wealth thus created has been more evenly distributed than in other countries not enjoying the same advantages. Higher wages to workingmen mean a better market and higher prices for the farmer and all he produces. He has been able to wear better clothes and live in better homes, and this has built up additional industries and given profitable employment to other workingmen, and the whole country has reaped the reward in the industrial supremacy which it now enjoys. The enormous production of iron and steel, made possible in this country by the policy of protection, has caused the wonderful development of all industries using such material. Without the policy of protection this tremendous development would not have taken place as soon as it has taken place, and perhaps it never would have occurred. It must not be forgotten that Great Britain did not abandon the policy of protection until she had practically conquered the markets of the world because of her low production cost, and it must also be remembered that when Great Britain entered upon a policy of free trade the markets of Continental Europe had not been closed as they have been since by high protective tariffs. It is safe to assume that Great Britain would not have turned from protection to free trade had her chief foreign markets at that time been protected as they now are by high tariff walls.

We talk about the industrial supremacy of the United States and about conquering the markets of the world, but it must not be forgotten that our chief exports are those things which we produce in large quantities and which the countries buying of us do not produce, and that the great markets of Europe outside of Great Britain are closed to us on competitive products. The time is not yet come, and will not come as long as the American wage-earner lives better than does his foreign competitor, when the United States can throw open its magnificent market to the manufacturers of Europe. We must protect our manufacturers against average trade conditions, and not against abnormal conditions which prevail in times or periods of great domestic depression. In the period of depression which began in the fall of 1907, when there was practically no market for many lines of steel products, some manufacturers sold their output at a low price level, which always occurs in times of panic, because manufacturers with limited capital must then sell at the best prices obtainable, and they find it preferable to sell at low prices, and even below cost, avoiding the alternative of bankruptcy or closing down their mills, with the depreciation of plant which always follows such a course, and the scattering of their working force. Such a policy may be necessary for a short period of time, but it can not be long continued. Tariff schedules must be framed to meet normal conditions both at home and abroad. If this is not done, foreign manufacturers will take advantage of like periods of depression to market their output in this country at prices which the domestic manufacturer could not possibly meet.

THE DUTY ON IRON ORE.

I can understand the attitude of the manufacturer who wants free iron ore, especially if he is located near the seaboard and is an owner of Cuban iron ore, but I believe he is shortsighted in making such a demand not only from his own standpoint, but especially from that of the industry at large. It is stated in the public press that one steel company has contracted to import annually one million tons of Cuban ore. This contract was made some time ago and before anyone could tell whether the duty was to be lowered or not.

Mr. Schwab stated before the Ways and Means Committee that the Bethlehem Steel Company, of which he is president, is now using nothing but Cuban ore, and had expended between $17,000,000 and $18,000,000 to enlarge its plant with the sole object in mind of using Cuban iron ore. He declares this ore can be landed at the Atlantic seaboard and delivered by rail at Pittsburg as cheap as Lake Superior ore can be delivered at the same point. These two concerns control an estimated quantity of 600,000,000 tons each of high-grade ore, which is practically on the surface of the ground and can be scooped up by steam shovels at a cost of only a few cents a ton. The Lake Superior ore can not hope to compete with the Cuban ore, and the manufacturer using the latter has the additional advantage of being entitled to a drawback on the finished products he exports to the extent of the cost price represented by the ore itself. Cuban labor is cheap, and the cost of water transportation from Cuba to the Atlantic seaboard is very small.

By reference to testimony in the published Tariff Hearings, Schedule C, pages 1680 and 1681, it will be observed that the cost of mining and producing ore in the Lake Superior region and landing same at the lower lake ports was given as follows:

		Per ton.
Average mining cost		$0.73
Depreciation		.40
Royalty		.30
Transportation:		
Rail	$0.73	
Lake	.72	
		1.45
		2.88

All of the ores imported from Cuba and the bulk of the ores imported from other foreign countries are as rich in iron contents as the ores found in this country. Consequently there is no force to the statement that two tons of ore mined in the United States are equivalent to three tons of foreign ore, except as to certain localities. These Cuban ore beds exceed in extent and accessibility the entire ore holdings in the Lake Superior district of the Steel Corporation. Under a duty of 15 cents per ton, the importers of Cuban iron ore would only pay a tariff of 12 cents a ton, and considering the cheapness of the cost of labor and transportation, will have a great advantage over the steel plants located in the interior, which must depend upon the domestic ore. Manufacturers who are willing to pay a duty on the iron ore they import, at the same time they are asking for protection for their finished products, take a much sounder view of the situation and are building better for the future.

"The production of iron ore in this country has grown rapidly in the last twenty years as the result largely of a protective duty which has stimulated the development of iron-ore deposits, not only in the Lake Superior region but elsewhere. As late as 1900 Alabama produced 2,759,247 tons of iron ore, and in 1907 it produced 4,039,453 tons. In 1900 New York produced 441,485 tons of iron ore, and in 1907 it produced 1,375,020 tons. In 1900 New Jersey produced 344,247 tons of iron ore, and in 1907 it produced 549,760 tons. In 1900 Tennessee produced 549,171 tons of iron ore, and in 1907 it produced 813,690 tons. Pennsylvania has not been in recent years a large producer of iron ore, but in 1904 its percentage of the total production was 1.4, in 1905 it was 1.9, and in 1906 it was 1.99. Put iron ore in the free list and the development of the iron-ore industry in these and other States could not be expected to continue.

"The ownership of iron-ore mines in this country is often associated with that of iron and steel plants, so that it may be said that the development of the iron and steel industry itself is in large measure dependent upon the ownership of ore mines. Many blast furnaces have been built because of the proximity of iron-ore deposits. They would not have been built at all if it had been necessary to import the iron ore that they needed. Cheap native ore was an inducement to build them. The ownership of the mines was another inducement.

"Our iron-ore industry is confronted with competition from our near neighbors, Cuba and Canada, as well as from more remote countries. Put iron ore in the free list and imports are bound to increase and production at home is bound to decrease, thus seriously reducing the demand for American labor.

"The capital that is invested and the labor that is employed in the production of domestic iron ore are just as much entitled to protection as that which is invested or employed in any other domestic industry. Any other view recognizes class distinctions, which ought not to be tolerated under any circumstances.

"Placing iron ore in the free list causes a loss to the Government of revenue that is greatly needed. In 1907 we imported 1,229,168 gross tons of iron ore, the revenue from which, at 40 cents a ton, would have amounted to $491,667 if a reciprocity rate to Cuba had not been granted. With the duty reduced to 15 cents, imports will increase and the revenue might be expected to be annually not less than in 1907. With iron ore in the free list all this revenue would be lost.

"The wages paid for the labor that is employed in Cuba, Canada, Spain, and the island of Elba in the mining of iron ore will not average one-half of that which is paid in the mining of iron ore in our own country."

I have read an editorial in the Cleveland Iron Trade Review for July 29, which predicts large importations of foreign iron ore in the immediate future, based largely, perhaps, upon the hope of a lower rate of duty than the existing rate of 40 cents per ton. Among the countries from which large importations are expected is Newfoundland, a source to which few references are made in any of the publications that relate in any way to iron ore. Sweden is also mentioned as an exporter of

a large quantity of iron ore to this country, which has already taken place. This also is a source of iron-ore supply which has not received much, if any, attention in the trade or other literature of the day.

I wish particularly to call attention to the imports of iron ore from Newfoundland in the last few years.

The following table, from the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, gives the quantities and values of iron ore imported into the United States in the calendar years 1906, 1907, and 1908. The imports in 1908 included 5,013 tons from the Dominion of Canada, valued at $16,321, received chiefly at Lake Erie ports; also 48,285 tons, valued at $48,285, from Newfoundland, received at Philadelphia. In 1907 the iron ore imported from Canada amounted to 26,878 tons, valued at $51,328, also received chiefly at Lake Erie ports. The duty on iron ore was 40 cents per ton except from Cuba, the duty under reciprocity with that country being 32 cents per ton.

Customs districts.	1906.		1907.		1908.	
	Gross tons.	Values.	Gross tons.	Values.	Gross tons.	Values.
Baltimore	617,866	$1,937,610	639,602	$2,436,457	248,875	$844,436
New York	3,475	8,400	7,405	19,989	4,392	17,424
Philadelphia	383,651	914,242	554,104	1,422,503	516,619	1,318,182
Puget Sound	9	77	1,976	6,365	.....	.....
Vermont	53	378	167	1,244	676	3,758
All other	55,336	106,727	25,914	50,925	6,336	40,448
Total	1,060,390	2,967,434	1,229,168	3,937,483	776,898	2,224,248

The following table gives the countries from which iron ore was imported into the United States during the calendar years 1906, 1907, and 1908, as reported by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor:

Countries.	1906.		1907.		1908.	
	Gross tons.	Values.	Gross tons.	Values.	Gross tons.	Values.
Cuba	639,362	$2,178,997	657,133	$2,522,710	579,668	$1,756,091
Spain	171,870	418,922	296,318	760,801	126,074	331,070
Greece	48,630	61,560	23,800	42,927	4,850	5,311
Newfoundland	125,395	125,395	89,685	97,735	48,285	48,285
United Kingdom	231	1,955	5,765	16,491	2,028	32,027
Germany	1,084	8,949	273	2,096	602	4,052
Canada	57,890	100,125	26,878	51,328	5,013	16,321
Belgium	400	6,662	125	1,102	1	28
Russia in Europe	.....	.....	54,995	161,697	5,750	15,220
French Africa	.....	.....	65,940	252,897	.....	.....
Other countries	15,528	64,869	8,256	27,699	4,627	15,843
Total	1,060,390	2,967,434	1,229,168	3,937,483	776,898	2,224,248

The following table gives the imports of iron ore into the United States in the calendar years 1879 to 1908, inclusive. In recent years considerably more than one-half of the iron ore we have annually imported has come from Cuba:

Years.	Gross tons.
1879	284,141
1880	493,408
1881	782,887
1882	589,655
1883	490,875
1884	487,820
1885	390,786
1886	1,039,433
1887	1,194,301
1888	587,470
1889	853,573
1890	1,246,830
1891	912,856
1892	806,585
1893	526,951
1894	168,541
1895	524,153
1896	682,806
1897	489,970
1898	187,093
1899	674,082
1900	897,831
1901	966,950
1902	1,165,470
1903	980,440
1904	487,613
1905	845,651
1906	1,060,290
1907	1,229,168
1908	776,898

Notice particularly the low prices mentioned for Newfoundland ore: In 1906, only $1 a gross ton; in 1907, only a little more than $1 a ton, and in 1908, again only $1 a ton. As iron ore is dutiable at a specific rate, there could have been no inducement to undervalue these imports of Newfoundland ore. Even 40 cents a ton affords insufficient protection to our iron-ore producers from Newfoundland competition.

FREE RAW MATERIALS A BLOW AT PROTECTION.

One can not but wonder if the protectionists who favor free raw materials are not very shortsighted. If we adopt the policy, even partially, of admitting raw materials duty free, how long will the American people be satisfied to see American manufacturers protected in the sale of articles they manufacture? Protected manufactures and free raw materials are not consistent, and if manufacturers are to be given free raw materials it will not be long before the demand will become irresistible that the output of their shops and looms and mills shall also be put on the free list. The system of protection properly administered means a systematical structure, well proportioned in all its parts. It does not mean protection of one home industry at the expense of another home industry. It does not mean protection for one section of the country and free trade for another section; it does not mean protection for one line of finished products and free trade for another line of finished products, however crude or raw that product may be. Protection must be consistent or it has no right to survive. We have no right to discriminate between manufactured products because one is more finished than another, or because it calls for more highly skilled labor than another. One man's finished product is another man's raw material, and I know of no good reason why one is any more entitled to protection than another.

Coal is the finished product of the coal operator and the miner, but is an essential raw material for the manufacturer. Rough lumber and logs are the finished product of the lumberman, but are the raw material of the mill man and the manufacturer. Hides are the finished product of the cattle raiser and farmer; iron ore is the finished product of the man who digs it from the ground. These articles are not raw materials to the man who invests his capital and hires the labor to produce them. Iron ore is the raw material for the pig-iron maker, pig iron is the raw material for the steel furnace, and steel billets are the raw material for the maker of wire rods; but each is as much entitled to a tariff for protection as is the highly finished product into which it enters as a raw material. I say, therefore, it is a very great mistake for any beneficiary of the protective tariff to attempt to restrict the benefits of the system to articles in which they are particularly interested, or even to sections of the country in which they are located. Protection is not a sectional policy; it is not a partial, half-way policy. It is not a "local issue." It is a policy which protects all sections of the country and all classes of people, and all lines of industry and all classes of labor. Unless it does this it should be abandoned.

I am against the "prohibitive list," and I am against the "free list." In my judgment the next readjustment of the tariff will reduce the number of items on the free list. We will realize by that time that the greatest menace to the protective policy lies in "free raw materials." And we shall, I hope, see to it that every foreign article of trade sold in this American market shall contribute something to sustain the Government which creates and protects that market.

On this subject of free raw materials I desire to quote from The Recollections of John Sherman (vol. 1, p. 191), and John Sherman is still most excellent authority:

> The dogma of some manufacturers that raw materials should be admitted free of duty is far more dangerous to the protective policy than the opposition of free traders. The latter contend that no duties should be levied to protect domestic industry, but for revenue only, while the former demand protection for their industries, but refuse to give to the farmer and the miner the benefit of even revenue duties. A denial of protection on coal, iron, wool, and other so-called raw materials will lead to the denial of protection to machinery, to textiles, to pottery, and other industries. The labor of one class must not be sacrificed to secure higher protection for another class. The earth and all that is within it is the work of God. The labor of man that tends to develop the resources buried in the earth is entitled to the same favor and protection as skilled labor in the highest branch of industry, and if this is not granted impartially the doctrine of protection proclaimed by the founders of our Government, supported for more than a hundred years of wonderful progress, will be sacrificed to the hungry greed of selfish corporations who ask protection for great establishments and refuse to grant it to the miner, the laborer, and the farmer.

STEEL RAILS.

But to return to the iron and steel schedules.

The present duty on steel rails is $7.84 a ton. The American manufacturers were willing to accept a reduction to $5.04 a ton, but the House and Senate agreed to a rate of $3.92, or a reduction of 50 per cent. This is the lowest rate on steel rails im-

posed by any country maintaining a protective tariff, as shown by the following tables:

DUTY ON STEEL RAILS.

	Equivalent United States gold per gross ton.
Germany, 2.50 marks per 100 kilos	$6.03
France, 7 francs per 100 kilos	13.72
Austria, weight 15 kilos per meter or more, 6 kronen	12.36
Less than 15 kilos per meter, 7.20 kronen	14.85
Italy, 6 lire	11.76
Spain, 25 kilos or more per meter, 4.20 pesetas	8.22
Less than 25 kilos per meter and grooved rods for tramways, 5.60 pesetas	10.98
Russia, per pood, 0.99 ruble	28.67
Canada, duty against United States	7.84
Canada, duty against Great Britain	5.04

While the rate of duty in Germany is less than the present duty in the United States, no steel rails are imported into that country, for the reason that the Government owns most of the railroads and buys its rails of domestic producers, and the privately owned railroads do the same.

The following figures show the cost of making rails abroad:

	Per gross ton.
Germany	$14.99
France	15.14
Belgium	15.74
England	15.29

The approximate cost in the United States under the most favorable circumstances is $22.81 per gross ton. Notwithstanding this disparity of production cost, steel rails are sold cheaper in this country than in any foreign country enjoying a protective tariff, as shown by the following figures:

	Per ton.
Germany	$29.02
France	33.33
Belgium	27.45
Canada	34.00
Russia	35.00 to 40.00

(See testimony of Judge Gary, page 1743.)

Much has been made of Mr. Schwab's letter to Mr. Frick in 1899, in which he wrote: "You know we can make steel rails at a profit for $12 a ton."

Mr. Schwab explained this before the Committee on Ways and Means, but no explanation was needed for people who knew the facts of the business. In the book entitled "The Tariff Made Plain," by Albert Clarke, published in Boston in 1896, the alleged "mystery" was cleared up in a few sentences, which I quote:

> It has reference to the Carnegie Steel Company's ability to compete, and it was based on the cost of manufacture and not on the cost of the materials. The Statistical Abstract shows that the price of Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburg in 1899 was $19.03 a ton. It takes more than a ton of pig to make a ton of rails. So if the steel company had been obliged to purchase its material, it would have lost from $8 to $10 a ton on all the rails it sold for $12. Ever since then the price of pig iron has been above $12 and the United States Steel Corporation, though the largest producer of iron ore and pig iron in this country, and having vessels and railroads of its own for assembling the materials, is constantly in the market as a buyer of pig and has paid from $13.76 to $18 for it during the last four years. This completely disposes of the $12 story, for it would be absurd to expect producers to give away materials.

A reference to the comparative statement of foreign and domestic costs of steel rails shows that the average manufacturing cost of German, French, Belgian, and English steel rails, plus freight from the respective mills to United States ports, is $18.14 per gross ton at United States North Atlantic ports, $18.54 per gross ton at United States Gulf ports, and $22.29 per gross ton at United States Pacific ports. If we add to these figures the proposed duty of $3.92 per gross ton, the average cost of foreign rails, duty paid, would be as follows:

	Per gross ton.
At United States North Atlantic ports	$22.06
At United States Gulf ports	22.46
At United States Pacific ports	26.21

The average cost of manufacture at the mills of the United States Steel Corporation is shown to be $22.81 per gross ton.

With a duty of only $3.92 per gross ton the net cost of foreign rails delivered at ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, after payment of the duty, would be less than the net cost of manufacture at Pittsburg, Chicago, or Birmingham, Ala.; and the net cost delivered at Pacific ports of the United States, after payment of the duty, would be only $3.40 per gross ton more than the net cost of manufacture at Chicago, Pittsburg, or Birmingham, Ala. The result of this would be that the foreign manufacturers would be able to monopolize the entire business in rails within a zone varying from 100 to 600 miles wide, and extending from Maine to Texas, and from California to Washington, along the entire seacoast of the United States. Included in this zone, within which it would be impossible for domestic manufacturers of rails to compete with foreign manufacturers on the basis of the present American manufacturing costs, are the whole of the six New England States, about one-half of the State of New York, the whole of New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, about one-half of Pennsylvania, most of Virginia and North Carolina, the whole of South Carolina, the whole of Florida, the greater part of Georgia, part of Alabama and Mississippi, most of Louisiana, practically all of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, and all of California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington, part of Montana, and the greater part of Idaho. The normal consumption of steel rails within this area aggregates a total of 1,025,023 tons.

In including the States of Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and Virginia within this zone, the fact that there is an important rail mill near Baltimore has not been overlooked. According to the testimony before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives by Mr. E. C. Felton, president of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, which owns the mill in question, the cost of manufacture at the Baltimore mill is so much higher than the average cost at the mills of the United States Steel Corporation that if it would be impossible for rails manufactured at Pittsburg to compete within the States mentioned, it would be equally impossible for rails manufactured at Baltimore to do so. In placing the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California, and Nevada, the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and practically the whole of Texas within this zone, the fact that rails are manufactured at Pueblo, Colo., has not been lost sight of. The cost of manufacture at that point is considerably greater than at Pittsburg, Chicago, or Birmingham, Ala., besides which the heavy cost of transportation by rail from Pueblo to points west of the Rocky Mountains would make it impossible for the Pueblo mill to compete with foreign rails imported through the ports on the Pacific coast of the United States.

If the foreign cost delivered at the American seaboard, duty paid, were exactly equal to the domestic cost at the mill, domestic manufacturers would not be able to compete on equal terms with the foreigner until a point midway between the seaboard and the mills should be reached—that is to say, the foreigner would be able to deliver rails, duty paid, at any place between the seaboard and a point midway between the seaboard and the American mills at less than domestic manufacturers. As, however, the foreigner would have, with a duty of only $3.92, the additional advantage of being able to deliver rails, duty paid, at ports on the domestic and Gulf coasts of the United States at less than the net cost of manufacture at American mills, it is obvious that the point at which domestic manufacturers would be able to compete on equal terms with the foreigners, would be more than half way from the seaboard to the mills. For instance, foreign rails could be delivered, duty paid, at Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, or Pensacola at 35 cents per gross ton less than the net cost of manufacture at Birmingham, Ala., and while under such circumstances the Birmingham mills would still be able to compete successfully for delivery at points to the north of Birmingham, and within a very limited area east, west, and south of the mills, the foreigner would have a decided advantage in the very much larger area within which the cost of freight from Birmingham would be greater than the nearest seaport. For instance, the freight rate on rails from Birmingham, Ala., to New Orleans is $3 per gross ton. If we add to this the 35 cents difference between the cost, duty paid, of foreign rails delivered at New Orleans, it is apparent that the foreigner has an advantage at New Orleans of $3.35 per gross ton, which is more than the rate of freight —which will become effective July 1, 1909—from New Orleans to Chicago, which is $3.20 per gross ton. The rate from Birmingham to Galveston is $3.40 per gross ton, which, added to the difference of 35 cents above mentioned, makes the total advantage to the foreigner at Galveston $3.75 per ton, which would enable foreign rails to be sold at points within a wide radius of Galveston below the net cost of manufacturers at Birmingham, with freight to destination added.

The net cost of manufacture of foreign rails, plus freight, to United States Pacific ports is 52 cents per gross ton less than the net cost of manufacture at Chicago. Consequently, with a duty of only $3.92, there would be only $3.40 per gross ton to offset the cost of delivery from Chicago. In view of the length of the rail haul involved and the high cost (as compared with railroad operation in other parts of the country) of hauling rails from Chicago to the Pacific coast and to points west of the Rocky Mountains, foreign rails costing, duty paid at Pacific coast ports, only $3.40 more than the cost of manufacture at Chicago, could undoubtedly be sold throughout the entire Pacific slope at prices which domestic manufacturers would be unable to meet unless their cost of manufacture should be seriously reduced, and this could only be accomplished in one way; i. e., by reducing the wages paid to labor to the European level.

On the basis of cost alone, inclusive of freight to the United States seaboard, it is obvious that a duty of not less than nine-fortieths cent per pound ($5.04 per gross ton) is necessary for the protection of American manufacturers. In fact, after adding $5.04 per gross ton to the European cost delivered at United States ports above mentioned, the result is still less than the American net cost delivered at the same ports, this difference in the case of the United States Pacific ports being very considerable. This difference is of course offset by the inland freight in the case of rails required for consumption in the interior of the country at destinations to which the freight from American mills would be less than to the seaboard, and to reach which foreign rails would have to pay freight from the seaboard in addition to what is included in the foreign costs above stated. But even making due allowance for this, a duty of $5.04 per gross ton would not more than equalize the difference in cost over the area reached from the North Atlantic and Gulf ports of the United States, and it would be inadequate to offset the difference *in cost* of delivery to points west of the Rocky Mountains.

In arriving at the figures given above as the average cost of foreign rails delivered at United States ports the average rates of freight known to be obtainable from the European mills to the American seaboard have been taken as a basis. It is, however, probable that the advantage foreign manufacturers would have over the domestic manufacturers would be greater than above stated, for the reason that through rates from the European manufacturing centers to destinations in the interior of the United States can undoubtedly be obtained at less than the sum of the regular ocean and railroad freight rates between the points in question. For instance, at the present time there is no doubt that, owing to the freight war between the New England lines and their Canadian connections on the one side, and the trunk lines from the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore on the other side, it would be possible to secure extremely low rates for importation through the port of Boston and via Canada to points in the Central West and Northwest of the United States, and these rates would be fixed without any reference to the length of the rail haul. On the other hand, the freight rates payable by domestic manufacturers of rails to destinations in the United States would necessarily be in strict accordance with the interstate-commerce law.

Not only would foreign manufacturers be able to secure the entire business in steel rails within the zone referred to, but they would also be able to secure practically all of the business within the same area in structural steel plates and merchant bars, aggregating annually 2,111,028 tons.

These products are produced in the United States and abroad at the same manufacturing centers as steel rails, and the difference between domestic and foreign costs of manufacture and delivery are substantially the same as in the case of steel rails. Consequently, the zone extending along the American seacoasts within which the foreign material could be sold at less than the American cost is practically the same for these products as for steel rails.

Here is an example showing why duties need to be sufficient, on account of fluctuation in prices of foreign rails:

In January and February, 1890, English steel rails cost £7 5s. (or about $35) per ton, delivered on board vessels; in May the quotation was £4 17s. 6d. (or about $23.75), a fall of more than $11 per ton in three months. In August, 1888, English steel rails were quoted at £3 12s. 6d. (or $17.63) per ton, and from May to August, 1886, they were regularly quoted at £3 7s. 6d. (or $16.42). The quotations in 1886 and again in 1888 were doubled in the early part of 1890. We do not need protection against British steel rails at $35 per ton, but against steel rails at $16.42 per ton.

Such instances frequently occur in other lines of industry.

The accompanying tables show the imports and exports of the United States in the products of iron and steel the past five years. For the year 1907, the last year of normal production, the exports were in round figures $60,000,000 worth and the imports one-half that amount, or $30,000,000 worth. How much of this was imported for manufacture for export we have no means of knowing. With such a volume of imports in the iron and steel schedule it does not seem the United States is in position to make any radical reduction in its tariff rates on these articles:

United States imports, January 1 to December 31, inclusive.

	1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1. Iron ore	487,613	$1,101,384	845,651	$2,062,161	1,060,390	$2,967,434	1,229,168	$3,937,483	776,898	$2,224,248
2. Pig iron	79,500	1,765,107	212,466	5,185,784	379,828	11,851,210	489,440	13,417,276	92,202	2,886,339
3. Scrap iron	13,461	189,506	23,731	370,328	19,091	248,106	27,687	370,553	5,090	61,981
4. Bar iron	21,078	918,842	37,294	1,522,434	35,793	1,590,592	39,746	1,774,441	19,672	837,585
5. Railway bars	37,776	808,775	17,278	409,807	4,943	137,104	3,752	104,958	1,719	53,128
6. Hoop, band, scroll	2,151	60,934	4,772	137,612	9,894	256,836	1,508	382,706	1,110	75,920
7. Ingots, blooms, etc	10,887	1,535,943	14,641	2,072,606	21,336	3,010,589	19,334	,004,178	11,212	1,437,514
8. Sheet, plate, taggers	4,198	302,500	2,336	242,955	3,231	325,276	3,748	367,140	2,629	377,549
9. Tin plate, etc	71,217	4,354,761	65,740	4,090,523	56,982	3,883,225	57,772	4,462,522	58,490	3,651,576
10. Wire rods	15,485	707,779	17,616	800,027	17,798	876,270	17,076	851,571	11,208	543,170
11. Wire and articles made from wire	3,487	624,892	3,978	705,465	6,610	1,079,868	8,800	1,551,415	.....	1,003,973
12. Structural	7,360	210,936	16,151	405,776	28,573	802,471	2,295	123,179	3,623	129,029
	754,213	12,581,359	1,261,654	18,005,478	1,644,469	27,028,981	1,900,326	30,047,422	983,953	14,282,012

United States exports, January 1 to December 31, inclusive.

	1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1. Iron ore	213,865	$458,823	208,017	$530,457	265,240	$771,839	278,208	$763,422	309,099	$1,012,924
2. Pig iron	49,025	764,543	49,221	762,899	83,317	1,506,774	73,844	1,508,941	46,696	789,318
3. Scrap iron	26,785	373,329	7,966	112,185	11,742	166,437	25,668	399,631	21,834	329,608
4. Bar iron	29,582	1,133,128	32,025	1,255,418	56,025	2,575,905	24,190	1,092,631	8,224	362,909
5. Bars or rods of steel:										
Wire rods	20,073	695,448	6,514	277,651	5,895	221,679	10,653	465,757	7,412	277,694
All other	25,894	1,240,728	19,845	1,277,085	32,077	1,756,819	74,464	3,588,177	43,881	2,069,642
6. Ingots, blooms, etc	314,324	6,150,035	237,738	4,701,909	192,616	4,094,659	79,991	1,983,319	112,177	2,674,524
7. Hoop, band scroll	3,435	162,039	4,430	182,431	5,403	242,776	8,587	395,758	4,339	223,073
8. Rails for railways:										
Iron	1,405	23,870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel	414,845	10,661,222	295,023	7,310,029	328,036	8,903,411	338,906	10,411,072	196,510	6,021,549
9. Sheets and plates:										
Iron	4,727	247,694	8,003	460,995	17,053	1,139,526	40,651	2,902,025	44,100	2,985,538
Steel	50,476	2,064,241	67,093	2,889,084	93,600	4,081,915	82,045	4,626,582	60,893	3,422,031
Tin plate, etc	7,897	651,774	7,941	702,977	12,082	1,001,688	10,203	897,645	11,878	1,021,472
10. Structural steel	55,514	2,777,768	84,234	4,357,186	112,555	6,140,861	138,442	7,784,618	116,878	6,289,610
11. Wire	118,611	5,935,093	142,609	7,061,442	174,013	8,770,042	161,223	9,164,829	136,167	7,270,794
12. Nails and spikes:										
Cut	9,273	416,389	7,890	352,405	7,568	340,526	6,974	354,802	7,018	364,202
Wire	32,792	1,599,005	35,702	1,703,120	76,237	2,232,051	42,189	2,367,544	26,509	1,356,047
All other, including tacks	3,046	350,903	4,019	405,716	5,687	498,970	7,663	647,259	5,377	457,737
13. Pipes and fittings	.....	.....	.....	8,293,816	141,784	8,541,050	176,831	11,789,631	114,370	7,841,575
	1,381,569	35,706,032	1,218,270	42,636,805	1,620,930	52,986,928	1,580,732	61,143,643	1,273,362	44,770,247

We do not send any pig iron, bar iron, bar or rod steel or steel billets or ingots to Continental Europe. We do not ship enough steel rails to any European country to entitle such country to separate mention in the Government's annual summary of domestic and foreign commerce. The same is true of sheets and plates of structural iron and steel and wire, much of which is the raw material used in turning out highly finished products. What we sell abroad are largely articles made to comply with the particular foreign demand, articles covered by patents, as typewriters and machinery of various kinds, the material needed by American manufacturers located in foreign countries operating American machines specially adapted to American raw material. Outside of these items, our sales abroad of iron and steel are confined to the neutral markets of the world, the markets open to all manufacturing countries alike; and where the American with his high-cost capital and his high-cost labor must meet the German, French, and English manufacturer operating under the double advantage of low-cost labor and low-cost capital.

FOREIGN LEGISLATION IN BEHALF OF EXPORT TRADE.

Other nations assist their export trade. We discriminate against and discourage it in more ways than one. Other nations have enjoyed in the past few years great industrial development, equal to, if not greater, than we have enjoyed. Belgium exports 90 per cent of its steel product. Germany exports 45 per cent of a total production of 10,000,000 tons. They realize better than we do the value of our own market.

While we have encouraged the manufacture of iron and steel by imposing protective duties, other countries have not only done as much, but even more, to encourage their domestic production. The Canadian government grants bounties for the conversion within its boundaries of iron ore to pig iron and of pig iron to steel. The present law on the subject was enacted April 27, 1907, but was made retroactive, so that its provisions extended back to January 1, 1907. The bounties paid under this law have been arranged on a sliding scale, covering a period of four years, as follows:

	Minimum bounty per gross ton.	Maximum bounty per gross ton.
1907.		
Ore	$1.232	$2.352
Steel	1.848	1.848
	3.08	4.20
Rods	6.72	6.72
Total	9.80	10.92
1908.		
Ore	1.232	2.352
Steel	1.848	1.848
	3.08	4.20
Rods	6.72	6.72
Total	9.80	10.92
1909.		
Ore	.784	1.904
Steel	1.176	1.176
	1.96	3.08
Rods	6.72	6.72
Total	8.68	9.80
1910.		
Ore	.448	1.008
Steel	.672	.672
	1.12	1.68
Rods	6.72	6.72
Total	7.84	8.40

The danger of Canadian competition is a very real one if we let down our tariff bars. Canada has several large steel plants which are favorably located for shipping their product by cheap water transportation to our Atlantic, Lake, and Pacific ports, and our northern frontier. The Canadian not only taxes the importation of raw material or finished product, and pays a bounty as above set forth, but lays a preferential tariff in favor of Great Britain. Canada is subsidizing railroads to bring into the market large and hitherto undeveloped deposits of iron ore, and gives low rail transportation cost to ports on the Great Lakes and the seaboard.

PIG IRON.

	On proportion made from Canadian ore, per ton 2,240 pounds.	On proportion made from foreign ore, per ton 2,240 pounds.
1907	$2.352	$1.232
1908	2.352	1.232
1909	1.904	.784
1910	1.008	.448

STEEL.

Manufactured in Canada from ingredients of which not less than 50 per cent of the weight thereof consists of pig iron made in Canada:

	Per ton of 2,240 pounds.
1907	$1.848
1908	1.848
1909	1.176
1910	.672

ROLLED ROUND WIRE RODS.

Not over three-eighths inch diameter, manufactured from steel produced in Canada from ingredients of which not less than 50 per cent of the weight thereof consists of pig iron made in Canada, when sold to wire manufacturers for use or when used in making wire in their own factories in Canada, on such wire rods made after the 31st day of December, 1906, $6.72 per gross ton.

By the terms of this law a steel plant in Canada may earn a bounty for each process of manufacture or conversion from the making of pig iron from the raw ore to the manufacture of steel rods from steel billets. The bounties which may thus be earned in Canada are very considerable, amounting for the years 1907 and 1908 to nearly $11 per ton and nearly $10 for the present year. These figures take no account of the bounty earned on material which is lost in the process of conversion from iron into steel and from steel into rods. The actual taking into consideration this important item would give figures even higher than those here given.

The member, Mr. Fielding, who presented the resolution in the Canadian Parliament providing for this system of bounties, supported it as follows:

Referring to the numerous petitions which had been received, Mr. Fielding said he thought that many people had signed them under misapprehension. He thought it would be generally admitted that if there was any industry in the country which deserved encouragement, and one in which the government should aid, it was the iron and steel industry. The Parliament of Canada had for a number of years aided this industry by way of bounties, and he need hardly remind the house that iron was the foundation of a great many other industries, upon which the supply of iron depends for the success of these industries. Iron was an essential in connection with the various implements used on the farm, and if they had a higher duty on iron the farmers would have to pay a higher price for these implements. The government, therefore, concluded it was wise to grant a bounty on iron and then have a small customs duty on the implements. In the case of a duty, this enhanced the price of the article, but in the case of a bounty it did not touch the price of an imported article. In that point of view he thought there was much which could be said in favor of the bounty, and he thought it could be established that the granting of the bounties for a limited period was a wise policy, and whilst they might look forward to the closing of that bounty in a short period, they would do well to continue it a little longer. There was an erroneous impression that the iron and steel industries were protected to a particularly large degree. Mr. Fielding considered this to be an error. The protection afforded to that industry was not so great as that afforded to certain lines of agricultural products. The bounties enabled them to get along with lower duties than if there were no bounties. Considering that the results which had been accomplished first under one government and then under another, if these results had cost the country a good sum of money a good case had been made out to justify the outlay. He, moreover, thought that it was capable of proof that these bounties had not actually cost the country any large sum of money, but, on the other hand, he considered it could be proved that every dollar paid out had come back into the treasury.

Mr. Fielding, continuing, said that the country had received back all the money which it had paid out in the way of bounties. If they took the customs returns for the ports of Midland, Deseronto, North Sydney, Sydney, and Hamilton they would find that for the past nine years they reached the sum of $11,785,036. For the previous nine years the customs duties yielded only $7,101,850, showing an increase in customs revenues for the term of nine years of $4,683,186. The bounties paid on iron and steel for the nine years amounted to $7,948,188. This at once accounted for a large proportion in the way of return for the sum paid out by way of bounty. Taking the industry of Sydney, a large proportion of the people working there came from abroad, and would not have come but for these bounties. He thought it was reasonable to argue that the establishment of these industries brought new people into the country, and was, moreover, the means of keeping at home our own people, who but for these industries would have gone abroad, as they did in former years. Moreover, the trade in a large portion of Canada had received a stimulus through the introduction of these bounties. Mr. Fielding took credit for the fact that he had made out a good case to show that every dollar paid out in the way of bounties had come back to the treasury in the way of trade and commerce. It was proposed to continue the bounties for three and a half years after the date at which they would ordinarily

have expired, or for a period of four years, starting from the 1st of January. He claimed that even if the bounties did incur a large burden on the country, the end had justified the means, and that all the money expended was coming back to the treasury. He had had a calculation made of what the cost would be of the extension of the bounties, and, allowing for a 10 per cent increase each year, he considered that the country would be called upon to pay about seven and a half million dollars without electric smelting. For present purposes, he thought electric smelting in the next four years would not call for more than $500,000.

The resolution regarding the iron and steel bounties was passed, and a bill founded thereon was read a third time.

The following is the schedule of Australian bounties paid on iron and steel and its products:

	Rate per ton.	Equivalent U. S. gold per ton.
	s.	
Pig iron made from Australian ore	12	$2.92
Puddled bar iron made from Australian pig iron	12	2.92
Steel made from Australian pig iron	12	2.92

Effective January 1, 1909, ceasing January 1, 1914.
Amount of bounty paid during five years not to exceed £150,000.

	Rate on value.	Estimated value.	Bounty, per ton.
	Per cent.		
Galvanized iron made from Australian ore	10	$68.00	$6.80
Wire netting, not being prison made, and being made from Australian ore or from wire manufactured in the United Kingdom	10	.....	.....
Wire made from Australian ore	[a]10	54.00 41.60 36.50	5.40 4.16 3.65
Iron or steel tubes or pipes (except riveted or cast) not more than 4 inches internal diameter	[b]10	40.00	4.00

[a] Barbed wire, galvanized pipe wire, annealed wire.
[b] Black.
Total amount not to exceed £30,000.
Bounty to cease June 30, 1912.

It is possible for a steel plant working from the ore to the finished product to earn approximately bounties as follows:

	Finished product, per ton.	Ore to pig iron, per ton.	Pig iron to steel, per ton.	Total bounty, per ton.
Steel	.....	$2.92	$2.92	$5.84
Galvanized iron	$6.80	2.92	2.92	12.64
Wire:				
Barbed	5.40	2.92	2.92	11.24
Galvanized, plain	4.16	2.92	2.92	10.00
Annealed	3.65	2.92	2.92	9.49
Iron or steel tubes not more than 4 inches inside diameter	4.00	2.92	2.92	9.84

Germany does not pay bounties to its manufacturers, but does encourage in every way the exportation of iron and steel products. While the United States prohibits trade combinations and discourages low freight rates given for the express purpose of helping our export trade, the German Government encourages trusts formed for the purpose of developing trade with foreign countries. Germany is to-day turning out in round figures 10,000,000 tons annually of finished steel products, about 45 per cent of which is sold abroad. This export trade is handled by trade syndicates, which apportion the output and allot the proportion for each member of the syndicate and allow a rebate on the finished product amounting to some $6.50 a ton. Germany's magnificent system of inland waterways and canalized rivers reduces the transportation cost to a minimum, and where a steel plant is located inland the government-owned railways permit a transportation charge to the seaboard of the finished product which is merely nominal and does not exceed $1.25 a ton, no matter what the length of the haul.

There has been a decided public sentiment in this country in favor of destroying all trade combinations formed for the purpose of encouraging and fostering trade. The German Government expressly encourages such combinations. If I must choose between encouraging a domestic trust and a foreign trust, I will choose the domestic trust. We shall solve that problem in its own time, however.

One method by which Germany encourages the export trade is the system of syndicate bounties or bonifications. These syndicates are formed for the purpose of handling the output of all the plants belonging to the syndicate. A certain proportion is allotted to each plant. Plants which manufacture less than their quota are charged a penalty. The entire output is marketed by the syndicate. A bounty is paid to the manufacturer of the finished steel product that amounts to over $6 a ton. Everyone who contributes to the finished product, the iron-ore man, the pig-iron maker, and the steel-billet maker, are all paid a bonus out of the profits of the manufacturer. This is rendered possible because the domestic selling price is high.

The total bounty paid by the coal syndicate and pig iron syndicate has reached 20 marks per metric ton, equal to $4.82 per ton of 2,240 pounds. These large bounties have resulted in the establishment and development of a great many finishing mills which are in a position to utilize raw products by reason of the bounties granted by the producers of same. One large mill engaged almost exclusively in export business has admitted—according to the Frankfort Gazette—receiving 500,000 marks in one year in the form of export bounties. The bounties on wire products amount to 24s. 6d., equal to $5.95 per gross ton. The bonifications or bounties granted by the various raw material producing syndicates are entirely used in the development of the export business.

Cumulative bounties paid by the coal syndicate on coal, by the pig iron syndicate on pig iron and by the steel works syndicate on semifinished raw material range from $5 to $6 per ton.

I present herewith a table marked "A" showing the allotments of the members of the German Steel Works Syndicate since August 1, 1906, on which date an increase in the allotments had taken place of about 5 per cent.

I also submit a list of the allotments and names of members in effect since December 1, 1906. This table, however, only shows the allotments of A and B products, without reference to the various products. This list is marked "B."

The following translation refers to the list of allotments and names of members marked "C," which is the latest that has been published and contained in No. 1 of "Stahl und Eisen" dated January 6, 1909:

In comparing these figures, which were in effect May 1, 1907, an increase is found in semifinished raw material of 51,000 tons, in railroad material of 37,162 tons, in structural material of 61,252 tons, consequently an increase of 149,414 tons in A products; furthermore, semifinished material for Silesia has increased by 65,333 tons, bar iron and steel by 85,775 tons, plates by 3,000 tons, pipe by 2,667 tons, castings and forgings by 11,959 tons. As the allotments of wire rods were decreased by 11,148 tons, the total of B products shows an increase of 157,586 tons, while the total of A and B products together contains an increase of 307,000 tons and has therefore risen to 12,000,000 tons. The increase was partly caused by the Ostdeutsche Stahlwerke and the Société Anonyme d'Ougrée Marihaye, which recently joined the syndicate, and partly by increases in the allotments of old members since May 1, 1907.

The allotments of the members of the German steelworks syndicate since August 1, 1906.

Name of company.	A products.					B products.		
	Semifinished raw material.	Railroad material.	Structural material.	Total of A products.		Bar steel, etc.	Wire rods.	Plates and sheets.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Per cent.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Aachener Hütten-Actien-Verein	97,915	61,560	111,469	270,944	4.6351	122,459	19,264	.....
Eisen- und Stahlwerk Hoesch, Aktiengesellschaft in Dortmund	48,467	79,508	64,221	192,196	3.2880	123,431	23,210	50,120
Gewerkschaft Deutscher Kaiser, Bruckhausen a. Rhein, Dinslaken und Cöln-Ehrenfeld.—Thyssen & Co	63,335	168,467	129,202	361,004	6.1758	305,942	33,154	129,432
Gutehoffnungshütte, Aktienverein für Bergbau und Hüttenbetrieb	62,030	139,715	54,467	256,212	4.3831	89,662	39,457	106,344
Hasper Eisen- und Stahlwerk	9,379	.....	22,420	31,799	.5440	49,140	40,618	.....
Hörder Bergwerks- und Hütten-Verein	154,366	79,970	82,334	316,670	5.4174	66,642	.....	137,062
Rheinische Stahlwerke	123,376	110,750	44,299	278,425	4.7631	80,454	.....	65,325
Union, Aktien-Gesellschaft für Bergbau, Eisen- und Stahl-Industrie	74,734	144,402	70,935	290,071	4.9323	109,049	.....	.....
Deutsch-Luxemburgische Bergwerks- und Hütten-Aktien-Gesellschaft	89,849	29,135	69,667	188,651	3.2273	36,349	46,420	.....

The allotments of the members of the German steelworks syndicate since August 1, 1906—Continued.

Name of company.	A products.					B products.		
	Semifinished raw material.	Railroad material.	Structural material.	Total of A products.		Bar steel, etc.	Wire rods.	Plates and sheets.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Per cent.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Luxemburger Bergwerks- u. Saarbrücker Eisenhütten-Aktien-Gesellschaft	12,667	69,668	163,403	245,738	4.2039	101,489	17,408	.....
Röchlingsche Eisen- und Stahlwerke, G. m. b. H	46,868	62,954	133,381	243,203	4.1606	90,571	29,896	.....
Gebrüder Stumm, Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	31,160	78,534	107,669	217,363	3.7185	114,623	30,173	.....
Les Petits Fils de Fois de Wendel & Cie	82,206	66,629	165,808	314,643	5.3827	155,819	27,852	77,179
Rombacher Hüttenwerke	275,453	60,472	95,634	431,559	7.3828	45,802	.....	.....
Actien-Gesellschaft der Dillinger Hüttenwerke	72,201	42,561	.....	114,762	1.9633	.....	.....	107,055 [a] 15,005
Eisenhütten-Actien-Verein Düdelingen	130,668	46,967	46,966	224,601	3.8423	24,233	.....	.....
Lothringer Hüttenverein Aumetz-Friede	162,008 [a] 15,834	34,200	69,668	281,710	4.8193	36,349	.....	.....
Rümelinger und St. Ingberter Hochöfen und Stahlwerke Aktien-Gesellschaft	.....	33,567	17,099	50,666	.8668	45,559	25,531	.....
Eisenwerk-Gesellschaft Maximilianshütte	13,017	63,668	51,594	128,279	2.1945	49,541	.....	14,517
Actien-Gesellschaft Peiner Walzwerk	19,001	6,333	183,669	209,003	3.5755	105,785	.....	.....
Bochumer Verein für Bergbau und Gusstahlfabrikation	46,689	59,453	942	107,084	1.8319	22,975	.....	.....
Gesellschaft für Stahl-Industrie mit beschränkter Haftung	21,103	60,642	2,319	84,064	1.4381			
Georgs-Marien-Bergwerks- und Hütten-Verein, Aktien-Gesellschaft	378	77,522	.....	77,900	1.3327	2,423	.....	.....
Fried. Krupp Aktiengesellschaft	164,854	197,018	40,208	402,080	6.8785	151,234	8,007	66,632
Ver. Stahlwerke van der Zypen u. Wissener Eisenhütten-Aktien-Gesellschaft	7,238	1,447	19,302	27,987	.4788	33,926	.....	.....
Phoenix, Aktien-Gesellschaft für Bergbau und Hüttentrieb	63,335	146,934	.....	210,269	3.5971	145,241	162,470	97,248
Sächsische Gusstahlfabrik	.....	30,401	.....	30,401	.5201	22,416	.....	.....
Ver. Königs- und Laurahütte, A.-G. für Bergbau- und Hüttenbetrieb Oberschlesische Eisenbahn-Bedarfs-Actien-Gesellschaft [b] Huldschinskysche Hüttenwerke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209,444	.....	114,607
Kattowitzer Aktien-Gesellschaft für Bergbau und Eisenhüttenbetrieb Oberschlesische Eisen-Industrie, Actien-Gesellschaft für Bergbau und Hüttenbetrieb Eisen- und Stahlwerk Bethlen-Falva, Actiengesellschaft Bismarckhütte A. Borsig, Berg- und Hütten-Verwaltung A. Schoenawa	.....	135,414	122,747	258,161	4.4165	.....	.....	.....
Total weight in raw steel	1,888,131	2,087,891	1,869,423	5,845,445	100.0000	2,340,558	503,460	980,526

Name of company.	B products.				Total of A and B.			
	Pipes and tubes.	Railroad axles, etc.	Total of B products.		Own raw material.	Raw material purchased.	Own and purchased raw material.	
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Per cent.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Per cent.*
Aachener Hütten-Actien-Verein	.....	1,977	143,700	3.1924	414,644	.....	414,644	4.0075
Eisen- und Stahlwerk Hoesch, Aktiengesellschaft in Dortmund	.....	7,367	204,128	4.5348	396,324	.....	396,324	3.8304
Gewerkschaft Deutscher Kaiser, Bruckhausen a. Rhein, Dinslaken und Cöln-Ehrenfeld.—Thyssen & Co	52,139	3,529	524,196	11.6452	885,200	.....	885,200	8.5553
Gutehoffnungshütte, Aktienverein f. Bergbau und Hüttenbetrieb	.....	30,749	266,212	5.9140	522,424	.....	522,424	5.0491
Hasper Eisen- und Stahlwerk	.....	.....	89,758	1.9940	121,557	.....	121,557	1.1748
Hörder Bergwerks- und Hütten-Verein	.....	22,501	226,205	5.0252	542,875	.....	542,875	5.2468
Rheinische Stahlwerke	.....	16,206	161,985	3.5986	431,660	8,750	440,410	4.2565
Union, Aktien-Gesellschaft für Bergbau, Eisen- und Stahl-Industrie	.....	19,766	128,815	2.8617	406,500	12,386	418,886	4.0485
Deutsch-Luxemburgische Bergwerks- und Hütten-Aktien-Gesellschaft	.....	.....	82,769	1.8387	271,420	.....	271,420	2.6232
Luxemburger Bergwerks- u. Saarbrücker Eisenhütten-Aktien-Gesellschaft	.....	.....	118,897	2.6413	364,635	.....	364,635	3.5241
Röchlingsche Eisen- und Stahlwerke, G. m. b. H	.....	308	120,775	2.6831	363,978	.....	363,978	3.5178
Gebrüder Stumm, Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	.....	792	145,588	3.2343	362,951	.....	362,951	3.5078
Les Petits Fils de Fois de Wendel & Cie	.....	1,351	262,201	5.8249	576,844	.....	576,844	5.5751
Rombacher Hüttenwerke	.....	245	46,047	1.0230	477,606	.....	477,606	4.6160
Actien-Gesellschaft der Dillinger Hüttenwerke	.....	10,436	132,496	2.9435	247,258	.....	247,258	2.3897
Eisenhütten-Actien-Verein Düdelingen	.....	.....	24,233	.5383	248,834	.....	248,834	2.4049
Lothringer Hüttenverein Aumetz-Friede	.....	.....	36,349	.8075	318,059	.....	318,059	3.0740
Rümelinger u. St. Ingberter Hochöfen u. Stahlwerke Aktien-Gesellschaft	.....	491	71,581	1.5902	115,979	6,268	122,247	1.1815
Eisenwerk-Gesellschaft Maximilianshütte	.....	.....	64,058	1.4231	192,337	.....	192,337	1.8589
Actien-Gesellschaft Peiner Walzwerk	.....	257	106,042	2.3558	315,045	.....	315,045	3.0448
Bochumer Verein für Bergbau und Gusstahlfabrikation Gesellschaft für Stahl-Industrie mit beschränkter Haftung	.....	81,207	104,182	2.3144	295,330	.....	295,330	2.8543
Georgs-Marien-Bergwerks- und Hütten-Verein, Aktien-Gesellschaft	.....	16,235	18,658	.4145	96,558	.....	96,558	.9332
Fried. Krupp Aktiengesellschaft	1,701	176,194	403,768	8.9699	805,848	.....	805,848	7.7884
Ver. Stahlwerke van der Zypen u. Wissener Eisenhütten-Aktien-Gesellschaft	.....	23,081	57,007	1.2664	84,994	.....	84,994	.8214
Phoenix, Aktien-Gesellschaft für Bergbau und Hüttenbetrieb	.....	28,943	433,902	9.6393	500,153	144,018	644,171	6.2258
Sächsische Gusstahlfabrik	.....	7,059	29,475	.6548	59,876	.....	59,876	.5787
Ver. Königs- und Laurahütte, A.-G. für Bergbau- und Hüttenbetrieb Oberschlesische Eisenbahn-Bedarfs-Actien-Gesellschaft [b] Huldschinskysche Hüttenwerke	35,716	36,303	498,350	11.0711				
Kattowitzer Aktien-Gesellschaft für Bergbau und Eisenhüttenbetrieb Oberschlesische Eisen-Industrie, Actien-Gesellschaft für Bergbau und Hüttenbetrieb Eisen- und Stahlwerk Bethlen-Falva, Actiengesellschaft Bismarckhütte A. Borsig, Berg- und Hütten-Verwaltung A. Schoenawa	.....	.....	.....	.....	756,511	.....	756,511	7.3115
Total weight in raw steel	89,556	484,997	4,501,377	100.0000	10,175,400	171,422	10,346,822	100.0000

[a] Increase.

[b] The Königs- und Laurahütte, the Oberschl. Eisenbahnbedarfs-Aktien-Gesellschaft, and the Huldschinskyschen Hüttenwerke have an allotment for semifinished raw material for Silesia of 102,280 tons.

The allotments of the members of the German steelworks syndicate since August 1, 1906—Continued.

Name of company.	A products.				B products.					
	Semifinished raw material.	Railroad material.	Structural material.	Total A products.	Bar steel.	Wire rods.	Plates and sheets.	Pipe and tubes.	Castings and forgings.	Total B products.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Gelsenkirchener B.-A.-G	74,427	74,297	134,880	283,604	162,000	60,000			3,000	225,000
Eisen- und Stahlwerk Hösch		84,611	86,379	170,990	205,024	31,046	40,268		7,181	283,519
Gew. Deutscher Kaiser, Thyssen & Co	19,235	179,337	156,428	355,000	377,325	29,000	125,000	84,000	4,000	619,325
Gutehoffnungshütte	37,326	185,169	67,085	289,580	114,919	42,000	95,500		44,000	296,419
Hasper Eisen- und Stahlwerk	12,940		42,943	55,883	69,085	49,344				118,429
Phönix	103,911	214,896	111,647	430,454	230,287	180,847	208,182		79,861	699,177
Rheinische Stahlwerke	90,502	130,272	52,531	273,305	120,000		71,000		25,000	216,000
Dortmunder Union	45,866	133,508	92,945	272,319	140,000				24,177	164,177
Deutsch-Luxemb. Bergwerks- und Hütten A.-G	91,624	36,411	123,428	251,463	55,000	50,000				105,000
Luxemb. Bergwerks- und Saarbr. Eisenhütten A.-G	12,940	75,635	178,899	267,474	128,201	19,665				147,866
Röchlingsche Eisen- und Stahlwerke	9,954	74,696	168,895	253,545	118,936	38,538			4,321	161,795
Gebrüder Stumm	22,893	93,950	130,349	247,192	133,148	35,000				168,148
Les Petits Fils de Fr. de Wendel & Co	11,944	79,000	186,056	277,000	215,500	35,000	90,000		4,500	345,000
Rombacher Hüttenwerke	175,685	67,292	105,495	348,472	134,000	45,000			2,000	181,000
A.-G. der Dillinger Hüttenwerke	42,760	61,249		104,009	20,000		122,060		12,500	154,560
Eisenhütte A.-V. Düdelingen	133,377	49,000	49,623	232,000	26,000					26,000
Lothringer Hüttenverein Aumetz-Friede	160,190	52,696	89,538	302,424	80,000					80,000
Rümelinger und St. Ingberter Hochöfen	11,991	51,533	28,457	91,981	62,690	27,000			1,000	90,690
Eisenwerk-Gesellschaft Maximilianshütte	4,977	79,748	75,769	160,494	72,852		18,000			90,852
Aktien-Gesellschaft Peiner Walzwerk		6,776	201,510	208,286	132,390				258	132,648
Bochumer Verein und Stahlindustrie	75,299	125,852	4,352	205,503	27,562				102,892	130,454
Georgs-Marien-Bergwerks- und Hüttenverein	500	90,000		90,500	42,500				22,000	64,500
Fried. Krupp Aktien-Gesellschaft	200,011	251,995	74,821	526,827	219,060	8,218	51,817	1,036	169,959	450,090
Ver. Stahlwerke van der Zypen	13,493	5,999	19,953	39,355	42,893				25,252	68,145
Sächsische Gusstahlfabrik Döhlen		38,638		38,638	28,094				7,306	35,400
Westfälische Stahlwerke		51,700	17,500	69,200	68,300				27,500	95,800
Ver. Königs- und Laurahütte		59,327	31,333	90,660	120,000	2,000	62,000	24,303	26,829	235,132
Oberschles. Eisenbahnbedarf Aktien-Gesellschaft; Kattowitzer Aktien-Gesellschaft; Oberschlesische Eisenindustrie, Gleiwitz		65,340	122,000	187,340	217,000	78,000	80,000	32,000	36,600	443,600
Société anonyme d'Ougrée Marihaye, Rodingen	48,000		32,000	80,000						
Ostdeutsche Stahlwerke					28,000				4,000	32,000
Total	1,399,755	2,418,927	2,384,816	6,203,498	3,390,766	730,658	963,827	141,339	634,196	5,975,119

Works.	A products.	B products.	A and B, including purchased A.	
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Per cent.*
Aachener Hütten-Aktien-Verein	279,067	144,864	423,931	3.9760
Eisen- und Stahlwerk Hoesch, Aktiengesellschaft in Dortmund	197,959	206,037	403,996	3.7891
Gewerkschaft Deutscher Kaiser, Bruckhausen a. Rhein, Dinslaken und Köln-Ehrenfeld; Thyssen & Co	371,827	542,897	914,724	8.5792
Gutehoffnungshütte, Aktienverein für Bergbau und Hüttenbetrieb	263,894	271,309	535,203	5.0196
Hasper Eisen- und Stahlwerk	32,753	91,789	124,542	1.1681
Phoenix, einschl. Abteilung Hörder Verein	542,737	673,456	1,216,193	11.4066
Rheinische Stahlwerke	313,754	163,632	477,386	4.4774
Union, Aktiengesellschaft für Bergbau, Eisen- und Stahlindustrie	298,767	130,823	429,590	4.0291
Deutsch-Luxemburgische Bergwerks- und Hütten-Aktiengesellschaft	194,306	85,090	279,396	2.6204
Luxemburger Bergwerks- und Saarbrücker Eisenhütten-Aktien-Gesellschaft	253,105	119,767	372,872	3.4972
Röchlingsche Eisen- und Stahlwerke, G. m. b. H	250,495	122,270	372,765	3.4961
Gebrüder Stumm, G. m. b. H	223,880	147,177	371,057	3.4801
Les Petits Fils de Fois de Wendel & Cie	324,076	263,731	587,807	5.5130
Rombacher Hüttenwerke	444,498	46,071	490,569	4.6010
Aktiengesellschaft der Dillinger Hüttenwerke	118,203	133,557	251,760	2.3612
Eisenhütten-Aktien-Verein Düdelingen	231,335	24,233	255,568	2.3970
Lothringer Hüttenverein Aumetz-Friede	290,155	36,349	326,504	3.0623
Rümelinger und St. Ingberter Hochöfen und Stahlwerke Aktien-Gesellschaft	52,185	72,908	125,093	1.1732
Eisenwerk-Gesellschaft Maximilianshütte	132,127	64,058	196,185	1.8400
Aktiengesellschaft Peiner Walzwerk	215,269	106,042	321,311	3.0136
Bochumer Verein für Bergbau und Gusstahlfabrikation	110,296	112,433	294,483	2.7619
Gesellschaft für Stahlindustrie m. b. H	71,754			
Georgs-Marien-Bergwerks- und Hütten-Verein, Aktiengesellschaft	80,235	20,307	100,542	.9430
Fried. Krupp, Aktiengesellschaft	427,267	434,863	862,130	8.0859
Ver. Stahlwerke van der Zypen und Wissener Eisenhütten Aktien-Gesellschaft	28,826	59,352	88,178	.8270
Sächsische Gusstahlfabrik	31,312	29,475	60,787	.5701
Ver. Königs- und Laurahütte, Aktien-Gesellschaft für Bergbau und Hüttenbetrieb; Oberschlesische Eisenbahn-Bedarfs-Aktiengesellschaft; Huldschinskysche Hüttenwerke; Kattowitzer Aktien-Gesellschaft für Bergbau und Eisenhüttenbetrieb; Oberschlesische Eisenindustrie, Aktien-Gesellschaft für Bergbau und Hüttenbetrieb; Eisen- und Stahlwerk Bethlen-Falva, Aktiengesellschaft; Bismarckhütte; A. Borsig, Berg- und Hütten-Verwaltung; A. Schoenawa	265,901	513,701	779,602	7.3119
Total weight in raw steel	6,045,983	4,616,191	10,662,174	100.0000

The most active man to be found in the commercial world is the German salesman. He is backed by an army and a navy. He demands a share of the trade of every market, and by coaxing or threatening gets his share and is expanding German commerce. We will in time demand our share of the trade of the world. No nation ever made war against this country. We ourselves began all wars in which we have been engaged—the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, and the war with Spain. We must have ample national protection as well as ample revenue. I witnessed myself one incident showing the aggressiveness of the German in his search for markets. A German lithographer appeared in the room of the Finance Committee and declared with great vehemence that the American market in lithographic products belonged to Germany, because they could make better goods and cheaper goods there, and because the art in this country was not developed to as high a state as it was there and could not be.

European countries export annually 10,000,000 tons of steel products to neutral markets, i. e., noncompetitive countries. Germany exports 4,000,000 tons of this total.

I can not conceive the motive of any man who assails the integrity of American business men. There has been a great deal of it, and I have often wondered why. They are as honest as any set of men in the world. I do not believe in abusing a man because he has been successful.

INDISCRIMINATE ABUSE OF BUSINESS MEN IS UNJUST.

This abuse of business men to which we have listened in this Chamber has included railroad men, manufacturers, bank-

ers, importers, and retailers. Each serves and does his part in our industrial structure. Each and every one has his rights and is fairly entitled to such consideration in this legislation as the character of his business warrants. This indiscriminate abuse of the American business man should cease. The "lamp-post remedy" has no place in our Government nor in our civilization. Manufacturers have been here, importers have been here, and foreign producers have been here, presenting their respective cases before the two committees of Congress dealing with and preparing this legislation; and I am glad they have all been here, because their presence and their arguments give to us and to the country the best reasons why our votes ought to be cast for the industries of our own country and to hold the markets of the United States for the domestic producer.

American manufacturers and business interests are criticised as if it were a crime to maintain representatives at Washington to look after their interests in this bill and with carrying on a campaign of publicity in their own behalf. I am told by those who should know that great importing interests are represented here to a larger degree than domestic manufacturers, and that for every dollar expended by home producers in printers' ink and advancing their interests, three dollars have been spent for the same purpose by the importing interests. My attention has been called to letters and printed matter and to briefs presented by its attorneys emanating from a firm of importing iron and steel merchants who are known as the exclusive United States representatives of the great Krupp Steel Works, in Germany. They have suggested numerous amendments to this bill, every one of which is against the interests of the home manufacturer and in favor of the gigantic plant in Germany which they represent.

It is not as generally known as it should be that the moment a new tariff bill is enacted the importing interests of the country commence to raise questions of construction and the classification of articles under the law, which in many cases result in decisions by boards of appraisers and the courts which practically nullify the plain intent of Congress, although such decisions may be in accordance with the strict construction of the language used. It is a well-known fact that millions of dollars of revenue have in this manner been lost to the United States in past years by decisions overturning the rulings of the administrative officers engaged in the customs service. Many of the suggested changes in the iron and steel schedule proposed by this firm of importers have been made to restore words used in the present law, whose intended meaning has been construed away by boards of general appraisers and the courts, and which words were changed for the express purpose of overcoming decisions in the courts which this firm of importers have obtained in litigation carried on against the Government ever since the Dingley law was enacted.

The language used in this pending measure is the language suggested by Treasury experts for the express purpose of overcoming these adverse decisions and to make certain an interpretation of the law which will be in accordance with the plain intent of Congress in the enactment of the present bill into law.

It is true that our courts are open to all litigants, whether importers or domestic manufacturers, but when the question arises whether tariff schedules shall be framed in language which will benefit the foreign manufacturer or the domestic producer, I for my part will stand by the home manufacturer every time. If it comes to a question whether I shall stand for the interests of the Krupp Steel Works in Germany or the interests of the United States Steel Corporation, there will be no hesitation as to my vote.

FOREIGN PRICES OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.

There has been a great deal of misstatement in the matter of the sale of American manufactured products abroad at cheaper prices than they are sold at home. A special commercial agent of the United States, who has spent the past twelve months in Great Britain and other European countries, reports that his observations lead him to conclude that this is very rarely the case. He made repeated inquiries on this subject of jobbers and retailers abroad and was always told that the wholesale home price plus the freight, duty, if any, and other necessary expense, and a small profit made the selling price to the foreign consumer. Profits, he says, are not large to any American manufacturer doing business abroad. The work of trade extension is tedious and slow. It takes time to educate the foreign taste to American styles and makes. In the case of a patented article, which is entirely new, the case is different, but where the American product comes into competition with the foreign product, the latter must be displaced. Foreign taste must be educated to prefer the American make. This applies particularly to staple articles, such as flour and other food products, fruits, farm implements, shoes, and some articles of wearing apparel. The demand for these articles is maintained abroad not because they are sold more cheaply, but because they are better than similar articles of European origin.

Take the case of shoes. American shoes can be bought in retail stores in nearly every European city. They are in demand because they possess points of excellence which shoes of foreign make do not have. The highest possible tribute is being paid to them by imitators who offer as American shoes which are not American at all. British and European manufacturers are copying our styles and shapes. American shoemaking machines are being installed to meet the demand for our shoes. Many poorly constructed and clumsy shoes are improperly labeled "American." It is only because of the merit of the real American article that this business has grown so steadily in the face of the most bitter opposition.

The volume of this trade is steadily increasing, but not at the expense of lowering prices. American shoes are sold in Paris at a price at least $1 per pair more than they bring here, which pays the duty and the expense of transportation. This trade is based entirely on the superiority of the manufacture of American shoes, and does not require free raw materials for further extension and enlargement of the trade; and, even if that were possible, it should not be made at the expense of another home industry.

A staple article like flour, which is subject to market fluctuations and wheat-stock deals, like one recently engineered by Patten and other speculators, the artificial price juggling of which has no relation whatever to the legitimate business of milling flour, may sometimes sell at a lower price abroad than it does here. The high price which wheat occasionally reaches in this country almost invariably occurs when the farmer has no wheat to sell. When our prices go up in this way the foreigner ceases to buy and other nations take advantage of the opportunity to take our trade. Contracts for shipment abroad are frequently made months in advance. The price of American flour exported at a low price can not be raised whenever the market goes up here, and under such circumstances the product will be sold abroad at a lower price than it is sold here. This is certainly not the fault of the American farmer or the American miller.

In all these discussions of the market price abroad of American-made goods it must not be forgotten that ocean transportation charges are very cheap; that goods can generally be shipped across the Atlantic more cheaply than from the Atlantic seaboard to our interior; and that the foreign retailer is willing to accept a profit that is only one-half or one-third the profit which the American retailer would demand. The foreign shopkeeper lives and does business under conditions which enable him to do this, conditions which are radically different from conditions prevailing in this country. A great deal of the retail business all over Europe and the United Kingdom is carried on by small merchants in buildings which are their store and dwelling house combined, and to which business all members of the family, from the oldest to the youngest, contribute their share of labor. Under such circumstances rents are comparatively cheap, their expenses are reduced to a minimum, and the foreign retailer is content with a profit which would not maintain a shopkeeper in this country. This fact accounts in many cases for the lower prices for which American goods sell abroad than at home. All the processes of distribution in Europe, from the manufacturer to the buyer, are carried on much cheaper than in this country.

Since 1903 the foreign market has been systematically cultivated for the sale of American steel manufactures. Instead of attempting to change foreign tastes to acecpt the styles and shapes in demand by the trade here, an intelligent effort has been made to produce goods acceptable to the foreign market, even though this policy may slightly increase the cost of production. The former practice of seeking a foreign market only in times of depression at home, and then dumping the surplus abroad at a considerable reduction below the prices charged domestic consumers, sometimes even below cost, has been changed, and there has been an uninterrupted campaign waged to increase sales abroad at prices comparable with the home market price.

The result of this policy has been that many mills have been enabled to run full time which would otherwise have been compelled to shut down for a time. The average cost of production has thus been reduced, thousands of workingmen have been employed at full time for remunerative wages, plants have not been compelled to suffer the economic waste of closing down and seeing their highly trained employees scattered, and our favorable balance of foreign trade has been increased considerably. This policy has in no case worked injury to the American, but has

been of material advantage alike to the manufacturer and his workmen.

The growth of our foreign trade in articles manufactured of steel is shown by figures taken from statistical tables, which are made use of elsewhere in these remarks.

The policy of the steel industry with respect to the export trade can be best stated by citing extracts from annual reports:

It is the policy of manufacturers to keep the furnaces, mills, and transportation companies in operation to their full capacity whenever practicable. Obviously this is wise. It results in lower cost of production, and therefore influences lower prices generally to the domestic purchaser, and it secures continuous employment to the wage-earner. For these reasons it is sometimes deemed proper and desirable to sell for export what would otherwise be surplus products at prices lower than domestic prices. If a contrary policy should be adopted, the general cost of production would be increased, and employees would at times be idle, and balances of trade between foreign countries and this country would be changed to the prejudice of the latter. This policy has been adopted and is practiced generally throughout the business world. (Fourth annual report for fiscal year ended December 31, 1905.)

Since the export business of all the subsidiary companies was concentrated, late in 1903, in the hands of a single selling organization, there has been a steady and systematic development in all foreign markets where conditions are such as to permit of the sale of products without excessive reductions in price and upon safe terms. The aim has been to build up a permanent and continuous export trade with a view to providing markets which at all times may be relied upon to absorb a fair proportion of the total production, rather than to sell material in foreign countries only at times when the domestic market is unable to take the entire output of the mills. In pursuance of this policy, better prices have been secured for material exported than would have been possible had the business been of an intermittent character and offerings in foreign markets made only at times when accumulated stocks or a scarcity of domestic orders would have rendered export sales specially desirable. During the past year the demand throughout the world for steel products has been exceptionally strong, most of the foreign mills have been fully occupied, and in many cases sold far ahead of their capacity. In many important lines the prices realized in 1906 were equal to those ruling in the domestic market, while for all products they were considerably higher than in previous years. The collateral advantages accruing to the manufacturer and consumer both from the continuous and the permanent maintenance of a substantial export trade are important. (Fifth annual report for fiscal year ended December 31, 1906.)

The satisfactory results obtained from the export business, through the building up of a permanent and continuous export trade, as noted in previous reports, have continued. During the year there were shipped for export 1,014,082 tons of steel commodities of various kinds, a decrease of 6 per cent as compared with the shipments of the previous year. The gross receipts for the 1907 shipments, however, exceeded those for 1906 by 15 per cent. The average mill price per ton received for all exported materials was only 7½ per cent less than the average price received for all domestic shipments. The advantages to the employees, the domestic consumer, and the manufacturer, of a fair volume of foreign trade during periods of business depression in the United States, have been emphasized in previous reports. In order to obtain the maximum benefits from such trade during times of lesser activity in business in the domestic market, it seems wise to sell continuously in the neutral markets of the world and even at times when foreign-trade conditions do not result in prices so near the domestic prices as were received during 1907. (Sixth annual report for fiscal year ended December 31, 1907.)

The export business constituted about 12.4 per cent of the entire shipments of rolled and other finished steel products. The average prices received for exported material of all kinds, while somewhat lower than was received in the preceding year, compared very favorably with the average for the domestic business. The advantage to both the manufacturer and the employees of the permanent establishment of a fair volume of foreign trade, especially during periods of lesser activity in the United States, was most forcibly illustrated during 1908. An essential feature necessary to the successful conduct of a foreign trade, and one that can be obtained only by remaining continuously in the business, is that the manufacturer, his grades of goods and his methods, shall become known to the consumer. Otherwise, the use of the foreign market is largely limited to the so-called "dumping" process, which is only accomplished at profitless prices. (Seventh annual report for fiscal year ended December 31, 1908.)

PROTECTION SENTIMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The sentiment in Great Britain in favor of abandoning the traditional policy of free trade and of adopting a system of protection of home industries has grown with great rapidity since the Liberal party came into power. The campaign of education begun a few years ago by Joseph Chamberlain is beginning to bear fruit. The cause of protection has gained new friends every year, and now has the support of all classes of manufacturers, of practically the entire landed proprietors, and a very considerable proportion of the importing class. Many of the leaders of labor organizations, which are very strong in that country, have also declared for a policy of protection. These important interests are now rallying to the support of the Conservative party and the Unionist party, now strongly united under Arthur Balfour. The change of public sentiment away from the party in power and in favor of the party of protection is clearly shown in the by-elections for Parliament which have taken place in the past twelve months. In these elections the drift of popular sentiment toward the party now out of power has been very marked, and can only indicate one result when the present Parliament shall have been dissolved and a general election is ordered for the whole country.

The Conservative party has been engaged for some time in the work of preparing and formulating a comprehensive tariff bill. To further this object public meetings have been held all over the kingdom, prominent members of the Conservative and Unionist parties have been appointed on committees to consider the matter of specific rates on all articles of imports, and a commission has been appointed, consisting of 80 leading and well-equipped men, representing all lines of manufacturing industry, merchants, bankers, importers, and the landed interests, to consider all the different schedules and to determine what rate of duty each article shall bear. This commission has already expended fully $2,000,000, and this expense has been paid by voluntary contributions and the work has been most scientifically and thoroughly done.

Whenever the change in government does occur, as it is bound to do before long, and the Conservative party returns to power, the new prime minister will have in hand, ready to present to the British people, a protective tariff bill which will be eagerly accepted by them. The importance of such a step to the manufacturing, industrial, and agricultural interests of this country will be far-reaching. Great Britain has been our leading customer, and the American producer has had free access to her markets. When Great Britain adopts a protective-tariff measure, as she undoubtedly will before many years, she will not only impose a duty upon the things we export, but will also lay preferential duties for the benefit of the English colonies. Such discriminatory duties in favor of her colonies are clearly within the power and right of the mother country, and will be imposed for the avowed purpose of more closely knitting together the mother country and her colonies, regardless of the feeling of any other country. Great Britain to-day has a far more serious problem on hand than has the United States of how to obtain sufficient revenue. The policy of the Liberal party to retain power by appealing to interests which are in favor of schemes for old-age pensions and sick and accident insurance, and insurance as well for a man out of employment, have alienated the manufacturing and landed interests and have aroused the opposition of the leading financial and commercial interests of the country. Great Britain is to-day suffering from great depression. Many shops and factories are either closed down or operating on a greatly reduced schedule. Many workingmen are out of employment or working only part of the time, the cost of living is high, and the condition of the manufacturer is distressing because of the keen competition both at home and abroad of Germany, France, and America. German competition in particular is very keenly felt and accounts for the excited state of public opinion in Great Britain with regard to the Germans. The English Government must either increase taxes upon land, spirits, beer, and incomes, all of which will be very unpopular, or must have a protective-tariff law. All these conditions have made such a change in the sentiment of business men, laborers, of small tradesmen and importers, the majority of whom have heretofore been advocates of free trade, that were a general election held to-morrow the party which favors a protective tariff for the benefit of British industries would almost certainly triumph at the polls.

Our exports to the United Kingdom for the year 1907 were $2,074,000,000. They will decrease when Great Britain adopts a protective tariff.

DECLINE OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES.

The true test of an economic system, like all other things else, is found in its results. Judged by this test, free trade has proved a stupendous failure, first, by being rejected by all countries except one, and by all the self-governing colonies of that one, and, second, by its exposure of the industries of that country to the disaster which has been coming upon them in recent years. It has long been known that the agriculture of Great Britain has been all but ruined by free imports of agricultural products, but this has been excused by the belief that it has made food cheap to the people, and has therefore built up and preserved a manufacturing prosperity far exceeding in value the products of the land. The inquiries of recent royal commissions have shown that both agriculture and manufactures in nearly all branches have suffered and are still suffering like those of no other free country, and I will give a few statements from the reports referred to which prove this in a way that has startled and alarmed the country:

Fifty years ago 2,000,000 people were employed in agriculture in England and Wales. To-day fewer than 1,000,000 are so employed. Sixty years ago nine in ten of the British were fed on home-grown wheat. To-day only one in ten is fed. In 1875

the agricultural imports to Great Britain were worth £102,000,000. Now they are £184,500,000—an increase of 81 per cent in less than a generation.

Although Great Britain has long manufactured shoes and profitably exported them to other countries, in 1906 it imported 1,664,000 pairs, which was 68 per cent more than it imported fifteen years before.

Great Britain's exports of carpets and rugs to foreign countries have declined 40 per cent since 1885, while her imports from foreign countries have increased 31 per cent.

The British glass industry is rapidly going to smash under free trade. Formerly its exports were largely in excess of its imports. Now the country imports three times as much glassware as it sells abroad. Since 1894 the import of plate glass has increased 489 per cent; of window glass, 112 per cent; and of flint glass, 536 per cent.

From 1888 to 1906 British exports of cotton hosiery to foreign countries fell off 67 per cent and of woolen hosiery 27 per cent, while there was an increase in the imports of cotton hosiery of 160 per cent and of woolen hosiery of 30 per cent.

In 1851 the silk industry of the United Kingdom gave employment to 130,723 persons. Now it employs only 39,035. In 1906 there was an excess of imports over exports of manufactures of silk amounting to £11,270,000.

Formerly England was a great sugar-refining country. In 1884 there were 8 refineries in London, now only 2; in Liverpool 10, now only 5; in Greenock 9, now only 2; in Bristol, where the industry had been established two hundred years, and where the output in 1884 was 44,000 tons, only one refinery had survived in 1900, with an output of 15,000 tons.

Exports of woolen and worsted goods from the United Kingdom to foreign countries fell from an average between 1885 and 1889 of £15,000,000 a year to £13,200,000 in 1906—a loss of 12 per cent in one of the strongest industries of the country. In the period from 1882–1884 to 1906 imports of woolen manufactures increased £2,000,000 a year, or 43 per cent, thus displacing British labor.

Great Britain has fallen to third rank as a producer of iron and steel, the United States having taken first rank and Germany second—both protective countries. Since 1892 her exports of finished products of iron and steel have increased only 34 per cent and her imports of same have increased 4,722 per cent.

The consumption of coal is a good index of the manufacturing industries of a country. The increase from 1902 to 1905 in the four greatest manufacturing nations was: United States, 77,500,000 tons; Germany, 11,300,000 tons, France, 4,000,000 tons; United Kingdom, 2,300,000 tons.

I might cite many more industries to the same effect, but I forbear; it is a sad tale. So long ago as 1890 it led Cardinal Manning to doubt the wisdom of free trade, to draw a doleful picture of distress, and to inquire if a blight had fallen upon Britain's mountainous wealth. It compelled Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to acknowledge in 1903 that 30 per cent of the British people were on the verge of hunger. If free trade were what Cobden thought it was, it should have prevented a large part of this decline.

THE RISE IN PRICES.

I am unwilling to leave this general discussion of the protective system—I will not say defense of the system, for it needs no defense—without a word about the charge that it is in some mysterious way responsible for the advance in prices which has characterized conditions in recent years. Why this charge should be seriously made by serious or well-informed people is difficult to understand. Can they really believe that the protective tariff, either in the United States or elsewhere, can in any way have been responsible for the advance in prices in the country of production of the silk and tea of China and Japan, the india rubber of Africa and Brazil, the manila hemp of the Philippine Islands, the rice of Siam and Burma, the tin ore of the Malayan Peninsula, the jute of India, the raw cotton of Egypt? Yet the reports of our Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor show advances within a few years of from 50 to 100 per cent in the cost in the country of production of all these articles. Can they see any reason why the protective tariff makes people in other parts of the world willing to pay higher prices for our wheat and flour and corn and meats? Yet it is well known that the prices at which these articles, the products of our farms, are being exported are from 50 to 100 per cent higher than a few years ago. True, we believers in the protective theory will admit that the home activities, the prosperity of the masses resulting from the activities of our manufacturing interests and the distribution of two and one-half billion dollars a year as wages in our factories, have given a good home demand and good home prices for our farm products, but it will scarcely be claimed that the protective tariff makes the free-trade Englishman willing to pay more for our meats or live cattle, the Dutchman of low-tariff Holland willing to advance his prices for our wheat or flour or copper, or the manufacturing countries which import our cotton free of duty willing to pay higher prices for that article.

Nor can it be charged that protection is responsible for the general advance in prices and wages in England, in Belgium, in India, in Egypt, in Japan, or the other countries in which tariff can not be classed as protective, at least in the sense in which we consider protection.

HIGH PRICES LARGELY DUE TO INCREASED GOLD PRODUCTION.

The cause of the advance in prices the world over, in free-trade countries as well as those having protection—for the advance is general and without relation to tariff systems—is found in the general business activity, in the general employment, and in the higher earnings of the employed, the higher earnings of all classes, and, therefore, the willingness to buy more and to pay higher prices for the things wanted and bought. But why is it that wages have advanced, that everybody has more money to spend? The answer is found, in part, in the fact that the world's stock of money has enormously increased. The annual gold production of the world's mines has quadrupled within a few years. The gold production of the world from 1850 to 1890 averaged $120,000,000 per annum; from 1890 to 1900, $210,000,000 per annum; from 1900 to 1905, $322,000,000 per annum; from 1905 to 1909, $420,000,000 per annum. Do you wonder that the world's stock of gold, the basic money metal, has doubled in twenty-five years, and even increased 50 per cent in ten years, and that other forms of money have also increased? And do you wonder, with this enormous increase in the world's money in so short a time, that the average individual has more money to spend and that prices of the articles of commerce and general consumption have advanced? I do not say that this great and sudden increase in the world's money metal is wholly responsible for the advance in prices; but is it not a much more reasonable theory than that it is due to "protection," especially when you find that the advances have occurred in the low-tariff countries as well as those having the protective system?

PROTECTION CAN NOT BE PARTIAL.

The American people have not risen en masse to demand revision downward. My State has 4,000,000 people. In the volume and variety of its output it is one of the greatest manufacturing States in the Union. I have had no word from any commercial body or board of trade asking for a general revision downward. I have had requests from a few manufacturers for revision downward, not on what they make, but on what they use. If a manufacturer asks for free hides and free wool, or free iron or scrap, he has not asked for a lowering of duties on the articles he manufactures. If Ohio was selfish and inconsistent, it might ask for free lumber or free iron ore, because it produces none, but the policy of protection has given the State flourishing industries, and the State is willing that other sections of the country and other industries should thrive also. We must protect all or none. Protection can not be partial. The danger to the system lies not in an income tax, but in the threatened enlargement of the free list. Free raw material will be the great wedge which will destroy the temple.

The people do not ask that the great iron and steel business shall be crippled. No domestic industry should be discriminated against. We should legislate in this bill for the benefit of the American producer, and not for the advantage of the foreign manufacturer. Let us in our deliberations consider not only the large manufacturer, but the small one also; or, better yet, let us deal with iron and steel, with petroleum and its products, with wool and woolens, with cotton and textiles, as industries to be maintained upon a prosperous basis in our own country.

After all, in this character of legislation the question is, Shall we follow that policy which has brought unparalleled prosperity to our people and unprecedented progress to our country, or, abandoning it, fall into that decline in our industries which has marked the experience of all free-trade nations?

In conclusion, Mr. President, while this bill may not be entirely satisfactory, in my opinion under all the existing conditions it is the best tariff measure obtainable in this Congress, and, predicating my action on the belief that in the main its provisions are amply protective and that the country as a result of its enactment will enjoy a period of marked advancement and substantial prosperity, I shall cast my vote in favor of the bill.

I ask consent to insert figures and memoranda in the remarks which I made this afternoon.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Ohio? The Chair hears none.

Mr. CARTER. I have certain tables and a chart relating to the wool schedule which I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD in explanation of the tables.

Mr. HALE. There is no objection to that.

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

Mr. BACON. I did not hear the request of the Senator from Montana.

Mr. HALE. The Senator from Montana desires to insert certain tables and a chart in the RECORD.

Mr. BACON. What are they?

Mr. KEAN. They relate to the wool schedule.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. No objection is heard, and the request is granted.

Mr. CARTER. One of the most important ends secured by the protective policy rests in the creation of diversified industries. The fruits of industry may be properly considered from two points of view. The first and the vitally important is production of the necessaries of life. The second and relatively of minor importance is production of the comforts and luxuries of life. Wool and manufactures of wool must be listed in the first-named class. A country situated in the latitude of the United States, which can not produce an adequate supply of bread, meat, wool, and cotton for home use, is inherently weak to the extent of failure to meet the daily demands for any one of these essential staples. On the other hand, the capacity to produce these staples in a country such as ours is a wholesome and perpetual guaranty of domestic comfort coupled with power to resist foreign aggression. We are now producing a surplus of bread, meat, and cotton, but our wool production has never equaled the home demand. We only produce 311,000,000 pounds of the 400,000,000 pounds of wool necessary for the clothing of the people each year. Under the operations of the Dingley law our annual production of wool has increased approximately 125,000,000 pounds. On the same ratio of increase, with due regard for the increase of population, our flocks will supply the home demand for clothing wool within the next ten years. The tariff bill now in course of preparation will determine whether the increase shall continue or the industry diminish. Healthy growth or rapid decay is the order of life for sheep raising. There is no such thing possible as a stationary condition in this line of business. Sheep husbandry is a precarious business, and in many regards may be considered extra hazardous.

Production and price are so correlated that a fall in the latter is quickly reflected in the former. In other lines of production stagnation or depression does not ordinarily deplete the basic stock in a pronounced fashion, but only temporarily affects the output by diminishing or destroying the profit. If the price of copper, for instance, drops below the cost of production, the stock of copper ore remains. If the products of iron ore can not be sold at a profit, the production diminishes, but the stock of iron ore, coke, and coal remains in reserve. A fall in the price of beef will for the time being discourage feeding for the market, but will not suddenly diminish the number of stock cattle. On the other hand, experience extending over a wide range of time and territory thoroughly demonstrates that the price of wool when reduced below cost of production results in a rapid depletion of the flocks. A ruinous price for wool will reduce flocks of sheep as quickly as universal plague. The process is simple. When wool can not be produced at cost the wool-bearing animals are sent to slaughter as rapidly as possible. A diagram prepared on estimates of the Agricultural Department covering the period from 1880 to 1908 furnishes an ocular demonstration of the sensitiveness of the sheep-growing industry to changes in the price of wool. I have caused this diagram to be enlarged so that the point I seek to elucidate may be more easily observed. It will be perceived that within the years covered by the chart the number of sheep varied from 37,000,000 to 64,000,000 head. These fluctuations are traceable to variations in the price of wool, and such variations in turn are traceable mainly to changes in tariff schedules.

When the Morrill Act was passed, in 1867, this country produced only 160,000,000 pounds of wool annually. In 1880, the initial year covered by the chart, the production had increased to 232,500,000 pounds, and thenceforward the increase was rapid, both in the number of sheep and pounds of wool, until the passage of the tariff act of 1883. Between 1867 and 1883 a marked advance was made in the manufacture of woolens. Carded woolens constituted over 95 per cent of the whole in 1867, whereas by 1883 the relations were largely reversed, the bulk of the woolens in that year being of worsted manufacture. The phraseology of the bill relating to waste was not changed, but the character of waste had greatly changed in the transfer of activity from the carded woolens to the worsted product. In 1867 waste was chiefly made up of wool in rags and fabrics of one kind and another, and constituted an inconsequential item in the commerce of the country. Shortly after the act of 1883 was passed, certain importers contended that the word "waste" should be extended to forms of wool known to the worsted trade as "waste." This contention was finally approved by judicial decision, and thereafter wool superior in quality to scoured wool was admitted at a low rate of duty, designated as either "top waste," "slubbing waste," "roving waste," or "ring waste." Again, the schedules relating to woolen goods were so construed that manufactures intended to be guarded by a compensatory duty were admitted to our market at about one-half the measure of duty named in the act. Thus the manufacturer, being deprived in part of the compensatory duty which alone enabled him to remain in the manufacturing business, and the woolgrower being injuriously affected by the admission of wool in an advanced state of manufacture as waste, both the grower and the manufacturer suffered from foreign invasion of the home market. Importations of rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, and flocks increased from about 1,000,000 pounds in 1883 to 8,500,000 pounds in 1889. Imported cloths valued at not to exceed 80 cents per pound increased from 383,000 pounds in 1884 to 7,515,276 pounds in 1900.

The imports of manufactures of wool valued at not exceeding 80 cents per pound increased from 68,000 pounds in 1884 to 360,000 pounds in 1890, and manufactures of wool valued above 80 cents per pound increased from 575,000 pounds in 1886 to 982,000 pounds in 1890. Importations of flannels valued above 40 cents and not exceeding 60 cents per pound increased from 3,890 pounds in 1886 to 266,344 pounds in 1890. Flannels valued above 60 cents and not exceeding 80 cents per pound increased from 8,985 pounds in 1886 to 461,965 pounds in 1890. Flannels valued at 80 cents per pound increased from 36,920 pounds in 1886 to 630,992 pounds in 1890. In yarns, woolens, and worsteds the importations increased from thousands to millions of pounds during the period named. The number of pounds of wool imported in the forms of waste of manufactures increased from 9,680,477 pounds in 1883 to 106,285,150 pounds in 1889. These figures are set forth in detail in a schedule which, with the permission of the Senate, I will have printed as a part of my remarks.

A glance at the chart will show that the increase in the number of sheep, which had theretofore been rapid and steady, was immediately checked, remaining stationary only for a sufficient time to enable the flock masters to prepare their sheep for slaughter. In 1885 the number of sheep began to decline and the decline continued rapidly, until our flocks showed a loss of 10,000,000 head in 1889. In that year, in anticipation of a correction of the defects in the law, a normal increase began and continued with slight variations until 1894, when, upon the passage of the Wilson bill placing wool on the free list, the decline became pronounced, continuous, and disastrous. The Wilson bill, which placed all wool of the sheep on the free list, at the same time prescribed ad valorem duties ranging from 15 to 45 per cent on woolens. This bill recognized mungo, shoddy, garnetted waste, tops, roving, and roping as forms of wool advanced to a certain degree in value by manufacturing processes and placed thereon a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem. In so far as that bill applied to wool and manufactures of wool, it was a fair illustration of the Democratic idea of tariff legislation. It treated all wool of the sheep as raw material entitled to admission free of duty. Immediately the wool passed beyond the scoured state, assuming the form of tops, roving, and so forth, the duty was applied.

It was the theory of the bill that manufacturing would thrive under the stimulus of free raw material, and that the duty imposed on manufactures of wool would not only yield revenue but afford incidental protection to the manufacturer. With slight variations this theory controlled in the framing of the entire bill. It is unnecessary to recall the dismal failure of that theory. The producer and the manufacturer were in common overtaken by disaster under its operations. The market price of sheep, as recorded in the statistical tables, promptly fell from the average price of $2.66 in 1893 to $1.58 in 1895. In the large sheep-growing States of the far West the depreciation was more pronounced. I well remember that large flocks of first-class Merino sheep were not regarded as worth more than $1 per head, and in one instance a northern Montana sheep owner realized less than 60 cents per head on a train load of mutton sheep forwarded to Chicago. The total number of sheep in the United States promptly decreased from over

47,000,000 to 37,000,000, and at the same time manufacturing establishments were forced to suspend operations. Many individuals were compelled to abandon the habit of eating three meals a day, for the experience in woolgrowing and manufacturing became common experience in all lines of industry.

Upon the passage of the Dingley bill a normal increase began again and continued until, in 1903, our sheep numbered 64,000,000 head. That year, in consequence of European disturbances incident to the Boer war the foreign wool market became so demoralized that wool prices abroad fell to the lowest stage in the world's history. Foreign wool flooded the American market and temporarily reduced home prices. Had it not been for the duty which protected the American woolgrower from the evil effects of the utter demoralization of the European market the industry would have been demolished in this country. As it was, the break caused our flocks to be decreased 19,000,000 head in two years. In 1905 the fear of the continued introduction of European wool disappeared, and the industry again assumed its normal condition and proceeded upward, so that on January 1, 1909, the number of sheep had increased to 56,084,000. This increase under fair and favorable condition will continue until American-grown sheep will supply an ample quantity of wool to clothe the American people.

In the presence of this record we are driven to the conclusion that the precarious industry of sheep husbandry is sensitively subject to adverse influences and correspondingly responsive to favorable conditions. The prospect of an unprofitable future market for wool will quickly diminish the flocks, and the reverse will with equal celerity bring forth healthy increase. From the nature of the business, stationary life or lingering death will not be endured. It must progress or perish. In evil times safety is found in withdrawing the invested capital, and the ever-present open market for mutton so facilitates the withdrawal that flocks disappear in the abnormal measure shown by the figures covering the periods of decline to which I have called attention.

A steady market for wool must be maintained at reasonably remunerative prices if we desire to have a reliable home supply of clothing material and mutton. The slaughtering of the flocks under forced sale naturally tends to cheapen meat for the time being, but in the end a compound-interest penalty must be paid. The economic value of a home supply of mutton can not be overestimated. If you subtract that staple from our national meat supply, the additional demand thereby placed on remaining sources will surely increase their cost to the consumer. It follows also that subtraction of the American wool clip from the world's supply would inevitably increase the price of wool, and I venture to say that in the long run the opening of our ports to the free entry of wool and woolens would increase rather than diminish the market price of the quality of clothing material now worn in this country.

The experiment would entail the utter ruin of sheep husbandry, the destruction of our source of mutton supply, the closing of our woolen mills, and the enforced idleness of the hundreds of thousands of our fellow-citizens who now enjoy profitable employment in and about the farms, the ranges, and the mills, engaged in producing wool and manufacturing woolen goods.

The maintenance of an adequate duty on wool is justified by every consideration that ever has been or ever can be urged in support of a protective tariff.

First. Because wool can not be profitably produced here in open competition with the cheap labor of competing countries.

Second. Because from the standpoint of broad, enlightened public policy we are gravely concerned in developing and preserving a reliable home supply of the material out of which clothing is made.

Third. Because sheep husbandry is the foundation upon which widespread and highly diversified industries prosper and furnish profitable employment to labor.

Fourth. Because by encouraging woolgrowing we insure the enlargement of a steady and valuable source of food supply, and, finally because woolgrowing is an American industry conducted by American yeomen and therefore entitled to protection against unequal foreign competition.

Mere reference to the history of the industry and its ups and downs under the various tariff schedules and court decisions of the last forty-two years should be accepted as demonstrating the absolute necessity for adequate protective duties, and, further still, that inadequate duties are no better than free wool. But, Mr. President, the underlying facts account for and support the historical lessons.

Waiving for the purposes of this discussion the contention that wise public policy dictates that a sufficient wool crop be regarded as an indispensable factor in computing our power to resist foreign aggression without suffering needless privation at home, I invite the Senate to examine the conditions surrounding the industry and the character of the competition confronting our woolgrowers.

Australasia, South Africa, and the Argentine Republic are our principal competitors in clothing wool. Climatic conditions are such in the several regions named that flocks usually feed on the range all the year, and preparations for artificial feeding, with the consequent increase of expense, may therefore be considered a negligible quantity, whereas in the United States shelter and feed must be provided for from three to five months every year, and thus at the very outset an important element of cost is encountered to our disadvantage.

But the labor problem is far more perplexing than the climatic features. The disparity between wages here and there is so glaring that I will not venture to tax the credulity of the Senate by offering the figures on my own responsibility. The National Woolgrowers' Association, various state associations, and many individuals presented to the Ways and Means Committee a mass of self-explanatory evidence printed in the volume of hearings on the wool schedule, and the Montana Woolgrowers' Association forwarded to me a well-considered and conservative statement of cost in that State, which I will have printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

Realizing that the wages and other elements of cost in this country would be of little value for purposes of comparison without accurate labor cost in competing countries, I set about the task of securing such figures last winter, but, to my astonishment, ascertained they could not be found in any publication or on the files of any department, bureau, or association in this country. Through the courtesy of the State Department, which has communicated by cable, I have been supplied with the data furnished by our consular officers at Sydney, Buenos Aires, Cape Town, and Durban.

The consul-general at Cape Town reports:

The average wage paid to laborers (colored), who act as shepherds and shearers, in the eastern districts of Cape Colony is £3 ($14.60) a month, a part of which is in cash and the balance in kind, consisting usually of a bag of corn and a sheep each month. In the western districts the same labor is paid £4 ($19.47) a month, and in the same manner. On the large farms where other agricultural interests than sheep farming are maintained and a large number of laborers are engaged, special shearers are not engaged; but on small farms the traveling shearers receive 6s. ($1.46) per 100 sheep. Overseers on sheep farms receive on an average of £4 ($19.47) a month.

The feeding season for sheep lasts all the year, and there is no artificial feeding, except to prize stock. In districts where there is much drought and the grass dies, during about two or three months of the year sheep are driven to other farms on public "trek paths" 400 yards wide provided by the government.

The consul at Durban, Natal, reports that:

The labor employed other than the manager himself, who is usually the owner, is native and obtains the same prices as the ordinary farm laborer in every branch of the production except shearing. The average price of farm laborers is 14s. 6d. ($3.62) per month and lodging and food. The caring for the herd, the packing of the wool and everything else incident to the production of the wool is carried on by these native laborers. The shearing is sometimes done by Kaffir laborers who are not experts, and when so done it costs the owner about 1½d. (2½ cents) per head for the clipping and packing. Expert shearers, who clip, grade, and pack the wool, charge $4.87 per 100 sheep. The price paid wool scourers was given in a report from this consulate in Schedule B, forwarded October 6, 1908.

The consul-general at Buenos Aires reports:

I have obtained statements from various parties in the wool business in answer to the questions contained in the department's cable, all more or less similar, and a general summing up of the same, which can be accepted as fairly correct, is as follows:

Ordinary workmen, $15 gold a month; shearers, $3.50 to $4.50 a hundred sheep; foremen, $32 to $40 gold a month; manager, $100 to $110 gold a month.

These wages vary in different localities, according to the way the owners look at the business. For example: One owner may believe that his interests will be best guarded by paying his manager a good salary and giving him a share in the business, which is frequently done, while another may believe in squeezing his employees and getting as much out of it as he can while it lasts in this way. All workmen, however, get feed and lodging with their pay.

The consul-general at Sydney does not furnish a specific statement as to wages, but announces that it costs approximately 13 cents per pound to produce wool in Australia.

It will be perceived that the wages of sheep herders and shearers in the eastern districts of Cape Colony are partly paid in corn and mutton, and the same is true of the western district of that colony, as shown by the statement of the consul-general. From this I infer that the service does not include board, but that the laborers are required to board themselves. If this inference is correct, the actual wages paid would be so reduced as to compare substantially with the wages of $3.62 per month,

with lodging and board, reported by the consul at Durban as the rate paid native laborers in that district.

But even if this assumption is not indulged, but, on the contrary, it is taken for granted that wages in each case include board and lodging, it follows that the average of wages paid to sheep herders and shearers in the three districts reporting from South Africa average $12.56 per month, or less than 50 cents a day.

In the Argentine the rate is $15 per month for herders and ordinary workmen. I am unable to give the exact rate of wages paid to herders and ordinary laborers on sheep ranches in Australia, but my information is that the wages are much less than those paid in the Argentine, and it therefore follows that if it costs 13 cents per pound to produce wool in Australia, the cost in the United States would be double that amount in so far as the element of labor enters into the cost of production, for beyond any question of doubt labor and general expenses in this country are more than double the rates paid in Australia.

The testimony before the House committee and the statement of the Montana Woolgrowers' Association, filed to-day, will show that the wages of those employed in the sheep business on our farms and ranges are substantially as follows:

Herders, from $35 to $45 per month; shearers, from 9 to 14 cents per head; cost of board, $11 to $18 per month; ordinary labor, from $25 to $40 per month; foremen and managers, $100 to $150 per month.

These figures show that our labor cost is from three to ten times greater than the cost of this item to our competitors. When we consider the comparative rapidity of the increase of population and the consequent enhancement of land values it is obvious that our woolgrowers have no advantage in that direction. Free open ranges are a thing of the past in the United States. The flock owner is everywhere confronted by assessments for pasturage, feed, and every privilege enjoyed. Taxes will probably average 2 per cent on the total investment, and the average investment for sheep, land, and equipment will certainly equal $12 for every head of sheep in the flock.

These facts and figures unavoidably carry us to the conclusion that with artificial feeding from three to five months each year against an open opposition range the year round, with wages 100 to 1,000 per cent above those paid by competitors, and with the cost of all supplies relatively on the same high basis, the woolgrowers of the United States can not continue in the business if adequate protective duties are not imposed on all forms of competing wool. This conclusion is supported by analysis, experience, and mathematical calculation. Intelligent flock masters in all parts of the country contend with much force that the Dingley rates are inadequate now, for the apparently sufficient reason that since 1897 land has greatly increased in value, and that the cost of sheep, labor, and supplies has increased 30 to 50 per cent.

I will, with the permission of the Senate, insert in the RECORD with my remarks brief statements from woolgrowers in all sections of the country in support of this contention. These sample letters are taken from the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee of the House, and are here inserted to show the state of the industry as understood by those engaged in woolgrowing in different parts of the United States. The letters are from the following persons:

R. G. McCleery, West Alexandria, Pa.
George P. Dudley, Garo, Park County, Colo.
Prosser & LeMin, Sanderson, Tex.
M. V. Carroll, secretary Missouri Breeders' Association, Sedalia, Mo.
George J. Curran, president, and other members of the Morrow County Woolgrowers' Association, of the State of Oregon.
A. R. Jacobs, Clinton, W. Va.
J. H. Abbot, Gouverneur, N. Y.
Arkansas Valley Woolgrowers' Association.
Fred Warshauer, Antonito, Colo.

These, together with other communications, examinations, and cross-examinations before the Ways and Means Committee, supplemented by the statement of the Montana Woolgrowers' Association, which will be inserted in the RECORD, will all be found instructive.

Wholesome and desirable as an increase of duties would be, we are admonished by the temper of the times to forego any attempt to fix new rates for the present; but while holding in abeyance the well-founded demand for improvement, fair regard for this important industry requires that we at least adhere to the schedules of existing law. These schedules are imperfect, and through their imperfections the woolgrower is denied the full measure of protection apparently given him.

The proviso admitting skirted wool at the same rates of duty as in the unskirted condition is a defect which should be cured, and the admission of so-called "carpet wool" at 4 cents per pound should no longer be continued at that low figure in view of the well-known fact that these low-grade wools imported at that rate are to no inconsiderable extent used to displace the first-class clothing clip of the American woolgrower.

The readjustment of the schedules so as to levy the duty on the basis of the scoured pound would be ideal, but still it must be remembered that that method would be subject to many limitations, for it is well known that the shrinkage of the same identical fleece will vary materially within the period of twenty-four hours. If stored in a dry and heated warehouse for a considerable length of time the shrinkage in scouring will be less than if the same wool had been stored for a like period of time in a damp basement. But representing a constituency profoundly interested in maintaining the present state of progress in this industry and being aware of the perils incident to a complete change of position at this late hour, I feel called upon to insist on adherence to the Dingley rates rather than to chance a less favorable outcome in conference as the result of an effort to procure ideal schedules. We encounter danger enough in the House departure from the Dingley rates, and my chief solicitude is for the adoption of the Senate amendments restoring to this bill the exact terms of existing law.

If the provisions of the House bill are approved, the gratifying increase of our flocks now being recorded will at once be changed to a rapid decrease from substantially the same cause that injuriously affected the industry following the enactment of the law of 1883. Paragraph 368 of the House bill is even more fatally defective from the woolgrower's point of view than the objectionable paragraph in the act of 1883. While pretending to give a protective duty of 11 cents per pound on the kind of first-class wool which is chiefly produced in this country in one paragraph, the House text of paragraph 368 reduces that duty to approximately 6⅔ cents per pound by admitting slubbing waste at 20 cents per pound. The irony of it all is made more apparent when we realize that the section referred to places a higher duty on top waste than is placed on slubbing waste, whereas the phrase "slubbing waste" defines an article of a higher commercial value than top waste, each of them representing a higher commercial value than the scoured wool of which they are a product.

In order that we may better understand the relative value of wool in the several forms classified under various names in paragraphs 368, 369, and 370, I venture to briefly define each in the order in which it proceeds from the scoured wool on its way to the finished yarn.

Scoured wool is first put through a process of carding and combing, and this process evolves what is known as "tops and noils." Noils constitute about one-sixth of the weight, and being inferior in quality, average about 40 per cent lower in price than the scoured wool, and of course much below tops in value.

Top waste is only tops broken up in the process of putting the refined combed wool into balls. Top waste is therefore identical in quality with tops, but diminished somewhat in value by being broken into short sections.

Slubbing waste is merely broken strands of slubbing, and slubbing itself is only tops advanced one stage further in the process of making tops into rovings. Slubbing waste is therefore identical in quality with the tops or combed-scoured wool from which slubbing waste evolves. Slubbing waste is more valuable than the top waste, because it is found in longer strands and therefore more easily returned to tops, but the expense of returning the top waste and slubbing waste to tops is inconsequential.

From tops the processes transform the wool into what is called "rovings," a term applied to yarn in its initial stage of manufacture. Tops become merged in the rovings. In the process of making the rovings we obtain what is called "roving waste," this consisting of material in no sense inferior in quality to the rovings, but requiring a process to return it to tops. The roving waste must be carded and combed precisely as the scoured wool is carded and combed. It is more valuable than scoured wool because it is free from noils and refuse substances.

Ring waste is the same grade of material as roving waste, and has about the same commercial value.

Garnetted waste comes from yarn as it passes through what is known as a "garnet machine," a machine invented by a man named Garnet. This garnetted waste has nearly the same value as scoured wool.

Shoddy is a short fibered wool entirely clear of impurities, and while of a short staple, it will supplant scoured wool, point for point. It may be made the means of carrying in scoured wool of the first class at the lower rate of duty.

It is well known that wool scoured or combed, or in the form of tops, or in any stage of manufacture, short of rovings, may be cheaply run through a Garnet machine, and then without difficulty entered as shoddy or garnetted waste.

Wool extract is made by using chemicals to destroy the cotton in a piece of cloth or a bunch of rags while leaving the wool fiber undisturbed.

Bearing in mind these relations of wool under different names in the process of manufacture, the defects of the bill as it came from the House can be readily pointed out and understood.

In considering these schedules it is important to here state that probably 75 per cent of American-grown wool diminishes 50 per cent in weight by the washing process, so that 1 pound of washed wool is regarded as equivalent to 2 pounds of unwashed wool. Our unwashed merino wool loses approximately 66 per cent in weight through the scouring process, so that on an average it takes 3 pounds of unwashed merino wool to produce 1 pound of scoured wool. These proportions, carefully investigated and figured out by the revenue commission which reported to Congress in 1867, are universally accepted as substantially correct. The act of 1867 and subsequent acts have all recognized the relations as defined, and in consequence have always fixed the duty on washed wool at double the duty on the unwashed and the duty on scoured wool at three times the duty on unwashed wool. Having regard for these relative proportions, the duty on first-class unwashed is fixed at 11 cents per pound, washed at 22 cents, and scoured at 33 cents. Experience has shown that the duties named are sufficient and not excessive. The quick response of the industry to disturbing market influences abroad indicates that the rates named are very near the dividing line between adversity and prosperity for the woolgrower.

Accepting 11, 22, and 33 cents per pound, respectively, as defensible figures, it is obvious that other sections of the bill must be scrutinized carefully in order to insure us against modifying provisions which would reduce the nominal duty. Section 368 of the bill as adopted by the House would inevitably reduce the duty on first-class wool. That section reads as follows:

Top waste and roving waste, 25 cents per pound; slubbing waste, ring waste, and garnetted waste, 20 cents per pound.

Top waste, it must be remembered, is more valuable than scoured wool, because it is scoured wool with the noils eliminated. The duty on top waste, fixed at 25 cents per pound, is a reduction of about one-fourth the duty on scoured wool. One-sixth of the weight of scoured wool must be eliminated in the form of noils and refuse in order to bring scoured wool to the standard in quality of the top waste. Considering the reduction in duty from 33 cents per pound on scoured wool to 25 cents per pound on top waste in connection with the fact that top waste is about 10 per cent more valuable than scoured wool, it is readily seen that competing wool could come in under section 368 in the form of top waste ready for the mill at not to exceed the equivalent of 6⅔ cents per pound on unwashed wool. The reduction would not be as great applied to roving waste because the process of returning roving waste to tops is a little more expensive than the cost of reducing top waste to tops, but worse still is the mischief wrought by the last line of the paragraph, wherein slubbing waste, ring waste, and garnetted waste are each to be admitted under a duty of 20 cents per pound. As I have heretofore stated, slubbing waste is a product of scoured wool with the noils and all impurities eliminated. Slubbing waste has a higher market value than scoured wool and a higher market value than top waste, because being in longer strands than top waste it can be more readily returned to the form of tops, that being the form into which the wool is thrown after being combed preparatory to sending it on its course of manufacture into yarn.

The term "waste," as applied to these products, is grossly misleading. The word "waste" implies inferiority in quality and usefulness, and the casual observer would never suspect that waste is, as in this case, superior in quality, usefulness, and value to the material from which it evolves in the manufacturing process.

The duty of 25 cents per pound imposed by the House provision on top waste and 20 cents per pound on slubbing waste is inadequate and unfair. This statement can be sustained by a mathematical demonstration. The House bill and the report of the Senate committee are in agreement on 33 cents per pound duty on scoured wool. That rate is reasonable and necessary, and should not be reduced by indirection. Assuming, then, that the privilege of passing first-class scoured wool through the custom-house is worth 33 cents per pound, what is the just proportionate rate to charge for top waste and slubbing waste, composed as they are of purified scoured wool? Obviously the rate should not be lower, because the noils and refuse, composing one-sixth of the weight of a pound of scoured wool, must be eliminated to make a quality equal to top waste and slubbing waste. It follows that five-sixths of a pound of this waste is equal in value to 1 pound of scoured wool, subject to proper allowance for the value of the noils produced from the scoured wool. This waste is transformed into tops without change in quality or diminution in quantity and possesses a market value approximately 10 per cent higher than the scoured wool. I should say, considering the relative value of the two, that waste should be assessed at a higher duty than the scoured wool were it not for the fact that in practical operation it has been shown that the rate of 30 cents per pound on top waste and slubbing waste is fairly protective. This is due, no doubt, to the production of the waste in the factory as an incident to the manufacture of tops and the cost of marketing the waste beyond the limits of the factory where produced. All the machinery being at hand, it is more economical to run the waste into tops and thence into yarn rather than to prepare the same for shipment. Should the House rates be adopted, the advantage to be gained by shipping top waste and slubbing waste to the United States would be so enticing that machinery would undoubtedly be operated exclusively for the production of the so-called "waste" for exporting purposes, and substantially all wool of the first class would be shipped and imported here at the low rate of duty in the form of waste.

The House provision admitting these grades of waste at 20 cents and 25 cents, respectively, is indefensible from any standpoint whatsoever. We, of course, assume that the rate was fixed through inadvertence rather than by design.

I can not too strongly emphasize the statement that top waste and slubbing waste, as understood by the trade and defined by the courts, describes a condition and quality of wool exceeding scoured wool in commercial value by at least 10 per cent. It is therefore inconceivable that it was deliberately intended that this grade should be admitted at from 30 to 40 per cent less duty than scoured wool. This in actual practice would admit a grade of wool superior to the scoured article at 20 cents per pound, and as 1 pound of slubbing waste is more than equivalent to 3 pounds of unwashed wool, the so-called protective duty on the latter would be less than 6⅔ cents a pound. Respect for honest dealing, just proportions, and fair equivalents requires that the duty on top waste and slubbing waste be increased to at least the rate fixed by the Senate amendment. If the House rate on waste is adhered to, no wool will be imported hereafter as washed, unwashed, or scoured, but all first-class wool will come in at the lower duty as top waste or slubbing waste, notwithstanding that special plants of simple design may be required to work the wool into proper form for entry as waste.

A certain amount of top waste and slubbing waste will, as heretofore, evolve from the process of manufacture, but all scoured wool can be thrown into the form of waste of the character named with simple and inexpensive machinery constructed for that purpose.

Roving waste, ring waste, and garnetted waste would be imported at 25 cents and 20 cents per pound, respectively, instead of being used in the foreign factories in which produced. If the rates of 11 cents on unwashed, 22 cents on washed, and 33 cents per pound on scoured wool are to be maintained, the Senate amendment fixing the rate of 30 cents per pound on the various forms of so-called "waste" to which I have referred must be adopted. I can not too strongly emphasize the statement with reference to paragraph 368, which embraces top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, and garnetted waste—they are all products of scoured wool advanced in manufacture. In fact, in the worsted trade, top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, and ring waste have a commercial value approximately equal to scoured wool.

The Senate amendment, which also embraces garnetted waste and fixes the duty at 30 cents per pound, based on scoured wool, should, in my opinion, be adopted.

Paragraph 369 places a duty of 20 cents per pound on shoddy, whereas the Senate amendment fixes the rate at 25 cents per pound, as in existing law. When it is understood that shoddy is a short-fibered wool, entirely cleansed of impurities, and available as a substitute for scoured wool, it follows that the rate of 25 cents per pound more nearly approaches an equitable basis than the figure named in the House bill. As compared with the duty of 33 cents on scoured wool, the duty of 25 cents per pound as comprehended in the Senate amendment on shoddy is a just recognition of the commercial value of shoddy with relation to scoured wool.

On the authority of a manufacturer thoroughly conversant with the business, I state that 5 pounds of white serge clips broken into the constituent fibers and carded with 95 pounds of garnetted waste, or broken tops, or rovings, will produce shoddy, although 95 per cent of its components would be subject to the duty applicable to waste before the combination.

Shoddy is a very general term and embraces stocks having variable values, ranging from probably 10 cents to 60 cents per pound. Since shoddy can so readily be made the means of evading the duty on other grades of wool, due caution should be exercised in removing the inducement to such feasible evasion.

The other items embraced in this paragraph made dutiable at 18 cents by the House text are assessed by the Senate amendment at 20 cents per pound, which is about in proportion to the value of scoured wool, when garnetted and manipulated, and thus returned to a condition to be used in competition with scoured wool. The Senate amendments merely restore the duties fixed by the Dingley law, and those rates were fixed on the basis of the rates on wool approved by the House.

If the House text on the several forms of so-called "waste" is adhered to by rejection of the amendments proposed by the Senate committee, then all the paragraphs on wool and woolens must be recast, for we can not agree to accept the pretense of 11 cents per pound on unwashed wool and at the same time agree to admit refined wool under the name of waste at a rate which will in practice reduce the rate on unwashed wool nearly 50 per cent.

Paragraph 371 of the bill is stricken out by a Senate amendment. This paragraph reads as follows:

> Tops shall be subject to the same duty imposed upon the scoured wool of which they are made and 6 cents per pound in addition thereto.

A proper understanding of the paragraph quoted and the Senate amendment which strikes it out calls for a brief review. Tops were placed in the so-called "basket clause" of the McKinley Act of 1890, which reads as follows:

> Wools and hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other like animals, in the form of roping, roving, or tops, and all wool and hair which have been advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition, not specially provided for in this act, shall be subject to the same duties as are imposed upon manufactures of wool not specially provided for in this act.

As the Dingley bill passed the House of Representatives it contained a substitute provision for the McKinley Act in so far as the same related to tops, the language of the provision being as follows:

> When valued at not more than 24 cents per pound shall be 2½ times the duty imposed by this act on 1 pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 6 cents per pound; valued at more than 24 cents per pound the duty per pound shall be 3½ times the duty on 1 pound of wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 8 cents per pound; if dyed, on all of the above 5 cents per pound additional.

The specific duties of 6 and 8 cents per pound allowed in this House provision were not satisfactory to the woolgrowers, and many manufacturers were displeased with the rates. It was contended that 8 and 10 cents per pound, respectively, should be substituted for the smaller figures.

When the bill got before the Senate the protective duties were changed on yarns from specific to ad valorem, as they exist in the present bill, and in the shifting from one basis to another the woolgrowers, then represented by Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, who was probably the most vigorous and thoroughly informed man of his time on this subject, felt that the top schedule might open an avenue for the evasion of the wool duty, and because of that apprehension Judge Lawrence insisted that tops be taken out of the bill entirely, thus placing them in the "basket clause." As the result of this contention the Dingley bill followed the language of the McKinley bill, no mention whatever being made of tops in either bill. In consequence of this course tops became recognized as wool advanced in the manufacturing process and therefore subject to duty along with other manufactures of wool not specially provided for.

During the consideration of the wool schedules in 1890, and also in 1897, I was closely associated with Judge Lawrence in the various conferences which took place in regard to the schedules, and I know that, while he objected to some features of the McKinley Act and also of the Dingley bill, he was an earnest advocate of the feature of both bills which placed tops in the "basket clause." Admonished by the disastrous experience under the act of 1883, the history of which I have referred to, Judge Lawrence gave the closest possible scrutiny to all forms of phraseology which might by construction impair the wool duty by admitting wool under some other designation below the regular rates. Tops, like card balls or rovings, or ropings, are a partial manufacture of worsted yarns. Tops comprehend wool which has passed through the process of refining and preparation in its advancement in the manufacturing scale. Wool in the form of tops is not subject to depreciation or discount, as wool in the grease or even washed wool or scoured wool may be. Wool in tops is looked upon as in condensed bulk. Tops represent wool sorted, washed, carded, combed, and free from all by-products and alien substances, and consequently the wool in this form can be dealt in with the utmost freedom and the largest measure of certainty, because quality is assured and bulk is condensed. Importations of wool in the form of tops is accompanied with the very minimum of risk and difficulty. Wool in this form can be held in reserve without deterioration for shipment into this country on short notice when from any cause market conditions favor. The well-known fluctuations of the European wool market would greatly increase the prospect of disturbances in our home market should our tariff law facilitate the holding of large amounts of wool abroad for shipment here when market conditions favored the operation. It is well known that declines frequently occur in Europe on account of local conditions which have no relation to the even current of trade in the United States. We may well exempt our market from the ill effects of such violent fluctuations for the advantage of our woolgrowers without any possible corresponding disadvantage to the consumers.

Steadiness and reliability are factors of the highest importance in all forms of trade and traffic, and in no line does the element of stability count for more than in the woolgrowing business. Let me illustrate. With almost unvarying regularity the American wool clip is thrown upon the market during a certain period of time. The farmers and ranch men are not prepared either with capital or facilities to withhold the product from the market indefinitely. The consignment of wool for future sale, with some advance made by the commission merchant, is not generally approved by the woolgrowers, and therefore it may be safely assumed that the great bulk of our wool clip finds its way into the open market between the 1st of April and the 1st of September of each year. The woolgrower must, as a rule, accept the market price, whatever it may be. Now, if we facilitate holding wool in the form of tops abroad, it can, I think, be taken for granted that wool would be held in reserve for importation here during our market period in the refined form of tops. We will search in vain for a substantial reason for treating this partially manufactured product of wool as an unmanufactured article, unless we acknowledge that the real purpose of such treatment comprehends evasion of the duty on wool by indirection and subterfuge.

I contend for the reenactment of the existing wool-tariff law. It is easy to suggest how that law could be improved in many particulars, but the difference between suggestion and accomplishment is so great and the difficulties and hazards so numerous that it appears to me obvious that prudent regard for the great interests involved should admonish us to adhere with fidelity to rates that have proved advantageous to the woolgrowers and reasonably satisfactory to a vast majority of the manufacturers of woolens.

The woolgrower is as much interested in adequate duties for the manufacturer as in the duty on wool, for the very good reason that the wool duty would be of no avail if the manufacture of woolens should be transferred across the waters, thereby forcing our wool on the foreign market, where the price would be fixed in open competition with the world.

It is suggested by Senators whose concern for the well-being of the woolgrower I do not question that we may increase the measure of protection for the woolgrower by fixing the scoured pound as the basis on which the duty shall be levied. In considering this proposal it must be borne in mind that the Senate and the House are in agreement on 11, 22, and 33 cents on unwashed, washed, and scoured wool, and we are therefore assured of the rates named. An attempt to make these rates more secure in practice would involve casting the whole woolen schedule into the hands of the conference committee of the two Houses. I for one will not assent to thus cast the whole woolen industry of the country into a position of danger and doubt. I much prefer to name definite figures here and now than to pursue the phantom of ideal conditions when such pursuit involves relegating the fate of this mighty industry to the

judgment and discretion of a small conference committee, notwithstanding the high character and superior intelligence of its membership.

True it is that the respective Houses must approve a conference report, but the well-known limitations under which a conference report can be contested should suffice to warn us of the dangers lurking in that direction. But waiving all refinements of argument on the question of procedure, we seem to be precluded from experimental features by the substantial and indisputable fact that the woolgrowers have prospered handsomely and are doing well under the existing law which I seek to continue. Within the period covered by the Dingley Act the number of sheep in this country has increased from 37,000,000 to over 56,000,000, and wool production has increased from 250,000,000 to over 311,000,000 pounds.

I plead for a continuance of the conditions under which this marked prosperity has been registered. We might make better schedules and we might not prepare schedules as good as those now existing. I would, if I could, improve the present law by striking out the skirting clause and by striking out the minimum duty of 4 cents per pound on third-class wool, and then, if it were demonstrated to be feasible, I would gladly levy the duty on the basis of the scoured pound, but unhappily the privilege is not accorded one Senator nor to the Senators representing one particular line of industry to prepare schedules here in total disregard of the views of other Senators. Each schedule prepared represents a compromise between contending forces and when as the result of such contention and compromise schedules are obtained under which prosperity is enjoyed, I am loath to assent to any experimental venture which, while promising ideal conditions, may yield disastrous results.

Experiments are always fraught with danger and certainly should be entered upon with great caution. The present law is not experimental. We know what results will be under the Dingley wool schedules by what results have been under that act. Taking into account the experience of years, the large proportions and widely diffused character of the industry, the number of persons engaged in and dependent upon its successful prosecution, I find no room to doubt that it is my duty to insist that the schedules under which the industry has prospered shall be maintained.

The census of 1900 reports that on June 1 of that year sheep were kept on 763,543 farms in the United States, and I submit that with due allowance for growth, as shown by the Government reports, we now have over 800,000 farms devoted in whole or in part to sheep husbandry, making an aggregate of at least 4,000,000 of country people wholly or partially interested in and dependent upon sheep raising. For and in behalf of this body of worthy citizens I plead for a continuance of the law under which prosperity has blessed their efforts.

APPENDIX A.

HELENA, MONT., *February 18, 1909.*

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Hon. SERENO PAYNE, *Chairman,*
Washington, D. C.

SIRS: In view of the proposed legislation affecting the tariff on wool the executive board of the Montana Woolgrowers' Association last January appointed a committee of representative sheep owners to gather statistics as to the cost of sheep and wool production in Montana. The report of this committee is hereto appended and, being based on signed statements of actual producers, proves conclusively that the sheep industry in Montana, even with the existing protection, only yields a moderate rate of interest and that any lowering of the tariff will surely be disastrous to our business.

The report hereto appended has our full indorsement.

Respectfully submitted.

MONTANA WOOLGROWERS' ASSOCIATION.
By A. H. PRESCOTT, *Vice-President.*

HELENA, MONT., *February 18, 1909.*

The MONTANA WOOLGROWERS' ASSOCIATION,
Helena, Mont.

SIRS: We herewith submit a statement of the cost of running sheep in the State of Montana for the year 1908. In making up the figures herewith shown your committee has had access to the books and accounts of representative sheep owners, and consider that this is as fair and truthful a statement of conditions as can be obtained. It should be stated that owing to the fact that nearly every sheep owner has his own system of bookkeeping, it is not possible to give you an average of detailed costs. For example, one owner carries provision cost in the material and supply account; another owner carries hay and grain costs in labor account; another carries ditches, dams, fences, and buildings in land account. It is therefore impossible to give costs of running sheep in the form of detailed averages.

We have selected, therefore, one of the statements obtained and present it as typical of the details which enter into the cost of running one sheep twelve months as follows:

Materials and supplies	$0.0067
Operating cost, herding, camp tending, shearing, lambing, hauling wool, sacks, twine, salt, and yearly cost of bucks	.5400
Fences	.0333
Provisions	.1346
Camp equipment, tents, cook outfit, etc	.0200
Fuel	.0200
Grain	.0233
Hay	.0890
Tools and implements	.0285
Cleaning sheds	.0133
General expense (includes superintendence, travel and hotel expense, cook's wages, bookkeeping, and all office expense)	.1766
Ditches and dams	.0200
Buildings, sheds, corrals	.0652
Taxes on entire property connected with sheep plant	.0840
Roads and bridges	.0033
Rent of leased lands	.0592
Total cost of running one sheep, twelve months	1.3170

The above does not include any interest on plant whatever, but does take into account the depreciation (about 10 per cent) upon buildings, fences, implements, and equipment. The particular statement from which the above is taken applies to 15,000 sheep, consisting of:

Breeding ewes	8,600
Lambs	5,800
Dry sheep	386
Bucks	214
Total	15,000

On this particular ranch the lambs are carried until they are yearlings and then sold.

We also submit the following aggregate statement compiled from the statements of individuals and sheep companies:

Number of separate ownerships		11
Number of sheep represented by above ownerships		182,269
Aggregate capital invested in plants		$2,173,387.00
Aggregate gross receipts, wool and mutton		$404,812.00
Aggregate expenses		$253,753.00
Aggregate net receipts		$151,059.00
Average selling price of wool, 1908, at primary markets, f. o. b. Montana		$0.1665
Net interest yielded on investment per cent		6.95
Capital invested per sheep		$11.92
Gross receipts per sheep:		
Wool and pelts	$1.22	
Mutton and increase	1.00	
		$2.22
Gross expense per sheep		$1.40
Net receipts per sheep		$0.82

A typical plant to run 15,000 sheep would entail the following investment as of January 1:

Materials and supplies	$200
Sheep	55,000
Horses	2,000
Fences	10,000
Provisions	200
Household furniture	300
Fuel	300
Grain	350
Hay	1,335
Tools and implements, including shearing plant	4,000
Ditches and dams	9,000
Lands, 30,000 acres	90,000
Buildings, sheds, and corrals	19,000
Total	192,085

Investment per sheep, $12.80.

Wages on sheep ranches:

Herders, $40 per month and board; ranch help, $35 per month and board; cooks, $50 per month and board.

Shearers are paid 9 cents per head. Where sheep are shorn at public machine plants the cost to grower is 14 cents per head, exclusive of sacks and twine.

Cost of board 39 cents per day, or $11.70 per month, exclusive of cook's wages and fuel.

Amount of grazing land required for 1 sheep for twelve months, 2.33 acres.

The foregoing is the result of our effort to obtain a statement of conditions in Montana.

Your committee appends a synopsis presenting conditions prevailing in Australia, prepared by Mr. John D. Holliday, a gentleman having personal knowledge of the facts herewith shown.

SYNOPSIS BY CUTHBERT FETHERSTONHAUGH, ENTITLED "THE ANNUAL NET PROFIT FROM A SHEEP."

[Published in the Pastoralists' Review, of Sydney, Australia, issue of January 15, 1908.]

He puts annual net return at 5 shillings (a shilling 24 cents), or $1.20 per head.

States one manager had informed him from his own experience and data taken from many other managers that the annual net return of a sheep was 3 shillings, or 72 cents.

One of the valuers at the Peel River estate put the annual net return of a sheep at 6 shillings, or $1.44; another valuer at the Peel River estate put the net return at 9 shillings, or $2.16.

Although 9 shillings, or $2.16, is high, taking the figures furnished by Camden in the December Pastoral, it is shown that high-class sheep (meaning heavy shearing of the wool) under present conditions even return more.

To make a fair estimate, period of not less than ten years, and it would be better to take twenty years, to base it on.

The author many years ago made estimate, based on actual facts, that the annual net return was 80 cents per head.

At that time average wool yield was 6 pounds, and the price of it was low.

Four years ago his estimate of annual net return was 96 cents.

Now that the average yield of wool has increased from 6 to 8 pounds, and the markets are good for mutton, pelts, tallow, etc., the average would be about $1.08 in a nonfattening district, or $1.20 in a fattening district, and this estimate is supposed to show what will be the returns for the next twenty years.

If the present price of wool (January 1, 1908) should continue, he would make his estimate for the next twenty years at an annual net return of $1.40 to $1.56 per head.

On a well-managed property in a fattening district the surplus stock *should pay all* expenses, excepting freight, on wool to market and the interest on the investment. This leaves the wool free, excepting the marketing cost, so that the balance of the wool receipts would be profit on investment, or interest, if you so wish to name it.

In a nonfattening district 12 cents per head should be deducted from the wool receipts in addition to the commissions and freight, and this balance of wool receipts per head would be the profit or interest.

He estimates the cost of management, etc., at $422.40 per thousand head, and admits that the claim made by some, owing to the higher cost of wages, might raise this to $470.40 per thousand, making it 42½ cents per head or 47 cents per head, according to which estimate you take.

ILLUSTRATION.

Band of 15,000 sheep, of which 6,000 are breeding ewes, allow 3½ per cent for losses each year, estimated 4,000 surplus sold at $1.92 each	$7,680
9 pounds of wool per head, at 15 cents; deducting from this 15 cents per head for unusual losses, etc., leaving net $1.20 each	18,000
Gross receipts	25,680
On estimate of 42¼ cents per thousand management cost, deduct	6,336
Leaving net return	19,356

This for a total of 15,000 sheep equals $1.29 per head, or 5s. 4½d. (Possibly an error occurs in these figures; by referring to the article it would appear that only 3,000 surplus sheep for sale each year.) If this is correct, it makes necessary the deduction of a thousand head at $1.92, and reduces the net return to $1.16½, or 4s. 10d.

Estimating how much land can be owned per head and how much of a burden of a land cost can be added to the cost of the sheep and earn interest thereon, he illustrates as follows:

Allowing 1 sheep to 1 acre of land, putting average value of sheep at	$2.40
Land, per acre	14.40
Per head for cost of equipment	.32
Total investment charge per head	17.12

Taking his original estimate of annual net return of 5s. per head, or $1.20, it equals 7 per cent on the total investment in addition to furnishing the owner his home and ordinary living expenses.

SUMMARY OF ARTICLE BY CAMDEN, ENTITLED "THE VALUES OF A SHEEP."

[Published in the Pastoralists' Review, Sydney, Australia. Issued December 16, 1907.]

His estimates are all showing what the gross returns from a sheep should be.

He does not attempt to arrive at the net figure owing to the varying cost of expense and management.

Each individual can deduct his idea of management and expenses from the gross return and get the net in this way.

From the returns of eight leading flocks in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Amsterdam, he arrives at an annual return of 10s. or $2.40 per sheep.

By reference to table hereto attached his figures on 10 flocks are given.

To get at the average gross return for a sheep he takes an average ewe and an average wether to illustrate, taking them at the 2-year-old stage before shearing, and selling them after shearing at the 5-year-old stage, thus taking four fleeces.

EWE ILLUSTRATION.

Original cost	$3.60
Returns, 4 fleeces, each $1.28	5.12
2 lambs, each $2.64	5.28
Sells as 5-year-old for	2.40
Total receipts	12.80
Deduct original cost	3.60
Gross return for four years	9.20

WETHER ILLUSTRATION.

Original cost	$3.36
Receipts:	
Fleeces, each $1.44	5.76
Sells as 5-year old for	3.60
Total receipts	9.36
Deduct original cost	3.36
Gross return for four years	6.00

These two sheep for four years produce a total gross revenue of $15.20, or an average gross revenue per head per year of $1.90, or 7s. 11d.

He adds, after illustration to bring out the value of running better quality sheep, those that shear not only more wool, but possibly a better quality, and makes the following illustration, allowing for increase value of such stock:

Original ewe cost	$4.32
Receipts:	
Sheering 4 fleeces, $1.80 each	7.20
Raised 2 lambs, $2.64 each	5.28
Sells at 5-year old for	2.88
Total receipts	15.36
Deduct original cost	4.32
Gross returns for four years	11.04

Or an average of $2.76, or 11½s. per year.

This point illustrates very clearly that sheep of good quality, which practically cost no more to run than those of poor quality, yield 86 cents per head more.

TABLE OF SHEARING AND PRICE RESULTS FOR 10 BANDS, ILLUSTRATING CAMDEN ARTICLE FLOCK IN NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

One flock, 8,142 head: Average shearing, 9 pounds, 14½ ounces; selling for an average of 13¾d., or 26½ cents; returning per head, 11s. 1¾d., or $2.66½.

Another flock of 10,411 head, various ages, including some lambs: Grown sheep sheared, 10 pounds, 1¼ ounces; lambs sheared, 3 pounds, 13 ounces; average price per pound, 13¾d., or 27¾ cents; gross return for all sheep, 11s. ¾d., or $2.65½ per head.

Another flock of 30,646 head of grown sheep; average wool per head, 8 pounds 5¼ ounces.

Another flock of 23,397 head of grown sheep; shows an average gross return of 9s. 7¼d., or $2.30½ per head.

Another flock of 18,129 head; shows an average gross return of 10s. 9½d., or $2.58¼ per head.

Another flock, number not given; shows a gross return of 10s. 7d., or $2.54 per head.

Another flock of 60,324 head of grown sheep, of which 11,000 were 5 to 6 year old ewes; shows an average wool result of 10 pounds 11 ounces.

Another flock of 18,442 head; shows an average of 11 pounds 2½ ounces, bringing per head 10s. 9¾d., or $2.59½ per head.

Another flock of 7,994 lambs; average, 3 pounds 5 ounces; and sold for 2s. 3d., or 54 cents per head.

Another flock of 7,000 sheep; average, 10 pounds 5 ounces; selling for 11s. 1¾d., or $2.67½ per head.

Another flock of 2,600 lambs; average, 3 pounds 14 ounces; returns 3s. 3¾d., or 79½ cents per head.

Another flock of 29,355 head; returns 11s. 3d., or $2.73 per head.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. K. REEDER,
WM. J. BICKETT,
Committee.

APPENDIX B.

Wool.

R. J. M'CLEERY, WEST ALEXANDER, PA., FURNISHES INFORMATION RELATIVE TO COST OF WOOL PRODUCTION.

WEST ALEXANDER, PA., *November 25, 1908.*

Hon. S. E. PAYNE,
Chairman Ways and Means Committee,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I want to protest emphatically against any reduction in the tariff on wool at the present session of Congress. Wool is selling at 30 cents per pound, and that is as low as we can afford to produce it in this locality, with land and labor at present price.

I give below cost of producing 100 fleeces of wool:

1 bushel grain per day for five months, worth on farm 70 cents per bushel	$105
10 tons hay for winter	80
7 months' pasture	70
For attention	50
Total	305
100 fleeces, 7 pounds per fleece, 30 cents per pound	210
For growth of sheep	100
Total income	310
Profit	5

I have made the above estimate fairly, after long experience and without any allowance for interest on investment in sheep or loss by disease or dogs, which is no inconsiderable item in the sheep business.

If you will permit a little personal history, which is also a history of the sheep business in this locality: I went into the sheep business in 1879, full of enthusiasm. We were then, I think, working under the tariff act of 1867; wool was selling at about 40 cents per pound, and Washington County was said to own more sheep to its area than any other county in the United States. I determined to build up a flock which should be second to none. I bought of the best flocks in the United States, without regard to price. The tariff act of 1883, followed by the election of President Cleveland, and his attitude toward the tariff, and the tariff on wool in particular, gave us a severe jolt.

Sheep depreciated in value fully 50 per cent in 1884 to 1887, but I still had faith in the business and went on trying to perfect my flock, and after the McKinley tariff bill was passed the business recovered somewhat, but nothing like it was prior to 1883. Men were slow to take hold of sheep, and the business continued dull and prices low. At the time of Mr. Cleveland's second election I had 200 sheep that were worth from $25 to $50 per head for breeding purposes. After the passage of the Wilson tariff bill they were worth scarcely anything. Sheep went out of this district to the shambles by the thousand at 50 cents and $1 per head, and I was compelled to quit the sheep business as a source of income and take up the work of civil engineering in order to pay the interest on my debt and save the farm from foreclosure. Under our present tariff act we can make a living for our families and not much more.

We continue in the sheep business because our climate and the physical conditions of this region are better suited to it than any other branch of farming.

The history of my business is the history of many others in this section, as our representatives before your honorable committee, Hon. D. M. Campsey and R. T. Munce, can testify.

Yours, truly, R. J. McCLEERY.

APPENDIX C.

GEORGE P. DUDLEY, OF GARO, COLO., PROTESTS AGAINST ANY REDUCTION IN THE DUTY ON WOOL.

GARO, PARK COUNTY, COLO., *November 28, 1908.*

Hon. S. E. PAYNE,
Chairman Ways and Means Committee,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I wish to enter a protest against any reduction of the present duty on wool. For the past twenty-five years I have been raising sheep in Park County, Colo., and therefore know from actual experience what a reduction of the tariff on wool would mean to the sheep men of this country. For several years during the Cleveland administration the low tariff nearly wiped out the sheep business. To show what it would do now, by figures based upon my record of receipts and expenditures for this year, 1908, I have made a statement, which I inclose herewith. This statement is of a dry herd, i. e., sheep having no lambs. With a ewe herd the increase of lambs of from 80 to 90 per cent in a good season, down to from 10 to 15 per cent in a bad season, would by close attention and economy help to overcome a low price on wool and make a moderate profit. The wool is sold at the ranch or on the car for shipment. My experience in several shipments for consignment to Boston or Philadelphia, in past years, has been that the expense of freight, commission, and drayage amounts to 5 cents a pound. This is saved in a direct shipment to buyer. Indeed, it has required the utmost economy in every phase of the business to make "good" years offset "bad" years. Formerly forest grazing was free; now it requires a permit from the Government, at a cost of 7 cents per head for two and a half months.

Situated close to the mountain range, at an altitude of about 9,000 feet, where there is no possibility of cultivating the soil in order to make another revenue, stock raising is the only means of realizing anything from the surface. To those of us who are seeking the only possible means of revenue from the bleak highlands by the sheep industry, any lowering of the present tariff on wool simply spells disaster. It will certainly be the means of closing out the sheep business in this portion of the country.

I therefore urge you to consider this protest favorably when this question of tariff on wool is determined.

Yours, respectfully, GEO. P. DUDLEY.

EXHIBIT A—FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Financial statement of the receipts and expenditures from a "dry" herd of 2,000 sheep in this year, 1908:

Expenses.

Herding, twelve months, at $30 per month	$360
Supplies for herder	140
Shearing, at 6 cents; shears, 1 cent	140
Salt for sheep	100
Forest-grazing permit, two and one half months	140
Part time of manager	150
Sacking wool, twine, hauling, etc	60
Extra feed, corn, etc., winter	200
Wear and tear corrals, fencing, etc	150
Interest on $6,000, at 6 per cent	360
Loss of stock (average 100 head, $3 per head)	300
Taxes	50
Total expense	2,154

Receipts.

Wool (7 pounds per head, at 12 cents)	1,680
Pelts from lost sheep (100 head)	100
Total receipts	1,780
Total loss	374

This shows the loss with reduced price on wool. It would mean the loss of the business.

APPENDIX D.

PROSSER & LE MIN, SANDERSON, TEX., THINK AMERICAN WOOLGROWERS ARE ENTITLED TO PROTECTION.

SANDERSON, TEX., *December 30, 1908.*

Chairman PAYNE,
Ways and Means Committee.

DEAR SIR: We beg to submit the following statement in regard to the capital invested necessary to produce wool, for the purpose of showing that for raising wool (our finished product) there is as much capital invested in the "plant" in proportion to the product as the manufacturer invests in his plant. Moreover, we took hold of a waterless desert that had never been used, and that had paid no lease and very little taxes to the State and can never be used but for raising live stock, so believe we are entitled to protection for our industry.

Capital invested in sheep ranch in Terrell County, West Texas, 40 miles northeast of Rio Grande.

For 20,000 acres patented land, with improvements, consisting of five 600-foot wells and reservoirs, buildings, shearing plant, corrals, etc.[a]	$50,000
14,000 head merino sheep, with wagons, horses, etc., necessary to run same	50,000
Total invested	100,000

INCOME.

From 112,000 pounds, at 14 cents on ranch		$15,680
From 2,400 lambs, at $2.50		6,000
Profits on fat sheep shipped		1,000
Gross income		22,680
Running expenses	$15,000	
Loss from wolves	1,000	
		16,000
Net income		6,680

The inclosed statement shows a profit of about 6½ per cent. This is for an average year. Sometimes we do better and sometimes not so well, depending chiefly on the rainfall and price of wool. When the Wilson bill passed wool dropped from 17 to 4 cents, and a big per cent of us sheepmen of West Texas were ruined. After being out here twenty-five or thirty years and growing gray in this business, we are not fit for much else, so on the passage of the Dingley bill we took heart and went in again.

We are, dear sir, very sincerely, yours,

PROSSER & LE MIN,
By LOUIS LE MIN.

APPENDIX E.

THE MISSOURI SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, SEDALIA, MO., ASKS FOR AN INCREASE IN THE DUTIES ON WOOL.

SEDALIA, MO., *November 28, 1908.*

Hon. SERENO E. PAYNE,
Chairman House Ways and Means Committee,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: On behalf of the board of directors of the Missouri Sheep Breeders' Association, an organization composed of almost 500 of the most prominent and progressive sheep breeders in this State, I respectfully submit to your honorable body the facts that the advancing land values, the scarcity and high cost of farm labor, and the consequent appreciation of feeds of all kinds throughout this country imply the necessity of a higher import duty on wools than the present tariff schedules provide, to the end that our woolgrowers may be enabled to realize a reasonable profit from their investments and labors.

For the ten years prior to 1900 the sheep industry was at a very low ebb in this State, with but comparatively few men engaged in it. Since 1900 the number has been increasing. Now we have about 3,000 farmers engaged in raising and handling sheep, with aggregate holdings of about 1,100,000 head.

But a large majority of these men have started in the sheep business within the past three years, and, while their number is increasing, this State needs and could sustain 6,000,000 sheep, which would only be an average of 20 head to each farm.

It is the consensus of opinion of the members of this association and our sheepmen generally that the present rate of import duty on wool should be increased 5 cents per pound, and we indulge the hope that your committee will feel warranted in recommending such increase.

Very respectfully,

M. V. CARROLL,
Secretary Missouri Sheep Breeders' Association.

APPENDIX F.

OREGON WOOLGROWERS COMPARE COST OF WOOL PRODUCING AT PRESENT WITH FORMER YEARS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 1, 1908.*

Hon. SERENO E. PAYNE,
Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee,
Washington, D. C.:

We, the executive committee of the Morrow County Woolgrowers' Association, State of Oregon, do hereby state the facts as to the cost of running a band of sheep of 2,000 head now as compared with the cost of running the same number of sheep when the present Dingley tariff bill came into effect; that the deeded land necessary to be owned at that time for an individual sheepman was approximately 500 acres, there being sufficient government land lying adjacent to his to make up the necessary 2,500 acres of land for which he paid nothing; that the range land at that time was not worth to exceed $3 per acre; that now the sheep raiser has to own practically all his range, and that the price thereof has increased from $5 to $8 per acre; that the wages of herder and camp tender since that time have increased fully 30 per cent; that the summer range at the time of the passage of the Dingley bill was free; now all summer range has to be rented at a cost to the sheep raiser of from 7 to 12 cents per head; 50 per cent more help is needed now than formerly on account of the up-to-date methods of handling the sheep while on the national forest, and the preparation for feed for winter on the home ranges; that there is an increased loss of sheep now more than formerly on account of the government rules and regulations, while trailing to and from their allotments, compelling sheep owners to observe and keep the trail for long distances, ofttimes without feed or water, and to pay fees for crossing private lands that are encountered while traveling these trails; that predatory wild animals have increased, causing a greater

[a] With 40,000 acres land leased, mostly from the State.

loss than formerly; that the sheep buyers used to buy the sheep of the owners at their respective homes and trail them East to the winter feeding yards, incurring practically no expense for summer range; now said buyers have become shippers and the producer practically has to pay the freight and for summering the sheep; that the cost of shearing sheep has increased from 2 to 5 cents per head, and that sheep expenses have increased correspondingly on all lines.

We sincerely believe that if there was any need of the Dingley tariff on wool at the time of its passage it is doubly necessary to maintain the same now on all wools that would be brought into competition with American product.

In view of these facts the following figures have been compiled and subscribed to for the consideration of your honorable body:

1897.

2,000 head of sheep, worth $3 per head	$6,000
500 acres of land, $2.50 per acre	1,250
Herders' wages, per year	360
Camp tenders, five months	100
Lambing expenses	200
Shearing expenses	120
Provisions for one year	300
Feeding in winter, one month	300
Taxes	100
Miscellaneous expenses	200
Total	8,930

1908.

2,000 sheep, worth $4 per head	8,000
2,000 acres of land, at $5 per acre	10,000
Herders' wages	480
Camp tenders, five months	250
Lambing expenses	400
Shearing, at 8 cents per head	160
Provisions for year	600
Feeding in winter, three months	1,000
Summer range	200
Taxes	200
Miscellaneous expenses	500
Total	21,790

It will be shown by the foregoing figures that the enormous difference in the expense of handling sheep now and the time referred to is the fact that all winter range is now owned and the price thereof has become doubled, government range in this district being practically a thing of the past, and summer range, at that time free, is now created into forest reserves and has to be leased. Natural forage has become scarcer, making the winter feeding season three times as long; expenses of all kinds have increased from 30 to 50 per cent, owing to the improved methods and increased help necessary to the successful handling of sheep.

GEO. J. CURRIN, *President*,
S. W. SPENCER, *Secretary*,
JOHN KILKINNEY,
GEO. PERRY,
W. B. BARNETT,
EMMET COCHRAN,
R. F. HYNDS,
Morrow County Woolgrowers' Association.

APPENDIX G.

A. R. JACOBS, CLINTON, W. VA., SUBMITS STATEMENT RELATIVE TO THE COST OF A POUND OF WOOL.

CLINTON, W. VA., *January 3, 1909.*

Hon. JOSEPH GAINES, M. C.,
Ways and Means Committee, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: According to promise, I inclose you a statement of the actual cost to grow an average pound of what is known as Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia wool:

Pasturing 100 head of sheep 7½ months, at 8 cents per head per month	$60.00
Feeding 100 head of sheep 4½ months one-half bushel corn and oats mixed per day, at 30 cents, for 30 days	40.50
Feeding 100 head of sheep 4½ months, 8 tons of hay, at $8 per ton on the farm	64.00
Washing 100 head of sheep	2.00
Shearing 100 head of sheep, at 7 cents per head	7.00
Labor attending to the same sheep	25.00
Total	198.50
Wool from 100 average sheep shearing 5½ pounds, at 30 cents per pound	165.00

We can keep a flock of about 500 average sheep on one of our best 350 to 400 acre farms.

Cost of keeping 100 head, $198.50, or 500 head	$992.50
Wool from 100 head, $165; from 500 head	825.00
Fertilizer from sheds and droppings	10.00
Sale of increase of stock	300.00
Total	1,225.00
Extra feed and care rearing lambs	35.00
	1,190.00
Cost of keeping 500 head	992.50
Profit	198.50

You will observe the wool sales are far less than cost. What profit we have is keeping up the fertility of soil, increase of stock, and receiving our money in two checks, instead of many small dribs.

My farm is assessed at $75 per acre, or $24,700.

Please figure out the net profit on investment of keeping sheep and growing wool. We have other mixed farming that helps us out.

With your permission, I also write to answer a question asked Mr. Moore, of West Virginia, by Mr. CLARK, in regard to the different class of wool grown in the different States. The growing of the fineness of the fiber of wool is diversified in the different sections of our country almost as much as the different cereals, vegetables, and fruits. The breeding and growing of any different class of stock, particularly sheep and wool, is a study—a business within itself. Nothing haphazard about it. I wish to quote some extracts from a paper I read before the State Woolgrowers' Association, at Wellsburg, some time since. Mr. A. W. Patterson, of New York, one of the most widely known and successful wool dealers of this country, remarked to me: "It has been the desire of my life when retired from active business to purchase one of your Short Creek farms and stock it with fine wool sheep. One of my reasons is this: It is about the center of the finest wool-producing country known." The farms which compose the finest part of this wool belt stretch along certain ridges and water courses, in the form of an irregular oval extending through Washingotn County, Pa., Ohio County, W. Va., and Jefferson County, Ohio. Upon these farms there seem to exist favorable qualities in the grass and water such as other and even adjoining farms do not present; qualities which manifested in the wool raised thereon would grade higher than in any other section of this country. By way of illustration, he asked me if my old friend (whom I will call Mr. A. B.) has been making any change in his flock the last year. I said I thought not, as the old gentleman thought his flock about the only one in the country.

APPENDIX H.

Mr. Patterson then said: "I have been purchasing Mr. A. B.'s wool for the last fifteen or twenty years for Mr. Gilbert, and it has always given satisfaction, Mr. Gilbert approving both the quality and condition, except his last clip, which, he wrote me, 'I will need examine closely before purchasing, as there seems to be something wrong with it. I will have to do what I never did before—that is, look into Mr. A. B.'s pile of wool.'" A short time afterwards, when delivering our wool, Mr. Patterson said to me: "I drove over to Mr. A. B.'s when I was last here, and he met me in his usual pleasant manner; after passing the compliments of the day and inviting me to partake of the hospitalities of his home, I insisted we would first look at his wool. There it was in all its splendor, as white as the driven snow. I could not muster up courage for some time to inform him what I would have to do. I finally asked him about the same questions I asked you regarding his flock and his wool. He replied: 'I raised every sheep from which that pile of wool was shorn, but I will tell you what I did last year. Having two sons living in Iowa, while visiting them last spring I concluded that was a good country for sheep, especially for the fine-wool sheep. I presented each of them with 50 of my selected young ewes. After clipping the same ewes they wrote me that they had no market for that class of wool. I wrote them to ship it to Short Creek Station and I would sell it along with mine, thinking it was exactly the same wool.' 'Ah! that explains the mystery. It is true, those two sacks of wool were shorn from your sheep, but grown from pasture and forage raised in the State of Iowa and was therefore Iowa wool, not Ohio County, W. Va., wool. I will tell you what we will do if they ship their wool to you this season. We will mark it and ship it separately.'"

After this was done, and the wool had been graded at Mr. Gilbert's factory, he notified Mr. Patterson not to purchase any more of that grade of wool on his account, as he could not use it, and it would have to be resold.

I asked Mr. Butcher, of the Globe Mills, what was the outlook for the fancy wool. He replied, "It is good, but would be better if enough was grown to make more manufacturers take hold of it." This section is known by all buyers and manufacturers as the fine-wool belt of the United States, the only section I know of where this class of wool can be grown, and this is not a very large territory either. I asked about the boundary. He replied: "We will start at Bellaire, Belmont County, Ohio; Jefferson and Harrison and a small portion of Columbiana, crossing the river, taking in a part of the Panhandle of West Virginia; Washington, Pa.; a part of Green, and a small portion of Fayette, running west through Marshall, then to the point of starting—Bellaire, Ohio. There it is, and not every farm included in my boundary will grow the fancy fine wool. Some 5 miles from Bellaire two Butlers reside, and, as far as I could observe, their flocks were exactly alike, their farms being situated on opposite ridges, the division line running down the ravine. I have been purchasing their wool for several seasons, but strange as it may seem, they can not be used in the manufacture of the same class of goods."

He also stated that one of the largest woolgrowers residing near West Alexandria, Pa., owing to the severe drought, his forage crop being short, he was compelled to order from Chicago a carload of hay and grain, feeding it all on the farm nearest the station to save hauling. Mr. Butcher purchased the wool for the Globe Mills, and while it was being manufactured they discovered there was something wrong, which could be detected in the finished goods. I asked him how. He replied it was harsh and did not have that soft, velvety feeling.

He investigated in about the same manner as did Mr. Patterson. I asked him how he accounted for this. There must be something in the soil and water which produces the grass and feed which has not been discovered in many sections of the country.

Respectfully submitted. A. R. JACOBS.

APPENDIX I.

J. H. ABBOTT, GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., THINKS THAT THE DUTIES ON WOOL SHOULD BE RETAINED OR INCREASED.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., *January 9, 1909.*

Hon. SERENO E. PAYNE,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Believing you to be fully alive to the interests of the woolgrowers of this State, permit me to ask you, in considering Schedule K, to insist on the present or increased tariff rates on wool and woolen wastes. The cost of raising wool has been greatly increased

during the last ten years through the great advance in land values, feed, and labor.

Personally, I am a wool dealer, buying, I think, direct from the farmer more than any other buyer in the State.

I buy through St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Wayne, Orleans, Livingston, Ontario, and Steuben counties, and buy only of the growers, and I assure you that the farmers are watching your committee with great interest.

While I do not know that any organized effort is being made to present their wishes to you, I know that they are very anxious that there shall be no reduction in the duty on wool, realizing that they would be compelled to abandon the industry without it.

Putting the proposition right down to a business basis, every pound of wool raised in the United States saves just its value to the people. If we import our wool, we have the wool, but foreign countries have our money; but if we raise it, the people have the wool and money also.

Under the Wilson bill 75 per cent of our woolen machinery was idle, and during the last year of the bill enough wool was imported to run every mill then in the United States for a period of three years.

A reenactment of a similar bill would necessarily bring great loss, not alone to the woolgrower, but to the mill owner and laborer, for I assume that a reduction in the duty on wool would be accompanied by a corresponding reduction on woolens, which would largely close our mills and leave the employees without labor.

Trusting that there will be no reduction in Schedule K,

I am, very truly, yours,

J. H. ABBOTT,
President of The Abbott Factory,
Manufacturers of Men's Shirts, Collars, and Cuffs.

APPENDIX J.

THE ARKANSAS VALLEY WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION ASKS AN INCREASED DUTY ON THIRD-CLASS WOOLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 5, 1908.*

Hon. SERENO E. PAYNE,
Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee,
Washington, D. C.:

The Arkansas Valley Wool Growers' Association hereby protests against any reduction in the tariff on wool from the rates in the now prevailing schedule; and further, do strongly advocate an increase in the tariff on wools now imported as third-class wools for the reason that a considerable portion of such third-class wools, as now admitted, compete directly with and come into the uses of many of our lower-grade clothing wools, depreciating greatly the prices of many of our wools, our protest being based on the following facts: That with development and settlement of our country has come a condition of higher wages paid to all of our employees than for many years prevailed; that there has been a generally increasing cost for provisions and other elements of expense in sheep and wool growing; that with the settlement of the open-range country have come more restricted conditions as to grazing generally and a requirement that a sheep and wool grower should own more land than formerly and do business under a generally higher expense than ever before in the history of the country; that under present duties on wool and the prevailing prices, and the ordinary fluctuations from year to year, the business of growing sheep and wool is not a business of extraordinary profit; that a reduction in tariff would compel us to seek other means of livelihood and sacrifice our properties now in use in sheep and wool growing and work great hardships on the undersigned and many persons employed by them; that large areas are useful only for grazing and not at all suitable for agriculture, and that the destruction of the sheep and wool growing industry would throw into disuse thousands of acres of land now productive as grazing lands.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ARKANSAS VALLEY WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

APPENDIX K.

FRED WARSHAUER, ANTONITO, COLO., FURNISHES INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE COST OF PRODUCING WOOL.

ANTONITO, COLO., *January 11, 1909.*

Hon. ROBERT W. BONYNGE,
Member of Congress from Colorado,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BONYNGE: As you probably know, there are in the counties of Conejos, Rio Grande, Saguache, Costilla, Archuleta, La Plata, and San Juan, this State, not less than 10,000 people dependent for their living on the raising of wool and sheep. In recent years the cost of raising wool and sheep has increased greatly, I might say doubled, caused partially by governmental supervision of the ranges (forest-reserve policy) and the rules and regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and partially by the advance of wages for labor and increased land values.

The year 1908 was disastrous to the sheep industry, as far as the growers are concerned. If prices can not be brought to a higher level, this industry will be dead within a very few years and the settlements deserted. Dependent on the raising of sheep are all of the farm lands in the feeding region of the San Luis Valley, the Arkansas Valley, as well as the valleys of Larimer, Weld, and Morgan counties, as the farm products can not be marketed in competition with Nebraska and Kansas, but must be fed to animals, mostly sheep.

We do not wish to bother you with long petitions, although I believe we could get every man, woman, and child throughout the State to sign a petition asking you to give your time, brawn, and brains, as a member of the Ways and Means Committee, to stand for the present or increased rates on wool and wool wastes when you come to Schedule K. The importance of protecting the sheep industry as a source of food supply is involved in the duties on wool.

I inclose for your perusal a statement showing the actual results achieved by being a woolgrower during the past year.

Wishing you success in your work, and thanking you in the name of the woolgrowers of the State of Colorado, I am,

Yours, very truly,

FRED WARSHAUER,
Of Warshauer-McClure Co., Sheep and Wool.

EXHIBIT A.

Statement of exact cost of running an average band of 1,800 head of ewes, as run in one herd in southern Colorado and northern New Mexico, during one year, from October 1, 1907, to October 1, 1908, and the results thereon.

One herd, handled by 2 herders for 7 months (October 1 to May 1), at $25 per month per man		$350.00
Provisions and groceries for men and camp animals, at $50 per month		350.00
Death loss (8 per cent on 1,800 head) 144 head, at $3		432.00
Cost of bucking and death loss of bucks		300.00
Cost of lambing, 8 men, at $25 per month per man, 1 month		200.00
Provisions for men and animals, 8 men, at $25 per month		200.00
After lambing (two herds June 1 to October 1, 4 months), 4 men, at $25		400.00
Forest-reserve fees, 1,656 head, at 8 cents		132.48
Shearing, boarding shearers, packing wool, 1,656 head, at 5 cents		82.80
Hauling wool to track (1,656 head, at 4 pounds per head), 6,624 pounds, at $1 per hundredweight		66.24
33 wool bags, at 40 cents		13.20
Cost of dipping twice (1,656 head, 1,159 lambs), 2,815 head, at 3 cents each time		68.90
Camp outfits, including burros and use of horses and wagon		100.00
Taxes on 1,656 head, at 7 cents		115.92
Interest on investment (1,800 ewes, at $3), $5,400, at 6 per cent		324.00
		3,635.54
1,656 sheep (4 pounds wool per head), 6,624 pounds, at 12 cents	$794.88	
Lambs, 70 per cent of 1,656 ewes, 1,159 lambs, at $2	2,318.00	
		3,112.88
Loss		522.66

The above statement does not include any feed for sheep during inclement weather. In three years out of five feeding must be done for two months during the winter and one month during lambing time.

The figures presented in this statement will be verified upon inquiry from any sheep grower in this region as well as from any sheep feeder in the Middle States who bought the lambs to grain them for market. Prices for wool will be verified by all wool dealers in Boston and Philadelphia.

EXHIBIT B.

HUGO, COLO., *January 11, 1909.*

Whereas it has come to the attention of the people of the United States of America in general, and the people of Lincoln County, Colo., especially, that an attempt is now being made in the Congress of the United States to reduce the tariff on woolen goods and hides; and

Whereas a large number of the residents of Lincoln County, Colo., are extensively engaged in the sheep and cattle business; and

Whereas the board of county commissioners of said Lincoln County is desirous of aiding its citizens and all others engaged in the sheep and cattle industry: Be it

Resolved by the board of county commissioners of Lincoln County, Colo., in session, That we most earnestly request the representatives from Colorado in the Senate and House of Representatives to lend their undivided support to maintain the present rate of tariff on wool and woolen goods and hides.

HECTOR MATHESON,
GEORGE SCHAFER,
L. G. MILLER,
Commissioners.

EXECUTIVE SESSION—RECESS.

Mr. HALE. Certain Senators desire an executive session. I ask unanimous consent that at the end of the executive session, which will take but a few minutes, the Senate shall take a recess until a quarter before 5. By that time I suppose the President will be here to consider bills, and we will get, probably, within a few minutes the resolution of the House for final adjournment. I make that request.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Maine? The Chair hears none, and the order is entered.

Mr. HALE. 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 the executive business. After seven minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until 4 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m., when it reassembled.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I ask leave to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the tables prepared by the Bureau of Manufactures and the tables prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, and which I obtained leave this afternoon to have printed as Senate documents.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, the request will be granted. The Chair hears no objection.

The matter referred to above is as follows (S. Docs. Nos. 155 and 156):

COMPARISON OF THE PAYNE TARIFF BILL (H. R. 1438), AS AGREED TO BY THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE, WITH THE DINGLEY TARIFF LAW, SHOWING THE RESPECTIVE RATES OF DUTY AND THE PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE ON ARTICLES CLASSIFIED DIFFERENTLY IN THE TWO ACTS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF MANUFACTURES,
Washington, August 3, 1909.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I have the honor to inclose herewith a table of comparisons showing the rates of duty under the Dingley Act and the Payne bill, as agreed to by the committee of conference, on articles classified differently in the respective tariffs.

In the cotton schedule the comparison has been carried out throughout. In estimating the rate of increase the ad valorem Dingley rates were converted into specific rates on the basis of the lowest and the highest prices of cloth as set down for each class in the bill. In estimating the difference between the Dingley and Payne bills the increase or decrease over the lowest Dingley rate for each class was indicated in accordance with your request. The tables relating to the cotton schedule contain separate comparisons for cloth mercerized and not mercerized.

In estimating the changes in the rates of duty on hosiery in paragraph 328 the ad valorem parts of the compound rates in the Dingley Act and the Payne bill were converted into specific rates on the basis of the unit values given in the reports on commerce and navigation for the fiscal year 1907, published by the Bureau of Statistics.

The bureau has found it impossible to present a complete comparison of the changes in classification and rates in the silk schedule, owing to the radical changes in classification. Paragraph 399, relating to velvets and other pile fabrics, ribbons, and woven fabrics in the piece, has been analyzed and presented in the inclosed table. The same is true of paragraph 405, relating to yarns and threads of artificial silk, braids, laces, embroideries, galloons, fringes, trimmings, ribbons, etc. The changes in rates on spun silk in paragraph 397 can not be estimated, owing to the radical change in classification and the substitution of specific rates in the new bill for compound rates in the Dingley tariff. The rates on thrown silk, sewing silk, and silk thread, in paragraph 398, have been compared in detail in the inclosed table. On the basis of the average value for this class of goods given in the statistics of imports for the fiscal year 1907 the new specific rates represent an increase, but in the absence of data as to the value of each article no accurate estimate of the rate of increase can be furnished.

The inclosed table covers the important changes in classification in the entire bill in so far as they are not analyzed in the table of estimated revenues.

Very truly yours,

JOHN M. CARSON,
Chief of Bureau.

Hon. R. M. LA FOLLETTE, *United States Senate.*

Comparison of Dingley and Payne acts.

[NOTE.—Where more than one rate occurs for the same item the increase (or decrease) over the lowest Dingley rate is given. Where a rate is followed by another rate in parentheses, the first rate is the rate provided for in the law and the rate in parentheses is the estimated equivalent specific or ad valorem, as the case may be. If the legal rate is on the ad valorem basis, as in paragraphs 315–319, the equivalent specific rate in parentheses is based on the lower and higher limits of value stipulated in the bill. In other cases, as e. g. hosiery, paragraph 328, the equivalent ad valorem is based on the value as given in the report on commerce and navigation for the fiscal year 1907, published by the Bureau of Statistics.]

	Classification.	Dingley rate.	New rate.	Per cent increase (+), decrease (−).
121	Structural steel, punched, per ton	$10	45 per cent ($1.48 up)	+ 40 per cent and up.
122	Boiler or other plate iron or steel, except crucible plate steel and saw plates hereinafter provided for in this section, not thinner than number ten wire gauge, cut or sheared to shape or otherwise, or unsheared, and skelp iron or steel sheared or rolled in grooves:			
	Valued at eight-tenths of one cent per pound or less ... per pound	$\frac{8}{10}$ cent	$\frac{3}{10}$ cent	−40 per cent.
	Valued above eight-tenths of one cent and not above one cent per pound ... per pound	$\frac{8}{10}$ cent	$\frac{4}{10}$ cent	−20 per cent.
	Valued above one cent and not above two cents per pound ... per pound	$\frac{8}{10}$ cent	$\frac{4}{10}$ cent	−17 per cent.
	Valued above two cents and not above three cents per pound ... per pound	$\frac{7}{10}$ cent	$\frac{6}{10}$ cent	−14 per cent.
	Valued above three cents and not above four cents per pound ... per pound	$\frac{7}{10}$ cent	20 per cent ($\frac{8}{10}$ cent)	+14 per cent.
	Valued at over four cents per pound, ad valorem	25 per cent	20 per cent	−20 per cent.
	Provided, That all sheets or plates of iron or steel thinner than number ten wire gauge shall pay duty as iron or steel sheets.			
	Bands and strips of steel exceeding twelve feet in length, not specially provided for in this section, ad valorem:			
	Untempered	3 cents+20 per cent	35 per cent	Comparison impracticable
	Tempered	6 cents+20 per cent	35 per cent	
131	Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, by whatever process made; die blocks or blanks; billets and bars and tapered or beveled bars; mill shafting; pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes, not advanced in value or condition by any process or operation subsequent to the process of stamping; hammer molds or swaged steel; gun-barrel molds not in bars; alloys used as substitutes for steel in the manufacture of tools; all descriptions and shapes of dry sand, loam, or iron-molded steel castings; sheets and plates and steel not specially provided for in this section, all of the above:			
	Valued above sixteen cents and not above twenty-four cents per pound	$4\frac{7}{10}$ cents	$4\frac{6}{10}$ cents	−2 per cent.
	Valued above twenty-four cents and not above thirty-two cents per pound	$4\frac{7}{10}$ cents	6 cents	+28 per cent.
	Valued above thirty-two cents and not above forty cents per pound	$4\frac{7}{10}$ cents	7 cents	+49 per cent.
	Valued above forty cents per pound	$4\frac{7}{10}$ cents	20 per cent ad valorem (8 cents and up).	+70 per cent and over.
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, per square foot	20 cents	20 cents	
	When manufactured with tempered round steel wire ... per square foot	45 cents	45 cents	
	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, per square foot	45 cents	55 cents	+22 per cent.
147	Cast-iron andirons, plates, stove plates, sadirons, tailor's irons, hatter's irons, and castings and vessels wholly of cast iron:			
	Valued at not more than two cents per pound ... per pound	$\frac{8}{10}$ cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent	−37.5 per cent.
	Valued at more than two cents per pound ... per pound	$\frac{8}{10}$ cent	35 per cent ad valorem ($\frac{7}{10}$ cent and up).	−12.5 per cent.
	All castings of iron or cast-iron plates which have been chiseled, drilled, machined, or otherwise advanced in condition by processes or operations subsequent to the casting process but not made up into articles:			
	Valued at not more than two cents per pound ... per pound	$\frac{8}{10}$ cent	$\frac{7}{10}$ cent	−12.5 per cent
	Valued at more than two cents per pound ... per pound	$\frac{8}{10}$ cent	35 per cent+$\frac{8}{10}$ cent ($\frac{9}{10}$ cent and up).	+12.5 per cent and up.
151	Lap-welded, butt-welded, seamed, or jointed iron or steel tubes, pipes, flues, or stays, not thinner than number sixteen wire gauge:			
	If not less than three-eighths of an inch in diameter ... per pound	2 cents	1 cent	−50 per cent.
	If less than three-eighths of an inch and not less than one-fourth of an inch in diameter ... per pound	2 cents	$1\frac{1}{2}$ cents	−25 per cent.
	If less than one-fourth of an inch in diameter ... per pound	2 cents	2 cents	
	Provided, That no tubes, pipes, flues, or stays, made of charcoal iron, shall pay a less rate of duty than one and one-half cents per pound.			
	Cylindrical or tubular tanks or vessels, for holding gas, liquids, or other material, whether full or empty ... ad valorem	45 per cent	30 per cent	−33 per cent.

Comparison of Dingley and Payne acts—Continued.

	Classification.	Dingley rate.	New rate.	Per cent increase (+), decrease (−).
	Flexible metal tubing or hose, not specially provided for in this section, whether covered with wire or other material, or otherwise, including any appliances or attachments affixed thereto.....ad valorem..	45 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	−33 per cent.
152	*Provided*, 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.....	5 cents each+40 per cent..	10 cents each+40 per cent.	+100 per cent on the specific part of the duty.
	Razors:			
	Valued at less than one dollar per dozen—			
	Finished.....	50 cents per dozen+15 per cent (65 per cent).	35 per cent.....	−46 per cent.
	Unfinished.....	50 cents per dozen+15 per cent (65 cents).	$2.14.....	+229 per cent.
	Valued at one dollar and less than one dollar and fifty cents per dozen—			
	Finished.....	50 cents+15 per cent (65 cents to 72 cents).	72 cents+35 per cent ($1.07 to $1.24½).	+65 per cent.
	Unfinished.....	50 cents+15 per cent (65-72½ cents).	$2.14.....	+229 per cent.
	Valued at one dollar and fifty cents and less than two dollars per dozen—			
	Finished.....	$1 per dozen+15 per cent ($1.22½ to $1.30).	$1.20+35 per cent ($1.72½ to $1.90).	+41 per cent.
	Unfinished.....	$1 per dozen+15 per cent ($1.22½ to $1.30).	$2.14.....	+75 per cent.
	Valued at two dollars and less than three dollars per dozen.....	$1 per dozen+15 per cent ($1.30 to $1.45).	$1.44+35 per cent ($2.14 to $2.49).	+65 per cent.
	Valued at three dollars or more per dozen.....	$1.75+20 per cent ($2.35)..	$1.80+35 per cent ($2.85)..	+21 per cent.
167	Rivets, studs, and steel points, lathed, machined, or brightened, and rivets or studs for nonskidding automobile tires.....	2 cents per pound (14 per cent).	45 per cent ad valorem...	+221 per cent.
	Rivets of iron or steel, not specially provided for in this section.....per pound..	2 cents.....	1¼ cents.....	−38 per cent.
170	Umbrella and parasol ribs and stretchers, composed in chief value of iron, steel, or other metal, in frames or otherwise; and tubes for umbrellas, wholly or partially finished.....ad valorem..	35 per cent.....	50 per cent.....	+43 per cent.
185	Nickel, nickel oxide, alloy of any kind in which nickel is a component material of chief value, in sheets or strips.....per pound..	6 cents (15 per cent).....	35 per cent.....	+133 per cent.
186	Pens, metallic, except gold pens, with nib and barrel in one piece.....per gross..	12 cents.....	15 cents.....	+25 per cent.
192	Enameled dials for watches and other instruments.....per dial..	40 per cent.....	3 cents + 40 per cent.....	Increase.
195	Cans, boxes, packages, and other containers of all kinds (except such as are hermetically sealed by soldering or otherwise), composed wholly or in chief value of metal lacquered or printed by any process of lithography whatever, if filled or unfilled, and whether their contents be dutiable or free.....	45 per cent.....	4 cents per pound + 35 per cent.	Increase of not less than 22 per cent.
	Provided, That none of the foregoing articles shall pay a less rate of duty than....	45 per cent.....	55 per cent.....	
196	Bottle caps:			
	If not colored, waxed, lacquered, enameled, lithographed, or embossed in color.....	45 per cent.....	½ cent per pound + 45 per cent.	Increase.
	If colored, waxed, lacquered, enameled, lithographed, or embossed in color, ad valorem.....	45 per cent.....	55 per cent.....	+ 22 per cent.
197	Cash registers, jute-manufacturing machinery, linotype and all typesetting machines, machine tools, printing presses, sewing machines, typewriters, and all steam engines.....ad valorem..	45 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	−33 per cent.
	Embroidery machines and lace-making machines, including machines for making lace curtains, nets, or nettings.....ad valorem..	45 per cent.....	45 per cent.....	
198	Nippers and pliers of all kinds (except blacksmiths' tongs, surgical and dental instruments or parts thereof), wholly or partly manufactured.....per pound..	45 per cent.....	8 cents+40 per cent.....	Comparison impracticable.
214	Porch and window blinds, baskets, curtains, shades or screens of bamboo, wood, straw, or compositions of wood, not specially provided for in this section, ad valorem.....	35 per cent.....	35 per cent.....	
	If stained, dyed, painted, printed, polished, grained, or creosoted.ad valorem..	35 per cent.....	40 per cent.....	+14 per cent
244	Biscuits, bread, wafers, and similar articles, not specially provided for in this section.....ad valorem..	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	
	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.....ad valorem..	20 per cent.....	3 cents+15 per cent ad valorem (35 per cent or less).	+75 per cent.
	Valued at more than fifteen cents per pound.....ad valorem..	20 per cent.....	50 per cent.....	+150 per cent.

	Classification.	Dingley rate.	New rate.	Per cent increase (+), decrease (−).	Mercerized cloth.		
					Dingley rate.	New rate.	Increase.
315	Cotton cloth:						
	Valued at not over seven cents per square yard, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding fifty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling.....per square yard..	1 cent.....	1 cent.....	.....	1 cent.....	2 cents.....	100 per cent.
	If bleached, and valued at not over nine cents per square yard.....per square yard..	1¼ cents.....	1¼ cents.....	.....	1¼ cents.....	2¼ cents.....	80 per cent.
	If dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and valued at not over twelve cents per square yard.....per square yard..	2 cents.....	2 cents.....	.....	2 cents.....	3 cents.....	50 per cent.
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—						
	Exceeding fifty and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and valued at not over seven cents per square yard—						
	Not exceeding six square yards to the pound.....per square yard..	1¼ cents.....	1¼ cents.....	.....	1¼ cents.....	2¼ cents.....	80 per cent.
	Exceeding six and not exceeding nine square yards to the pound, per square yard.....	1½ cents.....	1½ cents.....	.....	1½ cents.....	2½ cents.....	67 per cent.
	Exceeding nine square yards to the pound.....per square yard..	1¾ cents.....	1¾ cents.....	.....	1¾ cents.....	2¾ cents.....	57 per cent.

Comparison of Dingley and Payne acts—Continued.

	Classification.	Dingley rate.	New rate.	Per cent increase (+), decrease (−).	Mercerized cloth.		
					Dingley rate.	New rate.	Increase.
315	Cotton cloth—Continued.						
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—						
	Not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—						
	Valued at over seven and not over nine cents per square yard, per square yard	25 per cent ad valorem (1.75-2.25 cents).	2¼ cents	+28 per cent	25 per cent (1.75-2.25 cents).	3½ cents	86 per cent.
	Valued at over nine and not over ten cents per square yard, per square yard	25 per cent ad valorem (2.25-2.50 cents).	2¾ cents	+22 per cent	25 per cent (2.25-2.50 cents).	3¾ cents	67 per cent.
	Valued at over ten and not over twelve and one-half cents per square yard.....per square yard	25 per cent (2.50-3 cents).	4 cents	+60 per cent	25 per cent (2.50-3 cents).	5 cents	100 per cent.
	Valued at over twelve and one-half and not over fourteen cents per square yard.....per square yard	25 per cent (3-3.50 cents).	5 cents	+67 per cent	25 per cent (3-3.50 cents).	6 cents	100 per cent.
	Valued at over fourteen cents per square yard, not less than twenty-five per centum ad valorem, per square yard	25 per cent (3.50 cents).	6 cents	+71 per cent	25 per cent (3.50 cents).	7 cents	100 per cent.
	Exceeding fifty and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, if bleached, and valued at not over nine cents per square yard—						
	Not exceeding six square yards to the pound.....per square yard	1½ cents	1½ cents		1½ cents	2½ cents	67 per cent.
	Exceeding six and not exceeding nine square yards to the pound, per square yard	1¾ cents	1¾ cents		1¾ cents	2¾ cents	57 per cent.
	Exceeding nine square yards to the pound.....per square yard	2⅜ cents	2¼ cents		2¼ cents	3¼ cents	44 per cent.
	Not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, if bleached—						
	Valued at over nine and not over eleven cents per square yard..per square yard	25 per cent (2.25-2.75 cents).	2¾ cents	+22 per cent	25 per cent (2.25-2.75 cents).	3¾ cents	67 per cent.
	Valued at over eleven and not over twelve cents per square yard, per square yard	25 per cent (2.75-3 cents).	4 cents	+45 per cent	25 per cent (2.75-3 cents).	5 cents	82 per cent.
	Valued at over twelve and not over fifteen cents per square yard, per square yard	25 per cent (3-3.75 cents).	5 cents	+67 per cent	25 per cent (3-3.75 cents).	6 cents	100 per cent.
	Valued at over fifteen and not over sixteen cents per square yard, per square yard	25 per cent (3.75-4 cents).	6 cents	+60 per cent	25 per cent (3.75-4 cents).	7 cents	87 per cent.
	Valued at over sixteen cents per square yard, not less than twenty-five per centum ad valorem...per square yard	25 per cent (4 cents).	7 cents	+75 per cent	25 per cent (4 cents).	8 cents	100 per cent.
	Exceeding fifty and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and valued at not over twelve cents per square yard—						
	Not exceeding six square yards to the pound.....per square yard	2¾ cents	2¾ cents		2¾ cents	3¾ cents	36 per cent.
	Exceeding six and not exceeding nine square yards to the pound, per square yard	3¼ cents	3¼ cents		3¼ cents	4¼ cents	31 per cent.
	Exceeding nine square yards to the pound.....per square yard	3½ cents	3½ cents		3½ cents	4½ cents	29 per cent.
	Not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—						
	Valued at over twelve and not over twelve and one-half cents per square yard.....per square yard	30 per cent (3.60-3.75 cents).	3¾ cents	+4 per cent	30 per cent (3.60-3.75 cents).	4¾ cents	32 per cent.
	Valued at over twelve and one-half and not over fifteen cents per square yard, per square yard	30 per cent (3.75-4.50 cents).	5 cents	+33 per cent	30 per cent (3.75-4.50 cents).	6 cents	60 per cent.
	Valued at over fifteen and not over seventeen and one-half cents per square yard.....per square yard	30 per cent (4.50-5.25 cents).	6½ cents	+44 per cent	30 per cent (4.50-5.25 cents).	7½ cents	67 per cent.
	Valued at over seventeen and one-half and not over twenty cents per square yard.....per square yard	30 per cent (5.25-6 cents).	7½ cents	+43 per cent	30 per cent (5.25-6 cents).	8½ cents	62 per cent.
	Valued at over twenty cents per square yard, not less than thirty per centum ad valorem.....per square yard	30 per cent (6 cents and up).	9 cents	+50 per cent	30 per cent (6 cents and up).	10 cents	67 per cent.

Comparison of Dingley and Payne acts—Continued.

	Classification.	Dingley rate.	New rate.	Per cent increase (+), decrease (−).	Mercerized cloth.		
					Dingley rate.	New rate.	Increase.
316	Cotton cloth:						
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding one hundred and not exceeding one hundred and fifty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—						
	Not exceeding four square yards to the pound.....per square yard..	1½ cents.....	1½ cents.....	.....	1½ cents.....	2½ cents.....	67 per cent.
	Exceeding four and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, per square yard.....	2 cents.....	2 cents.....	.....	2 cents.....	3 cents.....	50 per cent.
	Exceeding six and not exceeding eight square yards to the pound, per square yard.....	2½ cents.....	2½ cents.....	.....	2½ cents.....	3½ cents.....	40 per cent.
	Exceeding eight square yards to the pound.....per square yard..	2¾ cents.....	2¾ cents.....	.....	2¾ cents.....	3¾ cents.....	36 per cent.
	Any of the foregoing—						
	Valued at over nine and not over ten cents per square yard, per square yard.....	30 per cent (2.7-3 cents).	3 cents.....	+11 per cent....	30 per cent (2.7-3 cents).	4 cents.....	48 per cent.
	Valued at over ten but not over twelve and one-half cents per square yard.....per square yard..	30 per cent (3-3.75 cents).	4⅜ cents.....	+46 per cent....	30 per cent (3-3.75 cents).	5⅜ cents.....	79 per cent.
	Valued at over twelve and one-half and not over fourteen cents per square yard.....per square yard..	30 per cent (3.75-4.20 cents).	5½ cents.....	+47 per cent....	30 per cent (3.75-4.20 cents).	6½ cents.....	73 per cent.
	Valued at over fourteen and not over sixteen cents per square yard.....	30 per cent (4.20-4.80 cents).	6½ cents.....	+55 per cent....	30 per cent (4.20-4.80 cents).	7½ cents.....	79 per cent.
	Valued at over sixteen cents per square yard.....per square yard..	30 per cent (4.80 cents).	8 cents.....	+67 per cent....	30 per cent (4.80 cents).	9 cents.....	88 per cent.
	If bleached—						
	Not exceeding four square yards to the pound.....per square yard..	2½ cents.....	2½ cents.....	.....	2½ cents.....	3½ cents.....	40 per cent.
	Exceeding four and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, per square yard.....	3 cents.....	3 cents.....	.....	3 cents.....	4 cents.....	33 per cent.
	Exceeding six and not exceeding eight square yards to the pound, per square yard.....	3½ cents.....	3½ cents.....	.....	3½ cents.....	4½ cents.....	29 per cent.
	Exceeding eight square yards to the pound.....per square yard..	3¾ cents.....	3¾ cents.....	.....	3¾ cents.....	4¾ cents.....	27 per cent.
	Any of the foregoing, bleached—						
	Valued at over eleven and not over twelve cents per square yard.....per square yard..	35 per cent (3.85-4.20 cents).	4¼ cents.....	+10 per cent....	35 per cent (3.85-4.20 cents).	5¼ cents.....	36 per cent.
	Valued at over twelve and not over fifteen cents per square yard.....per square yard..	35 per cent (4.20-5.25 cents).	5¼ cents.....	+25 per cent....	35 per cent (4.20-5.25 cents).	6¼ cents.....	49 per cent.
	Valued at over fifteen and not over sixteen cents per square yard.....per square yard..	35 per cent (5.25-5.60 cents).	6½ cents.....	+22 per cent....	35 per cent (5.25-5.60 cents).	7½ cents.....	43 per cent.
	Valued at over sixteen and not over twenty cents per square yard.....per square yard..	35 per cent (5.60-7 cents).	8 cents.....	+43 per cent....	35 per cent (5.60-7 cents).	9 cents.....	61 per cent.
	Valued at over twenty cents per square yard..per square yard..	35 per cent (7 cents)	10 cents.....	+43 per cent....	35 per cent (7 cents).	11 cents.....	57 per cent.
	If dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—						
	Not exceeding four square yards to the pound.....per square yard..	3½ cents.....	3½ cents.....	.....	3½ cents.....	4½ cents.....	29 per cent.
	Exceeding four and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, per square yard.....	3¾ cents.....	3¾ cents.....	.....	3¾ cents.....	4¾ cents.....	27 per cent.
	Exceeding six and not exceeding eight square yards to the pound, per square yard.....	4¼ cents.....	4¼ cents.....	.....	4¼ cents.....	5¼ cents.....	24 per cent.
	Exceeding eight square yards to the pound.....per square yard..	4½ cents.....	4½ cents.....	.....	4½ cents.....	5½ cents.....	22 per cent.
	Any of the foregoing, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—						
	Valued at over twelve and one-half but not over fifteen cents per square yard.....per square yard..	35 per cent (4.375-5.25 cents).	5¼ cents.....	+20 per cent....	35 per cent (4.375-5.25 cents).	6¼ cents.....	43 per cent.
	Valued at over fifteen and not over seventeen and one-half cents per square yard.....per square yard..	35 per cent (5.25-6.125 cents).	7 cents.....	+33 per cent....	35 per cent (5.25-6.125 cents).	8 cents.....	52 per cent.
	Valued at over seventeen and one-half but not over twenty cents per square yard.....per square yard..	35 per cent (6.125-7 cents).	8 cents.....	+31 per cent....	35 per cent (6.125-7 cents).	9 cents.....	47 per cent.
	Valued at over twenty cents per square yard.....per square yard..	35 per cent (7 cents and up).	10 cents.....	+43 per cent....	35 per cent (7 cents and up).	11 cents.....	57 per cent.

Comparison of Dingley and Payne acts—Continued.

	Classification.	Dingley rate.	New rate.	Per cent increase (+), decrease (−).	Mercerized cloth.		
					Dingley rate.	New rate.	Increase.
317	Cotton cloth:						
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding one hundred and fifty and not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—						
	Not exceeding three and one-half square yards to the pound...per square yard..	2 cents	2 cents		2 cents	3 cents	50 per cent.
	Exceeding three and one-half and not exceeding four and one-half square yards to the pound.....per square yard..	2¾ cents	2¾ cents		2¾ cents	3¾ cents	37 per cent.
	Exceeding four and one-half and not exceeding six square yards to the pound .....per square yard..	3 cents	3 cents		3 cents	4 cents	33 per cent.
	Exceeding six square yards to the pound.....per square yard..	3½ cents	3½ cents		3½ cents	4½ cents	29 per cent.
	Any of the foregoing—						
	Valued at over ten and not over twelve and one-half cents per square yard.....per square yard..	35 per cent (3.50-4.375 cents).	4⅞ cents	+25 per cent	35 per cent (3.50-4.375 cents).	5⅞ cents	54 per cent.
	Valued at over twelve and one-half and not over fourteen cents per square yard.....per square yard..	35 per cent (4.375-4.90 cents).	5½ cents	+26 per cent	35 per cent (4.375-4.90 cents).	6½ cents	49 per cent.
	Valued at over fourteen and not over sixteen cents per square yard, per square yard	35 per cent (4.90-5.60 cents).	6½ cents	+49 per cent	35 per cent (4.90-5.60 cents).	7½ cents	53 per cent.
	Valued at over sixteen and not over twenty cents per square yard, per square yard	35 per cent (5.60-7 cents).	8 cents	+43 per cent	35 per cent (5.60-7 cents).	9 cents	61 per cent.
	Valued at over twenty cents per square yard, not less than thirty-five per centum ad valorem, per square yard	35 per cent (7 cents).	10 cents	+43 per cent	35 per cent (7 cents)	11 cents	57 per cent.
	If bleached—						
	Not exceeding three and one-half square yards to the pound...per square yard..	2¾ cents	2¾ cents		2¾ cents	3¾ cents	37 per cent.
	Exceeding three and one-half and not exceeding four and one-half square yards to the pound...per square yard..	3½ cents	3½ cents		3½ cents	4½ cents	29 per cent.
	Exceeding four and one-half and not exceeding six square yards to the pound.....per square yard..	4 cents	4 cents		4 cents	5 cents	25 per cent.
	Exceeding six square yards to the pound, per square yard	4¼ cents	4¼ cents		4¼ cents	5¼ cents	24 per cent.
	Any of the foregoing bleached—						
	Valued at over twelve and not over fifteen cents per square yard, per square yard	35 per cent (4.20-5.25 cents).	5¼ cents	+25 per cent	35 per cent (4.20-5.25 cents).	6¼ cents	49 per cent.
	Valued at over fifteen and not over sixteen cents per square yard, per square yard	35 per cent (5.25-5.60 cents).	6½ cents	+24 per cent	35 per cent (5.25-5.60 cents).	7½ cents	43 per cent.
	Valued at over sixteen and not over twenty cents per square yard, per square yard	35 per cent (5.60-7 cents).	8 cents	+43 per cent	35 per cent (5.60-7 cents).	9 cents	61 per cent.
	Valued at over twenty cents per square yard.....per square yard..	35 per cent (7 cents).	10 cents	+ 43 per cent	35 per cent (7 cents).	11 cents	57 per cent.
	If dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—						
	Not exceeding three and one-half square yards to the pound..per square yard..	4¼ cents	4¼ cents		4¼ cents	5¼ cents	24 per cent.
	Exceeding three and one-half and not exceeding four and one-half square yards to the pound.....per square yard..	4½ cents	4½ cents		4½ cents	5½ cents	22 per cent.
	Exceeding four and one-half and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, per square yard	4¾ cents	4¾ cents		4¾ cents	5¾ cents	21 per cent.
	Exceeding six square yards to the pound, per square yard	5 cents	5 cents		5 cents	6 cents	20 per cent.
	Any of the foregoing, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—						
	Valued at over twelve and one-half and not over fifteen cents per square yard.....per square yard..	40 per cent (5-6 cents).	6 cents	+ 20 per cent	40 per cent (5-6 cents).	7 cents	40 per cent.
	Valued at over fifteen and not over seventeen and one-half cents per square yard.....per square yard..	40 per cent (6-7 cents).	7 cents	+17 per cent	40 per cent (6-7 cents).	8 cents	33 per cent.
	Valued at over seventeen and one-half and not over twenty cents per square yard..per square yard..	40 per cent (7-8 cents).	8 cents	+14 per cent	40 per cent (7-8 cents).	9 cents	29 per cent.
	Valued at over twenty cents per square yard.....per square yard..	40 per cent (8 cents and up).	10 cents	+25 per cent	40 per cent (8 cents and up).	11 cents	38 per cent.
318	Cotton cloth:						
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding two hundred and not exceeding three hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—						
	Not exceeding two and one-half square yards to the pound..per square yard..	3½ cents	3½ cents		3½ cents	4½ cents	29 per cent.
	Exceeding two and one-half and not exceeding three and one-half square yards to the pound...per square yard..	4 cents	4 cents		4 cents	5 cents	25 per cent.

Comparison of Dingley and Payne acts—Continued.

	Classification.	Dingley rate.	New rate.	Per cent increase (+), decrease (−).	Mercerized cloth.		
					Dingley rate.	New rate.	Increase.
318	Cotton cloth—Continued.						
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding two hundred and not exceeding three hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—Continued.						
	Exceeding three and one-half and not exceeding five square yards to the pound.....per square yard..	4½ cents	4½ cents		4½ cents	5½ cents	22 per cent.
	Exceeding five square yards to the pound.....per square yard..	5 cents	5 cents		5 cents	6 cents	20 per cent.
	Any of the foregoing—						
	Valued at over twelve and one-half and not over fourteen cents per square yard, per square yard	40 per cent (5–5.60 cents).	5½ cents	+10 per cent	40 per cent (5–5.60 cents).	6½ cents	30 per cent.
	Valued at over fourteen and not over sixteen cents per square yard, per square yard	40 per cent (5.60–6.40 cents).	6½ cents	+17 per cent	40 per cent (5.60–6.40 cents).	7½ cents	34 per cent.
	Valued at over sixteen and not over twenty cents per square yard, per square yard	40 per cent (6.40–8 cents).	8 cents	+23 per cent	40 per cent (6.40–8 cents).	9 cents	41 per cent.
	Valued at over twenty cents per square yard..per square yard..	40 per cent (8 cents).	10 cents	+25 per cent	40 per cent (8 cents).	11 cents	38 per cent.
	If bleached—						
	Not exceeding two and one-half square yards to the pound, per square yard.	4½ cents	4½ cents		4½ cents	5½ cents	22 per cent.
	Exceeding two and one-half and not exceeding three and one-half square yards to the pound, per square yard.	5 cents	5 cents		5 cents	6 cents	20 per cent.
	Exceeding three and one-half and not exceeding five square yards to the pound.....per square yard..	5½ cents	5½ cents		5½ cents	6½ cents	18 per cent.
	Exceeding five square yards to the pound.....per square yard..	6 cents	6 cents		6 cents	7 cents	17 per cent.
	Any of the foregoing, bleached—						
	Valued at over fifteen and not over sixteen cents per square yard, per square yard	40 per cent (6–6.40 cents).	6½ cents	+8 per cent	40 per cent (6–6.40 cents).	7½ cents	25 per cent.
	Valued at over sixteen and not over twenty cents per square yard, per square yard	40 per cent (6.40–8 cents).	8 cents	25 per cent	40 per cent (6.40–8 cents).	9 cents	11 per cent.
	Valued at over twenty and not over twenty-five cents per square yard.....per square yard..	40 per cent (8–10 cents).	11¼ cents	+41 per cent	40 per cent (8–10 cents).	12¼ cents	53 per cent.
	Valued at over twenty-five cents per square yard.....per square yard..	40 per cent (10 cents).	12½ cents	+25 per cent	40 per cent (10 cents).	13½ cents	35 per cent.
	If dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—						
	Not exceeding three and one-half square yards to the pound...per square yard..	6¼ cents	6¼ cents		6¼ cents	7¼ cents	16 per cent.
	Exceeding three and one-half square yards to the pound...per square yard..	7 cents	7 cents		7 cents	8 cents	14 per cent.
	Any of the foregoing, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—						
	Valued at over seventeen and one-half and not over twenty cents per square yard.....per square yard..	40 per cent (7–8 cents).	8 cents	+14 per cent	40 per cent (7–8 cents).	9 cents	29 per cent.
	Valued at over twenty and not over twenty-five cents per square yard, per square yard	40 per cent (8–10 cents).	11¼ cents	+41 per cent	40 per cent (8–10 cents).	12¼ cents	53 per cent.
	Valued at over twenty-five cents per square yard.....per square yard..	40 per cent (10 cents and up).	12½ cents	+25 per cent	40 per cent (10 cents and up).	13½ cents	35 per cent.
319	Cotton cloth:						
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding three hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—						
	Not exceeding two square yards to the pound.....per square yard..	4 cents	4 cents		4 cents	5 cents	25 per cent.
	Exceeding two and not exceeding three square yards to the pound, per square yard	4½ cents	4½ cents		4½ cents	5½ cents	22 per cent.
	Exceeding three and not exceeding four square yards to the pound, per square yard	5 cents	5 cents		5 cents	6 cents	20 per cent.
	Exceeding four square yards to the pound.....per square yard..	5½ cents	5½ cents		5½ cents	6½ cents	18 per cent.
	Any of the foregoing—						
	Valued at over fourteen and not over sixteen cents per square yard, per square yard	40 per cent (5.6–6.4 cents).	6½ cents	+16 per cent	40 per cent (5.6–6.4 cents).	7½ cents	34 per cent.
	Valued at over sixteen and not over twenty cents per square yard, per square yard	40 per cent (6.4–8 cents).	8 cents	+25 per cent	40 per cent (6.4–8 cents).	9 cents	41 per cent.
	Valued at over twenty and not over twenty-five cents per square yard, per square yard	40 per cent (8–10 cents).	11¼ cents	+41 per cent	40 per cent (8–10 cents).	12¼ cents	53 per cent.
	Valued at over twenty-five cents per square yard.....per square yard..	40 per cent (10 cents).	12½ cents	+25 per cent	40 per cent (10 cents).	13½ cents	35 per cent.

Comparison of Dingley and Payne acts—Continued.

	Classification.	Dingley rate.	New rate.	Per cent increase (+), decrease (−).	Mercerized cloth.		
					Dingley rate.	New rate.	Increase.
319	Cotton cloth—Continued.						
	If bleached—						
	Not exceeding two square yards to the pound.....per square yard..	5 cents.....	5 cents.....	.....	5 cents.....	6 cents.....	20 per cent.
	Exceeding two and not exceeding three square yards to the pound, per square yard.....	5½ cents.....	5½ cents.....	.....	5½ cents.....	6½ cents.....	18 per cent.
	Exceeding three and not exceeding four square yards to the pound, per square yard.....	6 cents.....	6 cents.....	.....	6 cents.....	7 cents.....	16 per cent.
	Exceeding four square yards to the pound.....per square yard..	6½ cents.....	6½ cents.....	.....	6½ cents.....	7½ cents.....	15 per cent.
	Any of the foregoing, bleached—						
	Valued at over sixteen and not over twenty cents per square yard, per square yard.....	40 per cent (6.4-8 cents).	8 cents.....	+25 per cent....	40 per cent (6.4-8 cents).	9 cents.....	41 per cent.
	Valued at over twenty and not over twenty-five cents per square yard, per square yard.....	40 per cent (8-10 cents).	11¼ cents.....	+41 per cent....	40 per cent (8-10 cents).	12¼ cents.....	53 per cent.
	Valued at over twenty-five cents per square yard.....per square yard..	40 per cent (10 cents).	12½ cents.....	+25 per cent....	40 per cent (10 cents).	13½ cents.....	35 per cent.
	If dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—						
	Not exceeding three square yards to the pound.....per square yard..	6½ cents.....	6½ cents.....	.....	6½ cents.....	7½ cents.....	15 per cent.
	Exceeding three square yards to the pound.....per square yard..	8 cents.....	8 cents.....	.....	8 cents.....	9 cents.....	12½ cent per.
	Any of the foregoing, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—						
	Valued at over twenty and not over twenty-five cents per square yard, per square yard.....	40 per cent (8-10 cents).	11¼ cents.....	+41 per cent....	40 per cent (8-10 cents).	12¼ cents.....	53 per cent.
	Valued at over twenty-five cents per square yard.....per square yard..	40 per cent (10 cents).	12½ cents.....	+25 per cent....	40 per cent (10 cents).	13½ cents.....	35 per cent.

	Classification.	Dingley rate.	New rate.	Per cent increase (+), decrease (−).
328	Stockings, hose and half-hose, selvedged, fashioned, narrowed, or shaped wholly or in part by knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, including such as are commercially known as seamless stockings, hose and half-hose, and clocked stockings, hose and half-hose, all of the above composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, finished or unfinished:			
	Valued at not more than one dollar per dozen pairs.....per dozen pairs..	50 cents+15 per cent (67 per cent).	70 cents+15 per cent (88 per cent).	+31 per cent.
	Valued at more than one dollar per dozen pairs, and not more than one dollar and fifty cents per dozen pairs.....per dozen pairs..	60 cents+15 per cent (58 per cent).	85 cents+15 per cent (77 per cent).	+33 per cent.
	Valued at more than one dollar and fifty cents per dozen pairs, and not more than two dollars per dozen pairs.....per dozen pairs..	70 cents+15 per cent (51 per cent).	90 cents+15 per cent (62 per cent).	+22 per cent.
	Valued at more than two dollars per dozen pairs, and not more than three dollars per dozen pairs.....per dozen pairs..	$1.20+15 per cent.....	$1.20+15 per cent.....	
	Valued at more than three dollars per dozen pairs, and not more than five dollars per dozen pairs.....per dozen pairs..	$2+15 per cent.....	$2+15 per cent.....	
	Valued at more than five dollars per dozen pairs.....ad valorem..	55 per cent.....	55 per cent.....	
	Men's and boys' cotton gloves, knitted or woven:			
	Valued at not more than six dollars per dozen pairs.....per dozen pairs..	50 per cent ($3).....	50 cents+40 per cent ($2.90).	−3 per cent.
	Valued at more than six dollars per dozen pairs.....ad valorem..	50 per cent.....	50 per cent.....	
347	Linoleum, 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.....	8 cents per square yard+15 per cent.	8 cents per square yard+15 per cent.	
	From nine feet up to twelve feet in width.....	8 cents per square yard+15 per cent.	12 cents per square yard 15 per cent.	+50 per cent on the specific part of duty.
	Twelve feet and over in width.....	20 cents per square yard +20 per cent.	12 cents per square yard +15 per cent.	−40 per cent of the specific part, and −25 per cent of the ad valorem part of the duty.
	Any of the foregoing of whatever width, the composition of which forms designs or patterns, whether inlaid or otherwise.	(a)	20 cents per square yard +20 per cent ad valorem.	Increase.
	Oilcloth for floors:			
	Nine feet or less in width.....	8 cents per square yard+15 per cent.	6 cents per square yard+15 per cent.	−25 per cent on the specific part of the duty.
	From nine to twelve feet in width.....	8 cents per square yard+15 per cent.	10 cents per square yard +15 per cent.	+25 per cent on the specific part of the duty.
	Twelve feet and over in width.....	20 cents per square yard +20 per cent.	10 cents per square yard +15 per cent.	−50 per cent of the specific part of the duty and −25 per cent of the ad valorem part of the duty.
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: *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.....	60 per cent.....	70 per cent.....	+17 per cent.

a Under the Dingley tariff only inlaid linoleum and corticene were dutiable at 20 cents per square yard plus 20 per cent ad valorem, while granite and plank linoleums were held to be subject to the same duties as plain linoleum.

Comparison of Dingley and Payne acts—Continued.

	Classification.	Dingley rate.	New rate.	Per cent increase (+), decrease (−).
398	Thrown silk:			
	In the gum—			
	If singles ... per pound	30 per cent	50 cents	
	If tram ... per pound	30 per cent	75 cents	
	If organzine ... per pound	30 per cent	$1	Comparison impossible in the absence of detailed figures of costs.
	Ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture, in addition to the rates herein provided ... per pound	30 per cent	50 cents	
	Sewing silk, twist, floss, and silk threads or yarns of any description made from raw silk, not specially provided for in this section:			
	If in the gum ... per pound	30 per cent	$1	
	If ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture ... per pound	30 per cent	$1.50	
	Provided, That in no case shall duty be assessed on a less number of yards than is marked on the skeins, bobbins, cops, spools, or beams.			
399	Velvets, chenilles, and other pile fabrics, not specially provided for in this section, cut or uncut, composed wholly or in chief value of silk:			
	Weighing not less than five and three-fourths ounces per square yard, per pound	$1.50+15 per cent	$1.50	Reduction of 15 per cent ad valorem.
	Weighing less than five and three-fourths ounces per square yard, but not less than four ounces, or if all the filling is not cotton ... per pound	$1.50+15 per cent	$2.75	Increase.
	If all the filling is cotton ... per pound	$1.50+15 per cent	$2	Practically equivalent.
	All the foregoing weighing less than four ounces to the square yard, per pound	$1.50+15 per cent	$4	Increase.
	Plushes, cut or uncut, composed wholly or in chief value of silk:			
	Weighing not less than nine and one-half ounces per square yard ... per pound	$1.00+15 per cent	$1	Reduction.
	Weighing less than nine and one-half ounces per square yard ... per pound	$1.00+15 per cent	$2.40	Increase.
	Velvet or plush ribbons, or other pile fabrics not over twelve inches and not less than three-fourths of one inch in width, cut or uncut, of which silk is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section:			
	Containing no silk except that in the pile and selvedges—			
	If black ... per pound	$1.50+15 per cent	$1.60	Reduction.
	If other than black ... per pound	$1.50+15 per cent	$1.75	Reduction.
	If containing silk other than that in the pile and selvedges—			
	If black ... per pound	$1.50+15 per cent	$2	Equivalent (approximate).
	If other than black ... per pound	$1.50+15 per cent	$2.25	Increase.
	For each one-fourth of one inch or fraction thereof, less than three-fourths of one inch in width ... per pound	Nothing in addition to the above rate.	40 cents in addition to the above rate.	Increase.
	Woven fabrics in the piece, composed wholly or in chief value of silk, not specially provided for in this section:			
	Weighing not more than one-third of one ounce per square yard ... per pound	$4.50	$4	−11 per cent.
	Weighing more than one-third of one ounce, but not more than two-thirds of one ounce per square yard—			
	If in the gum ... per pound	$2.50	$3	+20 per cent.
	If ungummed, wholly or in part ... per pound	$3	$3.25	+8⅓ per cent.
	If further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece ... per pound	$3.25	$3.50	+8 per cent.
	Weighing more than two-thirds of one ounce, but not more than one ounce per square yard:			
	If in the gum ... per pound	$2.50	$2.65	+6 per cent.
	If ungummed, wholly or in part ... per pound	$3	$3	
	If further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece ... per pound	$3.25	$3.25	
	Weighing more than one ounce but not more than one and one-third ounces per square yard—			
	If in the gum ... per pound	$2.50	$2.50	
	If ungummed, wholly or in part ... per pound	$3	$2.85	−5 per cent.
	If further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece ... per pound	$3.25	$3.10	−4 per cent.
	Weighing more than one and one-third ounces, but not more than two and one-half ounces, and if containing not more than twenty per centum in weight of silk—			
	If in the gum ... per pound	50 cents	70 cents	+40 per cent.
	If ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece ... per pound	60 cents	85 cents	+42 per cent.
	If containing more than twenty per centum, but not more than thirty per centum in weight of silk—			
	If in the gum ... per pound	65 cents	85 cents	+30 per cent.
	If ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece ... per pound	80 cents	$1.10	+37½ per cent.
	If containing more than thirty per centum, but not more than forty per centum in weight of silk—			
	If in the gum ... per pound	90 cents	$1.05	+17 per cent.
	If ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece ... per pound	$1.10	$1.25	+14 per cent.
	If containing more than forty per centum, but not more than forty-five per centum in weight of silk—			
	If in the gum ... per pound	90 cents	$1.25	+39 per cent.
	If ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece ... per pound	$1.10	$1.50	+36 per cent.
	If containing more than forty-five per centum, but not more than fifty per centum in weight of silk—			
	If in the gum ... per pound	$2.50	$1.25	−50 per cent.
	If ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece ... per pound	$3	$1.50	−50 per cent.
	If containing more than fifty per centum in weight of silk or if wholly of silk—			
	If in the gum ... per pound	$2.50	$2.50	
	If ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece ... per pound	$3	$3	
	If ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece ... per pound	60 cents	70 cents	+17 per cent.
	If containing more than twenty per centum, but not more than thirty per centum in weight of silk—			
	If in the gum ... per pound	65 cents	75 cents	+15 per cent.
	If ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece ... per pound	80 cents	90 cents	+12½ per cent.
	If containing more than thirty per centum, but not more than forty per centum in weight of silk—			
	If in the gum ... per pound	90 cents	90 cents	
	If ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece ... per pound	$1.10	$1.10	

Comparison of Dingley and Payne acts—Continued.

	Classification.	Dingley rate.	New rate.	Per cent increase (+), decrease (−).
399	Woven fabrics in the piece, composed wholly or in chief value of silk, not specially provided for in this section—Continued.			
	If containing more than forty per centum, but not more than forty-five per centum in weight of silk—			
	If in the gum.....per pound..	90 cents	$1.10	+22 per cent.
	If ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece.per pound..	$1.10	$1.30	+18 per cent.
	If containing more than forty-five per centum, but not more than fifty per centum in weight of silk—			
	If in the gum.....per pound..	$2.50	$1.10	−56 per cent.
	If ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece.per pound..	$3	$1.30	−57 per cent.
	If containing more than fifty per centum in weight of silk, or if wholly of silk—			
	If in the gum.....per pound..	$2.50	$2.25	−10 per cent.
	If ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture, or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece.per pound..	$3	$2.75	−8 per cent.
	Woven fabrics in the piece, composed wholly or of chief value of silk, if dyed in the thread or yarn, and the weight is not increased in dyeing beyond the original weight of raw silk:			
	If containing less than thirty per centum in silk.....per pound..	70-90 cents	$1.25	+79 per cent.
	If containing more than thirty per centum but not more than forty-five per centum in weight of silk.....per pound..	$1.10-$1.30	$1.60	+45 per cent.
	If containing more than forty-five per centum in weight of silk....per pound..	$3	$3	
	If weight is increased in dyeing beyond the original weight of raw silk; if weighing more than one-third of one ounce, but not more than one ounce, per square yard—			
	If black (except selvedges).....per pound..	$2.50	$2.25	−10 per cent.
	If other than black.....per pound..	$2.50	$3	+20 per cent.
	If weighing more than one ounce, but not more than one and one-third ounces per square yard—			
	If black (except selvedges).....per pound..	$2.50	$2	−20 per cent.
	If other than black.....per pound..	$2.50	$2.75	+10 per cent.
	If weighing more than one and one-third but not more than one and two-thirds ounces per square yard—			
	If black (except selvedges).....per pound..	$1.50	$1.80	+20 per cent.
	If other than black.....per pound..	$2.25	$2.50	+11 per cent.
	If weighing more than one and two-thirds, but not more than two ounces per square yard—			
	If black (except selvedges).....per pound..	$1.50	$1.65	+10 per cent.
	If other than black.....per pound..	$2.25	$2.25	
	If weighing more than two but not more than eight ounces per square yard, and if containing not more than thirty per centum in weight of silk—			
	If black (except selvedges).....per pound..	75 cents	75 cents	
	If other than black.....per pound..	90 cents	90 cents	
	If containing more than thirty per centum but not more than forty-five per centum in weight of silk—			
	If black (except selvedges).....per pound..	$1.10	$1.10	
	If other than black.....per pound..	$1.30	$1.30	
	If containing more than forty-five per centum in weight of silk, but not more than sixty per centum—			
	If black (except selvedges).....per pound..	$1.50	$1.40	−7 per cent.
	If other than black.....per pound..	$2.25	$1.60	−29 per cent.
	If containing more than sixty per centum in weight of silk, or if composed 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).....per pound..	$1.50	$1.50	
	If other than black.....per pound..	$2.25	$2	−11 per cent.
	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).....per pound..	$1.50	$1.65	+10 per cent.
	If other than black.....per pound..	$2.25	$2.25	
	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).....per pound..	$1.50	$1.80	+20 per cent.
	If other than black.....per pound..	$2.25	$2.50	+11 per cent.
	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).....per pound..	$1.50	$2	+33 per cent.
	If other than black.....per pound..	$2.25	$2.75	+22 per cent.
	If having more than nine hundred and twenty single threads to the inch in the warp—			
	If black (except selvedges).....per pound..	$1.50	$2.25	+50 per cent.
	If other than black.....per pound..	$2.25	$3	+33 per cent.
	If printed in the warp—			
	Weighing not more than one and one-third ounces per square yard, per pound.....	$3.25	$3.50	+8 per cent.
	Weighing more than one and one-third but not more than two ounces per square yard.....per pound..	$3	$3.25	+8 per cent.
	Weighing more than two ounces per square yard.....per pound..	$3	$2.75	−8 per cent.
	But in no case shall any goods made on Jacquard looms, or any goods containing more than one color in the filling, or any of the goods enumerated in this paragraph, including such as have India rubber as a component material, pay a less rate of duty than.....	50 per cent ad valorem...	45 per cent ad valorem...	−10 per cent.
405	Yarns, threads, filaments of artificial or imitation silk, or of artificial or imitation horsehair, by whatever name known, and by whatever process made—			
	If in the form of singles.....per pound..	30 per cent	45 cents	Comparison impracticable.
	If in the form of tram.....per pound..	30 per cent	50 cents	Do.
	If in the form of organzine.....per pound..	30 per cent	60 cents	Do.
	Provided, That in no case shall any yarns, threads, or filaments of artificial or imitation silk or imitation horsehair, or any yarns, threads, or filaments made from waste of such materials, pay a less rate of duty than.....	30 per cent ad valorem...	30 per cent ad valorem...	
	Braids, laces, embroideries, galloons, neck rufflings, ruchings, fringes, trimmings.....	60 per cent	45 cents per pound+60 per cent.	Increase.
	Beltings, cords, tassels, ribbons.....	50 per cent	45 cents per pound+60 per cent.	Increase.
	Other articles or fabrics composed wholly or in chief value of yarns, threads, filaments, or fibers of artificial or imitation silk or of artificial or imitation horsehair, by whatever name known, and by whatever process made, per pound.....	60 per cent	45 cents per pound+60 per cent ad valorem.	Increase.
412	Labels and flaps, printed in less than eight colors (bronze printing to be counted as two colors), but not printed in whole or in part in metal leaf....per pound..	20 cents	20 cents	
	Cigar bands of the same number of colors and printings .....per pound..	20 cents	30 cents	+50 per cent.
	Labels and flaps printed in eight or more colors, but not printed in whole or in part in metal leaf.....per pound..	30 cents	30 cents	

Comparison of Dingley and Payne acts—Continued.

	Classification.	Dingley rate.	New rate.	Per cent increase (+), decrease (−).
412	Cigar bands of the same number of colors and printings.....per pound..	30 cents	40 cents	+33 per cent.
	Labels and flaps, printed in whole or in part in metal leaf.....per pound..	50 cents	50 cents	
	Cigar bands, printed in whole or in part in metal leaf.....per pound..	50 cents	55 cents	+10 per cent.
	All labels, flaps, and bands not exceeding ten square inches cutting size in dimensions, if embossed or die-cut:			
	Printed in less than eight colors (bronze printing to be counted as two colors), but not printed in whole or in part in metal leaf.....per pound..	20 cents	30 cents	+50 per cent.
	Printed in eight or more colors, but not printed in whole or in part in metal leaf.....per pound..	30 cents	40 cents	+33 per cent.
	Printed in whole or in part in metal leaf.....per pound..	50 cents	55 cents	+10 per cent.
	Booklets.....per pound..	8 cents	7 cents	−12 per cent.
	Books of paper or other material for children's use, not exceeding in weight twenty-four ounces each.....per pound..	8 cents	6 cents	−25 per cent.
	Fashion magazines or periodicals, printed in whole or in part by lithographic process, or decorated by hand.....per pound..	8 cents	8 cents	
	Booklets, decorated in whole or in part by hand or by spraying, whether or not lithographed.....per pound..	8 cents	15 cents	+88 per cent.
	All other articles than those hereinbefore specifically provided for in this paragraph:			
	Not exceeding eight one-thousandths of one inch in thickness..per pound..	20 cents	20 cents	
	Exceeding eight and not exceeding twenty one-thousandths of one inch in thickness, and less than thirty-five square inches cutting size in dimensions.....per pound..	5 cents	8½ cents	+70 per cent.
	Exceeding thirty-five square inches cutting size in dimensions...per pound..	8 cents	8 cents	
	All of said articles exceeding eight and not exceeding twenty one-thousandths of one inch in thickness—			
	If either die cut or embossed.....per pound..	5 cents	9 cents	+80 per cent.
	If both die cut and embossed.....per pound..	5 cents	9½ cents	+90 per cent.
	Exceeding thirty-five square inches cutting size in dimensions—			
	Either die cut or embossed.....	8 cents	8½ cents	+6 per cent.
	Both die cut and embossed.....	8 cents	9 cents	+12 per cent.
	Exceeding twenty one-thousandths of one inch in thickness.....	6 cents	6 cents	
415	Press boards or press paper, valued at ten cents per pound or over..ad valorem..	25 per cent	35 per cent	+40 per cent.
	Wrapping paper not specially provided for in this section.....ad valorem..	25 per cent	35 per cent	+40 per cent.
	Paper not specially provided for in this section.....ad valorem..	25 per cent	35 per cent	+40 per cent.
416	Views of any landscape, scene, building, place or locality in the United States, on cardboard or paper, by whatever process printed or produced, including those wholly or in part produced by either lithographic or photo-gelatin process (except show cards), occupying thirty-five square inches or less of surface per view, bound or unbound, or in any other form:			
	Not thinner than eight one-thousandths of one inch.....	25 per cent ad valorem...	15 cents per pound +25 per cent ad valorem.	Increase.
	Thinner than eight one-thousandths of one inch.....	25 per cent	$2 per 1,000	Comparison impracticable.
433	Bombs, rockets, Roman candles, and fireworks of all descriptions, not specially provided for in this section, the weight on all the foregoing to include all coverings, wrappings, and packing material.....per pound..	8 cents	12 cents	+50 per cent.
439	Manufactures of furs, further advanced than dressing and dyeing, when prepared for use as material, including plates, linings, and crosses.....	20 per cent ad valorem...	35 per cent ad valorem...	+75 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, ad valorem.....	35 per cent	50 per cent	+43 per cent.
462	Woven fabrics composed wholly or in chief value of asbestos.....ad valorem..	25 per cent	40 per cent	+60 per cent.

COMPARISON OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1909 (H. R. 1438) WITH THE DINGLEY TARIFF LAW, SHOWING THE VALUE OF IMPORTS AND DUTIES COLLECTED AS REPORTED FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907, COMPARED WITH ESTIMATED DUTIES UNDER THE ACT OF 1909 AS AGREED TO BY THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE, GROUPED TO SHOW SEPARATELY THE VALUE OF IMPORTS ON WHICH THE DUTIES ARE UNCHANGED, INCREASED, OR DECREASED, AND THE PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, BASED UPON THE STATEMENT PREPARED BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE ESTIMATING REVENUES OF THE CONFERENCE BILL, EXCEPT AS TO PARAGRAPHS 184, 193, AND 381.

[Prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor.]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
Washington (Wednesday, 4.45 p. m.), August 4, 1909.

Hon. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I return you herewith your tariff statement, which has been looked over in accordance with your request. The differences between our estimate and that of the Senate Finance Committee have been noted thereon.

Yours, very truly,

O. P. AUSTIN,
Chief of Bureau.

(One inclosure.)

SCHEDULE A.

Chemicals, oils, and paints.

[All ad valorem percentages are based on dutiable values. n. e.=not enumerated in the tariff. (L) Classed as Luxuries, articles of voluntary use.]

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
		P. ct.	*P. ct.*										
1	Acids.....												
	Acetic or pyroligneous—												
	Specific gravity not exceeding 1.047.....	3.08	3.08	$381.00	$11.76								
	Specific gravity exceeding 1.047.....	17.77	17.77	8,017.00	1,424.62								
	Acetic anhydrid.....												
	Boracic.....	140.18	84.25							$28,425.00	40.00	$39,813.05	$23,947.83
	Chromic.....	14.43	9.62							303.00	33.33	43.73	29.15
	Citric.....	18.30	18.30	57,061.00	10,444.60								
	Formic.....	25.00	25.00	13,768.00	3,442.00								
	Gallic.....	31.92	25.53							7,086.00	20.00	2,261.00	1,808.80
	Lactic.....	29.09	29.09	5,140.00	1,341.25								

Chemicals, oils, and paints—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
1	Acids—Continued.												
	Lactic, containing not over 40 per cent by weight of actual lactic acid	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*								33.33		
	Containing over 40 per cent by weight of actual lactic acid												
	Oxalic		38.72			$376,860.00		Free.	$145,924.92				
	Pyrogallic	25.00	25.00	$39,617.00	$9,904.25								
	Salicylic	38.30	19.15							$2,397.00	50.00	$918.10	$459.05
	Sulphuric, or oil of vitriol, n.s.p.f.	16.82	16.82	1,845.00	310.39								
	Tannic or tannin	114.08	79.86							2,797.00	30.00	3,190.83	2,233.58
	Tartaric	20.90	14.93							3,876.00	28.57	810.11	578.65
	All other, not specially provided for	25.00	25.00	49,740.75	12,435.19								
2	(L) Alcoholic compounds, n. s. p. f.	99.12	79.21							1,365.30	20.09	1,354.27	1,081.20
3	*Alkaloids, distilled oils, essential oils, expressed oils, rendered oils, extracted resins, and oleo-resins, and all combinations of the foregoing, and all chemical compounds, mixtures and salts, and all greases, not specially provided for in this section, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; chemical compounds, mixtures and salts containing alcohol or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, and not specially provided for in this section, fifty-five cents per pound, but in no case shall any of the foregoing pay less than twenty-five per centum ad valorem.*												
3	Preparations or products known as alkalies, alkaloids, and all combinations of, and all chemical compounds and salts	25.00	25.00	1,500,922.25	375,230.60								
	Ammonia, phosphate of	25.00	25.00	6,980.00	1,745.00								
	Antimony, salts of	25.00	25.00	93,943.00	23,485.75								
	Barium:												
	Binoxide	25.00	25.00	144,483.00	36,120.75								
	Chloride of	25.00	25.00	65,468.00	16,367.00								
	Caffeine	25.00	25.00	39,581.00	9,895.25								
	Calcium, chloride of	25.00	25.00	1,432.00	358.00								
	Lime and soda, hypophosphites of	25.00	25.00	736.00	184.00								
	Potash, bicarbonate of	25.00	25.00	6,787.00	1,696.75								
	Soda:												
	Phosphate of	25.00	25.00	855.00	213.75								
	Sulphite of	25.00	25.00	803.00	200.75								
	Oils:												
	All other essential and distilled oils and combinations of	25.00	25.00	448,473.25	112,118.32								
	All other fixed or expressed oils, and combinations of	25.00	25.00	15,115.00	3,778.75								
3	All other rendered oils, and combinations of	25.00	25.00	26,775.90	6,693.98								
637	Mineral—												
	Crude	98.63	Free.							2,134.00	100.00	2,104.71	Free.
	Refined	6.73	Free.							159,721.21	100.00	10,747.05	Free.
637	Paraffin	9.53	Free.							170,803.00	100.00	16,283.37	Free.
3	*Grease, other, n. o. p. f.*	20.00	25.00			4,844.00	25.00	$968.80	1,211.00				
4	Alumina, hydrate of, or refined bauxite	12.74	10.61							1,296.00	16.66	165.07	137.56
	Alumina, hydrate of, or refined bauxite:												
	Containing not more than sixty-four per centum of alumina	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Containing more than sixty-four per centum of alumina												
	Alum, alum cake, patent alum, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake, and alum in crystals or ground	51.00	38.25							24,582.00	25.00	12,537.59	9,403.17
	Alum, alum cake, patent alum, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake:												
	Containing less than fifteen per centum of alumina and more than three-tenths of one per centum of iron oxide												
	Containing more than fifteen per centum of alumina, or less than three-tenths of one per centum of iron oxide												
	Potash alum and ammonia alum												
5	Ammonia:												
	Carbonate of	27.45	27.45	28,840.00	7,915.55								
	Muriate of, or sal ammoniac	14.41	14.41	765,580.00	110,352.19								
	Sulphate of	11.07	Free.							1,770,222.00	100.00	196,011.83	Free.
	Liquid anhydrous												
6	Argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude:												
	Containing not more than 40 per cent of bitartrate of potash	33.91	5.00							114.00	85.26	38.66	5.70
	Do. (from Switzerland, reciprocity)	5.00	5.00	453.00	22.65								
	Do. (from France, reciprocity)	5.00	5.00	131.00	6.55								
	Containing more than 40 per cent of bitartrate of potash	14.53	5.00							10,443.00	65.59	1,517.86	522.15
	Do. (from France, reciprocity)	5.00	5.00	1,026,958.00	51,347.93								
	Do. (from Italy, reciprocity)	5.00	5.00	1,331,889.00	66,594.45								
	Do. (from Portugal, reciprocity)	5.00	5.00	188,261.00	9,413.05								

Chemicals, oils, and paints—Continued.

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6	Argols partly refined, or tartars and lees crystals:	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Containing not more than 90 per cent of bitartrate of potash	35.64	26.72							$2,634.00	25.00	$938.64	$703.98
	Containing more than 90 per cent of bitartrate of potash	75.00	60.00							1.00	20.00	.75	.60
	Tartrate of soda, or potassa, or Rochelle salts	38.05	28.53							76.00	25.00	28.92	21.69
	Cream of tartar and patent tartar	26.10	21.74							614.00	16.67	160.23	133.53
7	*Blacking of all kinds, and all creams and preparations for cleaning or polishing boots and shoes*												
	Blacking	25.00	25.00	$29,411.94	$7,352.98								
	Blanco polish	20.00	25.00			$24,679.25	25.00	$4,935.85	$6,169.81				
8	Bleaching powder, or chloride of lime	24.13	24.13	880,917.00	212,558.35								
9	Blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper	8.47	4.24							75,650.50	50.00	6,410.46	3,205.23
10	Bone char, suitable for use in decolorizing sugars	20.00	20.00	6,368.00	1,273.60								
	Charcoal in any form not specially provided for												
	Blood char												
11	Borax	150.76	60.30							48,118.00	60.00	72,541.15	29,016.46
	Borates of lime or soda, or other borate material, not otherwise provided for:												
	Containing not more than 36 per cent of anhydrous boracic acid	31.47	20.98							346.00	33.33	108.87	72.58
	Containing more than 36 per cent of anhydrous boracic acid												
12	Camphor, refined	7.44	7.44	373,137.00	27,778.62								
	Synthetic camphor												
13	(L) Chalk:												
	Not medicinal, nor prepared for toilet purposes, when ground, precipitated, or otherwise prepared, including tailors', billiard, red, or French	43.12	43.12	7,653.00	3,299.69								
	Manufactures of, not specially provided for	25.00	25.00	39,218.00	9,804.50								
14	Chloroform	46.03	23.02							1,575.00	50.00	724.95	362.48
15	Coal-tar colors or dyes, not specially provided for	30.00	30.00	5,657,835.95	1,697,350.79								
	Coal tar, all preparations of, not colors or dyes, and not medicinal, not specially provided for	20.00	20.00	922,666.00	184,533 20								
16	Cobalt, oxide of	12.51	12.51	83,026.00	10,384.75								
17	Collodion, and articles of which collodion or any compound of pyroxylin is the component material of chief value:												
	Collodion, and all compounds of pyroxylin	25.79	20.62							2,195.00	20.00	566.00	452.80
	Rolled or in sheets, unpolished, and not made up into articles	79.32	59.48							205.00	25.00	162.60	121.95
	In finished or partly finished articles—												
	(L) Artificial silk	55.47	60.47			744.00	9.01	412.69	449.89				
	(L) All other	33.67	38.67			870,393.24	14.85	293,045.33	336,564.93				
18	(L) Coloring for brandy, wine, beer, or other liquors	50.00	50.00	560.50	280.25								
19	Copperas or sulphate of iron	5.25	3.15							89.00	40.04	4.67	2.80
20	Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots, excrescences, nutgalls, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, grains, gums and gumresin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots, stems, spices, vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden seeds), seeds of morbid growth, weeds, woods used expressly for dyeing, and dried insects, any of the foregoing which are drugs, not edible, but which are advanced in value or condition by refining, grinding, or other process of manufacture	11.66	11.66	86,308.75	10,061.89								
21	Ethers:												
	Sulphuric	262.10	52.36							372.00	80.00	974.08	194.82
	Nitrous, spirits of												
	Fruit ethers, oils, or essences	66.43	33.22							1,439.00	50.00	956.00	478.00
	Ethyl chloride												
	Other, not specifically provided for	86.07	43.03							1,012.00	50.00	871.00	435.50
	All on which duty does not amount to 25 per cent	25.00	25.00	2,507.20	626.80								
22	Logwood and other dyewoods, extracts and decoctions of	10.78	10.78	368,704.00	39,744.74								
	Extracts of bark, used for dyeing or tanning, n. s. p. f.	33.30	33.30	7,448.00	2,490.19								
	Extract of nutgalls, aqueous												
	Extract of Persian berries												
	Chlorophyll												
	Extract of quebracho	17.11	17.11	2,234,386.00	382,399.24								
	Extract of hemlock bark												
	Extract of sumac	17.25	17.25	55,701.00	9,608.86								
	Cutch	Free.	22.29			146,010.00		Free.	32,545.44				
	Extracts of vegetable origin suitable for dyeing, coloring, staining, or tanning, not containing alcohol and not medicinal, and n. s. p. f.												

Chemicals, oils, and paints—Continued.

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23	Gelatin:	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Valued not above 10 cents per pound	32.80	32.80	$6,257.00	$2,052.03								
	Valued above 10 cents and not above 35 cents per pound	25.00	25.00	135,462.00	33,865.50								
	Valued above 35 cents per pound	44.46	44.46	304,212.00	135,249.72								
	Emulsions, or any other form, and all manufactures of gelatin or of which gelatin is the component material of chief value, n. s. p. f.												
	Gelatin, manufactures of, n. s. p. f.	35.00	35.00	19,564.00	6,847.40								
	Glue												
	Valued not above 10 cents per pound	35.79	35.79	330,719.50	118,349.15								
	Valued above 10 cents and not above 35 cents per pound	25.00	25.00	296,546.00	74,136.50								
	Valued above 35 cents per pound	34.22	34.22	2,101.00	718.97								
	Glue size, patent and vegetable	20.00	25.00			$5,322.00	25.00	$1,264.40	$1,580.50				
	Fish glue or isinglass, and prepared fish bladders and fish sounds:												
	Valued not above 10 cents per pound	42.21	42.21	52.00	21.95								
	Valued above 10 cents and not above 35 cents per pound	25.00	25.00	39,019.00	9,754.75								
	Valued above 35 cents per pound	29.78	29.78	17,548.00	5,225.14								
24	Glycerin:												
	Crude, not purified	15.64	15.64	2,366,482.00	370,020.18								
	Refined	32.49	32.49	87,993.00	28,593.18								
25	Indigo:												
	Extracts, or pastes of	13.16	13.16	8,013.00	1,090.05								
	Carmined	15.26	15.26	14,004.00	2,137.00								
26	Ink and ink powders:												
	Printers'	25.00	25.00	1,540.00	385.00								
	All other	25.00	25.00	63,271.50	15,817.87								
27	Iodine, resublimed	8.77	8.77	561.00	49.20								
28	Iodoform	32.08	23.30							$59.00	25.00	$18.33	$13.75
29	Licorice, extracts of, in paste, rolls, or other forms, n. e	39.96	22.21							77,984.00	44.42	31,173.27	17,318.47
30	(L) Chicle	29.65	29.65	1,485,165.91	440,315.45								
31	Magnesia:												
	Carbonate of, medicinal	22.88	22.88	6,813.00	1,375.71								
	Calcined, medicinal	37.99	37.99	7,301.00	2,783.83								
	Sulphate of, or Epsom salts	51.18	51.18	16,072.00	8,226.33								
32	Alizarin assistant, sulpho-ricinoleic acid, and ricinoleic acid:												
	Containing less than 50 per cent of castor oil	52.09	52.09	15,406.00	8,025.75								
	Containing 50 per cent or more of castor oil	50.16	50.16	7,902.00	3,963.90								
	Alizarin assistants and all soluble greases used in the processes of softening, dyeing, or finishing												
	All other n. s. p. f.	30.00	30.00	7,075.00	2,122.50								
	Oils:												
33	Castor oil	35.48	35.48	4,244.20	1,505.70								
34	Cod-liver oil	24.02	24.02	136,202.00	32,714.55								
	Cotton-seed oil	11.19	Free.							9,342.00	100.00	1,046.06	Free.
	Croton oil	32.73	Free.							11.00	100.00	3.60	Free.
35	Flaxseed or linseed oil, raw, boiled, or oxidized	49.67	37.25							5,712.00	25.00	2,836.97	2,127.73
	Poppy-seed oil, raw, boiled, or oxidized	31.97	23.98							3,243.00	25.00	1,036.90	777.68
36	Fusel oil, or amylic alcohol	2.07	2.07	575,296.00	11,957.87								
37	Hemp-seed and rape-seed oil	19.87	19.87	405,575.00	80,603.30								
38	Olive oil—												
	In bottles, jars, tins, or similar packages	43.85	43.85	2,724,168.86	1,194,610.59								
	Other, n. s. p. f.	52.34	52.34	562,926.39	294,620.60								
	Orange	Free.	25.00			199,027.00		Free.	49,756.75				
39	Peppermint oil	36.21	18.11							18,839.00	50.00	6,821.34	3,410.67
40	Seal oil	28.62	28.62	221.00	63.24								
	Whale oil	23.62	23.62	8,370.00	1,976.64								
	Fish oil, n. s. p. f.	33.57	33.57	142,703.00	47,908.68								
41	Opium—												
	Crude or unmanufactured and not adulterated, containing 9 per cent and over of morphia	39.15	58.71			1,134,681.00	50.00	444,121.32	666,181.98				
	Advanced beyond crude or unmanufactured												
	Morphia or morphine, sulphate of	63.90	95.85			820.00	50.00	524.00	786.00				
	All alkaloids and salts of opium	49.80	74.70			54,141.00	50.00	26,964.00	40,446.00				
	Cocaine	25.00	138.88			37,585.00	455.55	9,396.25	a 52,200.00				
	Cocaine, ecgonine, and all salts and derivatives of the same, $1.50 per ounce												
	Coca leaves		35.67			212,424.00		Free.	75,780.80				
	Aqueous extract of, for medicinal uses, and tincture of, as laudanum, and all other liquid preparations of, not specially provided for	40.00	40.00	22.00	8.80								
	Prepared for smoking, and opium containing less than 9 per cent of morphia	62.41								1,460,400.00	100.00	911,494.13	Prohibited act Feb. 9.
	Opium containing less than 9 per cent of morphia												

a Estimated.

Chemicals, oils, and paints—Continued.

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42	Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, including barytes earth:	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Unmanufactured	20.95	41.91			$43,033.00	100.00	$9,016.98	$18,033.93				
	Manufactured	54.66	54.66	$81,447.00	$44,520.66								
43	Blues, such as Berlin, Prussian, Chinese, and all others, containing ferrocyanide of iron, in pulp, dry or ground in or mixed with oil or water	38.98	38.98	39,445.00	15,376.93								
44	Blanc-fixe, or artificial sulphate of barytes, and satin white, and artificial sulphate of lime	44.49	44.49	71,504.00	31,814.06								
45	Black, made from bone, ivory, or vegetable substance, including boneblack and lampblack, dry or ground in oil or water	25.00	25.00	29,210.00	7,302.50								
46	Chrome yellow, chrome green, and all other chromium colors in the manufacture of which lead and bichromate of potash or soda are used in pulp, dry or ground in or mixed with oil or water	29.74	28.91							$19,515.00	2.78	$5,803.27	$5,642.04
47	Ocher and ochery earths, n. s. p. f.:												
	Crude, not powdered, washed, or pulverized	9.89	9.89	903.00	89.35								
	Powdered, washed, or pulverized	41.73	41.73	107,578.25	44,885.18								
	Ground in oil or water	83.68	55.78							1,777.00	33.33	1,486.96	991.30
	Sienna and sienna earths, n. s. p. f.:												
	Crude, not powdered, washed, or pulverized	8.82	8.82	17,717.00	1,563.35								
	Powdered, washed, or pulverized	21.90	21.90	13,903.00	3,044.38								
	Ground in oil or water	24.33	16.21							405.00	33.33	98.52	65.68
	Umber and umber earths, n. s. p. f.:												
	Crude, not powdered, washed, or pulverized	18.24	18.24	12,326.00	2,247.87								
	Powdered, washed, or pulverized	31.44	31.44	7,756.00	2,438.76								
	Ground in oil or water	19.84	13.21							464.00	33.33	92.08	61.28
48	Orange mineral	58.47	56.30							42,084.00	3.70	24,605.68	23,694.32
49	Red lead	56.97	52.01							45,209.00	8.70	25,754.86	23,515.33
50	Ultramarine, dry, in pulp, or mixed with water	40.18	32.14							66,753.00	20.00	26,823.53	21,458.82
	Wash blue, containing ultramarine	27.49	21.99							23,623.00	20.00	6,494.65	5,195.70
51	Varnishes												
	Spirit varnishes	104.23	53.36							5,154.00	48.81	5,372.54	2,750.13
	All other, including gold size or japan	35.00	25.00							64,145.70	28.57	22,451.00	16,036.43
	Enamel paints made with varnishes												
52	Vermilion red, and other colors:												
	Containing quicksilver, dry or ground in oil or water	20.53	20.53	57,049.00	11,713.36								
	Not containing quicksilver, but made of lead or containing lead	17.69	17.25							17,930.00	2.50	3,172.35	3,093.04
53	White lead, white paint and pigment containing lead, dry or in pulp, and ground or mixed with oil	46.13	40.12							38,481.50	13.04	17,753.36	15,437.68
54	Whiting and Paris white:												
	Dry	35.15	35.15	13,219.00	4,645.85								
	Ground in oil (putty)	30.77	15.39							114.35	50.00	35.19	17.60
55	Zinc, oxide of, and white pigment containing zinc, but not containing lead:												
	Dry	16.62	16.62	289,285.00	48,070.65								
	Ground in oil	15.21	15.21	35,162.00	5,346.46								
	Sulfid of zinc, white, or white sulphide of	39.07	39.07	44,643.00	17,444.01								
	Chloride of zinc	36.60	36.60	38,236.00	13,995.17								
	Sulphate of zinc	40.53	40.53	1,288.00	522.09								
56	All other paints, colors, pigments, lakes, smalts, and frostings, crude or dry or mixed, or ground with water or oil or other solutions, and n. s. p. f.	30.00	30.00	656,014.75	196,804.42								
	Oxide of iron pigment, and oxide of iron polishing powder, dryers for paint, all glazes, fluxes, enamels, and colors used only in the manufacture of ceramic, enameled, and glass articles												
	(L) Crayons, *including charcoal crayons or fusains*	30.00	30.00	10,680.50	3,204.15								
	Brown—												
	Spanish, Indian red, and colcothar or oxide of iron	30.00	30.00	71,534.00	21,460.20								
	Vandyke, Cassel earth or Cassel brown	30.00	30.00	111.00	33.30								
	Venetian red	30.00	30.00	37,068.00	11,120.40								
	(L) All paints, colors, and pigments, commonly known as artists' paints or colors, whether in tubes, pans, cakes, or other forms	30.00	30.00	95,871.00	28,761.30								
57	Paris green and London purple	15.00	15.00	17,764.32	2,664.65								
58	Lead:												
	Acetate of—												
	White	38.52	35.55							268.00	7.71	103.24	95.28
	Brown, gray, or yellow	40.43	35.94							940.00	11.11	380.05	337.82
	Nitrate of	63.06	56.76							10,996.40	10.00	6,934.57	6,241.10
	Litharge	57.57	52.34							3,162.00	9.10	1,820.50	1,655.00
59	Phosphorus	41.09	41.09	13,268.00	5,451.66								

Chemicals, oils, and paints—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Conference bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Conference bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Conference bill.
	Potash:	P. ct.	P. ct.										
60	Bichromate and chromate of	41.14	30.96							$685.00	25.00	$282.84	$212.13
61	Caustic, or hydrate of, refined, in sticks or rolls	8.95	8.95	$4,545.00	$406.92								
	Chlorate of	34.61	27.68							1,486.00	20.00	514.27	411.40
62	Hydriodate, iodide, and iodate of	11.20	11.20	797.00	89.25								
63	Nitrate of, or saltpeter, refined	9.52	9.52	15,833.12	1,506.76								
64	Prussiate of—												
	Red	38.60	38.60	11,811.00	4,559.12								
	Yellow	39.13	39.13	148,580.00	58,132.80								
	Cyanide of	12.50	12.50	483,789.00	60,473.65								
65	Preparations, medicinal:												
	Containing alcohol, or in the preparation of which alcohol is used	62.27	62.27	214,642.71	133,667.55								
	On which the specific duty does not amount to 25 per cent	25.00	25.00	8,119.42	2,029.86								
	Calomel and other mercurial medicinal preparations	35.00	35.00	21,352.35	7,473.32								
	Not containing alcohol, or in the preparation of which alcohol is not used	25.00	25.00	1,321,811.02	330,452.85								
66	Plasters, healing or curative, and court-plaster	35.00	25.00							9,468.50	28.57	3,314.00	2,367.13
67	(L) Perfumery, cosmetics, and toilet preparations:												
	Alcoholic perfumery, including cologne water and other toilet waters, and toilet preparations containing alcohol, or in the preparation of which alcohol is used	77.88	82.88			$655,754.25	6.41	$510,695.57	$543,483.22				
	(L) Preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth, or skin, such as cosmetics, dentifrices, pastes, pomades, powders, and other toilet articles, and articles of perfumery, not containing alcohol, or in the manufacture of which alcohol is not used, n. s. p. f.	50.00	60.00			576,068.64	20.00	288,034.32	345.641.18				
	(L) *Floral or flower waters, containing no alcohol*												
68	Santonin, and all salts of, containing 80 per cent or over of santonin	12.66	6.33							65,032.00	50.00	8,233.19	4,116.59
69	Soap												
	Castile	18.60	18.60	346,383.00	64,419.58								
	(L) Fancy, perfumed, and all descriptions of toilet, including medicinal or medicated	34.79	46.39			520,344.00	33.33	181,045.64	241,394.13				
	All other, n. s. p. f.	20.00	20.00	93,311.40	18,662.28								
	Soda:												
70	Bicarbonate of, or supercarbonate of, or saleratus, and other alkalies containing 50 per cent or more of bicarbonate of soda	23.87	19.89							4,274.00	16.67	1,020.30	850.23
71	Bichromate and chromate of	32.80	28.70							425.00	12.50	139.38	121.96
72	Crystal carbonate of, or concentrated soda crystals, or monohydrate, or sesquicarbonate of	18.91	15.76							2,026.00	16.67	383.21	319.33
	Chlorate of										25.00		
73	Hydrate of, or caustic	24.46	16.31							39,396.00	33.33	9,635.87	6,423.89
	Nitrate of	50.36	40.29							37,623.00	20.00	18,945.90	15,156.70
	Yellow prussiate of	25.00	24.47							175,674.00	2.14	43,918.50	42,977.64
	Hyposulphite of	32.38	24.29							1,093.00	25.00	353.96	265.47
	Sulphide of	34.46	25.84							20,988.00	25.00	7,231.89	5,423.92
74	Sal, or soda crystals, not concentrated	31.87	23.03							4,771.00	16.67	1,520.09	1,100.07
75	Soda ash	34.63	23.08							73,052.00	33.33	25,294.67	16,863.10
	Arseniate of	22.63	18.11							9,305.00	20.00	2,106.40	1,685.09
76	Silicate of, or other alkaline silicate	53.91	40.43							11,461.00	25.00	6,178.58	4,633.94
77	Sulphate of:												
	Glauber salts	6.32	5.06							4,974.00	20.00	314.56	251.64
	Salt cake, or niter cake	10.10	8.08							37,679.00	20.00	3,805.95	3,044.75
78	Moss:												
	Sea moss	10.00	Free.							17,567.00	100.00	1,756.71	Free.
	Prepared moss	20.00	10.00							18,029.00	50.00	3,605.80	1,802.90
	Moss and sea grass, eel grass, and seaweeds, if manufactured or dyed												
79	Sponges, and manufactures of:												
	Sponges	20.00	20.00	220,707.31	44,141.46								
	Manufactures of, or of which sponge is the component material of chief value, n. s. p. f.	40.00	30.00							45.00	25.00	18.00	13.50
80	Strychnia, or strychnine, and salts of	68.25	34.13							338.00	50.00	230.70	115.35
81	Sulphur:												
	Refined	32.71	16.35							18,080.00	50.00	5,913.83	2,956.91
	Sublimed, or flowers of	28.10	14.05							41,501.00	50.00	11,661.79	5,830.88
82	Sumac, ground	14.13	14.13	259,974.00	36,734.74								
83	Vanillin	320.00	80.00							25.00	75.00	80.00	20.00
	Total Schedule A	27.68	28.29	31,339,332.00	7,696,971.41	4,863,730.38	44.49	1,770,425.15	2,558,150.48	4,831,501.46	79.03	1,632,318.89	342,310.63

SCHEDULE B.

Earths, earthenware, and glassware.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
84	Brick, fire, weighing not more than 10 pounds each:												
	Not glazed, enameled, ornamented, or decorated	P. ct. 28.70	P. ct. 28.70	$93,867.46	$26,943.34								
	Glazed, enameled, ornamented, or decorated	45.00	35.00							$20.00	22.22	$9.00	$7.00
	Brick, fire, weighing more than 10 pounds each:												
	Not glazed, enameled, etc												
	Glazed, enameled, etc												
	Brick, other than fire												
	Not glazed, enameled, painted vitrified, ornamented, or decorated	25.00	25.00	49,170.52	12,292.63								
	Glazed, enameled, painted, vitrified, ornamented, or decorated	45.00	35.00							7,665.00	22.22	3,449.25	2,682.75
85	Tiles												
	Plain, unglazed, one color, exceeding 2 square inches in size	42.97	42.97	17,866.00	7,674.04								
	(L) Glazed, encaustic, ceramic, mosaic, vitrified, semivitrified, flint, spar, embossed, enameled, ornamented, hand painted, gold decorated, and all other earthenware tiles—												
	Valued not exceeding 40 cents per square foot	46.37	46.37	34,064.00	15,794.83								
	Valued exceeding 40 cents per square foot	38.45	38.45	6,224.00	2,393.08								
	Quarries or quarry tiles												
	Mantles, friezes, and all other articles, wholly or in chief value of tiles or tiling												
86	Cement												
	Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic, in barrels, sacks, or other packages, including the weight of barrel or package	25.25	25.25	3,621,061.17	914,282.76								
	Do. (in bulk)												
	Other cement	20.00	20.00	109,452.08	21,890.41								
87	Lime	20.55	20.55	95,115.05	19,555.82								
88	Plaster rock or gypsum												
	Crude	42.68	25.60							457,047.00	40.00	195,032.98	117,019.79
	Ground or calcined	31.04	24.13							21,807.00	22.22	6,767.86	5,263.90
	Pearl hardening for paper makers' use	20.00	20.00	3,287.00	657.40								
	Keene's cement, or other cement of which gypsum is the component material of chief value												
89	Pumice stone:												
	Unmanufactured	15.00	30.00			$54,554.00	100.00	$8,183.10	$16,336.20				
	Wholly or partially manufactured	37.91	37.91	54,555.00	20,680.79								
	Manufactures of, n. s. p. f.												
90	Clays or earths												
	Unwrought or unmanufactured, n. s. p. f.	18.12	18.12	171,005.34	30,998.16								
	Wrought or manufactured, n.s.p.f.	6.73	6.73	56,220.00	3,785.70								
	China clay or kaolin	36.91	36.91	1,432,342.00	528,668.15								
	Bauxite, crude	25.53	25.53	64,121.00	16,372.80								
	Fuller's earth—												
	Unwrought and unmanufactured	18.94	18.94	23,960.00	4,539.00								
	Wrought or manufactured	35.82	35.82	102,416.00	36,686.50								
	Asphaltum and bitumen												
	Crude, not dried or advanced	36.34	36.34	434,412.00	157,856.55								
	Dried or advanced	28.24	28.24	110,714.00	31,267.93								
	Limestone rock asphalt, containing not more than 15 per cent of bitumen	15.08	15.08	22,640.00	3,413.50								
	Fluor spar:												
	Crude												
	Crushed, ground, etc												
91	Mica:												
	Unmanufactured, or rough-trimmed only	36.72	33.92							1,116,320.25	7.58	409,865.81	378,765.53
	Cut or trimmed	36.25	33.54							73,364.00	7.47	26,593.01	24,606.30
	Mica plates or built-up mica, and all manufactures of mica												
92	Earthenware:												
	Common yellow, brown, or gray, plain, embossed, or salt-glazed common stoneware, and crucibles, not decorated in any manner	25.00	25.00	105,822.62	26,455.69								
	Rockingham earthenware, not decorated	40.00	40.00	21,026.00	8,410.40								

Earths, earthenware, and glassware—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
93	(L) China, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware, plaques, ornaments, toys, toy tea sets, charms, vases, and statuettes:												
	Plain white, without superadded ornamentation of any kind	*P. ct.* 55.00	*P. ct.* 55.00	$1,049,218.43	$577,070.15								
	Painted, tinted, stained, enameled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated in any manner	60.00	60.00	8,913,797.56	5,348,278.51								
94	(L) Clock cases, with or without movements:												
	Composed wholly or in part of china, porcelain, parian, bisque, or earthenware	60.00	60.00	260.00	156.00								
	(L) All other china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware, and manufactures thereof, or of which the same is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for:												
	Not ornamented or decorated	55.00	55.00	300,265.25	165,145.89								
	(L) Painted, tinted, stained, enameled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated or ornamented	60.00	60.00	2,975,499.63	1,785,299.78								
95	Articles and wares composed wholly or in chief value of earthy or mineral substances, or carbon, not specially provided for:												
	Not decorated	35.00	35.00	98,241.62	34,384.60								
	(L) Decorated	45.00	45.00	15,750.25	7,087.62								
96	Gas retorts	10.20	20.00			$1,619.00	96.24	$165.00	$323.80				
	Lava tips for burners	24.21	24.21	24,582.04	5,950.75								
	Carbons for electric lighting	46.79	26.00							$157,311.00	44.44	$73,613.61	$40,896.45
	Filter tubes	45.00	35.00							1,755.00	22.22	789.75	614.25
	Porous carbon pots for electric batteries, without metallic connections	20.00	20.00	9,149.00	1,829.80								
97	Bottles, vials, demijohns, carboys, and jars												
	Bottles or jugs containing brandy and other spirituous liquors—												
	Holding more than 1 pint			(a)	109,455.86								
	Holding not more than 1 pint and not less than ½ pint			(a)	12,675.51								
	Holding less than ½ pint			(a)	72.76								
	Bottles, vials, and jars, flint, lime, or lead—												
	Empty—												
	Holding more than 1 pint	59.90	59.90	6,090.80	3,648.05								
	Holding not more than 1 pint and less than ½ pint	55.56	55.56	1,014.00	563.35								
	Holding less than ½ pint	69.68	69.68	371.00	258.50								
	Other, on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent	40.00	40.00	132,365.40	52,946.16								
	Filled—												
	Holding more than 1 pint	51.42	51.42	5,732.47	2,947.96								
	Holding not more than 1 pint and not less than ½ pint	56.37	56.37	1,870.13	1,054.18								
	Holding less than ½ pint	68.09	68.09	449.00	305.72								
	Other, on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent	40.00	40.00	164,767.33	65,906.92								
	Bottles, vials, and jars, plain green or colored, molded or pressed—												
	Empty—												
	Holding more than 1 pint	60.52	60.52	55,906.40	33,835.71								
	Holding not more than 1 pint and not less than ½ pint	67.51	67.51	14,940.00	10,085.47								
	Holding less than ½ pint	81.44	81.44	601.00	489.48								
	Other, on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent	40.00	40.00	190,041.66	76,016.66								
	Filled—												
	Holding more than 1 pint	49.69	49.69	18,633.55	9,259.13								
	Holding not more than 1 pint and not less than ½ pint	50.85	50.85	5,945.78	3,023.73								
	Holding less than ½ pint	57.55	57.55	1,484.00	854.03								
	Other, on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent	40.00	40.00	384,493.98	153,797.58								
	Demijohns and carboys (covered or uncovered)												
	Empty—												
	Holding more than 1 pint	43.21	43.21	708.00	305.90								
	Other, on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent	40.00	40.00	8,479.00	3,391.60								

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

Earths, earthenware, and glassware—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
	Bottles, vials, demijohns, carboys, and jars—Continued.												
	Demijohns and carboys (covered or uncovered)—Continued.												
	Filled—												
	Holding more than 1 pint	*P. ct.* 56.93	*P. ct.* 56.93	$129.52	$73.73								
	Other, on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent	40.00	40.00	2,122.89	849.16								
98	(L) Bottles, decanters, or other vessels or articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, stained, silvered, gilded, etched, frosted, printed in any manner or otherwise ornamented, decorated, or ground (except such grinding as is necessary for fitting stoppers), and any articles of which such glass is the component material of chief value	60.00	60.00	1,742,333.07	1,045,399.86								
	(L) Porcelain, opal, and other blown glassware	60.00	60.00	243,908.35	146,345.01								
	(L) Paste, manufactures of, n.s.p.f.			(a)	(a)								
99	Cylinder, crown, and common window glass, unpolished:												
	Not exceeding 10 by 15 inches	41.08	41.08	540,282.09	221,962.75								
	Above 10 by 15 inches and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches	71.59	71.59	254,804.32	182,403.27								
	Above 16 by 24 inches and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches	74.32	74.32	111,100.10	82,568.59								
	Above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 36 inches	78.69	75.26							$34,273.37	4.00	$26,969.76	$25,797.15
	Above 24 by 36 inches and not exceeding 30 by 40 inches	87.39	84.15							26,346.45	3.70	23,023.51	22,170.77
	Above 30 by 40 inches and not exceeding 40 by 60 inches	71.79	69.48							11,698.00	3.23	8,398.50	8,127.56
	Above 40 by 60 inches	60.60	58.86							93.00	2.87	56.36	54.74
100	Cylinder and crown glass, polished, unsilvered:												
	Not exceeding 16 by 24 inches	20.42	20.42	57,550.00	11,753.04								
	Above 16 by 24 inches and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches	27.77	27.77	86,320.00	23,974.20								
	Above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches	59.92	47.94							19,835.00	20.00	11,885.85	9,508.68
	Above 24 by 60 inches												
101	Plate glass, fluted, rolled, ribbed, or rough, or the same containing a wire netting within itself (excess of 1 pound per square foot dutiable at same rates):												
	Not exceeding 16 by 24 inches	29.72	29.72	2,520.00	670.07 78.75								
	Above 16 by 24 inches and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches												
	Above 24 by 30 inches	33.68	33.68	13,835.00	4,468.27 190.92								
	(L) Plate glass, fluted, rolled, ribbed, or rough, ground, smoothed or otherwise obscured (excess of 1 pound per square foot dutiable at same rates):												
	Not exceeding 16 by 24 inches	42.46	53.08			$13,981.00	25.00	$5,936.35	$7,420.44				
	Above 16 by 24 inches and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches	49.20	61.50			75,031.00	25.00	36,916.58	46,145.72				
	Above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches	93.05	93.05	15,601.00	14,516.10								
	Above 24 by 60 inches	134.41	86.41							1,613.00	35.71	2,168.25	1,393.87
102	(L) Plate glass, cast, polished, finished or unfinished, and unsilvered:												
	Not exceeding 16 by 24 inches	43.08	53.85			224,238.00	25.00	96,606.08	120,757.58				
	Above 16 by 24 inches and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches	49.25	61.56			929,259.00	25.00	457,705.85	572,132.39				
	Above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches	81.73	81.73	204,263.00	166,938.25								
	Above 24 by 60 inches	155.62	100.04							40,687.00	35.71	63,319.63	40,705.48
103	(L) Plate glass, cast, polished, silvered, and looking-glass plates, exceeding in size 144 square inches:												
	Not exceeding 16 by 24 inches	43.80	43.80	179.00	78.41								
	Above 16 by 24 inches and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches	39.44	39.44	1,190.00	469.31								
	Above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches	81.78	81.78	4,157.00	3,400.20								
	Above 24 by 60 inches	93.62	61.59							1,944.00	34.21	1,820.01	1,197.30
	(L) Cylinder and crown glass, polished, silvered, and looking-glass plates, exceeding in size 144 square inches:												
	Not exceeding 16 by 24 inches	20.21	20.21	129.00	26.07								
	Above 16 by 24 inches and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches	19.43	19.43	275.00	53.43								
	Above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches	57.00	57.00	184.00	104.88								
	Above 24 by 60 inches	45.24	29.76							1,173.00	34.21	530.67	349.13

a With manufactures of glass, paragraph 107.

Earths, earthenware, and glassware—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
104	(L) Plate glass, cast, polished, silvered, when bent, ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, enameled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, flashed, stained, colored, painted, or otherwise ornamented or decorated:	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Not exceeding 16 by 24 inches	125.34	125.34	$102.00	$128.85								
	Above 16 by 24 inches and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches	44.84	44.84	287.00	128.70								
	Above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches	71.53	71.53	236.00	168.80								
	Above 24 by 60 inches	578.38	382.22							$45.00	31.26	$260.27	$172.00
	(L) Plate glass, cast, polished, unsilvered, when bent, ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, enameled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, flashed, stained, colored, painted, or otherwise ornamented or decorated:												
	Not exceeding 16 by 24 inches	14.91	17.40			$6,935.00	25.00	$1,034.85	$1,206.88				
	Above 16 by 24 inches and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches	38.13	46.42			7,264.00	25.00	2,770.13	3,371.87				
	Above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches	72.10	72.10	2,330.00	1,681.20								
	Above 24 by 60 inches	86.72	57.54							6,324.00	33.65	5,484.65	3,638.78
	Cylinder, crown, and common window glass, unpolished, when bent, ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, enameled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, flashed, stained, colored, painted, or otherwise ornamented or decorated:												
	Not exceeding 10 by 15 inches	15.93	15.93	33,848.50	5,392.94								
	Above 10 by 15 inches and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches	31.97	31.97	4,592.00	1,467.94								
	Above 16 by 24 inches and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches	49.94	49.94	8,967.00	4,478.56								
	Above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 36 inches	70.69	67.84							1,731.00	4.04	1,223.72	1,174.29
	Above 24 by 36 inches and not exceeding 30 by 40 inches	57.22	55.28							1,668.00	3.38	954.40	922.13
	Above 30 by 40 inches and not exceeding 40 by 60 inches	92.28	89.47							15,173.00	3.05	14,002.01	13,574.76
	Above 40 by 60 inches												
	Cylinder and crown glass, polished, silvered, when ground, bent, obscured, frosted, sanded, enameled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, flashed, stained, colored, painted, or otherwise ornamented or decorated:												
	Not exceeding 16 by 24 inches	27.21	27.21	233.00	63.39								
	Above 16 by 24 inches and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches	53.65	53.65	66.00	35.41								
	Above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches	55.00	55.00	4.00	2.20								
	Above 24 by 60 inches	51.44	35.56							18.00	30.64	9.26	6.40
	Cylinder and crown glass, polished, unsilvered, when ground, bent, obscured, frosted, sanded, enameled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, flashed, stained, colored, painted, or otherwise ornamented or decorated:												
	Not exceeding 16 by 24 inches	20.01	20.01	44,707.00	8,948.07								
	Above 16 by 24 inches and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches	28.73	28.73	137,593.00	39,529.55								
	Above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches	54.98	44.98							208.00	18.18	114.35	93.56
105	Spectacles, eyeglasses, and goggles, and frames for the same, or parts thereof, finished or unfinished:												
	Valued not over 40 cents per dozen	96.81	96.81	3,842.00	3,719.43								
	Valued over 40 cents and not over $1.50 per dozen	68.36	68.36	3,479.00	2,378.25								
	Valued over $1.50 per dozen	50.00	50.00	70,549.75	35,274.88								
106	Lenses of glass or pebble, ground and polished to a spherical, cylindrical, or prismatic form, and ground and polished plano or coquill glasses, wholly or partly manufactured:												
	With edges unground	45.00	45.00	12,657.50	5,695.88								
	With edges ground or beveled	45.94	45.94	11,954.00	5,491.82								
107	(L) Strips of glass not more than 3 inches wide, ground or polished on one or both sides to a cylindrical or prismatic form, and glass slides for magic lanterns	45.00	45.00	10,461.96	4,707.88								

Earths, earthenware, and glassware—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law	Equivalent ad valorems. Conference bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Conference bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Conference bill.
108	(L) Opera and field glasses, telescopes, microscopes, photographic and projecting lenses and optical instruments, and frames or mountings for same, not specially provided for	*P.ct.* 45.00	*P.ct.* 45.00	$457,224.77	$205,751.15								
109	(L) Glass windows, stained or painted, or parts thereof, and all mirrors not exceeding in size 144 square inches, with or without frames or cases	45.00	45.00	232,445.89	104,600.64								
	Do., bent, etc	50.00	50.00	15.00	7.50								
	All other manufactures of glass or paste, or of which glass or paste shall be the component material of chief value, not specially provided for	45.00	45.00	616,596.44	277,468.45								
110	Fusible enamel	25.00	25.00	20,469.00	5,117.25								
111	Marble:												
	In block, rough or squared only	42.46	42.46	1,083,188.00	459,939.01								
	Sawed or dressed, over 2 inches in thickness	48.54	44.12							$360.00	9.09	$174.72	$158.83
	Slabs or paving tiles containing not less than 4 superficial inches—												
	Not more than 1 inch in thickness—												
	Unrubbed	80.78	53.85							48,593.00	33.33	39,251.08	26,167.38
	Rubbed	77.63	51.76							16,686.00	33.33	12,953.73	8,635.82
	More than 1 inch and not more than 1½ inches thick—												
	Unrubbed	72.62	48.41							8,212.00	33.33	5,963.70	3,975.80
	Rubbed	52.09	34.72							724.00	33.33	377.10	251.40
	More than 1½ inches and not more than 2 inches thick—												
	Unrubbed	10.37	7.18							202.00	30.55	20.88	14.50
	Rubbed												
	(L) Onyx:												
	In block, rough or squared	19.06	7.62							71,437.00	56.67	13,617.00	5,446.80
	Sawed or dressed, over 2 inches in thickness												
	Slabs or paving tiles containing not less than 4 superficial inches—												
	Not more than 1 inch in thickness—												
	Unrubbed												
	Rubbed												
	More than 1 inch and not more than 1½ inches thick—												
	Unrubbed												
	Rubbed												
	More than 1½ inches and not more than 2 inches thick—												
	Unrubbed												
	Rubbed												
	Breccia		50.00			$20,100.00		Free.	$10,050.00				
	Mosaic cubes of marble, onyx, or stone, not exceeding 2 inches in size:												
	Loose	93.77	38.44							49,405.00	58.59	46,326.97	18,992.49
	Attached to paper or other material												
112	Manufactures of—												
	Agate, manufactures of, not specially provided for	50.00	50.00	24,022.04	12,011.03								
	(L) Alabaster, n. s. p. f.	50.00	50.00	11,137.50	5,568.50								
	(L) Jet, n. s. p. f.	50.00	50.00	4,756.50	2,378.25								
	(L) Malachite, n. s. p. f.												
	(L) Marble, n. s. p. f.	50.00	50.00	308,648.00	154,324.00								
	(L) Onyx, n. s. p. f.	50.00	50.00	2,633.70	1,316.86								
	(L) Rock crystal, manufactures of	50.00	50.00	3,177.00	1,588.50								
	(L) Spar, manufactures of	50.00	50.00	1,399.00	699.50								
	(L) Clock cases with or without movements, composed of marble, onyx, alabaster, etc	50.00	50.00	5,974.37	2,987.19								
113	Burrstones, manufactured or bound up into millstones	15.00	15.00	456.00	68.40								
114	Freestone, sandstone, limestone, and other building or monumental stone, except granite, marble, and onyx, not specially provided for:												
	Hewn, dressed, or polished	50.00	50.00	25,399.14	12,699.57								
	Unmanufactured or undressed	23.51	19.59							52,206.00	16.67	12,273.53	10,227.97
	Granite:												
	Hewn, dressed, or polished	50.00	50.00	166,293.00	83,146.50								
	Unmanufactured or undressed	38.37	31.98							9,040.00	16.67	3,468.67	2,890.55
115	Grindstones, finished or unfinished	10.22	10.22	114,624.00	11,717.39								
116	Slates, slate chimney pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, and all other manufactures of slate	20.00	20.00	7,688.00	1,537.60								
	Total, Schedule B	49.04	48.79	27,722,938.92	13,725,262.15	1,332,981.00	27.65	$609,317.94	777,774.88	2,254,984.07	23.28	1,010,769.85	775,504.11

SCHEDULE C.

Metals, and manufactures of.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill
117	Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore and manganiferous silver ore, and the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites	*P. ct.* 16.85	*P. ct.* 6.34							$1,212,607.00	62.50	$204,450.03	$76,668.76
	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.												
581	Basic slag, *ground or unground*	11.52	Free.							8,197.00	100.00	944.29	Free.
118	Iron in pigs, kentledge, spiegeleisen:												
	Ferro-manganese	6.27	3.92							6,027,240.00	37.50	378,173.11	236,358.15
	Spiegeleisen	13.26	8.29							2,486,086.00	37.50	329,690.03	206,056.28
	All other (except ferrosilicon)	25.02	15.64							5,862,930.00	37.50	1,466,825.32	916,765.60
	Scrap iron and steel, waste or refuse, fit only to be remanufactured:												
	Iron, wrought and cast	30.05	7.51							193,973.22	75.00	58,274.02	14,568.48
	Steel	27.93	6.98							100,996.00	75.00	28,210.57	7,052.64
119	Bar iron:												
	Rolled or hammered, comprising—												
	Flats not less than 1 inch wide nor less than $\frac{3}{8}$ of 1 inch thick	16.94	8.47							5,647.00	50.00	956.87	478.44
	Round iron not less than $\frac{7}{16}$ of 1 inch in diameter	13.84	6.92							163,050.00	50.00	22,571.18	11,285.60
	Square iron	14.20	7.10							3,115.10	50.00	442.32	221.15
	Muck bars												
120	Bars or shapes of rolled or hammered iron, n. s. p. f., and round iron, in coils or rods, less than $\frac{7}{16}$ of 1 inch in diameter	14.33	10.75							7,195.92	25.00	1,031.26	773.45
	Slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig, except castings	11.43	9.15							1,090.00	20.00	124.62	99.70
	Bars, blooms, billets, *slabs, or loops*, in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel	29.59	19.73							1,495,326.00	33.33	442,519.22	295,012.80
121	Beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car-truck channels, TT columns and posts or parts or sections of columns and posts, deck and bulb beams, and building forms and all other structural shapes of iron or steel	36.75	29.40							467,466.00	20.00	171,796.34	137,437.09
	But not assembled, or manufactured, or advanced beyond hammering, rolling, or casting.												
122	Boiler or other plate iron or steel (except crucible plate steel and saw plates), not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, sheared or unsheared, and skelp iron or steel sheared or rolled in grooves:												
	Valued above 1 cent and not above 2 cents per pound	46.49	38.74							7,667.00	16.67	3,564.34	2,970.26
	Valued above 2 cents and not above 4 cents per pound	32.55	20.00							1,307.00	38.56	425.37	261.40
	Valued over 4 cents per pound	25.00	20.00							220.00	20.00	55.00	44.00
	Valued at $\frac{8}{10}$ cent per pound or less.												
	Valued above $\frac{8}{10}$ cent and not above 1 cent per pound.												
	Valued above 1 cent and not above 2 cents per pound.												
	Valued above 2 cents and not above 3 cents per pound.												
	Valued above 3 cents per pound.												
	Cold rolled, smoothed only, not polished, valued above 2 cents and not above 4 cents per pound	32.23	25.36							2,198.00	21.32	708.36	557.66
123	Anchors, or parts of	41.87	27.91							2,308.50	33.33	966.47	644.31
	Forgings of iron or steel, or combined iron and steel, n. s. p. f.	35.00	30.00							190,105.49	14.28	66,536.92	57,031.65
	But not machined, tooled, or otherwise advanced in condition by any process or operation subsequent to the forging process.												
	Forgings, antifriction ball, of iron or steel, or of combined iron and steel	45.00	45.00	$47,818.00	$21,518.10								
	Ballbearings and roller bearings of iron or steel or other metal, finished or unfinished.												

Metals, and manufactures of—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Conference bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Conference bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Conference bill.
124	Hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel not otherwise provided for, valued at 3 cents per pound or less, 8 inches or less in width and less than ⅜ inch thick:												
	Not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge	*P. ct.* 29.85	*P. ct.* 17.91							$3,479.00	40.00	$1,038.88	$623.32
	Thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge	22.28	14.85							95.90	33.33	21.37	14.24
	Thinner than No. 20 wire gauge	27.54	20.66							3,769.00	25.00	1,038.02	778.52
	Hoop or band iron, or hoop or band steel, flared, splayed, or punched, with or without buckles or fastenings, and barrel hoops of iron or steel:												
	Not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge	15.56	10.38							390.00	33.33	60.72	40.48
	Thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge												
	Bands or strips of steel, suitable for making band saws:[a]												
	Untempered	48.00	35.00							3,602.00	27.08	1,729.03	[b] 1,260.70
	Tempered, or tempered and polished	62.82	37.85							11,589.00	39.74	7,280.70	[b] 4,387.01
125	Hoop or band iron, or hoop or band steel, cut to lengths, or wholly or partly manufactured into hoops or ties, coated or not coated with paint or any other preparation, with or without buckles or fastenings, for baling cotton or any other commodity	17.23	10.34							20,805.00	40.00	3,584.10	2,150.46
126	Bars or rails for railways:												
	Iron	26.14	13.06							824.00	50.00	215.43	107.64
	Steel	28.80	14.40							106,484.50	50.00	30,670.02	15,333.24
	Railway fish plates or splice bars, of iron or steel	25.72	19.20							11,938.06	25.00	3,056.40	2,292.29
127	Sheets of iron or steel, common or black, and skelp iron or steel, valued at 3 cents per pound or less:												
	Thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge	35.58	25.41							22,643.00	28.57	8,056.51	5,754.63
	Thinner than No. 20 and not thinner than No. 25 wire gauge	38.41	28.81							7,890.00	25.00	3,030.41	2,272.81
	Thinner than No. 25 and not thinner than No. 32 wire gauge												
	Thinner than No. 32 wire gauge												
	Sheet iron or sheet steel, corrugated or crimped	13.90	10.11							205.00	27.27	28.49	20.73
	All valued at more than 3 cents per pound (par. 125)												
128	Hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel (excepting tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin), galvanized or coated with zinc or spelter, or other metals, or any alloy of these metals:												
	Not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge	34.84	24.88							1,429.00	28.57	497.88	355.63
	Thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge	22.16	16.61							1,477.00	25.00	327.18	245.33
	Thinner than No. 20 wire gauge	10.66	8.53							4,599.00	20.00	490.25	392.20
	Sheets or plates of iron or steel (excepting what are commercially known as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin), galvanized or coated with zinc or spelter, or other metals, or any alloy of these metals:												
	Thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge	33.19	25.81							342.00	22.22	113.50	88.28
	Thinner than No. 20 and not thinner than No. 25 wire gauge	8.13	6.50							917.10	20.00	74.56	69.65
	Thinner than No. 25 and not thinner than No. 32 wire gauge	47.87	36.82							5,967.00	23.08	2,856.22	2,197.09
	Thinner than No. 32 wire gauge	35.00	28.00							1.00	21.43	.35	.28
	Sheet iron or sheet steel:												
	Corrugated or crimped, galvanized or coated with zinc, spelter, or other metals, or any alloy of those metals	32.45	24.90							4,804.00	23.08	1,559.08	1,199.29
	Sheets or plates composed of iron, steel, copper, nickel, or other metal with layers of other metal or metals imposed thereon by forging, hammering, rolling, or welding												
129	Sheet iron or sheet steel, polished, planished, or glanced	31.37	23.53							8,834.00	25.00	2,771.54	2,078.65
	Sheets and plates pickled or cleaned by acid, or by any other material or process:												
	Thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge	33.45	26.02							305.00	22.22	102.03	79.36
	Thinner than No. 20 and not thinner than No. 25 wire gauge												
	Thinner than No. 25 and not thinner than No. 32 wire gauge	22.38	17.21							429.00	23.08	96.03	73.86

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

Metals, and manufactures of—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Conference bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Conference bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Conference bill.
	Sheets of iron or steel, common or black, and skelp iron or steel, valued at 3 cents per pound or less, cold rolled, smoothed only, not polished:												
	Thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge.	*P. ct.* 36.44	*P. ct.* 28.34							$3,117.00	22.22	$1,135.87	$883.45
	Thinner than No. 20 and not thinner than No. 25 wire gauge.	38.71	30.97							611.00	20.00	236.52	189.22
	Thinner than No. 25 and not thinner than No. 32 wire gauge.	67.62	52.02							623.00	23.08	421.28	324.07
130	Tin plates: Sheets or plates of iron or steel, or taggers iron, or steel coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of which these metals are a component part, by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin—												
	Lighter than 63 pounds per 100 square feet	46.25	36.98							4,009,312.00	20.00	1,854,504.58	1,482,883.63
	All other	42.63	34.11							623,409.90	20.00	265,788.07	212,630.35
131	Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, by whatever process made; die blocks or blanks; billets and bars and tapered or beveled bars; mill shafting; pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes (*not advanced in value or condition by any process or operation subsequent to the process of stamping*); hammer molds or swaged steel; gun-barrel molds not in bars; alloys used as substitutes for steel in the manufacture of tools; all descriptions and shapes or dry sand, loam, or iron-molded steel castings; and steel in all forms and shapes not especially provided for:												
	Valued 1 cent per pound or less	31.28	31.28	$50.00	$15.64								
	Valued above 1 cent and not above $1\frac{4}{10}$ cents per pound	34.82	26.11							171,370.00	25.00	59,663.14	[a] 44,747.36
	Valued above $1\frac{4}{10}$ cents and not above $1\frac{8}{10}$ cents per pound	34.59	28.83							12,134.00	16.67	4,197.69	[a] 3,498.07
	Valued ¾ cent per pound or less [b]												
	Valued above ¾ cent and not above $1\frac{3}{10}$ cents per pound [b]												
	Valued above $1\frac{3}{10}$ cents and not above $1\frac{8}{10}$ cents per pound												
	Valued above $1\frac{8}{10}$ cents and not above $2\frac{3}{10}$ cents per pound	33.79	28.96							16,813.00	14.28	5,680.74	4,869.20
	Valued above $2\frac{3}{10}$ cents and not above 3 cents per pound	32.65	29.02							74,588.00	11.11	24,350.06	21,644.49
	Valued above 3 cents and not above 4 cents per pound	34.07	31.24							39,588.41	8.33	13,489.61	12,365.46
	Valued above 4 cents and not above 7 cents per pound	22.95	21.18							209,242.00	7.69	48,021.19	44,327.23
	Valued above 7 cents and not above 10 cents per pound	21.47	20.40							1,211,396.50	5.00	260,097.74	247,092.85
	Valued above 10 cents and not above 13 cents per pound	21.10	20.22							62,515.00	4.17	13,190.81	12,641.19
	Valued above 13 cents and not above 16 cents per pound	20.34	19.61							38,173.00	3.57	7,764.69	7,487.39
	Valued above 16 cents per pound	13.82	20.57			$1,202,672.00	48.94	$166,178.25	$247,499.56				
	Valued above 16 cents and not above 24 cents per pound												
	Valued above 24 cents and not above 32 cents per pound												
	Valued above 32 cents and not above 40 cents per pound												
	Valued above 40 cents per pound												
	Sheets and plates not specially provided for and saw plates of steel wholly or partially manufactured:												
	Valued 1 cent per pound or less	60.00	60.00	15.00	9.00								
	Valued ¾ cent per pound or less [b]												
	Valued above ¾ cent and not above $1\frac{3}{10}$ cents per pound [b]												
	Valued above $1\frac{3}{10}$ cents and not above $1\frac{8}{10}$ cents per pound												
	Valued above $1\frac{8}{10}$ cents and not above $2\frac{3}{10}$ cents per pound	32.48	27.83							5,088.00	14.28	1,652.35	1,416.29
	Valued above $2\frac{3}{10}$ cents and not above 3 cents per pound	34.13	30.33							541.00	11.11	184.61	164.09
	Valued above 3 cents and not above 4 cents per pound	33.88	31.05							1,366.00	8.33	462.74	424.18
	Valued above 4 cents and not above 7 cents per pound	21.40	19.75							69,154.00	7.69	14,795.61	13,657.48
	Valued above 7 cents and not above 10 cents per pound	21.32	20.25							43,488.00	5.00	9,269.66	8,806.18
	Valued above 10 cents and not above 13 cents per pound	21.40	20.51							3,995.00	4.17	855.06	819.44

[a] Estimated.

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

Metals, and manufactures of—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Conference bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Conference bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Conference bill.
	Sheets and plates not specially provided for and sawplates of steel wholly or partially manufactured—Continued.												
	Valued above 13 cents and not above 16 cents per pound	P. ct. 18.57	P. ct. 17.91							$30,905.00	3.57	$5,740.32	$5,535.32
	Valued above 16 cents per pound	10.95	20.00			$6,121.00	82.98	$669.97	a $1,224.20				
	Valued above 16 cents and not above 24 cents per pound												
	Valued above 24 cents and not above 32 cents per pound												
	Valued above 32 cents and not above 40 cents per pound												
	Valued above 40 cents per pound												
	Sheets and plates, n. s. p. f., and saw plates of steel, wholly or partially manufactured, cold rolled, smoothed only, not polished:												
	Valued above $1\frac{8}{10}$ cents and not above $2\frac{2}{10}$ cents per pound	40.88	36.33							24.00	11.11	9.81	8.72
	Valued above 3 cents and not above 4 cents per pound	44.20	41.04							695.00	7.14	307.19	285.25
	Valued above 4 cents and not above 7 cents per pound	24.39	22.77							31.00	6.67	7.56	7.06
	Valued above 7 cents and not above 10 cents per pound	22.29	21.28							2,367.00	4.54	527.69	503.71
	Valued above 10 cents and not above 13 cents per pound	21.38	30.56							346.00	3.85	73.99	71.15
	Valued above 13 cents and not above 16 cents per pound	19.73	19.07							744.00	3.33	146.76	141.87
	Valued above 16 cents per pound	22.88	22.42							2,074.00	2.04	474.62	a 464.93
132	*Steel wool or steel shavings*												
133	Grit, shot, and sand made of iron or steel that can be used only as abrasers												
134	Wire rods: Rivet, screw, fence, and other iron or steel wire rods, whether round, oval, flat, square, or in any other shape, and nail rods in coils or otherwise, not smaller than No. 6 wire gauge:												
	Untempered or untreated—												
	Valued 4 cents or less per pound	18.37	13.78							852,080.00	25.00	156,560.34	117,420.24
	Valued over 4 cents per pound	10.47	8.38							33,341.00	20.00	3,490.59	2,792.45
	Tempered or treated or partly manufactured—												
	Valued 4 cents or less per pound	21.17	18.83							6.00	11.11	1.27	1.13
	Manufactures of—												
	Valued over 4 cents per pound	11.09	40.00			297.00	260.76	32.93	118.80				
135	Round iron or steel wire:												
	Valued 4 cents or less per pound—												
	Not smaller than No. 13 wire gauge	39.04	35.00							52,172.00	20.00	20,365.82	18,260.20
	Smaller than No. 13 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge	43.98	36.65							76,607.50	16.67	33,689.90	28,074.90
	Smaller than No. 16 wire gauge	55.16	48.27							79,783.00	12.50	44,010.22	38,508.94
	All valued more than 4 cents per pound	40.00	35.00							562,952.00	20.00	225,180.80	197,033.20
	Other on which the specific duty is less than 35 per cent												
	Manufactures of—												
	Not smaller than No. 13 wire gauge	14.90	40.00			9,385.00	168.45	1,398.55	3,754.00				
	Smaller than No. 13 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge	13.07	40.00			16,571.46	206.16	2,165.16	6,628.58				
	Smaller than No. 16 wire gauge	17.23	40.00			6,809.92	132.16	1,173.34	2,723.96				
	All valued more than 4 cents per pound	43.14	40.00							158,393.76	7.29	68,338.44	63,357.50
	Cold rolled, etc., blued, brightened, tempered, etc.—												
	Manufactures of—												
	Smaller than No. 13 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge	11.56	40.00			27.00	246.15	3.12	10.80				
	Provided that no article made from or composed of wire shall pay a less rate of duty than 40 per cent.												
	Hat, bonnet, crinoline, corset, needle, piano, clock, and watch wire, and all wire n. s. p. f., valued more than 4 cents per pound	45.00	35.00							198,489.00	22.22	89,320.05	69,471.15
	Do. (manufactures of)	47.27	40.00							23,318.43	15.37	11,021.95	9,327.37
	Do. (coated with zinc or tin, or any other metal)	47.15	37.16							333.10	21.21	157.07	123.77
	Do. (coated with zinc, tin, etc.) manufactures of	53.51	42.05							372.00	21.44	199.07	156.40
	Brass wire, manufactures of	46.54	40.00							20,082.90	14.06	9,347.59	8,033.16
	Copper wire, manufactures of	48.36	40.00							53.00	17.28	25.63	21.20

a Estimated.

Metals, and manufactures of—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Conference bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Conference bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Conference bill.
	Corset clasps, corset steels, and dress steels and sheet steel in strips, twenty-five one-thousandths of an inch thick or thinner, whether uncovered or covered with cotton, silk, metal, or other material	P. ct. 45.00	P. ct. 35.00							$48,740.00	22.22	$21,933.00	$17,059.00
	Do. (manufactures of)	47.05	40.00							6,880.00	14.98	3,236.80	2,752.00
	Do. (cold rolled, etc., blued, brightened, tempered, etc.)	50.09	37.03							3,343.00	26.06	1,674.63	1,238.16
	All flat wires, and steel strips, strip steel, or steel in strips, not thicker than No. 15 wire gauge, and not exceeding 5 inches in width, whether in long or short lengths, in coils or otherwise, and whether drawn through dies or rolls, and all wire composed of iron, steel, or other metal, except gold or silver, covered with cotton, silk, or other material, and all wire not specially provided for.												
	Wire of iron or steel, coated with zinc or tin or any other metal:												
	Not smaller than No. 13 wire gauge	58.50	48.41							321.00	17.24	187.78	155.40
	Smaller than No. 16 wire gauge	12.89	35.00			$2,581.00	171.63	$332.57	$903.35				
	All valued more than 4 cents per pound	43.84	38.84							6,312.00	11.41	2,766.93	2,451.33
	Manufactures of—												
	Not smaller than No. 13 wire gauge	20.13	40.00			79.00	99.87	15.81	31.60				
	Smaller than No. 13 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge	17.56	40.00			9.00	127.84	1.58	3.60				
	Smaller than No. 16 wire gauge	34.74	40.00			6,966.00	15.14	2,419.99	2,786.40				
	All valued more than 4 cents per pound	49.14	42.57							6,764.00	13.38	3,324.10	2,879.25
	Wire rope and wire strand (*wire cable*):												
	Made of iron or steel wire—												
	Not smaller than No. 13 wire gauge	55.71	49.52							738.00	11.11	411.17	365.48
	Smaller than No. 13 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge	63.41	57.08							1,980.00	10.00	1,255.68	1,130.10
	Smaller than No. 16 wire gauge	60.24	55.21							6,278.00	8.33	3,782.04	3,466.87
	All valued more than 4 cents per pound	53.08	48.09							21,726.00	9.40	11,533.64	10,447.34
	All valued more than 4 cents per pound not specially provided for	55.00	45.00							24,891.65	18.18	13,690.83	11,201.66
	Made of iron or steel wire, cold rolled, cold hammered, blued, brightened, tempered, or polished, not smaller than No. 13 wire gauge												
	Made of iron or steel wire, coated with zinc or tin or any other metal—												
	Not smaller than No. 13 wire gauge	54.74	49.15							1,654.00	10.21	905.33	812.94
	Smaller than No. 13 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge	56.42	51.19							1,077.00	9.27	607.59	551.32
	Smaller than No. 16 wire gauge	63.51	58.55							5,078.00	7.81	3,225.16	2,973.18
	All valued more than 4 cents per pound	53.58	48.58							7,379.00	9.33	3,953.98	3,585.41
	Telegraph, telephone, and other wires and cables composed of metal and rubber, or of metal, rubber, and other materials												
137	Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, and slabs, by whatever process made; die blocks or blanks; billets and bars and tapered or beveled bars; mill shafting; pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes; hammer molds or swaged steel; gun-barrel molds not in bars; alloy used as substitutes for steel in the manufacture of tools; all descriptions and shapes of dry sand, loam, or iron molded steel castings; and steel in all forms and shapes not specially provided for: Cold rolled, cold drawn, cold hammered, or polished in any way:												
	Valued above 16 cents per pound	19.52	24.15			10,033.00	23.74	1,958.43	[a] 2,423.30				
	Cold rolled, cold hammered, blued, brightened, tempered, or polished by any process to such perfected surface finish, or polish, better than the grade of cold-rolled smoothed only—												
	Valued above 16 cents per pound	18.20	20.50			10.00	12.28	1.82	[a] 2.05				

[a] Estimated.

Metals, and manufactures of—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Conference bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Conference bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Conference bill.
	Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, and slabs, etc—Continued.												
	Galvanized or coated with zinc, etc.—												
	Valued above 7 cents and not above 10 cents per pound	*P. ct.* 18.07	*P. ct.* 17.26							$764.00	4.54	$138.05	$131.78
	Sheets and plates not specially provided for and saw plates of steel, wholly or partially manufactured, cold rolled, cold hammered, blued, brightened, tempered, or polished by any process to such perfected surface finish, or polish better than the grade of cold rolled, smoothed only, hereinbefore provided for:												
	Valued above $2\frac{3}{10}$ cents and not above 3 cents per pound	65.63	41.45							112.36	36.84	73.74	46.57
	Valued above 3 cents and not above 4 cents per pound	61.20	41.73							3,072.43	31.81	1,880.41	1,282.09
	Valued above 4 cents and not above 7 cents per pound	43.16	30.01							58.00	30.43	25.03	17.41
	Valued above 7 cents and not above 10 cents per pound	35.88	27.51							2,359.00	23.33	846.48	648.97
	Valued above 10 cents and not above 13 cents per pound	31.75	25.21							676.00	20.59	214.64	170.45
	Valued above 13 cents and not above 16 cents per pound	25.19	20.55							745.00	18.42	187.67	[a] 153.11
	Valued above 16 cents per pound	16.72	21.72			$108.00	29.82	$18.06	[a] $23.46				
	Steel circular saw plates—												
	Valued above 4 cents and not above 7 cents per pound	28.25	22.76							16,038.00	19.44	4,530.83	3,649.84
	Valued above 7 cents and not above 10 cents per pound	27.43	23.59							51,199.00	14.00	14,042.94	12,076.92
	Valued above 10 cents and not above 13 cents per pound	22.94	20.17							6,005.00	12.07	1,377.70	1,211.43
	Valued above 16 cents per pound	7.79	20.37			2,018.00	161.34	157.25	[a] 411.16				
140	Anvils	30.50	10.17							43,629.00	13.33	13,307.84	4,435.93
141	(L) Automobiles, and parts of:												
	Automobiles	45.00	45.00	$3,923,634.00	$1,765,635.30								
	Parts of	45.00	45.00	744,593.00	335,066.85								
	(L) Cycles, and parts of	45.00	45.00	30,403.00	13,681.35								
	Automobiles, bicycles, and motor cycles, and parts of any of the foregoing, including tires, axles, and ball bearings												
142	Axles, or parts of, axle bars, axle blanks, or forgings for axles, of iron or steel, without reference to the stage or state of manufacture, valued at not more than 6 cents per pound	20.00	14.96							36,825.00	25.00	7,344.54	5,508.41
143	Hammers and sledges (blacksmiths'), track tools, wedges, and crowbars, of iron or steel	17.04	15.62							4,286.05	8.33	730.48	669.58
144	Bolts, with or without threads or nuts, or bolt blanks, and finished hinges or hinged blanks, of iron or steel	28.79	21.59							14,993.95	25.00	4,316.74	3,237.54
145	Card clothing:												
	Manufactured from tempered steel wire	64.67	71.85			315,316.00	11.11	203,903.23	[a] 226,559.12				
	Other	18.45	18.45	12,574.00	2,319.63								
	Card clothing not actually and permanently fitted to and attached to carding machines or to parts thereof at the time of importation:												
	Manufactured with round iron or steel wire												
	Manufactured with plated wire, or other than round iron or steel wire or with felt face, wool face, or rubber face cloth containing wool												
	Castings:												
146	Cast-iron pipe of every description	31.77	19.86							23,775.50	37.50	7,554.37	4,721.48
147	Cast-iron vessels, plates, stove plates, andirons, sadirons, tailors' irons, hatters' irons, and castings of iron, not specially provided for	10.88	10.88	118,688.56	12,919.79								
	Valued at not more than 2 cents per pound												
	Valued at more than 2 cents per pound												
	All castings of iron or cast-iron plates which have been chiseled, drilled, machined, or otherwise advanced in condition by processes or operations subsequent to the casting process but not made up into articles												
148	Malleable-iron castings, not specially provided for	17.27	13.43							45,085.86	22.22	7,784.08	6,054.29
149	Hollow ware, coated, glazed, or tinned	20.06	15.05							743.00	25.00	149.06	111.80

[a] Estimated.

Metals, and manufactures of—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
150	Chain or chains, made of iron or steel:	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Not less than ¾ inch in diameter.	87.21	67.85							$629.00	22.22	$548.68	$426.75
	Less than ¾ inch and not less than ⅜ inch in diameter	30.00	24.54							131.00	18.18	39.30	32.15
	Less than ⅜ inch and not less than $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in diameter	47.58	44.42							26.00	6.67	12.37	11.55
	Less than $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in diameter	59.52	59.52	$18,828.00	$11,205.90								
	Other, on which specific duty does not amount to 45 per cent.	45.00	45.00	51,280.04	23,076.02								
151	Boiler tubes, pipes, flues, or stays, lap-welded, butt-welded, seamed, or jointed, not thinner than No. 16 wire gauge	38.32	28.74							49,740.00	25.00	19,059.78	a 14,294.84
	Not less than three-eighths inch in diameter												
	Less than three-eighths and not less than one-fourth inch												
	Less than one-fourth inch in diameter												
	Cylindrical or tubular tanks or vessels, for holding gas, liquids, or other material, whether full or empty												
	Flexible metal tubing or hose, not specially provided for, whether covered with wire or other material, or otherwise, including any appliances or attachments affixed thereto										14.29		
	Welded cylindrical furnaces, made from plate metal	41.95	33.56							4,274.00	20.00	1,793.05	1,434.44
	Welded cylindrical furnaces, tubes, or flues made from plate metal, and corrugated, ribbed, or otherwise reinforced against collapsing pressure.												
	Tubes and tubing, for cycles	35.00	30.00							26,640.00	14.29	9,324.00	7,992.00
	Tubes, finished, not specially provided for	35.00	30.00							63,830.00	14.29	22,340.50	19,149.00
	Cutlery:												
152	Pen or pocket knives, clasp, pruning, and budding knives, or parts of, and erasers, manicure knives, or parts of, wholly or partly manufactured—												
	Valued not more than 40 cents per dozen	40.00	40.00	165,419.00	66,167.60								
	Valued more than 40 cents and not exceeding 50 cents per dozen	64.95	64.95	153,766.20	99,877.91								
	Valued more than 50 cents and not exceeding $1.25 per dozen	93.23	93.23	288,924.08	269,359.98								
	Valued more than $1.25 and not exceeding $3 per dozen	91.00	91.00	242,636.47	220,799.79								
	Valued more than $3 per dozen	84.16	84.16	157,051.62	132,179.25								
	Any of the foregoing knives or erasers, if imported in the condition of assembled, but not fully finished, shall be dutiable at not less than the rate of duty herein imposed upon fully finished knives and erasers valued at more than $3 per dozen.												
	Blades, handles, and other parts of—												
	Valued not exceeding $1.25 per dozen												
	Valued more than $1.25 per dozen												
	Provided, That blades, handles, or other parts of any of the foregoing knives or erasers shall be dutiable at not less than the rate herein imposed upon knives and erasers valued at more than 50 cents per dozen and not exceeding $1.25 per dozen.												
	Razors and razor blades, finished or unfinished—												
	Valued less than $1.50 per dozen	56.43	94.72			$141,607.47	67.83	$79,904.00	$134,127.15				
	Valued at $1.50 and less than $3 per dozen	54.85	92.39			296,315.25	68.43	162,534.65	273,756.22				
	Valued $3 per dozen or more	56.49	72.50			95,981.16	28.40	54,224.55	69,622.51				
	Razors, finished—												
	Valued at less than $1 per dozen												
	Valued at $1 and less than $1.50 per dozen												
	Valued at $1.50 and less than $2 per dozen												
	Valued at $2 or more per dozen												

a Estimated.

Metals, and manufactures of—Continued.

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	Any of the foregoing knives or erasers, etc.—Continued. *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 all the articles specified in this paragraph shall have the name of the maker and beneath the same the name of the country of origin die sunk conspicuously and indelibly on the shank or tang of each and every blade.*												
	Scissors and shears, and blades for, finished or unfinished—												
	Valued not more than 50 cents per dozen	*P. ct.* 52.21	*P. ct.* 52.21	$50,196.50	$26,208.45								
	Valued more than 50 cents and not more than $1.75 per dozen	57.89	57.89	243,828.94	141,147.13								
	Valued more than $1.75 per dozen	46.00	46.00	188,226.01	86,581.21								
153	(L) Swords, sword blades, and side arms (*bayonets*)	35.00	50.00			$33,358.75	42.86	$11,675.56	$16,679.38				
154	Table, carving, cooks', kitchen, bread, butter, vegetable, fruit, and cheese knives, forks, and steels, finished or unfinished—												
	With handles of mother-of-pearl, shell, or ivory (*silver, nickeled silver, or other metal than iron or steel*)	57.40	52.10							$4,740.00	9.30	$2,720.92	$2,469.68
	With handles of deer horn	62.73	54.78							7,863.00	12.67	4,932.69	4,307.22
	With handles of hard rubber, solid bone, celluloid, or any pyroxyline material	52.83	45.27							3,537.00	14.31	1,868.75	1,601.11
	With handles of any other material	69.43	51.28							25,283.94	26.14	17,554.00	12,966.86
	Any knives, forks, or steels, imported without handles												
	Other, on which ordinary duty would not amount to 45 per cent	45.00	40.00							66,404.99	11.11	29,882.25	26,562.00
	Butchers', hunting, plumbers', painters', palette, artists' (*carpenters' bench, currriers', drawing, farriers', fleshing, hay, tanners'*), and shoe knives, finished or unfinished—												
	With handles of mother-of-pearl, shell, or ivory (*silver, nickeled silver, or other metal than iron or steel*)	52.10	47.46							69.00	8.91	35.95	32.75
	With handles of deer horn	93.55	80.45							11.00	14.11	10.29	8.85
	With handles of hard rubber, solid bone, celluloid, or any pyroxyline material	65.08	55.05							72.50	15.41	47.18	39.91
	With handles of any other material	61.64	46.09							322.85	25.25	199.02	148.82
	Any knives, forks, or steels, imported without handles												
	Other, on which ordinary duty would not amount to 45 per cent	45.00	40.00							66,502.16	11.11	29,925.97	26,600.86
155	Files, file blanks, rasps, and floats of all cuts and kinds:												
	2½ inches in length and under	81.29	67.74							4,951.61	16.66	4,025.35	3,354.46
	Over 2½ and not over 4½ inches in length	83.90	79.71							26,484.00	5.00	22,220.21	21,109.20
	Over 4½ and under 7 inches in length	87.47	70.63							36,919.32	16.67	31,292.76	26,077.29
	7 inches in length and over	33.81	30.44							18,298.00	22.50	7,187.00	5,569.93
156	Firearms:												
	Muskets, muzzle-loading shotguns, rifles, and parts of	25.00	25.00	45,399.00	11,349.75								
157	Shotguns, double-barreled, sporting, breech-loading, and combination shotguns and rifles—												
	Valued not more than $5 each	50.75	50.75	179,548.00	91,123.20								
	Valued more than $5 and not more than $10 each	67.67	67.67	2,354.00	1,593.10								
	Valued more than $10 each	45.56	45.56	61,422.00	27,983.70								
	Shotguns, single-barreled, breech-loading, or parts of, not specially provided for	52.49	52.49	566.00	297.10								
	Double barrels for sporting, breech-loading shotguns and rifles, further advanced in manufacture than rough-bored only, *and stocks for same*	44.93	44.93	453.00	203.55								
	All other parts of guns or rifles and fittings for stocks or barrels	50.00	50.00	4,452.00	2,226.00								
	Pistols, *automatic, magazine, or* revolving, or parts of	56.75	56.75	19,749.00	11,207.25								

Metals, and manufactures of—Continued.

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158	(L) Sheets, plates, wares, or articles of iron, steel, or other metal, enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses [a]	P. ct. 40.00	P. ct. 40.00	$952,980.64	$381,192.25								
	Nails, spikes, and tacks:												
159	Nails and spikes, cut, of iron or steel	20.48	13.65							$1,792.00	33.33	$367.01	$244.68
160	Nails, horseshoe, hob, and all other wrought-iron or steel nails, not specially provided for	25.69	17.10							83.00	33.33	21.32	14.19
	Horseshoe calks, and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, of iron or steel												
161	Nails, wire, made of wrought iron or steel—												
	Not less than 1 inch in length and not lighter than No. 16 wire gauge	8.13	6.50							3,288.00	20.00	267.40	213.92
162	Spikes, of wrought iron or steel	43.19	32.40							738.30	25.00	318.92	239.19
	Nuts and washers, of wrought iron or steel	9.64	7.23							2,553.00	25.00	246.18	184.64
	Horse, mule, or ox shoes, of wrought iron or steel	24.82	18.62							34.00	25.00	8.44	6.33
163	Tacks, brads, or sprigs, cut—												
	Not exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand	14.26	7.13							140.00	50.00	19.96	9.98
	Exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand	3.00	1.50							2.00	50.00	.06	.03
164	Needles:												
	For knitting (*embroidery*) or sewing machines, including latch needles	41.90	41.90	106,928.70	44,806.74								
	Crochet and tape needles, knitting, and all others not specially provided for, and bodkins of metal	25.00	25.00	49,147.90	12,286.99								
	No articles other than the needles which are specifically named in this section shall be dutiable as needles unless having an eye and fitted and used for carrying a thread. Needle cases or needle books furnished with assortments of needles or combinations of needles and other articles shall pay duty as entireties according to the component material of chief value therein.												
165	*Fishhooks, fishing rods and reels, artificial flies, artificial baits, snelled hooks, and all other fishing tackle or parts thereof, not specially provided for in this section, except fishing lines, fishing nets and seines*												
166	Engraved plates of steel	25.00	20.00							2,477.00	20.00	619.25	495.40
	Plates, electrotype and stereotype, and plates of other material than steel, engraved or lithographed for printing	25.00	20.00							45,967.09	20.00	11,491.80	9.193.41
	Plates of iron or steel engraved or fashioned for use in the production of designs, patterns, or impressions on glass in the process of manufacturing plate or other glass												
167	*Rivets or studs and steel points, lathed, machined, or brightened, and rivets or studs for nonskidding automobile tires*												
	Rivets of iron or steel, n. s. p. f.	14.43	9.02							5,430.00	37.50	783.54	489.71
168	Saws:												
	Circular saws	25.00	20.00							884.00	20.00	221.00	176.80
	Cross-cut saws	18.70	15.58							2,384.00	16.67	445.76	371.46
	Hand, back, and other saws, not specially provided for	30.00	25.00							32,564.50	16.67	9,769.35	8,141.12
	Mill saws										20.00		
	Pit and drag saws	25.21	18.91							205.00	25.00	51.68	38.76
	Steel band saws, finished or further advanced than tempered and polished	37.34	28.67							1,706.00	23.22	637.10	489.15
169	Screws, commonly called wood screws:												
	Over ½ inch and not more than 1 inch in length	37.03	34.84							62.00	5.88	22.96	21.60
	Over 1 inch and not more than 2 inches in length	33.64	28.04							107.00	16.67	36.00	30.00
	More than 2 inches in length	54.22	40.67							36.00	25.00	19.52	14.64
170	Umbrella and parasol ribs and stretchers, of iron, steel, or other metal, in frames or otherwise	50.00	50.00	17,553.00	8,776.50								
	Tubes for umbrellas, wholly or partly finished												
171	Wheels, or parts of, with axles fitted in, and steel-tired wheels, for railway purposes, and iron or steel locomotive, car, or other railway tires, or parts of, wholly or partly manufactured	52.87	44.05							153,550.00	16.67	81,175.63	67,646.33
	Ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, or blanks, for railway wheels or tires, without regard to the degree of manufacture												

[a] This paragraph stricken out in Senate bill.

Metals, and manufactures of—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Conference bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Conference bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Conference bill.
172	Aluminum:												
	In crude form (*aluminum scrap*), and alloys of any kind in which aluminum is the component material of chief value	*P. ct.* 39.98	*P. ct.* 34.98							$258,601.40	12.50	$103,384.56	$90,461.49
	Plates, sheets, bars, and rods	19.43	16.44							7,333.00	15.38	1,424.94	1,205.72
	Barium, calcium, magnesium, sodium, and potassium, and alloys of which said metals are the component material of chief value												
	Magnesium		28.49			$14,362.00	100.00	Free.	$4,091.50				
173	Antimony, as regulus or metal	4.70	9.40			1,875,941.00	100.00	$88,175.01	176,349.99				
	Antimony ore, stibnite and matte containing antimony (or antimony contents)	Free.	13.41			215,917.00		Free.	28,954.72				
	Antimony oxide	a25.00	a51.36			a11,291.00	a105.44	a2,822.75	a5,798.96				
	(*See bill for regulations concerning entry.*)												
174	(L) Argentine, albata, or German silver, unmanufactured	25.00	25.00	$6,487.00	$1,621.75								
175	(L) Bronze powder (*brocades, flitters, and metallics*)	32.38	32.38	586,464.00	189,884.73								
	Valued at not over 20 cents per pound												
	Valued at over 20 cents per pound												
	(L) Bronze, or Dutch metal, in leaf, in packs of 100 leaves	62.24	62.24	86,715.00	53,974.74								
	Aluminum, in leaf, in packs of 100 leaves	53.05	53.05	492.00	261.00								
176	Copper:												
	Plates, rolled, called braziers' copper, sheets, rods, pipes, and copper bottoms	4.99	4.99	52,476.00	2,619.73								
	Sheathing, or yellow metal, of which copper is the component material of chief value, and not composed wholly or in part of iron, ungalvanized	12.18	12.18	1,937.00	235.90								
177	(L) Gold leaf, in packs of 500 leaves	37.50	37.50	167,263.00	62,735.75								
	The foregoing rate applies to leaf not exceeding in size the equivalent of 3¾ by 3¾ inches; additional duties in the same proportion shall be assessed on leaf exceeding in size said equivalent.												
178	(L) Silver leaf, in packs of 500 leaves	141.29	94.22							804.00	33.33	1,136.25	757.50
179	(L) Tinsel wire, lame or lahn, made wholly or in chief value of gold, silver, or other metal	10.07	10.07	162,684.23	16,378.50								
	(L) Bullion and metal threads made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, lame or lahn	40.59	35.59							95,113.00	12.32	38,608.90	33,853.25
	(L) Laces, embroideries, braids, galloons, trimmings, or other articles made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, lame or lahn, bullion, or metal threads	60.00	77.65			184,634.00	29.42	110,780.40	143,362.95				
	Fabrics, ribbons, beltings, and ornaments, added to laces, etc.												
180	Hooks and eyes, metallic, whether loose, carded, or otherwise, including weight of cards, cartons, and immediate wrappings and labels	42.10	22.17							4,702.00	47.34	1,979.33	1,042.38
	Lead, and manufactures of:												
181	Lead-bearing ore of all kinds (*lead contents*)	78.80	78.80	566,057.15	446,075.70								
182	Base bullion	70.36	70.36	13,770.00	9,680.30								
	Pigs and bars (*dross*), bullion, molten and old refuse lead, run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured, and dross	49.45	49.45	1,043,166.00	515,883.18								
	Sheets, pipes, shot, glaziers' lead, and lead wire	48.99	46.54							18,430.26	5.00	9,029.01	8,577.53
183	Metals unwrought, and metallic mineral substances, in a crude state, n. s. p. f.	20.00	20.00	87,155.00	17,431.00								
	Gas mantles	20.00	40.00			35,477.00	100.00	7,095.40	14,190.80				
	Thorium nitrate	25.00	40.00			240,128.00	60.00	60,032.00	96,051.20				
184	Ferrotungsten	20.00	20.00	16,312.00	3,262.40								
		.40	20.00			36,108.00	b4,900.00	145.29	7,221.60				
	Ferrochrome	20.00	20.00	14,929.00	2,985.80								
		1.74	20.00			31,534.00	b1,049.43	547.70	6,306.80				
	Ferrosilicon	5.54	6.92			914,328.00	25.00	50,612.48	63,265.60				
	Chrome or chromium metal, ferrochrome or ferrochromium, ferromolybdenum, ferrophosphorus, ferrotitanium, ferrotungsten, ferrosilicon containing more than 15 per cent of silicon, ferrovanadium, molybdenum, titanium, tantalum, tungsten, or wolfram metal:												
	Valued at $200 per ton or less												
	Valued at more than $200 per ton												
	Ferrosilicon containing not more than 15 per cent of silicon												

a Estimated.

b Admitted practically free by court decisions under present law.

Metals, and manufactures of—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
185	Nickel, nickel oxide, alloy of any kind in which nickel is the material of chief value, in pigs, ingots, bars, *rods, plates, strips cut from sheets*, or sheets, *but not rolled or drawn*	*P. ct.* 14.67	*P. ct.* 14.67	$91,907.00	$13,491.11								
186	Pens, metallic, except gold pens	47.93	47.93	163,284.25	78,256.29								
	Do. with nib and barrel in one piece.												
187	Penholder tips, and penholders, or parts of	25.00	25.31			$25,224.00	1.25	$6,306.01	[a] $6,384.83				
	(L) Gold pens	25.00	25.00	114.08	28.52								
	Fountain pens, stylographic pens.												
	Combination penholders, comprising penholder, pencil, rubber eraser, automatic stamp, or other attachment												
	Provided that pens and penholders shall be assessed for duty separately.												
188	Pins, solid heads, without ornamentation, including hair, safety, hat, bonnet, and shawl pins, composed of brass, copper, iron, steel, or other base metal, not plated, not jewelry	35.00	35.00	155,798.54	54,529.49								
	Agraffes, barettes, bars, belts, buckles, cabochons, chatelaines, clasps, combs, coulants, girdles, slides, dress, hat, and millinery ornaments, composed wholly of brass, copper, iron, steel, or other base metal:												
	Not plated nor polished nor commonly known as jewelry												
	Plated, and not jewelry												
	With any of the foregoing, having fancy metal or enameled metal heads or plain heads of glass, paste, wax, or any other m terial than precious or semiprecious stones												
	With heads in imitation of baroque pearls or ornamented, decorated, cut or ground												
	With imitation precious stones or imitation pearls or corals set in the heads of the pins or with the articles otherwise mounted or set with imitation precious stones or imitation pearls or corals												
	(Any of the foregoing articles if made wholly or in part of precious metal or if set with precious or semiprecious stones, or pearls, or corals, shall be classified as jewelry.)												
189	Quicksilver	17.40	17.40	6,147.00	1,069.74								
191	Type metal, lead contents	21.86	21.86	1,325,293.00	289,697.51								
192	New types	25.00	25.00	14,730.00	3,682.50								
	Watch movements:												
	Having not more than 7 jewels	66.02	82.05			731,331.60	24.27	482,847.33	600,028.80				
	(L) Having more than 7 and not more than 11 jewels	42.04	46.04			58,782.00	9.51	24,711.01	27,041.85				
	(L) Having more than 11 and not more than 15 jewels	47.81	56.27			192,393.00	17.69	91,989.75	108,265.70				
	(L) Having more than 15 and not more than 17 jewels	43.91	43.91	122,947.00	53,986.75								
	(L) Having more than 17 jewels	34.95	34.95	184,383.00	64,434.75								
	Watch cases and parts of watches, including dials	40.00	40.00	844,006.21	337,602.49								
	Enameled dials for watches or other instruments												
	(See bill for regulations concerning dials and movements.)												
	Chronometers, box or ship, and parts of	40.00	40.00	1,640.00	656.00								
	Clocks, and parts of, not specially provided for	40.00	40.00	592,024.51	236,809.80								
	Clock movements having jewels in the escapement, and clocks containing such movements												
	All other clocks and parts thereof, not otherwise provided for, whether separately packed or otherwise, not composed wholly or in part of china, porcelain, parian, bisque, or earthen ware												
	Jewels for use in the manufacture of watches or clocks	10.00	10.00	789,042.50	78,904.25								
193	Zinc in ore [b]	20.00	45.81			337,102.77	129.06	67,420.58	[a] 154,436.02				
		Free.	31.62			1,955.00		Free.	618.24				
	Calamine (zinc ore) [b]	Free.	50.92			784,303.20		Free.	399,424.64				
	Zinc ore and calamine (zinc contents)												

[a] Estimated.

[b] Zinc contents estimated at 30 per cent and at 1 cent per pound.

Metals, and manufactures of—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Conference bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Conference bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Conference bill.
		P. ct.	*P. ct.*										
194	Zinc												
	In blocks or pigs	18.39	16.85							$95,066.00	8.33	$17,478.23	$16,021.69
	In sheets	28.44	23.11							5,286.00	18.75	1,503.26	1,221.40
	In sheets coated or plated with nickel or other metal, or solutions.												
	Old and worn out, fit only to be remanufactured	31.06	31.06	$688.30	$213.69								
195	*Cans, boxes, packages, containers trays, signs, and similar articles, composed wholly or in chief value of tin plate, terne plate, or iron or steel sheets, if lacquered, enameled, or printed by any process of lithography whatever, all the foregoing, filled or unfilled, and whether their contents be dutiable or free*												
	Provided, That none of the foregoing articles shall pay a less rate of duty than 55 per cent ad valorem.												
196	*Bottle caps:*												
	Not colored, wazed, lacquered, enameled, lithographed, or embossed in color												
	Colored, lacquered, enameled, lithographed, or embossed in color												
197	Machinery, not elsewhere specified.	45.00	[a] 45.00	4,978,090.67	2,240,140.80								
	Cash registers, linotype and all typesetting machines, machine tools, printing presses, sewing machines, typewriters, and all steam engines c.												
	Embroidery machines and lace-making machines, including machines for making lace curtains, nets, or nettings												
	Lever or Goughrough lace machines, including machines for making lace curtains, nets, or netting, free of duty prior to July 1, 1911.												
	Provided, That all Lever or Goughrough lace machines imported prior to July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, shall be admitted free of duty.												
199	Articles or wares, n. s. p. f., composed wholly or in part of—												
	Aluminum, manufactures of	45.00	45.00	1,026.50	461.93								
	Rope (made from aluminum wire)	48.03	40.00							1,913.00	16.72	918.81	765.20
	Brass, manufactures of	45.00	45.00	75,056.53	33,775.44								
	(L) Bronze, manufactures of	45.00	45.00	298,115.17	134,151.84								
	Copper, manufactures of	45.00	45.00	26,177.34	11,779.83								
	(L) Gold, manufactures of	45.00	45.00	19,566.80	8,805.07								
	Iron and steel, manufactures of	45.00	45.00	1,100,293.57	495,132.19								
	Do. galvanized	50.00	50.00	175.00	87.50								
	Lead, manufactures of	45.00	45.00	3,482.00	1,566.90								
	Metals and metal compositions, manufactures of	45.00	45.00	7,811,313.34	3,515,091.14								
	Nickel, manufactures of	45.00	45.00	4,103.60	1,846.62								
	Pewter, manufactures of	45.00	45.00	720.00	324.00								
	Platinum, manufactures of	45.00	45.00	1,836.00	826.20								
	(L) Silver, manufactures of	45.00	45.00	145,700.72	65,565.37								
	Tin, manufactures of	45.00	45.00	26,635.04	11,985.80								
	(L) Tin foil	45.00	45.00	719.00	323.55								
	Zinc, manufactures of	45.00	45.00	4,804.00	2,161.80								
	Carriages and parts thereof, metal chief value	45.00	45.00	2,626.00	1,181.70								
	Total, Schedule C	33.37	31.70	29,476,839.71	12,882,416.08	$7,837,077.58	68.29	$1,682,254.53	$2,831,083.70	28,694,751.01	26.91	7,125,722.49	5,208,178.61

[a] Estimated.

SCHEDULE D.

Wood, and manufactures of.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Conference bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Conference bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Conference bill.
200	Timber:												
	Round, used for spars and in building wharves	*P. ct.* 5.04	*P. ct.* 2.52							$25,902.86	50.00	$1,305.49	$652.75
	Hewn, squared, or sided, not less than 8 inches square	5.08	2.54							49,811.78	50.00	2,531.24	1,265.62
201	Lumber:												
	Boards, planks, deals, and other sawed lumber of whitewood, sycamore, and basswood—												
	Not planed or finished	5.56	2.78							211,967.74	50.00	11,777.68	5,888.84
	Planed or finished on two sides	17.03	10.65							12,302.00	37.50	2,094.58	1,309.11
	Planed on one side and tongued and grooved												
	Planed on two sides and tongued and grooved												

Wood, and manufactures of—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
201	Lumber—Continued.												
	Sawed lumber, not specially provided for—	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Not planed or finished	11.75	7.35							$14,623,256.02	37.50	$1,718,679.33	$1,074,174.51
	Planed or finished on one side	20.01	14.00							239,649.28	30.00	47,942.38	33,559.58
	Planed or finished on two sides	17.24	11.49							48,348.91	33.33	8,333.43	5,555.60
	Planed or finished on three sides	14.06	9.50							34.00	32.43	4.78	3.23
	Planed or finished on four sides	21.13	14.52							1,224.00	31.25	258.61	177.79
	Planed on one side and tongued and grooved	19.10	12.73							83,415.75	33.33	15,927.97	10,618.64
	Planed on two sides and tongued and grooved	20.29	13.77							15,482.78	32.14	3,141.13	2,131.44
202	Briarwood, briar, ivy, and laurel root		15.00			$346,270.00		Free.	$51,940.50				
203	Sawed boards, planks, deals, and other forms of sawed cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all other cabinet woods not further manufactured than sawed	15.00	15.00	$33,698.44	$5,054.77								
	Veneers of wood	20.00	20.00	4,587.75	917.55								
	Wood, unmanufactured, not specially provided for	20.00	20.00	13,591.50	2,718.30								
204	Paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone, trolley, electric light, and telegraph poles	20.00	10.00							570,323.41	50.00	114,064.64	57,032.34
205	Clapboards:												
	Pine	5.99	4.99							7,391.20	16.63	442.38	368.60
	Spruce	5.74	4.79							149,609.30	16.63	8,591.70	7,159.70
206	Hubs for wheels, posts, heading bolts, stave bolts, last, wagon, oar, and heading blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough-hewn, sawed, or bored	20.00	20.00	18,701.09	3,740.21								
565	Fence posts	10.00	Free.							16,620.34	100.00	1,662.02	Free.
207	Laths	9.63	7.70							1,736,525.17		167,159.05	133,727.18
208	Pickets and palings	10.00	10.00	126,909.23	12,690.93								
	Staves	10.00	10.00	145,147.57	14,514.76								
209	Shingles:												
	White pine	13.77	22.95			36,445.00	66.67	$5,018.12	8,363.50				
	All other	13.66	22.76			1,904,347.77	66.67	260,112.33	433,520.42				
210	Barrels, casks, and hogsheads, empty	30.00	30.00	1,144.05	343.22								
	Shooks, sugar box, and packing boxes, empty, and packing-box shooks, n. s. p. f.	30.00	30.00	11,912.31	3,573.69								
211	Barrels or boxes containing oranges, lemons, or limes, grape fruit, shaddocks, or pomelos, exclusive of contents:												
	Of foreign growth or manufacture	30.00	30.00	203,892.98	61,167.88								
	Of growth and manufacture of the United States	15.00	15.00	109,088.00	16,363.20								
212	Chair cane or reed, wrought or manufactured from rattan or reeds	10.00	10.00	567,632.75	56,763.28								
	Osier or willow:												
	Prepared for basket makers' use	20.00	25.00			39,236.00	25.00	7,847.20	9,809.00				
	Manufactures of	40.00	45.00			195,968.30	12.50	78,387.32	88,185.74				
	Willow furniture												
213	Toothpicks:												
	Wood	44.22	44.22	25,901.00	11,453.95								
	Skewers, butchers' and packers'	25.10	25.10	10.00	2.51								
214	*Porch and window blinds, curtains, shades, or screens of bamboo, wood, straw, or compositions of wood:*												
	Natural or raw												
	Stained, dyed, painted, printed, polished, grained, or creosoted												
215	Furniture, cabinet or house, wholly or partly finished	35.00	35.00	1,136,613.78	397,814.84								
	Manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the component material of chief value, n. s. p. f.	35.00	35.00	1,755,811.27	614,534.19								
	Carriages of wood	35.00	35.00	2,470.00	864.50								
	Manufactures of bark, n. s. p. f.												
	Any wood or articles or forms of wood, except those provided for in paragraph 206 to 211, inclusive, shall, if subject to duty, pay five per centum ad valorem in addition to such duty, and shall, if otherwise free of duty, pay a duty of five per centum ad valorem whenever any such wood or articles or forms of wood are painted, polished, grained, stained, printed, or creosoted, or prepared or treated for fireproofing or waterproofing.												
	Total, Schedule D	15.16	12.79	4,157,111.72	1,202,517.78	2,522,267.07	68.43	351,364.97	591,819.16	17,791,864.54	36.61	2,103,916.41	1,333,624.93

SCHEDULE E.

Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Conference bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Conference bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Conference bill.
216	Sugar, Dutch standard in color:												
	Not above No. 16, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope.												
	Beet—	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Not above 75 degrees	36.12	36.12	$51.00	$18.42								
	Not above 88 degrees	69.39	69.39	135,474.00	93,995.74								
	Not above 94 degrees	78.26	78.26	6,323,215.00	4,948,296.46								
	Not above 95 degrees	76.56	76.56	149,885.00	114,759.07								
	Not above 96 degrees	87.16	87.16	551,424.00	480,625.63								
	Cane—												
	Not above 75 degrees	23.89	23.89	49,146.60	11,742.11								
	Not above 76 degrees	54.10	54.10	62.00	33.54								
	Not above 77 degrees	40.12	40.12	1,167.00	468.16								
	Not above 78 degrees	30.08	30.08	215.65	64.86								
	Not above 79 degrees	42.42	42.42	1,356.00	575.16								
	Not above 80 degrees	46.08	46.08	1,356.00	624.80								
	Not above 81 degrees	107.49	107.49	7,984.00	8,581.99								
	Not above 82 degrees	25.45	25.45	239.45	60.94								
	Not above 83 degrees	91.08	91.08	476,284.10	433,780.34								
	Not above 84 degrees	27.36	27.36	14.00	3.83								
	Not above 85 degrees	30.34	30.34	128.00	38.84								
	Not above 86 degrees	82.08	82.08	66,230.20	54,362.77								
	Not above 87 degrees	46.16	46.16	2,213.65	1,021.75								
	Not above 88 degrees	81.81	81.81	543,253.00	444,461.31								
	Not above 89 degrees	87.73	87.73	20,765.00	18,216.96								
	Not above 90 degrees	36.56	36.56	41.00	14.99								
	Not above 91 degrees	120.19	120.19	1,460.00	1,754.86								
	Not above 92 degrees	64.90	64.90	1,240.00	804.81								
	Not above 94 degrees	75.33	75.33	448,812.00	338,105.26								
	Not above 95 degrees	70.65	70.65	901,837.00	637,153.38								
	Not above 96 degrees	90.46	90.46	11,053,806.00	9,998,995.97								
	Not above 97 degrees	97.64	97.64	250,917.00	244,991.04								
	Not above 98 degrees	69.40	69.40	41,004.00	28,456.06								
	Above No. 16, and all sugar that has gone through a process of refining	72.57	70.70							$116,060.70	2.56	$84,220.43	$82,060.91
	Molasses:												
	Not above 40 degrees	20.00	20.00	25,268.00	5,053.60								
	Above 40 degrees and not above 56 degrees	15.51	15.51	171,892.00	26,668.37								
	56 degrees and above	34.76	34.76	1,883.00	654.60								
217	Maple sugar and sirup	49.65	49.65	207,796.51	103,160.95								
	Glucose or grape sugar	55.39	55.39	4,465.00	2,473.78								
	Sugar cane			5,603.91	1,120.78								
218	Saccharine	216.71	89.57							391.00	58.66	847.33	350.23
219	Sugar candy and confectionery, n. s. p. f., and sugars refined when tinctured, colored, or adulterated:												
	Valued at 15 cents per pound or less	66.58	66.58	19,612.00	13,058.41								
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Cuba)	38.58	38.58										
	Valued more than 15 cents per pound	50.00	50.00	74,283.00	37,141.51								
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Cuba)	40.00	40.00	130.80	52.32								
	Biscuits, wafers, and similar articles if filled with or coated with chocolate or sugar												
	Total, Schedule E	83.74	83.73	21,540,384.07	18,051,340.87					116,451.70	3.06	85,067.76	82,411.14

SCHEDULE F.

Tobacco, and manufactures of.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Conference bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Conference bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Conference bill.
	(L) ENTIRE SCHEDULE.												
	Tobacco, and manufactures of:												
220	Unmanufactured—												
	Wrapper and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than 15 per cent of wrapper tobacco, and all leaf tobacco the product of two or more countries and dependencies, when mixed or packed together—												
	Unstemmed	*P. ct.* 186.98	*P. ct.* 186.98	$6,367,131.10	$11,905,463.07								
	Filler tobacco, not specially provided for—												
	Unstemmed	64.29	64.29	4,956,113.13	3,186,528.30								
	Stemmed	83.92	83.92	286.00	240.00								

Tobacco, and manufactures of—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
	Tobacco, and manufactures of—Continued.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
222	All other, not specially provided for	203.18	203.18	$8,441.01	$17,150.82								
	Scrap tobacco												
223	Snuff and snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco, ground dry, or damp, and pickled, scented, or otherwise	78.46	78.46	21,316.50	16,724.02								
	All other (pounds)	151.24	151.24	122,153.52	184,722.59								
224	Cigars and cheroots, all kinds	152.86	152.86	6,948.50	10,621.25								
	Cigarettes, and paper cigars, including wrappers	146.72	146.72	76,980.00	112,949.75								
	Total, Schedule F	87.20	87.20	11,559,369.76	15,434,399.80								

SCHEDULE G.

Agricultural products and provisions.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
	Live animals:												
225	Cattle—	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Less than 1 year old	17.09	17.09	$77,738.00	$13,288.00								
	One year old or over—												
	Valued not more than $14 per head	28.79	28.79	198,617.00	57,172.50								
	Valued more than $14 per head	27.50	27.50	152,782.59	42,015.48								
226	Swine	7.28	7.28	12,388.00	901.50								
227	Horses—												
	Valued at $150 each or less	30.19	30.19	169,133.50	51,060.00								
	Valued over $150 each	25.00	25.00	122,482.00	30,620.50								
	Mules—												
	Valued at $150 each or less	68.83	68.83	5,361.00	3,690.00								
	Valued over $150 each	25.00	25.00	287.50	71.88								
228	Sheep—												
	Less than 1 year old	16.67	16.67	969,308.70	161,606.25								
	One year old or over	11.43	11.43	79,924.28	9,138.00								
229	All other, n. s. p. f.	20.00	20.00	82,361.00	16,472.22								
	Breadstuffs and farinaceous substances:												
230	Barley	53.64	53.64	6,608.00	3,544.50								
231	Barley malt	38.62	38.62	3,917.00	1,512.90								
232	Barley, pearled, patent, or hulled	16.18	16.18	60,489.00	9,784.88								
234	Buckwheat	22.12	22.12	106.60	23.59								
	Buckwheat flour	20.00	25.00			$683.67	25.00	$136.73	$170.91				
235	Corn or maize	17.97	17.97	7,919.72	1,423.10								
236	Corn meal	18.34	17.61							$87.50	4.00	$16.05	$15.41
237	Macaroni, vermicelli, and all similar preparations	37.25	37.25	3,493,993.99	1,301,452.19								
238	Oats	32.26	32.26	17,265.53	5,569.47								
239	Oatmeal and rolled oats	17.96	17.96	15,885.00	2,853.31								
	Oat hulls	22.54	22.54	94,806.00	21,369.61								
240	Rice—												
	Cleaned	62.66	62.66	860,370.32	539,081.11								
	Uncleaned	47.31	47.31	756,916.00	357,079.84								
	Rice flour, rice meal, and broken rice which will pass through a wire sieve known commercially as No. 12	15.26	15.26	2,274,397.00	346,974.15								
	Paddy	18.69	18.69	59,706.00	11,158.71								
241	Rye	12.55	12.55	125.50	15.75								
	Rye flour	16.64	16.64	579.00	96.35								
242	Wheat	28.85	28.85	16,586.10	4,785.73								
243	Wheat flour	25.00	25.00	157,539.85	39,384.99								
	Semolina												
244	Bread and biscuit	20.00	20.00	252,015.17	50,403.03								
	Biscuits, bread, wafers, and similar articles, not sweetened and n. s. p. f., 20 per cent.												
	Biscuits, wafers, cakes, and other baked articles, by whatever name known, composed of eggs, flour, or meal of any kind, 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, 50 per cent ad valorem												
	Dairy products:												
245	Butter, and substitutes for	22.50	22.50	116,181.38	26,138.19								
246	Cheese, and substitutes for	35.61	35.61	5,641,166.83	2,009,089.41								

Agricultural products and provisions—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
	Dairy products—Continued.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
247	Milk, fresh	14.29	14.29	$1,359.70	$194.25								
	Cream												
248	Milk, preserved or condensed, or sterilized	14.23	14.23	8,258.96	1,175.42								
	Casein	20.00								$64,041.00	100.00	$12,808.20	Free.
	Sugar of milk	24.82	24.82	959.00	238.00								
	Farm and field products:												
249	Beans	32.45	32.45	205,661.55	66,740.09								
	Sugar beets												
250	*Beets*												
	Broom corn	Free.	.72			$1,677.50		Free.	$12.00				
	Vegetables, prepared or preserved—												
251	Beans, pease, mushrooms, and *truffles* in tins, jars, bottles, or similar packages	25.82	25.82	957,954.58	247,362.18								
	Mushrooms, cut, sliced, or dried, in packages containing not less than five pounds, 2½ cents per pound.												
252	All other, n. s. p. f.	40.00	40.00	1,043,441.51	417,376.61								
253	Fish paste or sauce	40.00	40.00	15,588.55	6,235.42								
	(L) Pickles and sauces, n. s. p. f.	40.00	40.00	873,573.30	349,429.28								
254	Cabbages	44.58	29.81							388.85	33.33	173.88	$115.92
255	Cider	5.09	5.09	7,632.00	388.44								
256	Eggs, n. s. p. f.	44.10	44.10	26,372.79	11,631.34								
257	Eggs, dried, *15 cents per pound.*—House bill, 15 cents per pound.												
	Eggs, yolk of	25.00	25.00	9,706.00	2,426.50								
	Albumen—												
	Egg	6.72	6.72	238,232.00	16,007.31								
	Blood	16.51	16.51	18,031.00	2,977.68								
	Dried blood, when soluble	2.88	2.88	58.00	1.67								
258	Hay	50.18	50.18	500,786.80	251,280.08								
259	(L) Honey	51.48	51.48	33,434.40	17,212.78								
260	Hops	37.94	50.59			1,813,306.00	66.67	$688,006.41	917,341.88				
	Hop extract and lupulin	50.00	50.00	15,644.00	7,822.00								
261	Onions	48.81	48.81	914,003.20	446,166.52								
	Garlic	32.15	32.15	185,501.99	59,665.88								
262	Pease—												
	Dried, n. s. p. f	16.75	13.96							221,791.80	16.66	37,152.24	30,960.15
	Green, in bulk, or in barrels, sacks, or in similar packages	20.61	12.93							2,910.03	37.50	602.16	376.35
	For seed	19.58	19.58	112,575.14	22,042.20								
	Split	25.81	36.44			48,029.00	41.17	12,394.83	17,497.67				
	Other, in cartons, papers, or small packages	14.04	14.04	750.00	108.67								
263	(L) Orchids, palms, dracænas, crotons, and azaleas; tulips, hyacinths, narcissi, jonquils, lilies of the valley, and all other bulbs, bulbous roots, or corms, which are cultivated for their flowers	25.00	25.00	1,493,327.49	373,331.89								
	Orchids, palms, azaleas, and all other decorative or green house plants and cut flowers, preserved or fresh, 25 per cent ad valorem; lily of the valley pips, tulip, narcissus, begonia, and gloxinia bulbs, $1 per thousand; hyacinth, astilbe, dielytra, and lily of the valley clumps, $2.50 per thousand; lily bulbs and calla bulbs, $5 per thousand; pacony Iris Kaempferii or Germanica, canna, dahlia, and amaryllis bulbs, $10 per thousand; all other bulbs, bulbous roots or corms which are cultivated for their flowers or foliage, 50 cents per thousand.												
	(L) Flowers, natural, preserved, or fresh, suitable for decorative purposes	25.00	25.00	38,949.74	9,737.44								
264	Plants, trees, shrubs, and vines—												
	(L) Rose plants, budded, grafted, or grown on their own roots	49.61	79.37			84,560.39	60.00	41,948.87	67,118.16				
	Stocks, cuttings, or seedlings—												
	Myrobolan plum, Mahaleb or Mazzard cherry, 3 years old or less	33.28	36.55			46,873.02	9.83	15,597.65	17,133.40				
	Pear, apple, quince, and the St. Julien plum, 3 years old or less, and evergreen seedlings	32.73	35.47			56,315.55	8.35	18,434.36	19,974.04				
	Fruit and ornamental trees, deciduous and evergreen shrubs and vines, manetti, multiflora, and brier rose	25.00	25.00	23,778.10	5,944.53								
	Trees, shrubs, plants, and vines, commonly known as nursery or greenhouse stock, n. s. p. f.	25.00	25.00	142,631.05	35,657.79								
265	Potatoes	22.73	22.73	187,681.57	42,473.87								

Agricultural products and provisions—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Conference bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Conference bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Conference bill.
	Farm and field products—Cont'd.												
266	Seeds—	P. ct.	P. ct.										
	Castor beans or seeds	18.30	18.30	$667,167.00	$122,114.81								
	Flaxseed or linseed	17.58	17.58	117,781.00	20,701.50								
	Other oil seeds, n. s. p. f.	12.42	12.42	6,828.00	847.89								
	Poppy	6.18	6.18	111,141.00	6,867.39								
	Canary	30.00	Free.							$96,145.00	100.00	$28,843.50	Free.
	Celery	30.00	14.68							92.95	51.07	27.89	$13.65
	All other, n. s. p. f.	30.00	30.00	360,513.15	108,153.96								
	Mushroom spawn, and spinach seed, 1 cent per pound; beet, except sugar beet, carrot, parsnip, radish, turnip, and rutabaga seed, 4 cents per pound; cabbage, collard, kale, and kohlrabi seed, 8 cents per pound; egg plant and pepper seed, 20 cents per pound; seeds of all kinds not specially provided for in this section, 10 cents per pound.												
267	Straw	36.97	36.97	6,141.25	2,270.32								
268	Teazels	30.00	30.00	9,756.00	2,926.80								
269	Vegetables in their natural state, n. s. p. f.	25.00	25.00	638,741.90	159,685.54								
270	Fish, *by whatever name known:*												
	Anchovies, sardines, sprats, brislings, sardels, or sardellen, packed in oil or otherwise—												
	In bottles, jars, tin boxes or cans—												
	Containing 7½ cubic inches or less	30.06	30.06	1,649,415.41	495,854.57								
	Containing more than 7½ and not more than 21 cubic inches	25.91	25.91	615,672.54	159,499.03								
	Containing more than 21 and not more than 33 cubic inches	35.96	35.96	12,991.00	4,671.15								
	Containing more than 33 and not more than 70 cubic inches	31.49	31.49	6,148.00	1,936.20								
	In other packages	40.00	30.00							105,452.50	25.00	42,180.97	31,635.75
	Other fish (except shellfish), in tin packages, or in packages containing less than ½ barrel—												
	Herring	30.00	30.00	216,789.87	65,036.97								
	Mackerel	30.00	30.00	13,928.00	4,178.40								
	Salmon	30.00	30.00	218.00	65.40								
	Other	30.00	30.00	641,739.50	192,521.84								
	Caviare—												
	In packages of 100 pounds or over	.85	30.00			$96,243.00	3,429.41	$818.16	$28,872.90				
	In packages of less than 100 pounds	30.00	30.00	60,905.60	18,271.65								
	Oysters in the shell	Free.	Free.										
271	Fresh-water fish, n. s. p. f.	6.25	6.25	1,090,709.42	68,219.94								
272	Herring—												
	Pickled or salted, *smoked, or kippered*	13.39	13.39	2,365,459.30	314,823.01								
	Fresh	18.38	18.38	26,948.25	4,953.64								
273	Fresh, frozen, or packed in ice—												
	Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock	14.55	14.55	74,673.89	10,862.73								
	Other, n. s. p. f.	13.95	13.95	295,107.22	41,157.98								
	Dried or smoked—												
	Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock	13.35	13.35	739,449.45	98,707.97								
	Halibut	11.44	11.44	59.00	6.75								
	Herring	10.68	7.12							7,855.80	33.33	839.02	559.33
	Other	7.92	7.92	274,277.70	21,736.76								
	Pickled or salted—												
	Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock												
	Halibut	24.25	24.25	2,395.00	580.85								
	Mackerel	16.14	16.14	1,616,622.80	260,988.10								
	Salmon	11.10	11.10	57,839.00	6,422.40								
	Other, n. s. p. f.	9.26	9.26	107,727.50	9,971.80								
	Fish, skinned or boned	18.48	18.48	118,996.14	21,995.66								
	Mackerel, fresh	23.62	23.62	130,909.23	30,923.69								
	Halibut, fresh	24.19	24.19	85,553.22	20,696.52								
	Salmon, fresh	10.25	10.25	120,596.79	12,365.56								
	Fish, fresh, smoked, dried, salted, pickled, frozen, packed in ice, or otherwise prepared for preservation, n. s. p. f., in bulk or in undivided packages containing 100 pounds or more												
274	Fruits:												
	Apples, green or ripe	21.14	21.14	18,359.90	3,882.28								
	Peaches, quinces, cherries, plums, and pears, green or ripe	12.22	12.22	14,054.65	1,716.76								
	Berries—												
	Edible, in their natural condition	19.19	19.19	134,597.86	25,835.69								
	Dried, desiccated, evaporated, or prepared in any manner not specially provided for	39.89	39.89	1,409.10	562.10								
	Cranberries	25.00	25.00	151.00	37.75								

Agricultural products and provisions—Continued.

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		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
	Fruits—Continued.												
	Apples, dried, desiccated, evaporated or prepared in any manner not specially provided for	*P. ct.* 30.44	*P. ct.* 30.44	$251.40	$76.52								
	Peaches, pears, and other edible fruits, when dried, desiccated, evaporated, or prepared in any manner, not specially provided for	32.86	32.86	43,350.40	14,243.51								
	(L) Comfits, sweetmeats, and fruits, preserved in sugar, molasses, spirits, or in their own juices, n. s. p. f.—												
	Containing not over 10 per cent of alcohol	46.53	46.53	715,141.47	332,765.14								
	Containing over 10 per cent of alcohol	87.53	87.53	514.00	449.90								
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	100.70	100.70	8,913.48	8,975.35								
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	46.91	46.91	1,601.00	751.10								
	(L) Ginger, preserved or pickled	50.99	50.99	35,023.00	17,858.72								
	(L) Jellies	35.00	35.00	37,362.00	13,076.70								
	Pineapples preserved in their own juice	25.00	25.00	279,792.00	69,948.00								
275	(L) Figs	41.85	52.31			$1,034,385.73	25.00	$432,864.52	$541,080.65				
	Plums, prunes, and prunelles	16.76	16.76	47,703.05	7,996.14								
	(L) Raisins and other dried grapes	28.97	28.97	323,606.65	93,750.23								
	(L) Dates	14.32	28.64			734,614.60	100.00	105,213.66	210,427.30				
	Currants, Zante or other	52.01	52.01	1,513,545.00	787,194.52								
	Olives, green or prepared—												
	In bottles, jars, *kegs, tins*, or similar packages, *containing less than 5 gallons each*	38.51	38.51	24,807.25	9,554.07								
	In other coverings	27.51	27.51	1,412,126.92	388,488.92								
276	(L) Grapes in barrels or other packages	16.57	20.72			1,664,401.95	25.00	275,856.26	344,820.33				
277	Lemons	36.18	54.27			4,254,230.56	50.00	1,539,307.39	2,308,961.09				
	Oranges	59.69	59.69	348,167.82	207,827.53								
	(L) Limes	88.36	88.36	43,848.57	38,741.76								
	(L) Grape fruit, shaddocks, or pomelos	47.80	47.80	39,995.61	19,118.77								
278	(L) Orange and lemon peel, preserved, candied, or dried	34.88	34.88	26,949.00	9,401.04								
	(L) Cocoanut meat or copra, desiccated, shredded, cut or similarly prepared	30.49	30.49	228,054.00	69,533.96								
	(L) Citron or citron peel, preserved, candied, or dried	37.32	37.32	69,286.00	25,857.60								
279	(L) Pineapples—												
	In barrels or other packages	19.37	22.14			9,984.70	14.28	1,934.28	2,210.60				
	In bulk	23.44	26.79			36,218.09	14.29	8,490.75	9,703.68				
	Nuts:												
280	(L) Almonds—												
	Not shelled	51.81	51.81	441,141.00	228,568.28								
	Clear shelled	29.49	29.49	1,773,709.44	523,077.15								
	(L) *Apricot and peach kernels*												
281	(L) Filberts—												
	Not shelled	48.84	48.84	611,739.67	298,808.40								
	Shelled	38.15	38.15	203,572.79	77,666.60								
	(L) Walnuts—												
	Not shelled	46.37	46.37	1,490,422.91	691,099.37								
	Shelled	30.94	30.94	1,163,409.00	359,999.39								
282	(L) Peanuts or ground beans—												
	Unshelled	14.02	14.02	371,967.55	52,164.14								
	Shelled	19.53	19.53	244,709.00	47,800.54								
283	(L) All other, shelled or unshelled, not specially provided for	23.78	23.78	445,731.04	105,981.86								
	Meat products:												
284	Bacon and hams	23.28	18.63							$102,101.19	20.00	$23,771.36	$19,017.09
285	Beef	18.19	13.64							41,609.85	25.00	7,560.43	5,674.82
	Veal	16.55	12.41							7,179.00	25.00	1,188.10	861.07
	Mutton	23.51	17.63							31,337.78	25.00	7,369.04	5,526.78
	Pork	13.61	10.20							28,857.41	25.00	3,926.00	2,944.50
	(L) Venison	14.37	10.77							14,242.30	25.00	2,046.20	1,534.65
	(L) Game, except birds, *2 cents per pound.*												
286	Meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for	25.00	25.00	408,172.39	102,043.11								
287	Extract of meat—												
	Fluid	21.65	21.65	13,702.00	2,965.88								
	All other, n. s. p. f.	18.71	18.71	201,869.00	37,773.46								
288	Lard	20.29	15.22							395.35	25.00	80.22	60.16
289	Poultry—												
	Live	25.94	25.94	65,440.92	16,974.84								
	Dressed (dead)	23.14	23.14	29,104.87	6,735.30								
290	Tallow	10.63	7.08							29,733.00	33.33	3,159.82	2,106.53
	Wool grease, including degras, or brown wool grease	26.29	26.29	266,749.05	70,136.21								
	Crude and not refined												
	Refined, n. s. p. f.												
291	(L) Chicory root:												
	Raw, *dried or undried*, but unground	64.25	96.37			41,680.00	50.00	26,778.23	40,167.35				
	Burnt or roasted, ground or granulated, or in rolls or otherwise prepared, n. s. p. f.	60.08	72.10			25,882.00	20.00	15,550.93	18,681.08				

Agricultural products and provisions—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
292	Cocoa, prepared or manufactured, n. s. p. f.:												
	Valued not over 15 cents per pound	*P. ct.* 16.80	*P. ct.* 16.80	$3,349.00	$562.30								
	Valued above 15 cents and not above 24 cents per pound	24.38	24.38	13,816.70	3,369.14								
	Valued above 24 cents and not above 35 cents per pound	26.13	26.13	5,271.00	1,378.35								
	Valued above 35 cents per pound	50.00	50.00	516.50	258.25								
	Cocoa, powdered, unsweetened	16.36	16.36	349,786.78	57,223.45								
	Chocolate, prepared or manufactured, not specially provided for:												
	Valued not over 15 cents per pound	17.09	17.09	16,786.74	2,869.00								
	Valued above 15 cents and not above 24 cents per pound	21.43	21.43	473,917.52	101,541.32								
	Valued above 24 cents and not above 35 cents per pound	28.80	28.80	348,402.65	100,317.12								
	Valued above 35 cents per pound	50.00	50.00	5,744.75	2,872.39								
293	(L) Cocoa butter or cocoa butterine (*including all substitutes for cocoa butter*)	12.61	12.61	1,226,554.00	154,659.48								
294	(L) Dandelion root and acorns, prepared, and articles used as coffee or as substitutes for coffee, n. s. p. f.	37.00	37.00	22,445.00	8,305.72								
295	Salt:												
	In bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages	36.14	33.13							$249,958.66	8.33	$90,344.50	$82,815.84
	In bulk	90.24	78.96							130,070.99	12.50	117,379.17	102,706.76
296	Starch, and all preparations fit for use as starch:												
	Potato	69.18	69.18	104,641.00	72,392.57								
	All other	45.95	30.63							51,973.00	33.33	23,882.24	15,921.49
297	Dextrine, burnt starch, gum substitute, or British gum	67.74	50.80							142,320.00	25.00	96,404.14	72,303.11
298	Spices:												
	Capsicum, or red pepper or cayenne pepper— Unground / Ground	30.01	30.01	351,763.25	105,554.08								
	Mustard— Ground or prepared	38.85	38.85	339,088.67	130,720.28								
	Sage	48.48	48.48	20,200.00	10,755.94								
	All other, n. s. p. f.— Ground	19.93	19.93	4,298.53	856.91								
299	Vinegar	27.93	27.93	64,609.69	18,043.60								
	Oleo-stearine									109,852.00	100.00	21,970.40	Free.
640	Total, Schedule G	30.14	32.17	51,457,294.65	15,342,530.25	$9,949,085.76	42.75	$3,183,333.03	$4,544,153.04	1,438,395.96	28.09	521,731.53	375,179.39

SCHEDULE H.

Spirts, wines, and other beverages.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
	(L) ENTIRE SCHEDULE.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
300	Brandy	118.94	137.44			$120,446.50	15.55	$143,259.32	$165,543.98				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	59.54	88.46			1,517,939.87	48.57	903,833.03	1,342,837.60				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	118.80	176.51			6,924.00	48.57	8,226.38	12,222.03				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Italy)	143.14	212.67			2,902.00	48.57	4,153.92	6,171.52				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Portugal)	319.63	474.86			72.00	48.57	230.13	341.90				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Spain)	86.56	128.61			653.00	48.57	565.25	839.80				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Switzerland)	23.33	34.67			45.00	48.57	10.50	15.60				
	Alcohol	1,018.29	1,176.73			2,214.00	15.55	22,545.75	26,052.88				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	580.12	861.95			1,318.00	48.57	7,646.45	11,360.44				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	803.75	1,194.15			13,564.00	48.57	109,021.00	161,974.02				
	Gin	239.35	276.58			783,331.75	15.55	1,874,901.05	2,166,552.00				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	204.17	303.33			84.00	48.57	171.50	254.80				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	172.40	256.15			2,533.00	48.57	4,367.13	6,488.30				

Spirits, wines, and other beverages—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
300	Other spirits, not specially provided for, manufactured or distilled:												
	From grain—	P. ct.	P. ct.										
	Whisky	123.18	142.38			$2,572,174.23	15.55	$3,168,332.94	$3,661,184.12				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	101.55	150.83			249.00	48.57	252.88	375.70				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	58.33	86.67			18.00	48.57	10.50	15.60				
	All other	174.53	201.68			109,849.80	15.55	191,720.46	221,543.58				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	73.83	108.72			10,749.00	48.57	7,866.26	11,687.02				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	174.72	259.67			451.00	48.57	788.27	1,171.12				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Italy)	108.16	160.70			1,173.00	48.57	1,268.75	1,885.00				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Spain)	43.75	65.00			8.00	48.57	3.50	5.20				
	From other materials	277.35	320.51			108,797.58	15.55	301,762.76	348,703.58				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	111.69	165.98			787.00	48.57	879.16	1,306.19				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	125.77	187.16			229.00	48.57	288.47	428.58				
302	Compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits are a component part of chief value, not specially provided for	118.84	137.32			45,839.65	15.55	54,474.78	62,948.60				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	218.98	325.33			55.00	48.57	120.44	178.93				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Italy)	25.44	37.84			9.00	48.57	2.29	3.41				
303	Cordials, liqueurs, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser, ratafia, and other spirituous beverages or bitters containing spirits, and not specially provided for	113.81	131.52			187,815.45	15.55	213,758.97	247,010.24				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	79.43	117.83			489,080.82	48.57	388,481.01	576,282.69				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	107.85	160.24			145,566.00	48.57	156,999.66	233,256.59				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Italy)	92.63	137.63			357,418.36	48.57	331,082.03	491,893.17				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Spain)	83.46	124.00			9,210.00	48.57	7,686.68	11,420.24				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Switzerland)	84.32	125.28			4,861.00	48.57	4,099.02	6,089.98				
305	Bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded	331.84	38.716			609.00	16.67	2,020.94	2,357.78				
306	Wines, containing not more than 24 per cent of alcohol:												
	Champagne and all other sparkling, in bottles—												
	Containing ½ pint each, or less	45.25	54.30			72,233.00	20.00	32,686.67	39,223.99				
	Containing more than ½ pint each and not more than 1 pint	52.66	63.20			2,704,503.00	20.00	1,424,349.01	1,709,218.80				
	Containing more than 1 pint each and not more than 1 quart	55.71	686.5			3,343,265.37	20.00	1,862,504.77	2,235,005.57				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Portugal)	54.55	87.27			22.00	60.00	12.00	19.20				
	Quantity in bottles or vessels in excess of 1 quart per bottle or vessel						20.00	1,730.63	2,076.75				
307	Still wines, including vermuth, and ginger wine or ginger cordial, *and rice wine or sake and similar beverages:*												
	In casks or packages other than bottles or jugs—												
	Containing 14 per cent or less of absolute alcohol	69.76	78.48			28,686.39	12.50	20,011.64	22,513.10				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	64.77	83.28			39,934.11	28.57	25,867.00	33,257.49				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	46.44	59.71			153,571.00	28.57	71,320.96	91,698.35				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Italy)	85.48	109.91			26,380.28	28.57	22,550.13	28,992.99				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Portugal)	30.27	38.92			8,565.71	28.57	2,593.06	3,334.01				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Spain)	51.14	65.75			74,903.10	28.57	38,309.76	49,255.20				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Switzerland)	39.20	50.40			50.00	28.57	19.60	25.20				
	Containing more than 14 per cent and not more than 24 per cent of alcohol	78.41	94.09			484,381.37	20.00	379,789.32	$455,747.18				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	54.91	94.13			313,509.48	71.43	172,140.71	295,098.28				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	54.57	93.55			493,079.18	71.43	269,074.49	461,270.53				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Italy)	95.17	163.15			638,700.44	71.43	607,845.98	1,042,021.42				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Portugal)	33.35	57.17			134,641.00	71.43	44,898.27	76,968.46				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Spain)	42.99	73.70			549,782.12	71.43	236,364.68	405,196.58				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Switzerland)	51.13	87.65			1,137.00	71.43	581.35	996.60				

Spirits, wines, and other beverages—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
307	Still wines, including vermuth, and ginger wine, etc.—Continued.												
	In bottles or jugs—												
	Containing each not more than 1 pint	*P. ct.* 48.00	*P. ct.* 55.50			$110.00	15.62	$52.80	$61.05				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	23.11	34.21			2,149.00	48.00	496.67	735.07				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	22.06	32.65			991.00	48.00	218.65	323.58				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Italy)	50.50	74.74			297.00	48.00	150.00	222.00				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Spain)	19.66	29.10			89.00	48.00	17.50	25.90				
	Containing each more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart	35.60	41.16			131,122.59	15.62	46,673.87	53,966.66				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	24.73	36.61			740,212.56	48.00	183,057.37	270,924.69				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	23.54	34.84			837,396.45	48.00	197,102.95	291,712.31				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Italy)	52.63	77.90			246,036.58	48.00	129,495.64	191,653.53				
	Vermuth, and ginger wine or ginger cordial:												
	In casks or packages other than bottles or jugs—												
	Containing 14 per cent or less of absolute alcohol												
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	54.96	70.67			11,281.00	28.57	704.10	905.27				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Italy)	54.27	69.77			2,072.00	28.57	6,551.33	8,423.12				
	Containing more than 14 per cent of absolute alcohol	67.90	81.48			81.00	20.00	55.00	66.00				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	48.55	83.26			3,283.00	71.43	1,594.47	2,733.36				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	52.50	90.00			56.00	71.43	29.40	50.40				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Italy)	55.39	94.96			16,074.00	71.43	8,903.84	15,263.75				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Portugal)	40.11	68.75			72.00	71.43	28.88	49.50				
	Containing each more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart (reciprocity treaty with Spain)	29.62	43.84			70,299.40	48.00	20,821.68	30,816.23				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Portugal)	26.21	38.79			24,438.00	48.00	6,405.73	9,480.47				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Switzerland)	47.18	69.83			8,392.00	48.00	3,959.79	5,860.49				
	Quantity in excess of 1 quart or 1 pint per bottle						20.00	10.00	12.00				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)						50.00	2.88	4.32				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)						50.00	87.36	131.04				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Italy)						50.00	1,096.32	1,644.48				
	In bottles or jugs—												
	Containing each not more than 1 pint (reciprocity treaty with Italy)	65.17	96.33			6.00	47.83	3.91	5.78				
	Containing each more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart	46.12	53.33			6,983.00	15.62	3,220.80	3,724.05				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	38.49	56.97			222,123.55	48.00	85,497.40	126,535.65				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	30.20	44.70			952.00	48.00	287.50	425.50				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Italy)	42.65	63.12			311,386.20	48.00	132,814.79	196,565.89				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Portugal)	40.18	59.46			84.00	48.00	33.75	49.95				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Spain)	34.77	51.46			816.00	48.00	283.75	419.95				
	Quantity in excess of 1 quart or 1 pint per bottle						20.00	14.40	17.28				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)						50.00	36.48	54.72				
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Italy)						50.00	19.20	28.80				
308	Malt liquors, viz, ale, beer, and porter:												
	In bottles or jugs	42.90	48.27			1,874,848.30	12.50	804,378.52	904,925.81				
	In other coverings	68.57	78.85			1,505,270.70	15.00	1,032,105.41	1,186,920.99				
309	Malt extract:												
	Fluid—												
	In bottles or jugs	52.63	59.23			1,676.80	12.50	882.87	993.19				
	In casks	33.37	38.38			794.00	15.00	265.00	304.75				
	Solid or condensed	40.00	45.00			1,396.00	12.50	558.40	628.20				
310	Cherry juice and other fruit juice, n. s. p. f., containing not more than 18 per cent of alcohol	88.61	103.37			30,471.00	16.67	26,999.07	31,498.92				
	Containing more than 18 per cent of alcohol (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	366.60	430.74			55.00	17.50	201.63	236.91				
	Prune juice or prune wine, containing not more than 18 per cent of alcohol	100.99	117.81			27,973.00	16.67	28,248.90	32,957.00				
	Fruit sirup, n. s. p. f.	20.00	20.00	$9,753.00	[a] $1,950.60								

[a] Estimated.

Spirits, wines, and other beverages—Continued.

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		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
311	Ginger ale and ginger beer containing no alcohol, in plain green or colored, molded or pressed glass bottles:												
	Containing each not more than ¾ of a pint	P. ct. 24.25	P. ct. 24.25	$342,659.60	$83,100.09								
	Containing more than ¾ of a pint each and not more than 1½ pints	36.92	36.92	169.90	62.72								
	Otherwise than in such bottles, or in such bottles containing more than 1½ pints each	57.58	57.58	33.00	19.00								
	Lemonade, soda water, and other similar beverages containing no alcohol, and beverages containing not more than 2 per cent of alcohol:												
	In plain green or colored, molded or pressed glass bottles—												
	Containing each not more than ¾ of a pint	25.23	25.23	27,596.50	6,963.07								
	Containing more than ¾ of a pint each and not more than 1½ pints	19.95	19.95	87.00	17.36								
	Otherwise than in such bottles, or in such bottles containing more than 1½ pints each	20.00	20.00	20.00	4.00								
	All other beverages, n. s. p. f.	20.00	20.00	965.00	193.00								
312	Mineral waters and all imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters n. s. p. f.:												
	In green or colored glass bottles—												
	Containing not more than 1 pint	37.67	37.67	432,884.64	163,074.69								
	Containing more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart	33.12	33.12	619,472.05	205,162.13								
	Otherwise than in such bottles, or in bottles containing more than 1 quart	123.57	123.57	2,739.50	3,384.36								
	Total, Schedule H	70.67	89.11	1,436,380.19	463,931.02	21,643,609.69	26.86	15,846,849.22	20,103,680.35				

SCHEDULE I.

Cotton manufactures.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
313	Cotton thread and carded yarn, warps or warp yarn, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins, or cops, or in any other form except spool thread of cotton:												
	Not colored, bleached, dyed, or advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together—												
	Numbers up to and including No. 15	P. ct. 16.07	P. ct. 15.00							$1,479.00	6.66	$237.69	$221.85
	No. 18	14.09	15.00			$46.00	6.48	$6.48	$6.90				
	No. 20	9.65	15.00			9,439.00	55.41	911.04	1,415.85				
	No. 24	25.48	21.20							182.00	16.41	46.37	38.64
	No. 25	14.01	15.00			26,042.00	7.10	3,647.30	3,906.30				
	No. 26	21.92	18.27							204.00	16.65	44.72	37.27
	No. 30	17.95	15.00							7,180.14	16.43	1,288.80	1,077.02
	No. 32	37.63	30.11							372.00	19.99	140.00	112.00
	No. 34	18.94	15.15							2,878.00	20.80	545.19	436.15
	No. 35	28.79	23.03							3,759.00	20.01	1,082.39	865.90
	No. 38	31.04	24.83							101.00	20.01	31.35	25.08
	No. 40	23.26	18.61							12,779.00	19.99	2,973.00	2,378.40
	No. 45	29.30	23.44							768.00	20.00	225.00	180.00
	No. 50	31.86	25.48							1,962.00	16.89	625.00	500.00
	No. 55	28.01	22.41							5,007.00	19.99	1,402.51	1,122.00
	No. 60	28.50	22.80							3,257.00	20.00	928.09	742.47
	No. 75	30.16	24.12							5,492.00	20.03	1,656.19	1,324.95
	No. 80	34.29	27.43							196.00	20.01	67.20	53.76
	No. 90	17.01	15.00							923.00	11.83	157.02	138.45
	No. 91	31.50	25.20							26.00	20.00	8.19	6.55
	No. 95	30.42	24.33							3,580.00	20.02	1,088.94	871.15
	No. 100	30.11	24.09							254.00	19.99	76.50	61.20
	No. 120	29.90	23.93							1,826.00	19.97	546.30	437.04
	No. 130	37.87	30.30							1,882.00	19.99	712.73	570.18
	No. 140	40.96	32.77							2,676.00	20.00	1,096.20	876.96

Cotton manufactures—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
313	Cotton thread and carded yarn, etc.—Continued.												
	Colored, bleached, dyed, combed, or advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together—												
	Numbers up to and including No. 20	P. ct. 18.03	P. ct. 20.00			$149,485.75	10.95	$26,945.25	$29,897.15				
	No. 21	12.58	20.00			9,008.00	58.95	1,133.43	1,801.60				
	No. 22	11.88	20.00			8,109.00	68.48	962.61	1,621.80				
	No. 24	15.46	20.00			73,313.25	29.38	11,337.14	14,662.65				
	No. 25	15.69	20.00			25,702.00	27.43	4,033.77	5,140.40				
	No. 26	16.28	20.00			8,865.00	22.87	1,443.03	1,773.00				
	No. 27	21.35	21.35	$7,410.00	$1,581.88								
	No. 28	17.55	20.00			14,951.00	13.93	2,624.64	2,990.20				
	No. 29	14.32	20.00			330.00	39.62	47.27	66.00				
	No. 30	18.25	20.00			94,595.00	9.60	17,261.90	18,919.00				
	No. 32	20.42	20.42	11,375.00	2,322.52								
	No. 33	16.61	20.00			3,192.00	20.40	530.23	638.40				
	No. 34	15.43	20.00			8,178.00	29.64	1,261.64	1,635.60				
	No. 35	19.62	20.00			13,788.00	1.93	2,705.33	2,757.60				
	No. 36	23.71	23.71	117,114.00	27,773.11								
	No. 37	17.28	20.00			236.00	15.74	40.79	47.20				
	No. 38	18.21	20.00			52,554.00	9.85	9,568.51	10,510.80				
	No. 40	24.32	24.32	266,123.00	64,726.40								
	No. 41	22.28	22.28	14,774.00	3,291.68								
	No. 42	18.67	20.00			4,080.00	7.14	761.62	816.00				
	No. 44	26.41	26.41	9,839.00	2,598.86								
	No. 45	22.26	22.26	17,135.00	3,814.13								
	No. 46	30.00	30.00	1.00	.30								
	No. 47	24.37	24.37	2,016.00	491.24								
	No. 48	30.41	30.41	24,834.00	7,550.76								
	No. 50	27.72	27.72	107,158.00	29,705.35								
	No. 52	27.86	27.86	28.00	7.80								
	No. 53	18.56	20.00			202.00	7.73	37.50	40.40				
	No. 55	28.60	28.60	55,867.00	15,980.31								
	No. 57	33.55	33.55	8,550.00	2,868.24								
	No. 58	34.40	34.40	170,157.00	58,540.15								
	No. 60	30.79	30.79	471,952.00	145,331.35								
	No. 65	30.97	30.97	12,999.00	4,025.46								
	No. 67	17.35	20.00			196.00	15.27	34.00	39.20				
	No. 68	33.81	33.81	123,807.00	41,859.10								
	No. 70	35.17	35.17	297,938.00	104,789.51								
	No. 72	29.74	29.74	138.00	41.04								
	No. 73	25.55	25.55	805.00	205.68								
	No. 75	33.78	33.78	53,574.00	18,099.52								
	No. 76	33.96	33.96	110,197.00	37,428.00								
	No. 78	33.24	33.24	279,122.00	92,790.44								
	No. 79	32.08	32.08	26,671.00	8,557.09								
	No. 80	37.00	37.00	65,248.00	24,140.64								
	No. 81	46.37	46.37	524.00	243.00								
	No. 82	29.59	29.59	138.00	40.84								
	No. 83	26.02	26.02	1,532.00	398.65								
	No. 90	37.85	37.85	24,974.00	9,452.10								
	No. 92	31.94	31.94	700.00	223.56								
	No. 93	44.32	44.32	350.00	155.12								
	No. 95	48.15	48.15	24,388.00	11,742.86								
	No. 100	37.96	37.96	199,212.00	75,625.46								
	No. 102	29.68	29.68	500.00	148.41								
	No. 105	26.74	26.74	615.00	164.43								
	No. 106	78.53	78.53	34.00	26.71								
	No. 110	36.99	36.99	39,427.00	14,582.12								
	No. 115	40.02	40.02	14,018.00	5,610.05								
	No. 118	46.30	46.30	201.00	93.46								
	No. 120	41.12	41.12	217,223.00	89,318.75								
	No. 125	45.37	45.37	2,025.00	918.76								
	No. 130	36.37	36.37	18,419.00	6,698.54								
	No. 135	46.04	46.04	2,162.00	955.40								
	No. 138	44.08	44.08	13,046.00	5,750.46								
	No. 140	36.86	36.86	54,640.00	20,138.58								
	No. 145	26.63	26.63	245.00	65.25								
	No. 150	32.88	32.88	28,599.00	9,402.08								
	No. 155	35.16	35.16	849.00	298.53								
	No. 160	34.18	34.18	42,919.00	14,668.44								
	No. 170	31.16	31.16	4,657.00	1,451.17								
	No. 180	29.73	29.73	10,167.00	3,022.92								
	No. 190	27.48	27.48	813.00	223.44								
	No. 200	30.96	30.96	5,073.00	1,570.80								
	No. 220	34.86	34.86	142.00	49.50								
	No. 250	18.75	16.25							$104.00	13.37	$19.50	$16.90
	No. 270	16.19	13.39							237.00	17.28	38.37	31.74
	Cable-laid yarns or threads, made by grouping or twisting two or more grouped or twisted yarns or threads together, not colored, bleached, or dyed, four-tenths of 1 cent per number per pound; colored, bleached, or dyed, nine-twentieths of 1 cent per number per pound: Provided further, That said threads and yarns, colored, bleached, dyed, combed, advanced beyond the condition of singles, and cable-												

Cotton manufactures—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
313	Cotton thread and carded yarn, etc.—Continued. *laid yarns or threads, as hereinbefore provided, shall not pay a less rate of duty than 25 per cent ad valorem: And provided further, That all of the foregoing threads and yarns as hereinbefore provided, when mercerized, shall pay in addition to the foregoing specific rates of duty one-twentieth of 1 cent per number per pound; cotton card laps, roping, sliver, or roving, 35 per cent ad valorem. Cotton, cotton waste, and flocks, manufactured or otherwise advanced in value, 20 per cent ad valorem.*												
314	Thread, other, including crochet, darning, and embroidery cottons—												
	Not exceeding 6 square yards	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	On spools or reels	46.45	46.45	$72,117.16	$33,493.13								
	Not on spools or reels	36.48	36.48	217,460.50	79,329.61								
315	Cloth:												
	Not exceeding 50 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed	11.75	26.44			$16,274.00	130.23	$1,912.76	$4,303.71				
	Bleached	7.63	48.85			5,149.00	459.96	393.09	2,201.15				
	Dyed, colored, stained, *painted*, or printed	19.97	19.97	5,450.00	1,088.44								
	Exceeding 50 and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	to the pound	18.42	18.42	1,330.00	245.05								
	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 square yards to the pound	21.80	21.80	310.00	67.59								
	Exceeding 9 square yards to the pound	32.82	32.82	1,185.00	388.87								
	Valued at over 7 and not over 9 cents per square yard, 2½ cents per square yard; valued at over 9 and not over 10 cents per square yard, 3 cents per square yard; valued at over 10 and not over 12½ cents per square yard, 4¾ cents per square yard; valued at over 12½ and not over 14 cents per square yard, 5¼ cents per square yard; valued at over 14 cents per square yard, 7 cents per square yard, but not less than 25 per cent ad valorem.												
	Bleached—												
	Not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound	19.73	19.73	19,080.00	3,763.88								
	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 square yards to the pound	30.92	30.92	609.00	188.30								
	Exceeding 9 square yards to the pound	39.29	39.29	16,727.00	6,572.64								
	Valued at over 9 and not over 11 cents per square yard, 2¾ cents per square yard; valued at over 11 and not over 12 cents per square yard, 4½ cents per square yard; valued at over 12 and not over 15 cents per square yard, 5½ cents per square yard; valued at over 15 and not over 16 cents per square yard, 6½ cents per square yard; valued at over 16 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard, but not less than 25 per cent ad valorem.												
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound	33.48	33.48	71,974.00	24,097.12								
	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 square yards to the pound	40.96	40.96	4,935.00	2,021.63								
	Exceeding 9 square yards to the pound	42.35	42.35	61,306.00	25,964.11								

Cotton manufactures—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Conference bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Conference bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Conference bill.
	Cloth—Continued.												
315	Exceeding 50 and not exceeding 100 threads, etc.—Continued.												
	Valued at over 12 and not over 12½ cents per square yard, 3¾ cents per square yard; valued at over 12½ and not over 15 cents per square yard, 5¼ cents per square yard; valued at over 15 and not over 17½ cents per square yard, 7 cents per square yard; valued at over 17½ and not over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at over 20 cents per square yard, 10 cents per square yard, but not less than 30 per cent ad valorem.												
	(L) Not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—	P. ct.	P. ct.										
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 7 cents per square yard	25.00	34.63			$17,446.00	37.52	$4,361.50	$6,041.64				
	Bleached, valued at over 9 cents per square yard	25.00	34.43			76,106.00	37.73	19,026.50	26,204.83				
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 12 cents per square yard	30.00	41.54			259,245.15	38.36	77,773.55	107,610.60				
316	Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 150 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound	17.74	17.74	$11,104.00	$1,969.86								
	Exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound	26.33	26.33	9,449.00	2,487.56								
	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 square yards to the pound	26.85	32.22			5,601.00	20.00	1,503.86	1,804.62				
	Exceeding 8 square yards to the pound	32.04	32.04	7,471.00	2,394.02								
	Valued at over 9 cents per square yard	30.00	35.36			20,028.00	17.87	6,008.40	7,082.21				
	Valued more than 7 cents per square yard (Table No. 1054, p. 241, Imports and Duties).												
	Valued at over 9 and not over 10 cents per square yard, 3 cents per square yard; valued at over 10 but not over 12½ cents per square yard, 4⅜ cents per square yard; valued at over 12½ and not over 14 cents per square yard, 5¼ cents per square yard; valued at over 14 and not over 16 cents per square yard, 6½ cents per square yard; valued at over 16 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard, but not less than 30 per cent ad valorem.												
	Bleached—												
	Not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound	23.80	23.80	142,409.00	33,894.26								
	Exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound	29.48	29.48	189,776.00	55,945.80								
	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 square yards to the pound	33.42	33.42	24,702.00	8,254.03								
	Exceeding 8 square yards to the pound	40.36	40.36	123,534.00	49,855.06								
	(L) Valued at over 11 cents per square yard	35.00	41.03			465,521.00	17.23	162,932.35	191,037.20				
	Valued at over 11 and not over 12 cents per square yard, 4¼ cents per square yard; valued at over 12 and not over 15 cents per square yard, 5¼ cents per square yard; valued at over 15 and not over 18 cents per square yard, 6½ cents per square yard; valued at over 18 and not over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at over 20 cents per square yard, 10 cents per square yard, but not less than 35 per cent ad valorem.												

Cotton manufactures—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Conference bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Conference bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Conference bill.
	Cloth—Continued.												
316	Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 150 threads, etc.—Cont'd.												
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound	*P. ct.* 31.44	*P. ct.* 31.44	$204,674.00	$64,343.27								
	Exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound	36.14	36.14	70,475.00	25,471.13								
	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 square yards to the pound	40.06	40.06	269,191.87	107,851.24								
	Exceeding 8 square yards to the pound	42.15	42.15	24,294.00	10,240.15								
	(L) Valued at over 12½ cents per square yard	35.00	39.58			$1,536,802.46	29.23	$537,880.87	$695,120.69				
	Valued at over 12½ but not over 15 cents per square yard, 5½ cents per square yard; valued at over 15 and not over 17½ cents per square yard, 7 cents per square yard; valued at over 17½ but not over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at over 20 cents per square yard, 10 cents per square yard, but not less than 35 per cent ad valorem.												
317	Exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound	27.32	27.32	1,516.00	414.18								
	Exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 4½ square yards to the pound	29.66	29.66	498.00	147.70								
	Exceeding 4½ and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound	31.48	31.48	3,161.00	995.01								
	Exceeding 6 square yards to the pound	40.60	40.60	15,798.00	6,413.86								
	Valued at over 10 cents per square yard	35.00	42 31			6,171.50	20.89	2,160.03	2,611.53				
	Valued at over 10 and not over 12½ cents per square yard, 4⅔ cents per square yard; valued at over 12½ and not over 14 cents per square yard, 5½ cents per square yard; valued at over 14 and not over 16 cents per square yard, 6½ cents per square yard; valued at over 16 and not over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at over 20 cents per square yard, 10 cents per square yard, but not less than 35 per cent ad valorem.												
	Bleached—												
	Not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound	26.42	26.42	16,990.00	4,488.43								
	Exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 4½ square yards to the pound	33.00	33.00	14,097.00	4,651.65								
	Exceeding 4½ and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound	35.33	35.33	84,607.00	29,888.34								
	Exceeding 6 square yards to the pound	41.34	41.34	620,561.66	256,542.91								
	(L) Valued at over 12 cents per square yard	35.00	46.49			1,242,235.77	32.83	434,782.53	577,838.12				
	Valued at over 12 and not over 15 cents per square yard, 5½ cents per square yard; valued at over 15 and not over 16 cents per square yard, 6½ cents per square yard; valued at over 16 and not over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at over 20 cents per square yard, 10 cents per square yard, but not less than 35 per cent ad valorem.												
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound	40.95	40.95	96,534.00	39,528.67								
	Exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 4½ square yards to the pound	39.95	39.95	21,474.25	8,580.25								
	Exceeding 4½ and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound	39.36	39.36	245,413.00	96,584.64								
	Exceeding 6 square yards to the pound	46.03	46.03	161,540.80	74,358.14								

Cotton manufactures—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Conference bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Conference bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Conference bill.
	Cloth—Continued.												
317	Exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 threads, etc.—Cont'd.												
	Dyed, colored, etc.—Cont'd.												
	(L) Valued at over 12½ cents per square yard	P. ct. 40.00	P. ct. 44.48			$2,751,271.98	11.20	$1,100,508.79	$1,223,844.30				
	Valued at over 12½ and not over 15 cents per square yard, 6 cents per square yard; valued at over 15 and not over 17½ cents per square yard, 7 cents per square yard; valued at over 17½ and not over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at over 20 cents per square yard, 10 cents per square yard, but not less than 40 per cent ad valorem.												
318	Exceeding 200 and not exceeding 300 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Not exceeding 2½ square yards to the pound	36.34	36.34	$6,252.00	$2,272.13								
	Exceeding 2½ and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound	32.99	32.99	3,969.00	1,309.28								
	Exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 5 square yards to the pound	44.24	44.24	237.00	104.85								
	Exceeding 5 square yards to the pound	46.10	46.10	24,770.00	11,417.83								
	(L) Valued at over 12½ cents per square yard	40.00	40.64			36,229.60	1.60	14,491.84	14,723.65				
	Valued at over 12½ and not over 14 cents per square yard, 6½ cents per square yard; valued at over 14 and not over 16 cents per square yard, 6½ cents per square yard; valued at over 16 and not over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at over 20 cents per square yard, 10 cents per square yard, but not less than 40 per cent ad valorem.												
	Bleached—												
	Not exceeding 2½ square yards to the pound	41.95	41.95	4,496.00	1,886.03								
	Exceeding 2½ and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound	44.88	44.88	42,277.00	18,975.25								
	Exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 5 square yards to the pound	42.60	42.60	5,244.00	2,234.18								
	Exceeding 5 square yards to the pound	45.56	45.56	136,410.42	62,152.70								
	(L) Valued at over 15 cents per square yard	40.00	40.01			483,961.94	00.02	193,584.78	193,630.87				
	Valued at over 15 and not over 16 cents per square yard, 6½ cents per square yard; valued at over 16 and not over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at over 20 and not over 25 cents per square yard, 11¼ cents per square yard; over 25 cents per square yard, 12½ cents per square yard, but not less than 40 per cent ad valorem.												
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound	37.93	37.93	699,136.00	265,214.48								
	Exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound	49.35	49.35	124,684.00	61,533.80								
	(L) Valued at over 17½ cents per square yard	40.00	51.77			1,443,233.00	29.43	577,293.19	747,096.98				
	Valued at over 17½ and not over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at over 20 and not over 25 cents per square yard, 11¼ cents per square yard; valued at over 25 cents per square yard, 12½ cents per square yard, but not less than 40 per cent ad valorem.												
319	Exceeding 300 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Not exceeding 2 square yards to the pound	28.45	46.23			358.00	62.50	101.84	165.49				
	Exceeding 3 and not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound	48.21	48.21	449.00	216.45								

Cotton manufactures—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Conference bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Conference bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Conference bill.
319	Cloth—Continued.												
	Exceeding 300 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—Cont'd.												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—Continued.												
	Valued at over 14 and not over 16 cents per square yard, 6½ cents per square yard; valued at over 16 and not over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at over 20 and not over 25 cents per square yard, 11½ cents per square yard; valued at over 25 cents per square yard, 12½ cents per square yard, but not less than 40 per cent ad valorem.												
	Bleached—												
	Not exceeding 2 square yards to the pound	*P. ct.* 61.11	*P. ct.* 61.11	$63.00	$38.50								
	Exceeding 3 and not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound	39.36	39.36	4,364.80	1,717.80								
	Exceeding 4 square yards to the pound	49.28	49.28	124.00	61.11								
	Valued at over 16 cents per square yard	40.00	48.34			$10,627.55	20.85	$4,251.02	$5,137.44				
	Valued at over 16 and not over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at over 20 and not over 25 cents per square yard, 11½ cents per square yard; valued at over 25 cents per square yard, 12½ cents per square yard, but not less than 40 per cent ad valorem.												
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Not exceeding 3 square yards to the pound	38.97	38.97	2,742.00	1,068.62								
	Exceeding 3 square yards to the pound	46.92	46.92	1,523.00	714.56								
	(L) Valued at over 20 cents per square yard	40.00	46.71			118,977.58	16.78	47,591.03	55,575.84				
	Valued at over 20 and not over 25 cents per square yard, 11½ cents per square yard; valued at over 25 cents per square yard, 12½ cents per square yard, but not less than 40 per cent ad valorem.												
321	(L) Sleeve linings or other cloths:												
	Composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber and silk, whether known as silk-stripe sleeve linings, silk stripes, or otherwise, of which cotton is the component material of chief value	58.64	58.64	22,468.00	13,176.70								
	(L) Other, on which ordinary duty does not amount to 50 per cent	50.00	50.00	3,916.50	1,958.25								
	Cotton cloth, filled or coated, *and cotton window Hollands*	38.63	38.63	528,636.58	204,235.62								
322	Handkerchiefs or mufflers composed of cotton, in the piece or otherwise, finished or unfinished:												
	Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 150 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Hemstitched, or imitation hemstitched, or revered, or with drawn threads—												
	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 square yards to the pound	55.41	55.41	109.00	60.41								
	Exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Hemstitched, or imitation hemstitched, or revered, or with drawn threads—												
	Bleached—												
	Exceeding 6 square yards to the pound	54.85	54.85	1,029.00	564.32								
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 4½ square yards to the pound	54.95	54.95	693.00	380.84								

Cotton manufactures—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
322	Handkerchiefs or mufflers composed of cotton, etc.—Cont'd.												
	Hemstitched, or imitation hemstitched, or revered, or with drawn threads:												
	(L) Exceeding 200 and not exceeding 300 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Bleached—												
	Exceeding 5 square yards to the pound	*P. ct.* 58.11	*P. ct.* 58.11	$646.00	$375.40								
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound	51.09	51.09	46.00	23.50								
	(L) Exceeding 300 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Bleached—												
	Exceeding 3 and not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound	54.07	54.07	431.00	233.06								
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Exceeding 3 square yards to the pound	64.00	64.00	12.00	7.68								
	(L) Other, on which the ordinary duty does not amount to 45 per cent, not hemmed, or hemmed only	45.00	45.00	24,894.00	11,202.30								
	(L) Other, on which the ordinary duty does not amount to 55 per cent, hemstitched, etc	55.00	55.00	30,264.75	16,645.62								
	(L) Embroidered in any manner, whether with initial letter, monogram, or otherwise, by hand or machinery, or are tamboured, appliquéed, or trimmed or made wholly or in part with lace or with tucking or insertion	60.00	60.00	225,364.80	135,218.88								
323	(L) Cotton cloth in which other than the ordinary warp and filling threads have been introduced in the process of weaving to form a figure whether known as lappets or otherwise, and whether unbleached, bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Not exceeding 50 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Valued at not more than 7 cents per square yard	28.48	28.48	104.00	29.62								
	Bleached—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	40.57	40.57	260.00	105.47								
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	38.94	38.94	3,191.00	1,242.52								
	Exceeding 50 and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	40.61	53.13			$18.00	30.81	$7.31	$9.56				
	Exceeding 9 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at not more than 7 cents per square yard	40.31	40.31	173.00	69.74								
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	44.31	50.22			700.00	13.34	310.20	351.56				
	Bleached—												
	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	50.30	50.30	10.00	5.03								
	Exceeding 9 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at not more than 7 cents per square yard	47.56	47.56	541.00	257.31								
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	50.16	50.16	4,122.00	2,067.55								

Cotton manufactures—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
323	(L) Cotton cloth, etc.—Continued.												
	Exceeding 50 and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—Continued.												
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	P. ct. 38.07	P. ct. 46.08			$75.00	21.04	$28.55	$34.56				
	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	68.70	68.70	$648.00	$445.16								
	Exceeding 9 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	53.61	53.61	8,836.00	4,737.10								
	Not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Valued at over 7 cents per square yard	39.59	51.07			68,505.00	23.99	27,121.42	34,983.01				
	Bleached—												
	Valued at over 9 cents per square yard	39.30	50.04			80,837.00	27.34	31,766.66	40,450.94				
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Valued at over 12 cents per square yard	40.83	51.39			220,244.00	25.90	89,903.13	113,192.22				
	Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 150 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	11.40	32.60			5.00	185.97	.57	1.63				
	Exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	33.75	53.79			32.00	59.38	10.80	17.21				
	Valued at over 9 cents per square yard	43.53	57.51			24,729.00	32.12	10,765.21	14,222.67				
	Bleached—												
	Not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	45.55	45.55	99.00	45.09								
	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	53.29	53.29	195.00	104.01								
	Exceeding 8 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	59.39	59.39	12,123.00	7,199.60								
	Valued at over 11 cents per square yard	44.92	59.51			293,809.00	32.48	131,973.06	174,839.41				
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	52.20	52.20	343.00	179.04								
	Exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	57.07	57.07	175.00	99.88								
	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	77.22	77.22	2,017.00	1,557.57								
	Exceeding 8 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	58.60	58.60	366.00	214.48								
	Valued at over 12½ cents per square yard	44.31	55.78			82,117.00	25.86	36,374.87	45,803.52				

Cotton manufactures—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Conference bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Conference bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Conference bill.
323	(L) Cotton cloth, etc.—Continued.												
	Exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Valued at over 10 cents per square yard	P. ct. 47.92	P. ct. 54.89			$249.00	14.55	$119.31	$136.68				
	Bleached—												
	Exceeding 4½ and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	47.29	57.14			642.00	20.82	303.60	366.85				
	Valued at over 12 cents per square yard	44.39	56.38			122,078.00	27.01	54,198.14	68,825.04				
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 4½ square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	66.64	66.64	$361.00	$240.57								
	Exceeding 4½ and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	52.14	61.71			7.00	18.35	3.65	4.32				
	Valued at over 12½ cents per square yard	48.23	49.40			14,203.00	2.42	6,850.54	7,016.04				
	Exceeding 200 and not exceeding 300 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Valued at over 12½ cents per square yard	47.55	45.30							$40.00	4.73	$19.02	$18.12
	Bleached—												
	Exceeding 5 square yards to the pound—												
	Valued at more than 7 cents per square yard	65.77	65.77	95.00	62.48								
	Valued at over 15 cents per square yard	48.00	53.01			3,270.00	10.44	1,569.64	1,733.36				
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Valued at over 17½ cents per square yard	47.01	50.82			3,372.02	8.10	1,585.17	1,713.61				
	Exceeding 300 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling—												
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed—												
	Valued at over 20 cents per square yard	45.55	40.25							431.00	11.63	196.33	173.49
	Cotton cloth, mercerized or subjected to any similar process												
324	Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including neckties or neckwear, made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, and not otherwise provided for	50.00	50.00	2,766,144.37	1,383,072.28								
	When india rubber is a component material, 15 cents per pound additional.												
	Corsets, not elsewhere specified	50.00	50.00	74,488.00	37,244.00								
	Outside garments having rubber as a component material	54.87	50.00							2,677.00	8.87	1,468.77	1,338.50
325	(L) Plushes, velvets, velveteens, other vegetable fiber (except corduroys, and all other pile fabrics, composed of cotton or flax)—												
	Plushes, velvets, and velveteens, and other pile fabrics (except corduroys)—												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed	67.54	67.54	260,955.00	176,236.20								
	Bleached	53.23	53.23	51.00	27.15								
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed	58.42	58.42	440,061.00	257,088.39								
	Other, on which ordinary duty does not amount to 47½ per cent	47.50	47.50	367,318.00	174,476.20								
	Corduroys—												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed	60.85	60.85	2,640.00	1,606.35								
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed	58.10	58.10	2,933.80	1,704.83								
	Weighing 7 ounces or over per square yard	67.25	67.25	62,860.00	42,270.23								
	Other, on which ordinary duty does not amount to 47½ per cent	47.50	47.50	426.00	202.36								

Cotton manufactures—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
325	(L) Plushes, velvets, etc.—Continued.												
	Dress facings or skirt bindings—	P. ct.	P. ct.										
	Bleached	64.13	64.13	$4,740.00	$3,039.75								
	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed	58.96	58.96	145.00	85.49								
	Other, on which ordinary duty does not amount to 47½ per cent	47.50	47.50	175.00	83.13								
326	(L) Chenille curtains, table covers, and all articles manufactured of cotton chenille, or of which cotton chenille is the component material of chief value	50.00	50.00	2,369.00	1,184.50								
	Knit goods made on knitting machines or frames:												
	Stockings, hose, and half hose—												
327	Made on knitting machines or frames, not otherwise provided for	30.00	30.00	16,001.41	4,800.42								
328	Selvedged, fashioned, narrowed, or shaped wholly or in part by knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, including such as are commercially known as seamless or clocked stockings, hose, or half hose, finished or unfinished—												
	Valued not more than $1 per dozen pairs	67.11	87.95			$2,350,249.77	31.06	$1,577,176.36	$2,067,031.84				
	Valued more than $1 and not more than $1.50 per dozen pairs	58.32	76.37			1,600,634.75	30.95	933,511.51	1,222,434.90				
	(L) Valued more than $1.50 and not more than $2 per dozen pairs	51.41	61.81			2,557,341.40	20.23	1,314,759.94	1,580,805.21				
	(L) Valued more than $2 and not more than $3 per dozen pairs	59.53	59.53	354,188.55	210,848.31								
	(L) Valued more than $3 and not more than $5 per dozen pairs	64.86	64.86	114,625.56	74,349.81								
	(L) Valued more than $5 per dozen pairs	55.00	55.00	42,356.17	23,295.90								
329	Shirts and drawers, pants, vests, union suits, combination suits, tights, sweaters, corset covers, and all underwear of every description made wholly or in part on knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, finished or unfinished, not including stockings, hose, or half hose—												
	Valued not more than $1.50 per dozen	56.90	56.90	59,609.00	33,919.20								
	Valued more than $1.50 and not more than $3 per dozen	60.16	60.16	327,214.00	196,861.47								
	Valued more than $3 and not more than $5 per dozen	61.54	61.54	244,842.90	150,666.77								
	(L) Valued more than $5 and not more than $7 per dozen	64.29	64.29	73,778.50	47,435.62								
	(L) Valued more than $7 and not more than $15 per dozen	59.65	59.65	98,890.25	58,988.71								
	(L) Valued above $15 per dozen	50.00	50.00	5,698.00	2,849.00								
330	Bandings, beltings, bindings, bone casings, cords, garters, lining for bicycle tires, ribbons, suspenders and braces, tapes, tubing, and webs or webbing, made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise, and not embroidered by hand or machinery	45.00	45.00	635,001.91	285,750.88								
	Bone casings, garters, *tire fabrics* or *fabrics suitable for use in pneumatic tires*, suspenders and braces, and tubing, *not embroidered by hand or machinery, 45 per cent.*												
	Lacings, boot, shoe, and corset	51.32	51.32	62,527.00	32,090.28								
	Labels for garments or other articles	47.48	47.48	56,027.00	26,601.48								
	Lamp, stove, or candle wicking, woven, braided, or twisted, and spindle banding	49.17	49.17	32,416.52	15,939.76								
	Loom harness, or healds, *or collets*	43.65	43.65	9,507.00	4,160.25								
	Belting for machinery, made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, *thirty per cent ad valorem*												
331	(L) Damask, table	40.00	40.00	521,272.50	208,509.00								
	Manufactures of cotton table damask or of which cotton table damask is the component material of chief value, n. s. p. f.												
	Duck	35.00	35.00	15,862.00	[a] $5,551.70								
332	All other manufactures of cotton	45.00	45.00	997,612.18	448,925.56								
	Total, Schedule I	44.84	50.62	15,381,426.71	6,777,607.83	16,415,068.47	24.62	$7,490,191.05	$9,334,791.06	$60,272.14	18.33	$16,721.37	$13,655.77

[a] Estimated dutiable as cloth.

SCHEDULE J.

Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Conference bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Conference bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Conference bill.
	Flax:	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
333	Straw												
334	Not hackled or dressed	8.80	8.80	$1,438,897.00	$126,580.87								
335	Hackled, known as "dressed line"	13.90	13.90	454,059.00	63,117.60								
336	Tow of	11.73	11.73	348,836.00	40,914.91								
337	Hemp:												
	Not hackled or dressed	10.97	12.34			$1,452,428.00	12.50	$159,267.83	$179,176.28				
	Hackled, known as "line of hemp"	12.29	13.83			3,423.00	12.50	420.81	473.40				
	Tow of	17.23	19.39			64,079.00	12.50	11,042.00	12,422.25				
338	Yarns, jute, single:												
	Not finer than 5 lea or number	22.12	22.12	206,896.00	45,768.38								
	Finer than 5 lea or number	35.00	35.00	68,354.50	23,924.07								
	Yarns of jute not specially provided for												
339	Cables and cordage:												
	Of hemp, tarred or untarred	25.08	25.08	60,621.00	15,206.54								
	Other, composed of istle or tampico fiber, manila, sisal grass, or sunn, or a mixture of them or any of them	10.40	7.80							$8,577.50	24.62	$892.47	$669.35
507	Binding twine, manufactured from New Zealand hemp, istle or tampico fiber, sisal grass or sunn, or a mixture of any two or more of them, of single ply, and measuring not exceeding 600 feet to the pound, from countries which impose duty on like articles imported from the United States [a]	2.50	2.50	6.00	.15								
340	Threads, twines, or cords, composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value:												
	Made from yarn not finer than—												
	5 lea or number	69.71	53.62							8,159.00	23.08	5,687.97	4,375.35
	6 lea or number	79.02	73.24							3,442.00	7.27	2,719.83	2,522.01
	7 lea or number	79.26	73.78							1,200.00	7.02	951.06	885.47
	8 lea or number	52.73	49.26							743.00	6.56	391.78	366.08
	9 lea or number	22.86	21.43							7.00	6.25	1.60	1.50
	10 lea or number	47.47	44.63							1,017.00	5.97	482.75	453.92
	11 lea or number	88.74	83.65							114.00	5.71	101.16	95.37
	12 lea or number	33.79	31.94							6,013.00	5.48	2,031.88	1,920.53
	13 lea or number	41.13	38.96							401.00	5.26	164.92	156.24
	14 lea or number	31.83	30.21							15,782.00	5.06	5,023.48	4,769.11
	15 lea or number	48.03	45.69							344.00	4.88	165.24	157.17
	16 lea or number	36.23	34.52							23,335.00	4.71	8,454.09	8,056.06
	17 lea or number	37.57	35.86							542.00	4.55	203.64	194.38
	18 lea or number	36.05	34.46							51,360.00	4.40	18,513.74	17,699.92
	19 lea or number	42.70	40.89							2,152.80	4.26	919.33	880.20
	20 lea or number	33.64	32.25							12,076.00	4.12	4,062.03	3,894.49
	21 lea or number	33.45	32.10							592.00	4.00	198.00	190.08
	22 lea or number	41.11	39.52							3,429.00	3.88	1,409.82	1,355.06
	23 lea or number	35.38	34.05							355.00	3.77	125.62	120.87
	24 lea or number	43.56	41.96							300.00	3.67	130.68	125.87
	25 lea or number	39.55	38.13							26,904.00	3.57	10,639.59	10,259.61
	26 lea or number	52.53	50.70							308.00	3.48	161.80	156.16
	27 lea or number	51.66	49.91							554.00	3.39	286.21	276.49
	28 lea or number	43.72	42.43							5,174.00	3.31	2,270.14	2,195.08
	29 lea or number	50.10	48.48							2,059.00	3.23	1,031.53	998.25
	30 lea or number	58.03	56.20							27,882.00	3.15	16,179.18	15,669.59
	31 lea or number	44.62	43.25							2,963.00	3.08	1,322.12	1,281.42
	32 lea or number	48.17	46.71							118.00	3.01	56.84	55.13
	33 lea or number	47.23	46.31							6,151.00	2.94	2,935.17	2,848.87
	34 lea or number	49.59	48.16							1,196.00	2.88	593.11	576.03
	35 lea or number	50.18	48.77							36,167.00	2.81	18,148.52	17,637.29
	36 lea or number	39.44	38.36							332.00	2.76	130.94	127.33
	37 lea or number	38.98	37.92							108.00	2.70	42.10	40.96
	38 lea or number	45.50	44.29							424.00	2.65	192.92	187.79
	39 lea or number	42.69	41.57							848.00	2.60	362.00	352.57
	40 lea or number	51.51	50.20							48,369.00	2.55	24,916.23	24,281.42
	41 lea or number	26.47	25.81							304.00	2.50	80.46	78.45
	42 lea or number	34.31	33.46							1,218.00	2.45	417.84	407.58
	43 lea or number	52.12	50.86							5,491.00	2.41	2,861.77	2,792.80
	44 lea or number	44.20	43.15							260.00	2.37	114.92	112.18
	45 lea or number	49.86	48.70							10,474.00	2.33	5,222.57	5,101.11
	46 lea or number	47.04	45.96							961.00	2.29	452.05	441.73
	47 lea or number	39.05	38.17							530.00	2.25	206.97	202.31
	48 lea or number	42.76	41.81							248.00	2.21	106.04	103.70
	49 lea or number	42.57	41.65							94.00	2.17	40.02	39.15
	50 lea or number	54.79	53.60							18,707.00	2.14	10,249.01	10,029.77
	51 lea or number	66.52	65.12							268.00	2.11	178.27	174.51
	52 lea or number	48.82	47.79							87.00	2.07	42.47	41.58
	53 lea or number	40.22	39.41							64.00	2.04	25.74	25.22
	54 lea or number	33.57	32.90							408.00	2.01	136.97	134.22
	55 lea or number	58.95	57.78							281.00	1.98	165.65	162.36

[a] If imported from countries which impose duty on like articles imported from the United States.

Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
340	Threads, twines, etc.—Continued.												
	Made from yarn not finer than—	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	56 lea or number	36.75	36.03							$67.00	1.95	$24.62	$24.12
	57 lea or number	39.55	38.78							380.00	1.92	150.28	147.39
	58 lea or number	38.14	37.41							106.00	2.85	40.43	39.28
	59 lea or number	62.66	61.49							477.00	1.87	298.91	293.31
	60 lea or number	55.70	56.59							5,317.00	1.84	2,964.08	2,909.44
	61 lea or number	36.10	35.44							138.00	1.82	49.82	48.91
	62 lea or number	41.63	40.88							268.00	1.79	111.57	109.56
	63 lea or number	36.53	35.87							369.00	1.77	134.78	132.39
	64 lea or number	53.46	52.52							123.00	1.75	65.75	64.60
	65 lea or number	35.84	35.22							573.00	1.72	205.36	201.82
	66 lea or number	73.16	71.91							180.00	1.70	131.69	129.45
	67 lea or number	12.79	12.57							14.00	1.68	1.79	1.76
	68 lea or number	65.25	64.16							109.00	1.66	71.12	69.94
	69 lea or number	53.35	52.53							17.00	1.64	9.07	8.93
	70 lea or number	50.57	49.76							396.00	1.62	200.26	197.01
	71 lea or number	32.20	31.62							5.00	1.60	1.61	1.58
	72 lea or number	35.41	34.85							54.00	1.58	19.12	18.82
	73 lea or number	44.40	43.43							373.00	1.56	165.60	163.01
	74 lea or number	38.40	37.80							5.00	1.54	1.92	1.89
	75 lea or number	55.28	54.44							32.00	1.53	17.69	17.41
	76 lea or number	76.25	75.06							16.00	1.51	12.20	12.01
	77 lea or number	30.90	30.30							10.00	1.49	3.09	3.04
	78 lea or number	34.20	36.01							65.00	1.48	22.23	21.90
	79 lea or number	58.55	57.67							33.00	1.46	19.32	19.04
	80 lea or number	60.47	59.59							307.00	1.44	185.64	182.95
	81 lea or number	31.40	30.80							5.00	1.43	1.57	1.55
	83 lea or number	77.00	75.86							7.00	1.40	5.39	5.32
	84 lea or number	51.38	50.50							8.00	1.38	4.11	4.05
	85 lea or number	37.56	37.04							115.00	1.37	43.19	42.59
	86 lea or number	35.00	34.60							5.00	1.36	1.75	1.72
	87 lea or number	37.14	36.66							35.00	1.34	13.00	12.83
	88 lea or number	48.29	47.64							494.00	1.33	238.55	235.37
	90 lea or number	105.44	104.07							107.00	1.30	112.82	111.35
	91 lea or number	36.28	35.83							18.00	1.29	6.53	6.44
	92 lea or number	26.96	26.61							9.00	1.28	24.26	23.95
	94 lea or number	39.00	38.50							5.00	1.25	1.95	1.92
	95 lea or number	51.66	51.00							123.00	1.24	63.54	62.74
	96 lea or number	88.41	87.31							143.00	1.23	126.43	124.86
	97 lea or number	34.83	34.40							52.00	1.22	18.11	17.89
	99 lea or number	51.06	54.44							18.00	1.20	9.19	9.07
	100 lea or number	77.84	76.90							61.00	1.19	47.48	46.90
	102 lea or number	38.40	37.95							507.00	1.17	194.69	192.38
	103 lea or number	33.00	34.57							7.00	1.16	2.31	2.28
	104 lea or number	40.00	39.55							373.00	1.15	149.20	147.49
	105 lea or number	50.56	49.95							197.00	1.14	99.61	98.48
	106 lea or number	39.33	39.00							6.00	1.13	2.36	2.34
	107 lea or number	70.35	69.00							63.00	1.12	44.32	43.82
	108 lea or number	47.07	46.53							215.00	1.11	101.19	100.08
	109 lea or number	40.90	40.45							115.00	1.10	47.03	46.52
	110 lea or number	64.29	63.62							34.00	1.09	21.86	21.63
	111 lea or number	40.99	40.54							79.00	1.08	32.38	32.03
	112 lea or number	46.92	46.42							48.00	1.07	22.52	22.28
	113 lea or number	52.47	51.91							43.00	1.06	22.56	22.32
	114 lea or number	31.90	31.55							69.00	1.06	22.01	21.78
	115 lea or number	39.00	39.00							1.00	1.05	.39	.39
	116 lea or number	36.11	35.80							9.00	1.04	3.25	3.22
	117 lea or number	41.26	40.84							19.00	1.03	7.84	7.77
	119 lea or number	52.31	51.81							26.00	1.02	13.60	13.46
	120 lea or number	42.08	41.65							245.00	1.01	103.09	102.04
	121 lea or number	42.31	41.88							208.00	1.00	88.00	87.12
	122 lea or number	26.30	26.04							138.00	1.99	36.30	35.94
	123 lea or number	38.47	38.07							58.00	0.99	22.31	22.08
	124 lea or number	19.95	19.75							41.00	0.98	8.18	8.10
	125 lea or number	33.25	33.00							4.00	0.97	1.33	1.32
	126 lea or number	43.19	42.74							43.00	0.96	18.57	18.38
	127 lea or number	39.00	38.67							3.00	0.96	1.17	1.16
	128 lea or number	46.57	46.14							14.00	0.95	6.52	6.46
	129 lea or number	76.42	75.65							26.00	0.94	19.87	19.67
	130 lea or number	60.25	59.67							114.00	0.94	68.68	68.43
	131 lea or number	60.78	60.22							46.00	0.93	27.96	27.69
	132 lea or number	52.79	52.29							116.00	0.92	61.23	60.66
	134 lea or number	29.58	29.10							50.00	0.91	14.79	14.55
	136 lea or number	27.75	27.50							4.00	0.90	1.11	1.10
	137 lea or number	27.00	26.50							2.00	0.89	.54	.53
	138 lea or number	36.41	36.06							51.00	0.89	18.57	18.39
	140 lea or number	31.78	31.51							45.00	0.88	14.30	14.18
	144 lea or number	20.07	19.93							14.00	0.85	2.81	2.80
	145 lea or number	24.41	24.21							29.00	0.85	7.08	7.02
	146 lea or number	21.90	21.71							38.00	0.84	8.32	8.25
	147 lea or number	48.00	47.40							5.00	0.84	2.40	2.37
	149 lea or number	121.00	120.00							2.00	0.83	2.42	2.40
	150 lea or number	35.65	35.37							49.00	0.82	17.47	17.33
	151 lea or number	30.50	30.50							2.00	0.82	.61	.60
	153 lea or number	62.00	61.50							2.00	0.81	1.24	1.23
	154 lea or number	32.00	31.80							5.00	0.80	1.60	1.58
	155 lea or number	30.41	30.15							54.00	0.80	16.42	16.28
	161 lea or number	13.33	13.33							3.00	0.77	.40	.40
	162 lea or number	73.20	72.67							50.00	0.77	36.60	36.33
	164 lea or number	47.33	47.33							3.00	0.76	1.42	1.42
	165 lea or number	18.33	18.11							9.00	0.75	1.65	1.64
	168 lea or number	35.21	34.98							142.00	0.74	50.00	49.67
	172 lea or number	32.48	32.24							240.00	0.72	77.94	77.38
	175 lea or number	26.76	26.57							399.00	0.71	106.78	106.02
	176 lea or number	188.33	187.00							3.00	0.71	5.65	5.61
	177 lea or number	29.88	29.65							43.00	0.70	12.85	12.76
	179 lea or number	53.62	53.31							13.00	0.70	6.97	6.93

Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
340	Threads, twines, etc.—Continued.												
	Made from yarn not finer than—	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	182 lea or number	45.67	45.33							$3.00	0.69	$1.37	$1.36
	187 lea or number	36.00	35.74							27.00	0.67	9.72	9.65
	195 lea or number	34.50	34.33							6.00	0.64	2.07	2.05
	219 lea or number	27.80	27.60							5.00	0.58	1.39	1.38
	220 lea or number	47.71	47.43							21.00	0.57	10.02	9.96
	224 lea or number	49.00	48.50							2.00	0.56	.98	.97
	233 lea or number	58.27	58.00							15.00	0.54	8.74	8.69
	234 lea or number	24.09	23.96							23.00	0.54	5.54	5.51
	242 lea or number	67.00	67.00							1.00	0.52	.67	.66
	252 lea or number	46.27	46.00							15.00	0.50	6.94	6.90
	294 lea or number	28.72	28.56							18.00	0.44	5.17	5.15
	322 lea or number	26.08	26.00							12.00	0.40	3.13	3.12
341	Yarns:												
	Flax, hemp, or ramie, or a mixture of any of them—												
	Single yarns in the gray—												
	Not finer than 8 lea or number	54.04	46.32							14,395.00	14.28	7,779.73	6,668.34
	Finer than 8 lea or number and not finer than 80 lea or number	40.00	40.00	$181,755.00	$72,702.00								
	Single yarns, finer than 80 lea or number	15.00	15.00	26,954.00	4,043.10								
	All other	45.00	45.00	153,074.00	68,883.30								
	Other than in the gray												
	Ramie, sliver or roving												
342	Gill netting, nets, webs, and seines of flax:												
	Made of thread, twine, or cord from yarn not finer than—												
	5 lea or number	118.60	91.98							3,205.75	22.44	3,801.33	2,948.77
	6 lea or number	59.50	52.00							4.00	12.60	2.38	2.07
	19 lea or number	63.23	56.36							39.00	10.50	24.56	21.98
	20 lea or number	35.85	30.37							6.75	15.29	2.42	2.05
	35 lea or number	52.78	47.00							46.00	10.95	24.28	21.62
	50 lea or number	53.10	47.50							10.00	10.55	5.31	4.75
343	Mattings for floors, plain, fancy, or figured, manufactured from straw, round or split, or other vegetable substances, not otherwise provided for, including what are commonly known as Chinese, Japanese, and Indian straw mattings—												
	Valued not exceeding 10 cents per square yard	36.37	42.43			$3,617,455.45	16.67	$1,315,715.67	$1,535,001.62				
	Valued exceeding 10 cents per square yard	73.70	24.35							110,626.07	66.96	81,527.00	26,935.69
	See Conference bill for new classification.												
344	Carpets, carpeting, mats, and rugs made of flax, hemp, jute, or other vegetable fiber (except cotton), n. o. p. f.:												
	Valued not exceeding 15 cents per square yard	77.72	64.18							359.00	17.42	279.03	230.40
	Valued above 15 cents per square yard	55.88	46.70							71,361.00	16.43	39,877.67	33,329.35
345	Hose, hydraulic, made in whole or in part of flax, hemp, ramie, or jute	37.76	28.32							1,758.00	25.00	663.80	497.85
346	Tapes, composed wholly or in part of flax, woven with or without metal threads, on reels, spools, or otherwise, designed expressly for use in the manufacture of measuring tapes	40.00	40.00	5,283.00	2,113.20								
347	Oilcloths for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, including linoleum or corticene, figured or plain, and all other oilcloth (except silk oilcloth):												
	Under 12 feet in width	52.32	47.66							1,044,761.20	8.92	546,650.89	497,908.78
	12 feet and over in width	56.11	34.86							89,396.00	37.87	50,162.19	a 31,165.04
	Linoleum or corticene, inlaid, and cork carpets	56.64	56.64	1,164,164.00	a 659,350.42								
	See Senate bill for new classification.												
	Waterproof cloth, composed of—												
	Cotton, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise	40.76	40.76	9,638.00	3,928.30								
	Vegetable fiber, except cotton, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise	47.58	47.58	15,983.00	7,604.50								
348	Collars and cuffs entirely of cotton	58.68	58.68	1,107.50	649.85								
	Collars and cuffs, composed in whole or in part of linen	49.60	49.60	51,992.92	25,786.88								

a Estimated.

Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
349	(L) Laces, lace window curtains, tidies, pillow shams, bed sets, insertings, flouncings, and other lace articles; napkins and other articles, made wholly or in part of lace, or in imitation of lace; nets or nettings, veils and veilings, etamines, vitrages, neck rufflings, ruchings, tuckings, flutings, and quillings; embroideries, and all trimmings, including braids, edgings, insertings, flouncings, galloons, gorings, and bands; and articles or fabrics embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery, whether with a letter, monogram, or otherwise; tamboured or appliquéed articles or fabrics; hemstitched or tucked flouncings or skirtings, and articles made wholly or in part of rufflings, tuckings, or ruchings; composed wholly or in chief value of cotton, and not elsewhere specially provided for, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise	*P. ct.* 60.00	*P. ct.* 60.00	$39,737,840.88	$23,842,704.53								
	(L) Wearing apparel (of cotton) made wholly or in part of lace, or in imitation of lace, embroidered by hand or machinery with a letter, monogram, or otherwise, or tamboured or appliquéed	60.00	60.00	1,358,565.62	815,139.35								
	(L) Laces, lace window curtains, tidies, pillow shams, bed sets, insertings, flouncings, and other lace articles; napkins, wearing apparel, and other articles, made wholly or in part of lace, or in imitation of lace; nets or nettings, veils and veilings, etamines, vitrages, neck rufflings, ruchings, tuckings, flutings, and quillings; embroideries and all trimmings, including braids, edgings, insertings, flouncings, galloons, gorings, and bands, and other articles or fabrics embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery, whether with a letter, monogram, or otherwise; tamboured or appliquéed articles, fabrics, or wearing apparel; hemstitched or tucked flouncings or skirtings, and articles made wholly or in part of rufflings, tuckings, or ruchings, composed wholly or in chief value of flax or other vegetable fiber (except cotton), and not elsewhere specially provided for, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise	60.00	60.00	2,929,466.72	1,757,680.03								
	(L) Wearing apparel made wholly or in part of lace or in imitation of lace; embroidered, by hand or machinery, with a letter, monogram, or otherwise; or tamboured or appliquéed, composed wholly or in chief value of flax or other vegetable fiber, except cotton	60.00	60.00	43,157.93	25,894.76								
	(L) Handkerchiefs, composed of flax or other vegetable fiber: Embroidered by hand or machinery, with a letter, monogram, or otherwise; tamboured or appliquéed, or made wholly or in part of lace or in imitation of lace	60.00	60.00	1,639,803.40	983,882.04								
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, 70 per centum 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.												

Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
351	(L) Lace window curtains, pillow shams and bed sets, finished or unfinished, made on the Nottingham lace-curtain machine or on the Nottingham warp machine, and composed of cotton, counting between the warp threads:	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	7 points or spaces to the inch	45.26	45.26	$324.00	$146.64								
	8 points or spaces to the inch	46.79	46.79	8,076.00	3,778.70								
	9 points or spaces to the inch	57.30	57.30	2,550.00	1,461.27								
	10 points or spaces to the inch	54.08	54.08	8,453.00	4,571.21								
	11 points or spaces to the inch	53.86	53.86	5,086.00	2,739.12								
	12 points or spaces to the inch	56.68	56.68	4,497.00	2,548.90								
	13 points or spaces to the inch	62.84	62.84	931.00	585.05								
	14 points or spaces to the inch	58.14	58.14	24,297.00	14,127.03								
	15 points or spaces to the inch	67.82	67.82	6,998.00	4,745.81								
	16 points or spaces to the inch	55.90	55.90	7,883.00	4,406.36								
	18 points or spaces to the inch	64.44	64.44	54.00	34.80								
	All other on which the ordinary duty does not amount to 50 per cent	50.00	50.00	12,559.00	6,279.50								
	(L) Lace window curtains, pillow shams, and bed sets, finished or unfinished, made on the Nottingham lace-curtain machine, or on the Nottingham warp machine, and composed of vegetable fiber other than cotton, counting between the warp threads, all on which ordinary duty does not amount to 50 per cent	50.00	50.00	1,872.74	936.38								
	[NOTE.—Nets and nettings are added to above paragraph 346 by proposed bill.]												
352	Burlaps, plain woven fabrics of single jute yarn:												
	(Not exceeding 60 inches in width) weighing not less than 6 ounces per square yard, counting the warp and filling—												
	Not exceeding 30 threads to the square inch	22.91	22.12							$25,006,101.60	3.45	$5,729,808.48	$5,531,919.17
	Exceeding 30 and not exceeding 55 threads to the square inch	22.17	22.17	774,251.00	171,637.62								
	All other not specially provided for[a]	45.00	45.00	3,042,277.20	1,369,024.74								
353	(L) Pile fabrics, of which flax is the component material of chief value, *and manufactures of*	60.00	60.00	172,337.76	103,402.66								
354	Bags or sacks made from plain woven fabrics, of single jute yarns, not dyed, colored, stained, painted, printed, or bleached, and not exceeding 30 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling	26.98	26.98	4,206,696.00	1,135,135.83								
355	Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and similar fabrics, suitable for covering cotton, composed of single yarns made of jute, jute butts, or hemp, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, not exceeding 16 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and weighing not less than 15 ounces per square yard	9.78	9.78	1,215,446.00	118,907.12								
356	Handkerchiefs composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, whether in the piece or otherwise, and whether finished or unfinished:												
	Not hemmed, or hemmed only	50.00	50.00	83,739.50	41,869.76								
	(L) Hemstitched, or imitation hemstitched, or revered, or with drawn threads, but not embroidered or initialed	55.00	55.00	1,001,161.74	550,639.02								
357	Woven fabrics or articles n. s. p. f., composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, *or in part cotton*, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, weighing 4½ ounces or more per square yard:												
	Containing not more than 60 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling	50.44	50.44	218,406.00	110,164.07								
	Containing more than 60 and not more than 120 threads to the square inch	53.45	53.45	1,980,445.00	1,058,507.69								

Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
357	Woven fabrics or articles n.s.p.f., composed of flax, etc.—Con.												
	Containing more than 120 and not more than 180 threads to the square inch	P. ct. 54.92	P. ct. 54.92	$2,498,784.05	$1,372,311.37								
	Containing more than 180 threads to the square inch	53.89	53.89	588,445.00	317,124.83								
	All on which ordinary duty does not amount to 50 per cent	50.00	50.00	5,774,494.17	2,887,247.08								
	Plain woven fabrics of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, including such as is known as shirting cloth, weighing less than 4½ ounces per square yard (and containing more than 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling)	35.00	35.00	4,231,559.08	1,481,045.67								
358	Woven fabrics n. s. p. f., composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, weighing 4½ ounces or more per square yard	35.00	45.00			[a]$5,000,000.00	28.57	$1,750,000.00	$2,250,000.00				
	All other manufactures of flax, hemp, ramie, or other vegetable fiber (except cotton), or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value n. s. p. f.:												
	Flax manufactures	45.00	45.00	805,617.29	362,527.80								
	Hemp manufactures	45.00	45.00	32,234.00	14,505.30								
	Jute manufactures	45.00	45.00	665,672.36	299,552.56								
	Ramie or other vegetable fiber manufactures	45.00	45.00	15,804.40	7,111.99								
	Total, Schedule J	43.72	44.07	77,287,406.76	40,032,950.66	10,137,385.45	22.88	3,236,446.31	3,977,073.55	26,695,873.67	5.07	6,620,051.14	6,284,563.14

[a] Estimated.

SCHEDULE K.

Wool, and manufactures of wool.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
	Wool, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other like animals, and manufactures of:												
	Unmanufactured—												
369	Class 1 Merino, mestiza, metz, or metis wools, or other wools of merino blood, immediate or remote, Down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including Bagdad, China lamb's wool, Castel Branco, Adrianople skin wool or butcher's wool, and such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Aires, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, Egypt, Morocco, and elsewhere, and all wools not hereinafter included in classes 2 and 3—												
	Unwashed wool—	P. ct.	P. ct.										
	On the skin	47.46	47.46	$305,162.50	$144,930.35								
	Not on the skin	44.52	44.52	22,249,572.25	9,904,985.85								
	Washed wool—												
	Not on the skin	61.32	61.32	601.00	368.56								
	Scoured	37.50	37.50	7,146.00	2,679.44								

Wool, and manufactures of wool—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Conference bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Conference bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Conference bill.
	Wool, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, etc.—Continued.												
	Unmanufactured—Continued.												
369	Class 2: Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used, and also hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals—												
	Washed and unwashed wool—	P. ct.	P. ct.										
	On the skin	39.47	39.47	$21,908.10	$8,646.44								
	Not on the skin	41.11	41.11	2,863,081.75	1,176,887.36								
	Hair of the Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals—												
	Washed and unwashed	35.61	35.61	738,540.00	262,985.64								
370	Class 3: Donskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian camel's hair, and all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Syria, and elsewhere—												
	Valued 12 cents or less per pound—												
	Washed and unwashed wool—												
	On the skin	26.73	26.73	206,159.70	55,104.14								
	Not on the skin	35.92	35.92	4,891,660.60	1,756,994.15								
	Camel's hair, Russian—												
	Washed and unwashed	37.49	37.49	67,050.00	25,136.96								
	Valued at over 12 cents per pound—												
	Washed and unwashed wool—												
	On the skin	45.68	45.68	5,208.00	2,378.82								
	Not on the skin	35.18	35.18	8,843,857.00	3,110,858.03								
	Camel's hair, Russian—												
	Washed and unwashed	42.34	42.34	261,612.00	110,779.30								
376	Wool and hair advanced in any manner, or by any process of manufacture, beyond the washed or scoured condition, not specially provided for—												
	Valued not more than 40 cents per pound	149.00	149.00	1.00	1.49								
	Valued over 70 cents per pound	93.70	93.70	962.92	902.29								
	Manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals—												
	(L) Rags, mungo, flocks, noils, shoddy, and waste—												
372	Wastes—												
	Slubbing, ring, and garneted	118.42	118.42	19.00	22.50								
	Top and roving	62.87	62.87	5,224.00	3,284.40								
373	Wool extract, yarn, thread, and all other wastes not specially provided for	46.50	46.50	61,134.00	28,426.00								
	Noils	50.60	50.60	175,335.00	88,722.20								
	Shoddy	98.21	98.21	14.00	13.75								
374	Rags and flocks	32.57	32.57	46,454.00	15,129.05								
377	Yarns, made wholly or in part of wool—												
	Valued not more than 30 cents per pound	143.02	138.12							$21.80	3.3	$31.18	$30.11
	Valued more than 30 cents per pound	87.25	87.25	133,916.06	116,843.59								
378	Knit fabrics (not wearing apparel)—												
	Valued not more than 40 cents per pound	141.00	141.00	1.00	1.41								
	Valued more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound	119.06	119.06	539.00	641.74								
	(L) Valued above 70 cents per pound	95.67	95.67	9,676.50	9,255.23								
	(L) Plushes and other pile fabrics—												
	Valued not over 40 cents per pound	141.78	141.78	32.00	45.37								
	Valued more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound	114.37	114.37	1,434.00	1,642.32								
	Valued more than 70 cents per pound	95.33	95.33	18,082.50	17,237.94								

Wool, and manufactures of—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
	Wool, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, etc.—Continued.												
378	Knit fabrics (not wearing apparel)—Continued.												
	All other manufactures wholly or in part of wool—												
	Valued not more than 40 cents per pound	P. ct. 140.55	P. ct. 140.55	$11,345.00	$15,946.39								
	Valued more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound	128.11	128.11	21,387.15	27,399.48								
	Valued more than 70 cents per pound	79.47	79.47	259,538.77	206,253.65								
	Cloths, woolen or worsted—												
	Valued not more than 40 cents per pound	134.97	134.97	27,693.25	37,378.42								
	Valued more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound	118.89	118.89	188.917.50	224,596.07								
	(L) Valued above 70 cents per pound	94.32	94.32	5,369,487.80	5,064,787.62								
379	Blankets—												
	Valued not more than 40 cents per pound	107.60	107.60	316.00	340.32								
	Valued more than 40 and not more than 50 cents per pound	106.12	106.12	219.00	232.41								
	Valued at more than 50 cents per pound	71.30	71.30	29,737.95	21,204.53								
	More than 3 yards in length—												
	Valued not more than 40 cents per pound	165.42	165.42	40.60	67.16								
	Valued more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound	120.98	120.98	3,668.00	4,437.70								
	Valued more than 70 cents per pound	104.55	104.55	8,217.60	8,591.35								
	Flannels for underwear—												
	Valued not more than 40 cents per pound	143.67	143.67	24.00	34.48								
	Valued more than 40 and not more than 50 cents per pound	101.26	101.26	128.00	129.61								
	Valued more than 50 and not more than 70 cents per pound	105.49	105.49	111.00	117.10								
	Valued above 70 cents per pound	86.39	86.39	6,039.13	5,217.29								
	Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard—												
	Valued more than 50 and not more than 70 cents per pound	125.80	125.80	4,356.00	5,480.64								
	Valued more than 70 cents per pound	106.57	106.57	49,890.00	53,168.50								
	Dress goods, women's and children's, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar description:												
380	The warp consisting wholly of cotton or other vegetable materials, with the remainder of the fabric composed wholly or in part of wool—												
	Valued not exceeding 15 cents per square yard—												
	Not above 70 cents per pound	105.92	105.92	1,392,913.60	1,475,421.77								
	(L) Above 70 cents per pound	106.37	106.37	138,489.00	147,314.18								
	Valued above 15 cents per square yard—												
	Not above 70 cents per pound	96.87	96.87	33,131.50	32,092.63								
	(L) Above 70 cents per pound	94.13	94.13	1,373,974.15	1,293,387.28								
	Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard—												
	Valued more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound	115.53	109.75							$255.00	5.00	$294.59	$279.86
	(L) Valued more than 70 cents per pound	92.61	87.98							11,358.40	5.00	10,519.31	9,993.34
381	Composed wholly or in part of wool—												
	Valued not above 70 cents per pound	104.19	104.19	6,556.50	6,831.13								
	(L) Valued above 70 cents per pound	103.52	103.52	4,109,310.49	4,253,859.77								
	Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard—												
	Valued not more than 40 cents per pound	70.50	70.50	2.00	1.41								
	(L) Valued more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound	118.27	118.27	162,760.00	192,498.92								
	(L) Valued more than 70 cents per pound	100.59	100.59	2,297,821.93	2,311,453.93								

Wool, and manufactures of wool—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
		P. ct.	*P. ct.*										
382	Felts, not woven	95.98	95.98	$111,405.73	$106,935.26								
	Wearing apparel—Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel, made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, not specially provided for—												
	Cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies' and children's apparel, and articles of similar description, or used for like purposes	80.32	80.32	141,740.60	113,860.52								
	Hats of wool	86.61	86.61	15,900.00	13,771.32								
	Knitted articles	92.17	92.17	617,267.88	568,967.47								
	Shawls, knitted or woven	92.70	92.70	61,283.75	57,812.67								
	Other clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel, made up or manufactured wholly or in part	76.59	76.59	1,016,250.38	778,384.02								
383	(L) Webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, bandings, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, edgings, insertings, flouncings, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, laces, and other trimmings and articles made wholly or in part of lace, embroideries and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, head nets, netting, buttons or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, and manufactures of wool ornamented with beads or spangles of whatever material composed, made of wool or of which wool is a component material, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise	80.83	80.83	12,522.50	10,122.59								
	Carpets and carpeting:												
384	(L) Aubusson, Axminster, moquette, and chenille carpets	66.34	66.34	48,146.55	31,939.89								
385	(L) Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets	72.67	72.67	58,263.00	42,340.05								
386	(L) Brussels carpets	75.81	75.81	11,403.33	8,645.08								
387	(L) Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, printed on the warp or otherwise	58.86	58.86	49,383.00	29,067.23								
388	Tapestry Brussels, printed on the warp or otherwise	60.73	60.73	316.00	191.92								
389	Treble ingrain, three-ply, and all-chain Venetian carpets	66.72	66.72	19,036.00	12,700.97								
390	Wool, Dutch, and two-ply ingrain carpets	58.63	58.63	1,693.00	992.65								
391	(L) Carpets woven whole for rooms, and oriental, Berlin, Aubusson, Axminster, and other similar rugs	60.01	60.01	4,172,734.79	2,503,869.47								
392	Druggets and bockings, printed, colored, or otherwise	70.81	70.81	7,321.00	5,183.84								
393	Felt carpeting	50.00	50.00	5.00	2.50								
	(L) Carpets of wool, or in part of, n. s. p. f.	50.00	50.00	51,690.00	25,845.00								
		61.46	61.46	26.00	15.98								
	Carpets of cotton	50.00	50.00	12.797.00	6,398.50								
	Carpets of flax	50.00	50.00	6.50	3.25								
394	Mats, rugs for floors, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides, art squares, and other portions of carpets and carpeting, n. s. p. f.	114.66	114.66	3.00	3.44								
		50.00	50.00	124.00	62.00								
	Total, Schedule K	58.19	58.19	62,819,779.11	36,550,263.68					$11,635.20	4.99	$10,845.08	$10,303.31

SCHEDULE L.

Silks, and silk goods.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
	(L) ENTIRE SCHEDULE.												
396	Silk, partially manufactured from cocoons, or from waste silk, and not further advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
397	Spun silk in skeins, cops, warps, or on beams:												
	Valued not exceeding $1 per pound	41.71	46.74			$337,579.00	15.42	$140,798.45	$157,782.80				
	Valued over $1 and not exceeding $1.50 per pound	37.34	[a]50.00			1,101,888.00	33.90	411,239.70	550,944.00				
	Valued over $1.50 and not exceeding $2 per pound	37.38	[a]35.00							$2,071,862.00	6.36	$774,433.20	$725,151.70
	Valued over $2 and not exceeding $2.50 per pound	36.29	[a]35.00							272,505.00	3.56	98,893.28	95,376.75
	Valued over $2.50 per pound	36.52	[a]35.00							761.00	4.17	277.95	266.35
	All on which ordinary duty does not amount to 35 per cent	35.00	[a]35.00	$5,250.00	$1,837.50								
	Spun silk or schappe silk yarn, valued at not exceeding $1 per pound, whether in singles or advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together 55 cents per pound. Spun silk, or schappe silk yarn, valued at exceeding $1 per pound, in the gray, in skeins, warps, or cops, if in singles and not advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, on all numbers up to and including No. 205, 45 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 0.10 of a cent per number per pound; on all numbers exceeding No. 205, 45 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 0.15 of a cent per number per pound; if advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, on all numbers up to and including No. 205, 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 0.10 of a cent per number per pound; on all numbers exceeding No. 205, 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 0.15 of a cent per number per pound. Spun silk or schappe silk yarn, valued at exceeding $1 per pound, in the gray, on bobbins, spools, or beams, if in singles and not advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, on all numbers up to and including No. 205, 55 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 0.10 of a cent per number per pound; on all numbers exceeding No. 205, 55 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 0.15 of a cent per number per pound; if advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, on all numbers up to and including No. 205, 60 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 0.10 of a cent per number per pound; on all numbers exceeding No. 205, 60 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 0.15 of a cent per number per pound. Spun silk or schappe silk yarn, valued at exceeding $1 per pound, colored, bleached, or dyed, in skeins or warps, if in singles and not advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, on all numbers up to and including No. 205, 55 cents per pound, and in addi-												

[a] Estimated.

Silks, and silk goods—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
397	Spun silk in skeins, cops, warps, or on beams—Continued. *tion thereto 0.10 of a cent per number per pound; on all numbers exceeding No. 205, 55 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 0.15 of a cent per number per pound; if advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, on all numbers up to and including No. 205, 60 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 0.10 of a cent per number per pound; on all numbers exceeding No. 205, 60 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 0.15 of a cent per number per pound. Spun silk or schappe silk yarn, valued at exceeding $1 per pound, colored, bleached, or dyed, on bobbins, cops, spools, or beams, if in singles and not advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, on all numbers up to and including No. 205, 65 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 0.10 of a cent per number per pound; on all numbers exceeding No. 205, 65 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 0.15 of a cent per number per pound; if advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, on all numbers up to and including No. 205, 70 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 0.10 of a cent per number per pound; on all numbers exceeding No. 205, 70 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 0.15 of a cent per number per pound. In assessing the duty on all spun silk or schappe silk yarn, the number shall be that indicating the size of the yarn according to the metric or French system, and shall, in all cases, refer to the size of the spun single, of which said yarn may be composed: Provided, That in no case shall the duty be assessed on a less number of yards than is marked on the skeins, bobbins, cops, spools, or beams. But in no case shall any of the goods enumerated in this paragraph pay less rate of duty than 35 per cent ad valorem.*												
398	Thrown silk, not more advanced than singles, tram, or organzine, twist and floss	*P. ct.* 30.00	*P. ct.* a46.81			$40,696.50	56.03	$12,208.95	$19,047.66				
	Sewing silk and silk threads or yarns of every description	30.00	a72.89			659,601.00	142.98	197,880.30	480,804.13				
	Thrown silk in the gum, if singles, 50 cents per pound; if tram, 75 cents per pound; if organzine, $1 per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced in manufacture in any way, in addition thereto, 50 cents per pound. Sewing silk, twist, floss, and silk threads or yarns of any description made from raw silk, not specially provided for in this act, if in the gum, $1 per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced in manufacture in any way, $1.50 per pound: Provided, That in no case shall the duty be assessed on a less number of yards than is marked on the skeins, bobbins, cops, spools, or beams.												
399	Velvets, plushes, and other pile fabrics:												
	Plushes	75.12	105.22			73,814.00	40.07	55,452.35	77,665.44				
	Plushes on which ordinary duty does not amount to 50 per cent	50.00	49.55							$11,481.00	0.90	$5,740.50	$5,688.45
	Velvets, velvet or plush ribbons, and chenilles	60.33	60.44			1,652,329.00	.18	996,878.38	998,704.00				
	Velvets, velvet or plush ribbons, and chenilles on which ordinary duty does not amount to 50 per cent	50.00	45.72							940,575.00	8.55	470,287.50	430,060.92
	Other pile fabrics	69.70	72.93			5,231.00	4.64	3,646.11	3,815.26				

a Estimated.

Silks, and silk goods—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
399	Velvets, plushes, and other pile fabrics—Continued.												
	Other, on which ordinary duty does not amount to 50 per cent..	*P. ct.* 50.00	*P. ct.* 23.74							$453.65	52.51	$226.82	$107.72
	Velvets, chenilles, or other pile fabrics, not specially provided for in this act, cut or uncut, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, weighing not less than 5¾ ounces per square yard, $1.50 per pound; if weighing less than 5¾ ounces per square yard, but not less than 4 ounces, if having more than 130 picks per inch, or if all the filling is not of cotton, $3.20 per pound; if having 130 picks per inch or less, and if all the filling is of cotton, $2.50 per pound; if weighing less than 4 ounces to the square yard, $4 per pound. Plushes, cut or uncut, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, if weighing not less than 9½ ounces per square yard, $1 per pound; if weighing less than 9½ ounces per square yard, $2.40 per pound. Measurements to ascertain widths of goods for determining weight per square yard of the foregoing articles shall not include the selvedges, but the duty shall be levied upon total weight of goods, including the selvedges. In distinguishing between "plushes" and "velvets" the length of the pile shall be considered. Such goods, in the above classification, shall be considered as "plushes" in which the length of the pile is one-seventh of an inch or more. Such goods shall be classed as "velvets" in which the length of the pile is less than one-seventh of an inch. The distance from the bottom of the first binding pick to the extreme end of the pile shall be considered as the length of the pile. Velvet or plush ribbons, or other pile fabrics not over 12 inches in width and not less than three-quarters of an inch in width, cut or uncut, of which silk is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, if containing no silk except that in the pile and selvedges, if black $1.60 per pound; if other than black $1.75 per pound; if containing silk other than that in the pile and selvedges, if black $2 per pound; if other than black $2.25 per pound. If less than three-quarters of an inch in width in addition to above rates for each one-quarter of an inch or fraction thereof less than three-quarters of an inch in width, 40 cents per pound: Provided, That manufactures wholly or in chief value of velvets, plushes, velvet or plush ribbons, shall pay not less than the rate of duty herein imposed upon such fabrics, and in addition one-fifth of such duties.												
	Fabrics, woven in the piece:												
	Weighing not more than ½ ounce per square yard	67.81	60.27							459,925.00	11.11	311,852.19	277,201.92
	Other, on which ordinary duty does not amount to 50 per cent	50.00	70.40			$6,827.98	40.79	$3,413.99	$806.60				
	Weighing more than ½ ounce and less than 1½ ounces per square yard—												
	In the gum, or dyed in the thread or yarn	68.71	71.46			90,218.00	4.00	61,987.73	64,467.26				
	Boiled off	54.46	55.00			1,862,070.00	1.00	1,013,995.39	1,024,135.33				
	Dyed or printed in the piece	59.55	60.10			1,338,695.00	.92	797,237.92	804,597.02				
	Other, on which specific duty is less than 50 per cent	50.00	45.00							317,815.00	10.00	158,907.50	143,016.75

Silks, and silk goods—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
399	Fabrics, woven in the piece—Con.												
	Weighing not less than 1½ ounces and not more than 8 ounces per square yard—												
	In the gum—												
	Containing not more than 20 per cent in weight of silk...	*P. ct.* 78.57	*P. ct.* 100.17			$42.00	27.50	$33.00	$42.08				
	Containing more than 20 per cent and not more than 30 per cent in weight of silk...	56.44	[a]69.47			1,808.00	23.08	1,020.50	1,256.00				
	Containing more than 30 per cent and not more than 45 per cent in weight of silk...	67.03	72.61			12,384.00	8.33	8,301.18	8,992.81				
	Containing more than 45 per cent in weight of silk.....	78.03	55.41							$4,329.00	29.00	$3,378.34	$2,398.61
	Dyed in the piece—												
	Containing not more than 20 per cent in weight of silk...	55.95	72.26			211,084.00	29.17	118,096.80	152,541.70				
	Containing more than 20 per cent and not more than 30 per cent in weight of silk...	52.89	66.17			2,282.00	25.00	1,207.90	1,509.88				
	Containing more than 30 per cent and not more than 45 per cent in weight of silk...	51.86	55.47			619.00	6.82	321.42	343.34				
	Boiled off or printed, containing more than 45 per cent in weight of silk.....	87.80	62.57							45,899.00	28.75	40,301.54	28,714.83
	Dyed in the thread or yarn—												
	Black, except selvedges—												
	Containing not more than 30 per cent in weight of silk.....	54.88	99.70			18,130.00	81.67	9,950.25	18,076.29				
	Containing more than 30 per cent and not more than 45 per cent in weight of silk.....	55.13	77.06			16,538.00	39.77	9,118.28	12,744.86				
	Containing more than 45 per cent in weight of silk—												
	Weighted to exceed original weight of the raw silk.....	54.47	64.15			123,314.00	17.78	67,170.00	79,111.33				
	Weight not increased beyond original weight of the raw silk.....	53.31	53.31	$15,680.00	$8,359.35								
	Other—												
	Containing not more than 30 per cent in weight of silk.....lbs..	67.10	[a]128.69			1,851.00	91.67	1,242.88	2,382.17				
	Containing more than 30 per cent and not more than 45 per cent in weight of silk.....lbs..	53.34	[a]79.51			34,834.00		18,582.53	27,337.75				
	Containing more than 45 per cent in weight of silk—												
	Weighted to exceed original weight of the raw silk.....lbs..	53.47	[a]55.85			358,483.00	47.11	191,694.31	200,214.05				
	Weight not increased beyond original weight of the raw silk.....lbs..	56.53	56.53	386,266.00	218,353.05								
	Other on which specific duty does not amount to 50 per cent.....lbs..	50.00	[a]45.00							7,444.303.84	10.00	3,722,154.42	3,349,938.98
	Weighing over 8 ounces per square yard.....lbs..	50.00	[a]45.00							319.00	10.00	159.50	143.50
	Jacquard figured silk goods in the piece, dyed in the yarn, and containing 2 or more colors in the filling.....lbs..	50.00	[a]45.00							790,857.50	10.00	395,428.75	355,885.65
	Woven fabrics in the piece, composed wholly or of chief value of silk, not specially provided for in this act, if weighing not more than one-third of an ounce per square yard $4 per pound; if weighing more than one-third of an ounce, but not more than two-thirds of an ounce per square yard; if in the gum, $3 per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, $3.25 per pound; if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, $3.50 per pound; if weighing more than two-thirds of an ounce, but not more than one ounce per square yard; if in the gum, $2.65 per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part $3 per pound; if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the												

[a] Estimated.

Silks, and silk goods—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
399	*Woven fabrics, etc.*—Cont'd. *piece, $3.25 per pound; if weighing more than 1 ounce but not more than 1½ ounces per square yard; if in the gum, $2.50 per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, $2.85 per pound; if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, $3.10 per pound; if weighing more than 1½ ounces, but not more than 2½ ounces, and if containing not more than 20 per cent in weight of silk, if in the gum, 70 cents per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, 85 cents per pound; if containing more than 20 per cent in weight of silk, but not more than 30 per cent, if in the gum, 85 cents per pound; if ungummed wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, $1.10 per pound; if containing more than 30 per cent in weight of silk but not more than 40 per cent, if in the gum $1.05 per pound; if ungummed wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, $1.25 per pound; if containing more than 40 per cent of weight in silk but not more than 50 per cent; if in the gum $1.25 per pound; if ungummed wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, $1.50 per pound; if containing more than 50 per cent in weight of silk or if wholly of silk, if in the gum $2.50 per pound; if ungummed wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, $3 per pound; if weighing more than 2½ ounces per square yard, but not more than 8 ounces, and if containing not more than 20 per cent in weight of silk, if in the gum 57½ cents per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, 70 cents per pound; if containing more than 20 per cent in weight of silk, but not more than 30 per cent; if in the gum, 75 cents per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, 90 cents per pound; if containing more than 30 per cent in weight of silk, but not more than 40 per cent; if in the gum, 90 cents per pound; if ungummed wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, $1.10 per pound; if containing more than 40 per cent in weight of silk, but not more than 50 per cent, if in the gum, $1.10 per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, $1.30 per pound; if containing more than 50 per cent in weight of silk, or if wholly of silk, if in the gum, $2.25 per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture, or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, $2.75 per pound. Woven fabrics in the piece, composed wholly or of chief value of silk, if dyed in the thread or yarn, and if weight is not increased in dyeing beyond the original weight of raw silk, if containing not more than*												

Silks, and silk goods—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
399	*Woven fabrics, etc.*—Cont'd. *45 per cent in weight of silk, $1.75 per pound; if containing more than 45 per cent in weight of silk, $3 per pound; if weight is increased in dyeing beyond the original weight of raw silk; if weighing more than one-third of an ounce, but not more than 1 ounce, per square yard, if black (except selvedges), $2.25 per pound; if other than black, $3 per pound; if weighing more than 1 ounce, but not more than 1½ ounces per square yard, if black (except selvedges), $2 per pound; if other than black, $2.75 per pound; if weighing more than 1½ ounces but not more than 1¾ ounces per square yard, if black (except selvedges), $1.80 per pound; if other than black, $2.50 per pound; if weighing more than 1¾ ounces but not more than 2 ounces per square yard, if black (except selvedges), $1.65 per pound; if other than black, $2.25 per pound; if weighing more than 2 ounces but not more than 8 ounces per square yard, and if containing not more than 30 per cent in weight of silk, if black (except selvedges), 75 cents per pound; if other than black, 90 cents per pound; if containing more than 30 per cent in weight of silk but more than 40 per cent, if black (except selvedges), $1.10 per pound; if other than black, $1.30 per pound; if containing more than 45 per cent in weight of silk, or if composed wholly of silk, and if having not more than 440 single threads to the inch in the warp, if black (except selvedges), $1.50 per pound; if other than black, $2 per pound; if having more than 440 single threads to the inch in the warp, but not more than 600, if black (except selvedges), $1.65 per pound; if other than black, $2.25 per pound; if having more than 600 single threads to the inch in the warp, but not more than 760, if black (except selvedges), $1.80 per pound; if other than black, $2.50 per pound; if having more than 760 single threads to the inch in the warp, but not more than 920, if black (except selvedges), $2 per pound; if other than black, $2.75 per pound; if having more than 920 single threads to the inch in the warp, if black (except selvedges), $2.25 per pound; if other than black, $3 per pound; if printed in the warp and if weighing not more than 1½ ounces per square yard, $3.50 per pound; if weighing more than 1½ ounces, but not more than 2 ounces per square yard, $3.25 per pound; if weighing more than 2 ounces per square yard, $2.75 per pound. But in no case shall any goods made on Jacquard looms or any goods containing more than one color in the filling, including such as have india rubber as a component material, or any of the goods enumerated in this paragraph, pay a less rate of duty than 50 per cent ad valorem.*												
400	Handkerchiefs or mufflers composed wholly or in part of silk, whether in the piece or otherwise, finished or unfinished:												
	Not hemmed or hemmed only—												
	Weighing more than ¼ ounce and less than 1½ ounces per square yard—	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Boiled off	59.00	50.00							$8,520.00	15.25	$5,027.60	$4,260.00
	Dyed or printed in the piece	61.28	50.00							4,282.00	18.41	2,624.57	2,141.00
	Weighing not less than 1½ ounces and not more than 8 ounces per square yard—												
	Dyed in the piece, boiled off, or printed, containing more than 45 per cent in weight of silk	77.44	50.00							3,151.00	32.83	2,440.81	1,575.50

Silks, and silk goods—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
	Handkerchiefs or mufflers, composed wholly or in part of silk, etc.—Continued.												
	Not hemmed or hemmed only—Continued.												
	Weighing not less than 1½ ounces and not more than 8 ounces per square yard—Continued.												
	Dyed in the thread or yarn, other, containing more than 30 per cent and not more than 45 per cent in weight of silk	*P. ct.* 56.00	*P. ct.* 50.00							$9.00	10.71	$5.04	$4.50
	On which ordinary duty does not amount to 50 per cent	50.00	50.00	$27,961.58	$13,980.81								
	Hemstitched, or imitation hemstitched, or revered or having drawn threads, or embroidered in any manner, whether with an initial letter, monogram, or otherwise, by hand or machinery, or tamboured, appliquéed, or made or trimmed wholly or in part with lace, or with tucking or insertion—												
	Weighing more than ½ ounce and less than 1½ ounces per square yard—												
	Boiled off	63.49	60.00							20,304.00	5.50	12,892.50	12,182.40
	Dyed or printed in the piece	53.55	60.00			$2,075.00	12.98	$1,111.15	$1,245.00				
	Other on which specific duty is less than 50 per cent												
	Weighing not less than 1½ ounces and not more than 8 ounces per square yard—												
	Dyed in the piece, boiled off, or printed, containing more than 45 per cent in weight of silk	78.21	60.00							4,133.00	23.28	3,232.79	2,479.80
	Dyed in the thread or yarn—												
	Other—												
	Containing more than 30 per cent and not more than 45 per cent in weight of silk	60.20	60.00							20.00	.33	12.04	12.00
	Weighing over 8 ounces per square yard	60.00	60.00	430.00	258.00								
	On which ordinary duty does not amount to 60 per cent	60.00	60.00	346,802.90	208,081.74								
402	Laces, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, edgings, insertings, galloons, chiffons or other flouncings, *ornaments*, nets or nettings and veilings, neck ruffings, ruchings, braids, fringes, trimmings, embroideries, and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, or tamboured or appliquéed	60.00	60.00	7,049,851.51	4,229,910.92								
	Bandings, including hat bands, *not exceeding 12 inches in width, and if with fast edges*	50.00	50.00	1,042,923.75	521,461.90								
	Beltings, bindings, *not exceeding 12 inches in width, and if with fast edges*, bone casings, braces, cords, cords and tassels, garters, gorings, suspenders, tubings, and webs and webbings, composed wholly or in part of silk, and whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise, if not embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery	50.00	50.00	178,605.36	89,302.69								
	Ribbons, *not exceeding 12 inches in width, and if with fast edges*	50.00	50.00	1,841,322.90	920,661.47								
	Wearing apparel:												
	Knit goods, made up wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer	60.00	60.00	1,472,142.88	883,285.73								
	Ready-made clothing and other articles of wearing apparel	60.00	60.00	3,457,677.11	2,074,606.26								
	Silk goods, ornamented with beads or spangles	60.00	60.00	5,488.50	3,293.10								
403	All manufactures of silk not specially provided for	50.00	50.00	1,274,673.49	637,336.79								
	Buttons	50.00	50.00	29,992.00	14,996.00								
404	Sewing silk and silk threads or yarns of every description (artificial)	30.00	[a]37.00			908,099.00	23.33	272,429.70	335,996.63				

[a] Estimated.

Silks, and silk goods—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Conference bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Conference bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Conference bill.
		P. ct.	P. ct.										
	Horsehair, artificial	20.00	a37.00			$416,522.25	85.00	$83,304.45	$154,113.14				
405	*Yarns, threads, filaments, or imitation silk or imitation horsehair, by whatever name known, and by whatever process made, if in the form of singles, 45 cents per pound; if in the form of tram, 50 cents per pound; if in the form of organzine, 60 cents per pound: Provided, That in no case shall any yarns or threads of artificial silk or imitation horsehair, or any yarns or threads made from waste of such materials, pay a less rate of duty than 30 per cent ad valorem; braids, laces, embroideries, galloons, neck ruffings, ruchings, fringes, trimmings, beltings, cords, tassels, ribbons, or other articles or fabrics composed wholly or in chief value of yarns, threads, filaments, or fibers of imitation silk or imitation horsehair, by whatever name known, and by whatever process made, 45 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 60 per cent ad valorem.*												
	Total, Schedule L	52.33	52.67	$17,135,067.98	$9,825,725.31	9,277,014.73	15.73	4,478,323.62	5,182,676.53	12,401,509.99	9.51	6,008,276.84	5,436,607.33

a Estimated.

SCHEDULE M.

Pulp, papers, and books.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Conference bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Conference bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Conference bill.
		P. ct.	P. ct.										
406	Wood pulp:												
	Mechanically ground	13.14	a Free.							$1,528,975.04		b $4,792.86 196,177.73	b c $4,792.86 a Free.
	Chemical, unbleached	9.61	9.61	$2,776,748.65	b $3,589.71 263,295.50								
	Chemical, bleached	10.14	10.14	2,073,408.00	210,305.74								
407	Sheathing paper	10.00	10.00	84,722.05	8,472.22								
	Roofing felt	10.00	10.00	8,867.00	886.70								
408	Filter masse, or filter stock, composed wholly or in part of wood pulp, wood flour, cotton, or other vegetable fiber	30.24	30.24	33,580.00	10,155.85								
409	Printing, unsized, sized, or glued, suitable for books and newspapers—												
	Valued not above 2(¼) cents per pound	16.82	10.47							312,772.00		b 219.54 52,399.88	b c 219.54 32,749.91
	Valued above 2(¼) and not above 2½ cents per pound	18.41	11.58							3,634.00	53.13	669.45	313.80
	Valued above 2½ and not above 3 cents per pound	18.90	18.90	3,381.00	639.07								
	Valued above 3 and not above 4 cents per pound	16.15	13.46							10,171.00	16.67	1,642.98	1,369.15
	Valued above 4 and not above 5 cents per pound	17.79	17.79	15,765.00	2,805.06								
	Valued above 5 cents per pound	15.00	15.00	251,096.00	37,664.40								
410	Copying, stereotype, bibulous, tissue, pottery, and all similar papers, white, colored, or printed:												
	Weighing not over 6 pounds to the ream of 480 sheets, on the basis of 20 by 30 inches in size	39.28	39.28	177,046.00	69,549.14								
	Weighing over 6 and not over 10 pounds to the ream	46.36	46.36	52,899.00	24,525.70								
	Books, letter copying	35.37	35.37	441.00	156.00								
	Crepe and filtering paper	40.18	40.18	75,909.50	30,498.66								
411	Surface-coated papers:												
	Printed, or wholly or partly covered with metal or its solutions, or with gelatin or flock	37.89	49.81			$231,569.75	31.47	$87,737.41	$115,351.03				
	Other, not specially provided for	44.99	59.99			573,728.00	33.32	258,138.44	344,158.28				
	Parchment	21.90	21.90	42,817.15	9,378.32								
	Photographic—												
	Plain basic for albuminizing, sensitizing, or baryta coating	19.17	19.17	726,160.00	139,170.89								
	Albuminized or sensitized, or otherwise coated	30.00	30.00	453,869.75	136,160.93								

a When from country not imposing any export duty. b Countervailing duty. c Estimated.

Pulp, papers, and books—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
412	(L) Lithographic prints from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material, bound or unbound, not elsewhere specified:												
	On cardboard or other material exceeding $\frac{20}{1000}$ inch in thickness	*P. ct.* 23.22	*P. ct.* 23.22	$619,300.00	$143,809.39								
	On paper or other material—												
	Not exceeding $\frac{5}{1000}$ inch in thickness	17.68	17.68	468,650.50	82,845.86								
	Exceeding $\frac{5}{1000}$ inch and not exceeding $\frac{20}{1000}$ inch in thickness, cutting size in dimensions—												
	Not exceeding 35 square inches	15.89	27.01			$2,034,922.10	70.00	$323,392.35	$549,766.94				
	Exceeding 35 but not exceeding 400 square inches	24.28	24.28	423,019.00	102,703.39								
	Exceeding 400 square inches	35.00	19.13							$9,764.62	45.35	$3,417.61	$1,867.90
	(L) Lithographic cigar labels, flaps, and bands, lettered or blank, printed from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material:												
	Printed in less than eight colors, but not including metal-leaf printing	20.94	26.29			216,746.80	25.00	45,377.36	58,721.70				
	Printed in eight or more colors, but not including metal-leaf printing	35.42	41.32			51,180.00	16.67	18,126.23	21,147.27				
	Printed in whole or in part in metal leaf	40.48	42.50			73,689.00	5.00	29,826.24	31,317.55				
	Printed entirely in bronze printing	21.05	35.10			1,156.00	66.67	243.30	405.75				
	Books of paper or other material for children's use, containing illuminated lithographic prints, not exceeding in weight 24 ounces each, and all booklets and fashion magazines or periodicals printed in whole or in part by lithographic process or decorated by hand	22.53	19.72							22,658.00	12.50	5,105.80	4,467.58
413	Writing, letter, note, handmade, drawing, ledger, bond, record, tablet, and typewriter paper:												
	Weighing not less than 10 nor more than 15 pounds to the ream—												
	Not ruled, bordered, embossed, printed, or decorated	26.03	39.05			13,778.00	50.00	3,586.68	5,380.02				
	Ruled, bordered, embossed, printed, or decorated	27.23	36.24			426.50	31.56	116.48	154.40				
	(L) Weighing more than 15 pounds to the ream—												
	Not ruled, bordered, embossed, printed, or decorated	32.54	30.00							167,910.00	7.70	54,641.58	50,433.73
	Ruled, bordered, embossed, printed, or decorated	38.51	36.58							6,022.40	5.01	2,319.12	2,202.91
414	Envelopes:												
	(L) Bordered, embossed, printed, tinted, or decorated	35.00	35.00	3,041.25	1,064.44								
	Plain paper	20.00	20.00	7,679.25	1,535.85								
415	Jacquard designs of one-line paper, or parts of, and Jacquard designs and parts of, cut on Jacquard cards	35.00	35.00	1,905.50	666.94								
	Press board or press paper valued at 10 cents per pound or over												
	Paper hangings, and paper for screens or fireboards	25.00	25.00	671,904.00	167,976.00								
	Wrapping paper, n. s. p. f.												
	All other paper, n. s. p. f.	25.00	30.00			1,326,614.63	20.00	331,653.67	397,984.39				
416	Books, pamphlets, bound or unbound, maps, charts, music in books or sheets, and all printed matter, n. s. p. f.	25.00	25.00	2,770,061.67	692,515.54								
	Blank books	25.00	25.00	75,460.25	18,865.07								
	Slate books												
	Engravings, bound or unbound, etchings, and photographs	25.00	25.00	273,317.33	68,329.36								
417	(L) Photograph, autograph, and scrap albums, wholly or partly manufactured	35.00	35.00	315,308.83	110,358.12								
	Post-card and postage-stamp albums.												
418	(L) Fancy boxes made of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, or if covered with surface-coated paper	45.00	45.00	133,103.86	59,896.78								
419	(L) Playing cards	138.98	138.98	10,363.00	14,402.35								
420	Manufactures of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, n. s. p. f.	35.00	35.00	868,835.24	304,092.39								
	Total, Schedule M	20.67	23.43	13,418,659.78	2,716,315.37	4,523,810.78	38.62	1,098,198.16	1,522,387.33	2,061,907.06	71.20	321,386.55	98,417.38

SCHEDULE N.

Sundries.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Conference bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Conference bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Conference bill.
421	(L) Beads *and spangles of all kinds, including imitation pearl beads* and bead ornaments:	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Beads, not threaded or strung	35.00	35.00	$162,248.37	$56,786.94								
	Fabrics, nets, or netting, laces, embroideries, galloons, wearing apparel, ornaments, trimmings, *curtains, fringes*, and other articles not specially provided for, composed wholly or in part (*chief value*) of beads or spangles made of glass or paste, gelatin, metal or other material, but not composed in part of wool	60.00	60.00	526,065.36	315,639.22								
422	Hats, bonnets, and hoods, and materials for:												
	Materials for—												
	Braids, plaits, laces, and willow sheets or squares, composed wholly *or in chief value* of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, rattan, *Cuba bark, or manila hemp*, suitable for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, or hoods—												
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, or stained	15.00	15.00	2,984,566.00	447,684.90								
	Bleached, dyed, colored, or stained	20.00	20.00	508,993.50	101,798.70								
	Hats, bonnets, and hoods composed *wholly or in chief value* of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, rattan, *Cuba bark, or manila hemp*, whether wholly or partly manufactured—												
	Not trimmed	35.00	35.00	2,436,214.94	852,675.27								
	Trimmed	50.00	50.00	148,870.77	74,435.39								
423	Brooms	40.00	40.00	2,045.00	818.00								
	Brushes, feather dusters, and hair pencils	40.00	40.00	1,597,045.82	638,818.33								
424	Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared	8.30	8.30	3,203,692.00	265,840.48								
425	Buckles, trousers, *or waistcoat*, or parts of, made wholly or partly of iron or steel:												
	Valued not more than 15 cents per hundred	77.48	77.48	22,031.00	17,069.47								
	Valued more than 15 and not more than 50 cents per hundred	57.73	57.73	409.00	236.11								
	Valued more than 50 cents per hundred	26.68	26.68	71.00	18.94								
426	Button forms: Lastings, mohair, cloth, silk, or other manufactures of cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for buttons exclusively	10.00	10.00	85,225.00	8,522.50								
427	Buttons, or parts of buttons, and button molds or blanks, finished or unfinished:												
	Agate buttons	70.75	70.75	97,440.00	68,914.44								
	Bone buttons	66.45	66.45	950.00	631.23								
	Collar and cuff buttons and studs, *composed wholly of bone, mother-of-pearl, or ivory*	50.00	50.00	90,977.02	45,488.52								
	Glass buttons	33.09	33.09	29,456.00	9,746.19								
	(L) Horn and vegetable ivory buttons	71.88	71.88	68,538.50	49,269.74								
	Metal buttons, n. s. p. f.	30.03	30.03	252,495.15	75,834.29								
	Nickel bar buttons	73.79	73.79	814.00	600.67								
	(L) Pearl or shell buttons	57.40	57.40	164,154.00	94,218.95								
	Shoe buttons made of paper, board, papier-maché, pulp, or other similar material, n. s. p. f., value not exceeding 3 cents per gross	44.92	44.92	187.00	84.00								
	Trousers buttons—												
	Steel	126.88	126.88	2,169.00	2,752.11								
	Other metal	35.85	35.85	262.00	93.92								
	Other, n. s. p. f.	50.00	50.00	141,586.45	70,793.23								
	Snap fasteners, or clasps, or parts, by whatever name known		50.00										
428	Bituminous coal and shale	21.29	14.30							$3,266,424.04	32.83	$695,480.10	$467,113.57
	Slack or culm of coal, such as will pass through a half-inch screen	11.20	11.20	838,137.60	93,833.92								
	Coke	20.00	20.00	562,586.92	112,517.36								

Sundries—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
		P. ct.	P. ct.										
428	*Patent fuel*	20.00	20.00	$522.00	$104.40								
	Compositions used for fuel in which coal or coal dust is the component material of chief value, whether in briquettes or other form												
429	Cork, manufactured:												
	Bark, cut into squares or cubes	13.05	13.05	133.00	17.36								
	Corks, ¾ inch or less in diameter	42.08	42.08	54,413.00	22,897.75								
	Corks, over ¾ inch in diameter	22.02	22.02	1,489,448.00	327,913.51								
	Cork, artificial, or cork substitute, manufactured from cork waste or granulated cork												
	All other manufactures *wholly or in chief value of cork or of cork bark, or of artificial cork or cork substitutes, granulated or ground cork n. s. p. f.*	25.00	30.00			$159,541.50	20.00	$39,885.38	$47,862.45				
430	(L) Dice, dominoes, draughts, chessmen, chess balls, and billiard, pool, and bagatelle balls, of ivory, bone, or other materials	50.00	50.00	30,937.25	15,468.63								
431	(L) Toys: Dolls, doll heads, toy marbles of whatever materials composed, and all other toys not composed of rubber, china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen or stone ware, and not specially provided for	35.00	35.00	6,929,837.20	2,425,443.01								
432	Emery:												
	Grains, and ground, pulverized, refined, or manufactured emery	21.41	21.41	216,254.00	46,304.04								
	Wheels and files, and manufactures of which emery *or corundum* is the component material of chief value	25.00	25.00	17,366.00	4,341.50								
433	(L) Firecrackers	97.02	97.02	439,217.00	426,137.34								
	(L) Fireworks	20.00	a75.00			43,273.00	275.00	8,654.60	32,454.75				
	Bombs, rockets, and roman candles												
434	Fulminates, fulminating powders, and all like articles not specially provided for	30.00	a30.00	275,138.00	82,541.40								
	Suitable for miners' use												
	All other												
435	Gunpowder and all explosive substances, used for mining, blasting, artillery, or sporting purposes:												
	Valued 20 cents or less per pound	21.47	10.74							$291.00	50.00	$62.48	$31.24
	Valued above 20 cents per pound	7.79	5.20							212,303.00	33.33	16,545.18	11,030.12
436	Matches, friction or lucifer:												
	In boxes containing not more than 100 matches per box	31.89	23.91							197,816.00	25.00	63,077.76	47,303.32
	Otherwise than in boxes containing not more than 100 matches each	15.40	11.55							10,183.00	25.00	1,567.87	1,175.90
437	Blasting caps	90.25	86.03							15,982.00	4.66	14,422.91	13,750.65
	Cartridges *and cartridge shells empty*	35.00	30.00							101,482.57	14.28	35,518.90	30,444.77
	Mining and blasting fuse *safety fuse*	35.00	35.00	14,083.00	4,929.05								
	Percussion caps	30.00	30.00	776.00	232.80								
438	(L) Feathers and downs, not specially provided for, including bird skins or parts of, with the feathers on:												
	Crude or not dressed, colored, or manufactured—												
	Feathers for beds	15.00	20.00			108,352.50	33.33	16,252.88	21,670.50				
	Ostrich feathers	15.00	20.00			3,601,291.25	33.33	540,193.69	720,258.25				
	All other	15.00	20.00			813,475.00	33.33	122,021.25	162,695.00				
	Dressed, colored, or manufactured, including dressed and finished birds suitable for millinery ornaments—												
	Ostrich feathers	50.00	60.00			1,146.16	20.00	573.08	687.70				
	All other	50.00	60.00			1,705,703.00	20.00	852,851.54	1,023,421.80				
	Quilts and other manufactures of down	50.00	60.00			1,689.10	20.00	844.55	1,013.46				
	(L) Feathers, artificial or ornamental, fruits, grains, leaves, flowers, and stems, or parts of, of whatever material composed, n. s. p. f.	50.00	60.00			3,366,803.48	20.00	1,683,401.75	2,020,082.09				
	Boas, boutonnieres, wreaths, and all articles not specially provided for, composed wholly or in chief value of any of the feathers, flowers, leaves, or other materials or articles herein mentioned		60.00										

a Estimated.

Sundries—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent advalorems. Present law.	Equivalent advalorems. Conference bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Conference bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Conference bill.
439	Furs dressed on the skin, but not made up into articles:	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Seal	20.00	20.00	$514,467.00	$102,893.40								
	Other	20.00	20.00	6,312,125.21	1,262,425.04								
	Manufactures of, not specially provided for—												
	Seal	35.00	[a]50.00			$610.47	42.86	$213.67	$305.23				
	All other	35.00	[a]50.00			405,496.57	42.86	141,923.78	202,748.38				
435	*Furs dressed on the skin, but not advanced further than dyeing and repairing, twenty per centum ad valorem; manufactures of furs, further advanced than dressing, dyeing, and repairing, when prepared for use as material, including plates, linings, and crosses, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; articles of wearing apparel of every description, partly or wholly manufactured, composed of or of which fur is the component material of chief value, but not in part of wool, fifty per centum ad valorem*												
	Furs, not on the skin, prepared for hatters' use, including fur skins carroted	20.00	20.00	897,401.00	179,480.20								
440	Fans: All except palm leaf	50.00	50.00	517,804.00	258,902.02								
441	Gun wads	20.00	20.00	883.00	176.60								
442	Human hair:												
	Clean or drawn, but not further manufactured	20.00	20.00	39,691.00	7,938.20								
	Manufactures of, n. s. p. f.	35.00	35.00	88,464.70	30,962.65								
443	Hair, manufactures of, n. e. s.	20.00	20.00	7,962.30	1,592.46								
	Hair, manufactures of:												
444	Curled hair, suitable for beds or mattresses	10.00	10.00	75.00	7.50								
445	Haircloth, known as crinoline	65.68	52.54							$347.00	20.00	$227.90	$182.32
	Haircloth, known as hair seating and hair press cloth	14.20	14.20	19,299.00	2,741.80								
446	(L) Hats, bonnets, or hoods, for men's, women's, boys', or children's wear, trimmed or untrimmed, including bodies, hoods, plateaux, forms, or shapes, for hats or bonnets, composed wholly or in chief value of fur of the rabbit, beaver, or other animals:												
	Valued not more than $5 per dozen	96.66	77.49							4,907.25	19.83	4,743.13	3,802.70
	Valued more than $5 and not more than $10 per dozen	55.13	55.13	77,155.41	42,535.05								
	Valued more than $10 and not more than $20 per dozen	56.55	56.55	69,032.24	39,038.55								
	Valued more than $20 per dozen	47.46	47.46	82,402.44	39,108.26								
	Valued at not more than $4.50 per dozen												
	Valued at more than $4.50 and not more than $9 per dozen												
	Valued at more than $9 and not more than $18 per dozen												
	Valued at more than $18 per dozen												
447	Fiber ware indurated, and other manufactures composed of wood or other pulp	35.00	35.00	1,603.12	561.09								
	N. s. p. f. printed or unprinted												
448	(L) Jewelry, articles commonly known as, and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, n. s. p. f., *used to be worn upon the person or carried in the hand for purpose of adornment or utility, made in part of metal, including chain purses, and bags, of gold or silver wire or imitations thereof, portmonnaies, watch charms and guards,* including precious stones *and corals* set, pearls set or strung, and cameos in frames	60.00	60.00	1,087,961.06	652,776.65								
449	(L) Coral, manufactures of, not otherwise specified	50.00	60.00			25,792.75	20.00	12,896.38	15,475.65				
	(L) Diamonds and other precious stones advanced in condition or value from their natural state by cleaving, splitting, cutting, or other process, and not set:												
	Diamonds	10.00	10.00	23,933,369.00	2,393,336.90								
	Other precious stones	10.00	10.00	4,608,210.57	460,821.08								

[a] Estimated.

Sundries—Continued.

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449	(L) Imitations of, composed of glass or paste, not exceeding an inch in dimensions, not engraved, painted, or otherwise ornamented or decorated, and not mounted or set	*P. ct.* 20.00	*P. ct.* 20.00	$784,401.81	$156,880.38								
	(L) Pearls in their natural state, not strung or set	10.00	10.00	1,593,498.00	159,349.80								
	Pearls and parts thereof, drilled or undrilled, but not set or strung, ten per centum ad valorem; diamonds and bort, coral, rubies, cameos, and other precious stones and semiprecious stones, cut but not set, and suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry, fifteen per centum ad valorem; imitation precious stones for use in the manufacture of jewelry, doublets, artificial, or so-called synthetic or reconstructed pearls, rubies, or other precious stones, twenty per centum ad valorem												
450	Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled:												
	Buffalo hides	15.00	Free.							$1,907,830.00	100.00	$286,174.50	Free.
	Other cattle hides	15.00	Free.							18,595,333.42	100.00	2,789,300.00	Free.
	Leather and manufactures of:												
451	Band *bend*, or belting, *rough leather*, and sole	20.00	5.00							61,739.11	75.00	12,347.82	$3,086.96
	Upper leather, dressed and finished	20.00	15.00							2,167,945.75	25.00	433,589.15	325,191.86
	All leather n. s. p. f.	20.00	[a]15.00							1,231,369.25	25.00	246,273.85	[a]184,705.39
	Calfskins, tanned or tanned and dressed	20.00	15.00							206,854.00	25.00	41,370.80	31,028.10
	Skins (chamois) and other; bookbinders' calfskins, kangaroo, sheep, and goatskins, including lamb and kid skins, dressed and finished, n. s. p. f.	20.00	15.00							806,589.75	25.00	161,317.95	120,988.46
	Chamois skins	20.00	20.00										
	Skins for morocco—												
	Finished	20.00	15.00							41,697.58	25.00	8,339.49	6,254.64
	Tanned, but unfinished	10.00	5.00							3,112,821.75	50.00	311,282.22	155,641.09
	(L) Leather, patent, japanned, varnished, or enameled—												
	Weighing not over 10 pounds per dozen hides or skins	36.10	29.49							216,113.00	18.31	78,028.60	63,742.35
	Weighing over 10 pounds and not over 25 pounds per dozen hides or skins	32.75	28.47							92,185.00	13.07	30,189.40	26,248.61
	Weighing over 25 pounds per dozen hides or skins	28.29	28.29	59,729.00	16,900.25								
	Pianoforte and pianoforte-action leather	35.00	20.00										
	Boots and shoes	25.00	[a]15.00							164,509.30	40.00	41,127.46	[a]24,676.40
	Shoe laces, finished or unfinished	39.68	29.68							343.00	25.20	136.10	101.80
	Leather, cut into shoe uppers or vamps, or other forms, suitable for conversion into manufactured articles and *Gauffre leather*	35.00	[a]25.00							2,964.31	28.57	1,037.50	741.08
	Manufactures of leather, n. s. p. f.	35.00	40.00			$1,245,391.78	14.28	$435,887.21	$498,156.71				
452	*Bags, baskets, belts, satchels, cardcases, pocketbooks, jewel boxes, portfolios, and other boxes and cases, made wholly of or in chief value of leather, not jewelry, and manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, forty per centum ad valorem.*												
453 to 460	Gloves made wholly or in part of leather, whether wholly or partly manufactured:												
	Ladies' or children's—												
	Schmaschen, "glace" finish, of sheep origin—												
	Not over 14 inches in length—												
	Unlined	41.63	29.78							438,940.00	28.05	182,722.02	130,515.62
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	53.22	40.84							24,398.00	23.15	12,983.81	9,964.35
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	39.86	32.04							3,666.00	19.20	1,461.15	1,174.65
	Lined	36.12	29.55							45,632.00	18.18	16,480.75	13,484.25
	Lined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	53.00	45.00							1.00	15.10	.53	.45

[a] Estimated.

Sundries—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Conference bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Percent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Conference bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Conference bill.
453 to 460	Gloves made wholly or in part of leather, etc.—Continued.												
	Ladies' or children's—Cont'd.												
	Schmaschen, "glace" finish, of sheep origin—Cont'd.												
	Over 14 and not over 17 inches in length—	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Unlined	36.62	36.62	$53,860.37	$21,554.65								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	38.21	38.21	1,706.00	651.90								
	Lined	41.29	41.29	244.00	100.75								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	51.83	51.83	294.00	152.68								
	Over 17 inches in length—												
	Unlined	29.13	29.13	7,421.00	2,161.98								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	74.98	74.98	425.00	318.68								
	Lined	33.99	33.99	774.00	264.06								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	20.78	20.78	1,280.00	265.95								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	37.21	37.21	599.00	222.96								
	Lamb or sheep, "glace" finish—												
	Not over 14 inches in length—												
	Unlined	49.48	49.48	1,107,980.33	548,268.43								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	52.28	52.28	284,874.20	148,939.14								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	51.91	51.91	318,084.51	163,121.52								
	Lined	34.19	34.19	11,133.00	3,807.42								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	32.42	32.42	1,643.00	532.68								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	32.28	32.28	705.00	227.54								
	(L) Over 14 and not over 17 inches in length—												
	Unlined	39.15	39.15	375,490.97	146,991.87								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	37.90	37.90	13,500.00	5,117.38								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	38.67	38.67	57,032.45	22,053.66								
	Lined	38.10	38.10	23,533.00	8,966.25								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	53.68	53.68	356.00	191.10								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	33.63	33.63	19,493.00	6,554.78								
	(L) Over 17 inches in length—												
	Unlined	37.48	37.48	1,797,588.54	673,746.04								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	47.08	47.08	56,070.00	26,397.96								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	37.09	37.09	105,054.00	38,963.86								
	Lined	58.55	58.55	184.00	107.74								
	Of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed—												
	Not over 17 inches in length—												
	Unlined	41.64	41.64	21,710.00	9,039.93								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	46.13	46.13	5,568.00	2,568.67								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	45.17	45.17	2,636.00	1,190.75								
	(L) Lined	34.96	34.96	6,294.00	2,200.62								
	(L) Lined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	29.11	29.11	662.00	192.73								
	(L) Lined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	43.60	43.60	263.00	114.67								

Sundries—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
453 to 460	Gloves made wholly or in part of leather, etc.—Continued.												
	Ladies' or children's—Cont d.												
	Of sheep origin, etc.—Cont'd.												
	(L) Over 17 inches in length—	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Unlined	33.07	33.07	$46,868.00	$15,500.64								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	38.37	38.37	2,116.00	811.85								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	51.13	51.13	6 576.00	3,362.60								
	Lined	34.06	34.06	115,324.00	39,281.68								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	29.03	29.03	512.00	148.63								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	29.70	29.70	284.00	84.35								
	Goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, "glace" finish—												
	Not over 14 inches in length—												
	Unlined	43.34	43.34	292,033.90	126,569.75								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	46.23	46.23	736,908.08	340,652.68								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered, with more than 3 strands or cords	47.93	47.93	189,020.06	90,602.21								
	Lined	42.16	42.16	9,435.00	3,978.18								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	64.91	64.91	13,560.00	8,801.49								
	(L) Lined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	59.95	59.95	39,163.00	23,477.60								
	(L) Over 14 and not over 17 inches in length—												
	Unlined	40.96	40.96	221,227.72	90,611.36								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	41.34	41.34	5,990.00	2,476.49								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, a d stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	39.49	39.49	29,726.00	11,737.52								
	Lined	30.78	30.78	1,383,514.50	435,828.76								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	22.74	22.74	957.00	217.59								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	34.75	34.75	4.00	1.39								
	(L) Over 17 inches in length—												
	Unlined	31.83	31.83	1,250,389.10	398,023.64								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	34.97	34.97	11,554.00	4,040.21								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched and embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	35.28	35.28	115,953.00	40,910.00								
	Lined	28.33	28.33	12.00	3.40								
	Goat, kid, or other leather than those of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed—												
	Not over 14 inches in length—												
	Unlined	41.41	41.41	13,727.10	5,684.48								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	38.81	38.81	17,205.00	6,678.64								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	42.26	42.26	1,376.00	581.44								
	(L) Lined	40.41	40.41	319.25	129.01								
	(L) Lined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	49.96	49.96	153.50	76.69								
	(L) Lined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	40.00	40.00	17.00	6.80								
	(L) Over 14 and not over 17 inches in length—												
	Unlined	34.97	34.97	11,815.50	4,132.22								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	41.03	41.03	848.00	347.90								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	19.23	19.23	71.00	13.65								
	Lined	29.95	29.95	8,824.19	2,642.60								

Sundries—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
453 to 460	Gloves made wholly or in part of leather, etc.—Continued.												
	Ladies' or children's—Cont'd.												
	Goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, etc.—Continued.												
	(L) Over 17 inches in length—	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	Unlined	32.61	32.61	$45,152.00	$14,723.26								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	30.02	30.02	1,809.50	543.39								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	30.77	30.77	11,550.00	3,553.84								
	Lined	30.27	30.27	19.00	5.75								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	29.29	29.29	7.00	2.05								
	Men's gloves—												
	Schmaschen (sheep), "glace" finish—												
	Unlined	66.28	66.28	1,816.00	1,203.72								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	66.45	66.45	2,677.00	1,779.90								
	(L) Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	44.71	44.71	51.00	22.80								
	(L) Lined	63.77	63.77	69.00	44.00								
	(L) Lined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	14.19	14.19	31.00	4.40								
	(L) Lined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	55.14	55.14	229.25	126.40								
	(L) Lamb or sheep, "glace" finish—												
	Unlined	47.48	47.48	2,460.00	1,168.03								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	63.09	63.09	6,730.38	4,246.05								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	52.92	52.92	20,258.00	10,720.80								
	Lined	30.39	30.39	622.75	189.21								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	35.08	35.08	177.00	62.10								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	36.90	36.90	579.00	213.63								
	(L) Of sheep origin, with exterior surface removed—												
	Unlined	49.45	49.45	542.00	268.00								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	81.38	81.38	328.00	266.93								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	68.15	68.15	935.00	637.20								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	58.00	58.00	20.00	11.60								
	Goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, "glace" finish—												
	Unlined	50.79	50.79	9,729.00	4,941.68								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	56.08	56.08	98,601.00	55,292.24								
	Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	62.75	62.75	627,186.00	393,529.64								
	Lined	32.29	32.29	453.00	146.26								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	41.57	41.57	7,554.00	3,140.53								
	Lined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	39.21	39.21	74,265.00	29,123.24								
	Unlined	44.58	44.58	395.50	176.33								
	(L) Unlined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	53.76	53.76	2,998.00	1,611.85								
	(L) Unlined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	53.61	53.61	5,337.00	2,861.50								

Sundries—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Conference bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Conference bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Conference bill.
453 to 460	Gloves made wholly or in part of leather, etc.—Continued.												
	Men's gloves—Continued.												
	Goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, etc.—Continued.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
	(L) Lined	51.69	51.69	$216.00	$111.64								
	(L) Lined, pique or prix seam, or stitched or embroidered	29.54	29.54	4,240.00	1,252.33								
	(L) Lined, pique or prix seam, and stitched or embroidered with more than 3 strands or cords	34.78	34.78	15,329.00	5,331.12								
461	Harness, saddles, and saddlery, or parts of either, in sets or in parts, finished or unfinished	45.00	20.00							$160,632.83	55.55	$72,284.78	$32,126.57
	Manufactures of:												
462	(L) Amber, n. s. p. f.	25.00	25.00	9,021.75	2,255.44								
	Asbestos, n. s. p. f.	25.00	25.00	148,920.00	37,230.00								
	Woven fabrics composed in chief value of asbestos												
	Bladders, n. s. p. f.	25.00	25.00	12.00	3.00								
	Catgut, or whip gut, or worm gut, not elsewhere specified	25.00	25.00	64,513.78	16,128.47								
	Wax, n. s. p. f.	25.00	25.00	24,912.59	6,228.16								
	Candles and tapers of wax	25.00	[a]25.00	11,704.00	2,926.00								
	Wax and fancy matches and tapers												
463	Bone and horn, n. s. p. f.	30.00	35.00			$288,533.86	16.67	$86,560.16	$100,986.85				
	Combs, wholly of horn or of horn and metal	30.00	50.00										
	Chip, n. o. p. f.	30.00	35.00			20,560.00	16.67	6,168.00	7,196.00				
	Straw and grass, n. s. p. f.	30.00	35.00			669,401.41	16.67	200,820.40	234,290.49				
	India rubber	30.00	35.00			1,851,422.62	16.67	555,426.82	647,997.92				
	Palm leaf	30.00	35.00			12,326.00	16.67	3,697.80	4,314.10				
	Weeds												
	Whalebone	30.00	35.00			33.00	16.67	9.90	11.55				
464	Gutta-percha	35.00	35.00	175,923.06	61,573.07								
	(L) Ivory and vegetable ivory, n. e. s.	35.00	35.00	68,587.24	24,005.54								
	(L) Shell and mother-of-pearl	35.00	35.00	124,888.91	43,711.13								
	Plaster rock or gypsum, manufactures of	35.00	35.00	19,890.25	6,961.59								
	(L) Papier-maché, manufactures of	35.00	35.00	40,970.75	14,339.76								
	Quills	17.92	35.00			21,327.00	95.27	3,822.58	7,464.45				
	India rubber, vulcanized, known as hard rubber	35.00	35.00	177,058.95	61,970.63								
	(L) Shells, engraved, cut, ornamented, or otherwise manufactured	35.00	35.00	17,285.00	6,049.75								
465	(L) Masks, composed of paper or pulp	35.00	35.00	805.00	281.75								
466	Matting and mats, made of cocoa fiber or rattan:												
	Matting	21.32	21.32	35,477.00	7,561.98								
	Mats	48.80	48.80	25,476.00	12,432.68								
467	(L) Musical instruments, or parts of, pianoforte actions and parts of, *strings for musical instruments*, not otherwise enumerated; cases for musical instruments, pitch pipes, tuning forks, tuning hammers, and metronomes *and strings for musical instruments, composed wholly or in part of steel or other metal*	45.00	45.00	1,458,801.61	656,460.77								
468	*Phonographs, gramophones, graphophones, and similar articles, or parts thereof*												
470	(L) Paintings, in oil or water colors, pastels, and pen-and-ink drawings	20.00	15.00							2,544,262.08	25.00	508,852.42	381,639.31
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	15.00	15.00	1,192,713.41	178,907.01								
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	15.00	15.00	164,935.75	24,740.39								
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Italy)	15.00	15.00	123,558.00	18,533.70								
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Spain)	15.00	15.00	1,018.00	152.70								
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Switzerland)	15.00	15.00	1,618.00	242.70								
	Statuary (*sculptures*), wrought by hand, the professional production of a statuary or sculptor	20.00	15.00							9,138.00	25.00	1,827.60	1,370.70
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with France)	15.00	15.00	37,875.00	5,681.25								
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Germany)	15.00	15.00	4,945.00	741.75								
	Do. (reciprocity treaty with Italy)	15.00	15.00	231,180.00	34,677.00								

[a] Estimated.

Sundries—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems. Present law.	Equivalent ad valorems. Conference bill.	Duty unchanged. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty unchanged. Revenue under present law.	Duty increased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty increased. Per cent of increase.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty increased. Revenue under— Conference bill.	Duty decreased. Value of imports, 1907.	Duty decreased. Per cent of decrease.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Present law.	Duty decreased. Revenue under— Conference bill.
470	*The term "sculptures" as used in this act shall be understood to include only such as are cut, carved, or otherwise wrought by hand from a solid block or mass of marble, stone, or alabaster, or from metal, and as are the professional production of a sculptor only, and the term "painting" as used in this act shall be understood not to include such as are made wholly or in part by stenciling or other mechanical process.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*										
471	Peat moss	17.03	17.03	$44,671.00	$7,605.44								
472	Pencils:												
	Paper or wood, filled with lead or other material, and pencils of lead	40.23	40.23	497,394.00	200,096.85								
	Slate—												
	Covered with wood	35.00	35.00	674.00	235.00								
	Other	59.77	59.77	10,826.00	6,470.97								
473	Pencil leads not in wood	10.00	a35.00			$113,182.92	250.00	$11,318.29	$39,614.03				
	Pencil leads not in wood or other material:												
	Black												
	Colored												
	Copying												
474	Plates or films, photographic, dry	25.00	25.00	38,498.30	9,624.58								
475	(L) Pipes and smokers' articles:												
	Common tobacco pipes and pipe bowls of clay—												
	Valued not more than 40 cents per gross	53.73	53.73	37,647.00	20,231.43								
	Other	58.62	58.62	13,177.50	7,724.16								
	Pipes, pipe bowls of other material, and all smokers' articles not specially provided for, including cigarette books, cigarette-book covers, pouches for smoking or chewing tobacco, and cigarette paper in all forms	60.00	60.00	954,521.98	572,713.20								
476	Agricultural implements: Plows, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills, and planters, mowers, horserakes, cultivators, thrashing machines, and cotton gins	20.00	15.00							$23,643.70	25.00	$4,728.74	$3,546.56
477	Hatters' plush, black, composed of silk, or of silk and cotton	10.00	10.00	42,400.00	4,240.00								
478	(L) Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, and sticks for:												
	Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades—												
	Covered with material composed wholly or in part of silk	50.00	50.00	43,331.60	21,665.80								
	Covered with other material except paper	50.00	50.00	11,451.00	5,725.50								
	Sticks for umbrellas, parasols, or sunshades	40.00	40.00	7,443.00	2,977.20								
	(L) Sticks for walking canes	40.00	40.00	13,941.60	5,576.64								
479	Waste, n. s. p. f.	10.00	10.00	1,141,737.30	114,173.73								
	Fur, waste	10.00	10.00	231,458.88	23,145.88								
	(L) *Foreign-built yachts, pleasure boats or vessels, not used or intended to be used for trade*		a35.00			3,000,000.00		Free.	1,050,000.00				
480	Unenumerated:												
	Unmanufactured	10.00	10.00	237,292.83	23,729.28								
	Manufactured	20.00	20.00	900,887.70	180,177.54								
	Fibers, all other, dressed	20.00	20.00	46,642.00	9,328.40								
	Total, Schedule N	22.53	24.34	82,276,286.64	19,038,834.62	17,342,169.91	44.29	4,712,105.46	6,799,093.23	35,781,927.61	64.98	6,084,821.16	2,130,677.28

a Estimated.

RECAPITULATION.

[Of dutiable imports into the United States, not including imports from Cuba and the Philippine Islands.]

Schedules.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.			
	Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*						
A. Chemicals, oils, and paints	27.68	28.29	$31,339,332.00	$7,696,971.41	$4,863,730.38	44.49	$1,770,425.15	$2,558,150.48
B. Earths, earthenware, and glassware	49.04	48.79	27,722,938.92	13,725,262.15	1,332,981.00	27.65	609,317.94	777,774.88
C. Metals, and manufactures of	33.37	31.70	29,476,839.71	12,882,416.08	7,837,077.58	68.29	1,682,254.53	2,831,083.70
D. Wood, and manufactures of	15.16	12.79	4,157,111.72	1,202,517.78	2,522,267.07	68.43	351,364.97	591,819.16
E. Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of	83.74	83.73	21,540,384.07	18,051,340.87				
F. Tobacco, and manufactures of	87.20	87.20	11,559,369.76	15,434,399.80				
G. Agricultural products and provisions	30.14	32.17	51,457,294.65	15,342,530.25	9,949,085.76	42.75	3,183,333.03	4,544,153.04
H. Spirits, wines, and other beverages	70.67	89.11	1,436,380.19	463,931.02	21,643,609.69	26.86	15,846,849.22	20,103,680.85
I. Cotton manufactures	44.84	50.62	15,381,426.71	6,777,607.83	16,415,068.47	24.62	7,490,191.05	9,334,791.06
J. Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of	43.72	44.07	77,287,406.76	40,032,950.66	10,137,385.45	22.88	3,236,446.31	3,977,073.55
K. Wool, and manufactures of	58.19	58.19	62,819,779.11	36,550,263.68				
L. Silks and silk goods	52.33	52.67	17,135,067.98	9,825,725.31	9,277,014.73	15.73	4,478,323.62	5,182,676.53
M. Pulp, papers, and books	20.67	23.43	13,418,659.78	2,716,315.37	4,523,810.78	38.62	1,098,198.16	1,522,387.33
N. Sundries	22.53	24.34	82,276,286.64	19,038,834.62	17,342,169.91	44.29	4,712,105.46	6,799,093.23
Total from customs			447,008,278.00	199,741,066.83	105,844,200.82		44,458,809.44	58,222,683.81
Net increase or decrease in duty								13,763,874.37
Per cent of grand total			65.26	71.32	15.45			20.80
Total Cuba	57.46	57.30	88,802,871.24	52,314,102.96	658,577.01	12.71	105,403.21	120,747.84
Total Philippine Islands	48.23				6.00		3.56	4.74
Grand total			535,811,149.24	252,055,168.79	106,502,783.83		44,564,216.21	58,343,436.39

Schedules.	Duty decreased.				Grand total.				
	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Percent of increase.	Percent of decrease.
A. Chemicals, oils, and paints	$4,831,501.46	79.03	$1,632,318.89	$342,310.63	$41,034,563.84	$11,099,715.45	$10,597,432.52		4.53
B. Earths, earthenware, and glassware	2,254,984.07	23.28	1,010,769.85	775,504.11	31,310,903.99	15,345,349.94	15,278,541.14		.44
C. Metals, and manufactures of	28,694,751.01	26.91	7,125,722.49	5,208,178.61	66,008,668.30	21,690,393.10	20,921,678.39		3.54
D. Wood, and manufactures of	17,791,864.54	36.61	2,103,916.41	1,333,624.93	24,471,243.33	3,657,799.16	3,127,961.87		14.49
E. Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of	116,451.70	3.12	85,067.76	82,411.14	21,656,835.77	18,136,408.63	18,133,752.01		.02
F. Tobacco, and manufactures of					11,559,369.76	15,434,399.80	15,434,399.80		
G. Agricultural products and provisions	1,438,395.96	28.09	521,731.53	375,179.34	62,844,776.37	19,047,594.81	20,261,862.63	6.37	
H. Spirits, wines, and other beverages					23,079,989.88	16,310,780.24	20,567,611.87	26.10	
I. Cotton manufactures	60,272.14	18.33	16,721.37	13,655.77	31,856,767.32	14,284,520.25	16,126,054.66	12.89	
J. Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of	26,695,873.67	5.07	6,620,051.14	6,284,563.14	114,120,665.88	49,889,448.11	50,294,587.35	.81	
K. Wool, and manufactures of	11,635.20	4.99	10,845.08	10,303.31	62,831,414.31	36,561,108.76	36,560,566.99		.34
L. Silks, and silk goods	12,401,509.99	9.51	6,008,276.84	5,436,607.33	38,813,592.70	20,312,325.77	20,445,009.17	.65	
M. Pulp, papers, and books	2,061,907.06	71.20	321,386.55	98,417.38	20,004,377.62	4,135,900.08	4,337,120.08	4.66	
N. Sundries	35,781,927.61	64.98	6,084,821.16	2,130,677.82	135,400,384.16	29,835,761.24	27,968,605.67		6.26
Total from customs	132,141,074.41		31,541,629.07	22,091,432.41	684,993,553.23	275,741,505.34	280,055,183.05		
Net increase or decrease in duty				7,196,638.04			4,313,677.71		
Per cent of grand total	19.29			7.88	100.00		100.00		
Total Cuba	2,475,663.33	69.04	228,075.18	70,611.88	91,937,111.58	52,647,581.35	52,505,462.68		
Total Philippine Islands	1,524,904.86		728,351.36		1,524,910.86	728,354.92	4.74		
Grand total	136,141,642.60		32,498,055.61	22,162,044.29	778,455,575.67	329,117,441.61	332,560,650.47		

Under reciprocity treaty with Cuba.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorem rates.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
	SCHEDULE A—CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS.												
3	Preparations or products known as alkalies, alkaloids, and all combinations of, and all chemical compounds and salts	*P. ct.* 20.00	*P. ct.* 20.00	$6.00	$1.20								
15	Coal-tar colors or dyes, not specially provided for	24.00	24.00	1.00	.24								
23	Glycerin: Crude, not purified	13.02	13.02	8,282.00	1,078.36								
36	Olive oil— In bottles, jars, tins, or similar packages	32.00	32.00	10.00	3.20								
63	Preparations, medicinal: Containing alcohol, or in the preparation of which alcohol is used	58.35	58.35	336.80	196.52								
	Not containing alcohol, or in the preparation of which alcohol is not used	20.00	20.00	4,267.72	853.57								
65	(L) Perfumery, cosmetics, and toilet preparations: *Alcoholic perfumery, including cologne water and other toilet waters, and toilet preparations containing alcohol, or in the preparation of which alcohol is used*	146.69	150.68			$99.50	2.72	$145.96	$149.93				
	(L) Preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth, or skin, such as cosmetics, dentifrices, pastes, pomades, powders, and other toilet articles, and articles of perfumery, not containing alcohol, or in the manufacture of which alcohol is not used, n. s. p. f.	40.00	48.00			1,714.63	20.00	685.86	823.03				
67	Soap: (L) Fancy, perfumed, and all descriptions of toilet, including medicinal or medicated	34.79	46.39			255.78	33.40	40.33	53.80				
77	Sponges, and manufactures of: Sponges	16.00	16.00	115,649.58	18,503.94								
	Total	16.05	16.58	128,553.10	20,637.03	2,069.91	17.73	872.15	1,026.76				
	SCHEDULE B—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE.												
83	Tiles: (L) Glazed, encaustic, ceramic, mosaic, vitrified, semivitrified, flint, spar, embossed, enameled, ornamented, hand painted, gold decorated, and all other earthenware tiles— Valued not exceeding 40 cents per square foot	45.07	45.07	2,308.00	1,040.27								
84	Cement: Other cement	16.00	16.00	15.00	2.40								
88	Clays or earths: Unwrought or unmanufactured, n. s. p. f.	16.00	16.00	2.00	.32								
	Asphaltum and bitumen: Crude, not dried or advanced	27.61	27.61	12,098.00	3,340.32								
90	Earthenware: Common yellow, brown, or gray, plain, embossed, or salt-glazed common stoneware, and crucibles, not decorated in any manner	20.00	20.00	57.00	11.40								
91	(L) China, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware, plaques, ornaments, toys, toy tea sets, charms, vases, and statuettes: Painted, tinted, stained, enameled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated in any manner	48.00	48.00	169.00	81.12								
93	Articles and wares composed wholly or in chief value of earthy or mineral substances, or carbon, not specially provided for: Not decorated	28.00	28.00	225.00	63.00								
	(L) Decorated	36.00	36.00	80.00	28.80								
95	Bottles, vials, demijohns, carboys, and jars: Bottles or jugs containing brandy and other spirituous liquors— Holding more than 1 pint				9.22								
	Holding not more than 1 pint and not less than ½ pint				.38								
	Bottles, vials, and jars, flint, lime, or lead— Empty— Other, on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent	32.00	32.00	37.00	11.84								
	Bottles, vials, and jars, plain green or colored, molded or pressed— Filled— Other, on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent	32.00	32.00	2.00	.64								

Under reciprocity treaty with Cuba—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorem rates.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
	SCHEDULE B—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE—continued.												
96	(L) Bottles, decanters, or other vessels or articles of glass cut, engraved, painted, colored, stained, silvered, gilded, etched, frosted, printed in any manner or otherwise ornamented, decorated, or ground (except such grinding as is necessary for fitting stoppers), and any articles of which such glass is the component material of chief value	*P. ct.* 48.00	*P. ct.* 48.00	$8.18	$3.93								
	(L) Porcelain, opal, and other blown glassware	48.00	48.00	12.00	5.76								
106	(L) Opera and field glasses, telescopes, microscopes, photographic and projecting lenses and optical instruments, and frames or mountings for same, not specially provided for	36.00	36.00	70.00	25.20								
	All other manufactures of glass or paste, or of which glass or paste shall be the component material of chief value, not specially provided for	36.00	36.00	62.80	22.61								
110	Manufactures— (L) Marble, n. s. p. f.	40.00	40.00	38.00	15.20								
112	Freestone, sandstone, limestone, and other building or monumental stone, except granite, marble, and onyx, not specially provided for: Hewn, dressed, or polished	40.00	40.00	6.50	2.60								
	Total	30.71	30.71	15,190.48	4,665.01								
	SCHEDULE C—METALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF.												
115½	Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, and the dross or residiuum from burnt pyrites	8.75	3.28							$2,137,784.00	62.50	$187,094.40	$70,160.40
	Scrap iron and steel, waste or refuse, fit only to be remanufactured: Iron, wrought and cast	20.28	5.07							3,581.00	75.00	726.40	181.60
134	Hat, bonnet, crinoline, corset, needle, piano, clock, and watch wire, and all wire n. s. p. f., valued more than 4 cents per pound	36.00	28.00							1.00	22.22	.36	.28
153	Table, carving, cooks', kitchen, bread, butter, vegetable, fruit, and cheese knives, forks, and steels, finished or unfinished— Other, on which ordinary duty would not amount to 45 per cent	36.00	32.00							20.00	11.11	7.20	6.40
185	(L) Gold pens	20.00	20.00	26.00	5.20								
189	Watch movements: Having not more than 7 jewels	32.25	22.75							32.00	24.03	10.32	7.84
	(L) Having more than 7 and not more than 11 jewels	28.89	24.00							9.00	16.93	2.60	2.16
	Watch cases and parts of watches, including dials	32.00	32.00	100.00	32.00								
	Chronometers, box or ship, and parts of.	32.00	32.00	98.00	31.36								
191	Zinc: In blocks or pigs	25.08	23.62							522.00	8.34	134.54	123.32
	Old and worn out, fit only to be remanufactured	22.59	22.59	11,610.00	2,623.21								
194	Machinery, not elsewhere specified	36.00	36.00	302.00	108.72								
195	Articles or wares, n. s. p. f., composed wholly or in part of— Brass, manufactures of	36.00	36.00	50.00	18.00								
	(L) Bronze, manufactures of	36.00	36.00	302.00	108.72								
	Iron and steel, manufactures of	36.00	36.00	248.50	89.46								
	Metals and metal compositions, manufactures of	36.00	36.00	1,613.00	580.68								
	(L) Silver, manufactures of	36.00	36.00	2.00	.72								
	Tin, manufactures of	36.00	36.00	173.00	62.28								
	Total	8.89	3.44	14,524.50	3,660.35					2,141,949.00	62.50	187,975.82	70,482.00
	SCHEDULE D—WOOD, AND MANUFACTURES OF.												
199	Sawed boards, planks, deals, and other forms of sawed cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all other cabinet woods not further manufactured than sawed	12.00	12.00	330,573.00	39,668.76								
	Wood, unmanufactured, not specially provided for	16.00	16.00	11.00	1.76								
	Shooks, sugar box, and packing boxes, empty, and packing-box shooks, n. s. p. f.	24.00	24.00	1,653.00	396.72								
207	Barrels or boxes containing oranges, lemons, or limes, grape fruit, shaddocks, or pomelos, exclusive of contents: Of foreign growth or manufacture	24.00	24.00	267.40	64.17								
208	Osier or willow: Manufactures of	32.00	36.00			$6.00	12.50	$1.92	$2.16				

Under reciprocity treaty with Cuba—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorem rates.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
	SCHEDULE D—WOOD, AND MANUFACTURES OF—continued.												
211	Furniture, cabinet or house, wholly or partly finished	*P. ct.* 28.00	*P. ct.* 28.00	$705.00	$197.40								
	Manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the compenent material of chief value, n. s. p. f.	28.00	28.00	9,373.92	2,624.69								
	Total	12.54	12.54	342,583.32	42,953.50	$6.00	12.50	$1.92	$2.16				
	SCHEDULE E—SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND MANUFACTURES OF.												
213	Sugar, Dutch standard in color:												
	Not above No. 16, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope—												
	Cane—												
	Not above 75 degrees	10.00	10.00	.50	.05								
	Not above 86 degrees	62.90	62.90	2,872,026.00	1,806,612.83								
	Not above 88 degrees	69.43	69.43	16,140.00	11,205.97								
	Not above 89 degrees	56.70	56.70	19,500.00	11,056.03								
	Not above 94 degrees	67.34	67.34	107,374.00	72,300.56								
	Not above 95 degrees	59.84	59.84	64,211,884.00	38,335,985.41								
	Not above 96 degrees	64.36	64.36	1,784,588.00	1,148,649.97								
	Molasses:												
	Not above 40 degrees	16.00	16.00	576,345.00	92,215.20								
	Above 40 degrees and not above 56 degrees	27.93	27.93	85,105.00	23,766.50								
	56 degrees and above	9.61	9.61	108.85	10.46								
	Sugar cane	16.00	16.00	3.00	.48								
216	Sugar candy and confectionery, n. s. p. f., and sugars refined when tinctured, colored, or adulterated:												
	Valued at 15 cents per pound or less	38.58	38.58	722.77	278.86								
	Valued more than 15 cents per pound	40.00	40.00	130.80	52.32								
	Total	59.57	59.57	69,673,927.92	41,502,134.64								
	SCHEDULE F—TOBACCO, AND MANUFACTURES OF.												
	Tobacco, and manufactures of:												
217	Unmanufactured—												
	Wrapper and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than 15 per cent of wrapper tobacco, and all leaf tobacco the product of two or more countries and dependencies, when mixed or packed together—												
	Unstemmed	98.52	98.52	178,469.11	175,832.06								
	Filler tobacco, not specially provided for—												
	Unstemmed	46.92	46.92	11,702,580.49	5,490,915.11								
	Stemmed	59.47	59.47	2,537,150.39	1,508,798.36								
219	All other, not specially provided for	164.15	164.15	13,540.35	22,226.38								
	All other (pounds)	79.80	79.80	3,981.00	3,176.89								
221	Cigars and cheroots, all kinds	87.81	87.81	3,956,880.89	3,474,380.35								
	Cigarettes, and paper cigars, including wrappers	120.68	120.68	2,864.00	3,456.34								
	Total	58.05	58.05	18,395,466.23	10,678,785.49								
	SCHEDULE G—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.												
	Live animals:												
223	Swine	44.57	44.57	35.00	15.60								
224	Horses—												
	Valued at $150 each or less	32.14	32.14	448.00	144.00								
226	All other, n. s. p. f.	16.00	16.00	150.00	24.00								
	Breadstuffs and farinaceous substances:												
231	Corn or maize	9.30	9.30	30.00	2.79								
232	Corn meal	11.23	10.77							$121.93	4.10	$13.69	$13.13
240	Bread and biscuit	16.00	16.00	31.00	4.96								
	Dairy products:												
242	Cheese, and substitutes for	44.94	44.94	969.62	435.75								
	Farm and field products:												
245	Beans	17.00	17.00	4,313.34	733.09								
	Vegetables, prepared or preserved—												
247	Beans, pease, mushrooms, and *truffles* in tins, jars, bottles, or similar packages	3.80	3.80	5.00	.19								
248	All other, n. s. p. f.	32.00	32.00	36.00	11.52								
250	Cabbages	14.50	9.50							2.00	34.48	.29	.19
255	(L) Honey	36.20	36.20	28,367.10	10,269.65								
257	Onions	33.43	33.43	10,219.50	3,416.88								
	Garlic	33.57	33.57	565.31	189.76								
258	Pease—												
	Dried	8.48	7.07							76.40	16.67	6.48	5.40
259	(L) Orchids, palms, dracænas, crotons, and azaleas; tulips, hyacinths, narcissi, jonquils, lilies of the valley, and all other bulbs, bulbous roots, or corns, which are cultivated for their flowers	20.00	20.00	38.00	7.60								

Under reciprocity treaty with Cuba—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorem rates.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
	SCHEDULE G—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS—continued.												
	Farm and field products—Continued.												
260	Plants, trees, shrubs, and vines—												
	Stocks, cuttings, or seedlings—												
	Fruit and ornamental trees, deciduous and evergreen shrubs and vines, manetti, multiflora, and brier rose	*P. ct.* 20.00	*P. ct.* 20.00	$13.00	$2.60								
	Trees, shrubs, plants, and vines, commonly known as nursery or greenhouse stock, n. s. p. f.	20.00	20.00	16.00	3.20								
261	Potatoes	24.60	24.60	4,773.57	1,159.77								
262	Seeds—												
	All other, n. s. p. f.	24.00	24.00	202.00	48.48								
265	Vegetables in their natural state, n.s.p.f.	20.00	20.00	127,704.96	25,540.99								
	Fish—												
266	Other fish (except shellfish), in tin packages, or in packages containing less than ½ barrel—												
	Other	24.00	24.00	41.00	9.84								
	Dried or smoked—												
	Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock	5.45	5.45	77.00	4.20								
270	Fruits:												
	Peaches, quinces, cherries, plums, and pears, green or ripe	9.36	9.36	90.80	8.50								
	Peaches, pears, and other edible fruits, when dried, desiccated, evaporated, or prepared in any manner not specially provided for	4.85	4.85	33.00	1.60								
	(L) Comfits, sweetmeats, and fruits, preserved in sugar, molasses, spirits, or in their own juices, n. s. p. f.—												
	Containing not over 10 per cent alcohol	39.32	39.32	20,069.54	7,892.39								
	(L) Jellies	28.00	28.00	4,643.11	1,300.05								
	Pineapples preserved in their own juice	20.00	20.00	2,106.00	421.20								
273	Lemons	22.34	33.51			$1,236.00	50.00	$276.15	$414.23				
	Oranges	43.09	43.09	8,001.97	3,447.96								
	(L) Limes	71.82	71.82	222.63	159.89								
	(L) Grapefruit, shaddocks, or pomelos	32.69	32.69	10,963.00	3,584.25								
275	(L) Pineapples—												
	In barrels or other packages	14.88	17.02			649,723.70	78.57	96,687.41	110,499.81				
	In bulk	20.79	23.76			36,900	14.29	76.72	87.68				
	Meat products:												
280	Bacon and hams	12.00	9.61							$33.00	19.95	$3.96	$3.17
	Pork	16.00	12.00							5.00	25.00	.80	.60
282	Meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for	20.00	20.00	264.00	52.80								
284	Lard	16.00	12.00							1.00	25.00	.16	.12
286	Tallow	11.16	7.45							192.00	33.25	21.42	14.30
288	Cocoa, prepared or manufactured, n.s.p.f.:												
	Valued above 15 cents and not above 24 cents per pound	19.19	19.19	147.84	28.37								
	Chocolate, prepared or manufactured, not specially provided for:												
	Valued not over 15 cents per pound	15.38	15.38	13.00	2.00								
	Valued above 15 cents and not above 24 cents per pound	17.79	17.79	762.00	135.58								
	Valued above 35 cents per pound	40.00	40.00	12.00	4.80								
292	Starch and all preparations fit for use as starch:												
	All other	27.71	18.46							239.00		66.22	44.13
	Total	17.81	19.39	225,364.29	59,064.26	651,328.70	14.39	97,040.28	111,001.72	670.33	28.30	113.02	81.04
	SCHEDULE H—SPIRITS, WINES, AND OTHER BEVERAGES.												
297	Brandy	77.14	89.14			7.00	15.56	5.40	6.24				
	Alcohol	1,647.88	1,904.31			236.00	15.56	3,889.18	4,494.17				
	Other spirits, not specially provided for, manufactured or distilled:												
	From grain—												
	All other	33.50	39.50			2.00	17.91	.67	.79				
	From other materials	164.36	189.93			492.30	15.56	809.16	935.04				
299	Compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits are a component part of chief value, not specially provided for	248.23	286.85			868.60	15.56	2,156.18	2,491.59				
300	Cordials, liqueurs, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser, ratafia, and other spirituous beverages or bitters containing spirits, and not specially provided for	81.87	94.96			108.50	15.56	88.83	102.65				
	Vermuth, and ginger wine or ginger cordial:												
	In bottles or jugs—												
	Containing each more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart	32.00	39.00			44.00	15.62	14.08	16.28				
303	Wines, containing not more than 24 per cent of alcohol:												
	Champagne and all other sparkling, in bottles—												
	Containing more than ½ pint each and not more than 1 pint	32.06	38.40			20.00	20.00	6.40	7.68				
	Containing more than 1 pint each and not more than 1 quart	28.63	34.36			380.00	20.00	108.80	130.56				

Under reciprocity treaty with Cuba—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorem rates.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
	SCHEDULE H—SPIRITS, WINES, AND OTHER BEVERAGES—continued.												
304	Still wines *and rice wine or sake and similar beverages:*												
	In bottles or jugs—												
	Containing each more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart	*P. ct.* 15.16	*P. ct.* 17.53			$76.00	15.63	$11.52	$13.32				
	Fruit sirup, n. s. p. f.	16.00	16.00	$238.00	$38.08								
309	Mineral waters and all imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters n. s. p. f.:												
	In green or colored glass bottles—												
	Containing not more than 1 pint	8.89	8.89	75.00	6.67								
	Otherwise than in such bottles, or in bottles containing more than 1 quart	30.43	30.43	129.75	39.48								
	Total	268.00	309.40	442.75	84.23	2,234.40	15.63	7,090.22	8,198.32				
	SCHEDULE I—COTTON MANUFACTURES.												
322	Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including neckties or neckwear, made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, and not otherwise provided for	40.00	40.00	45.00	18.00								
330	All other manufactures of cotton	36.00	36.00	12.00	4.32								
	Total	39.16	39.16	57.00	22.32								
	SCHEDULE J—FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF.												
345	(L) Laces, lace window curtains, tidies, pillow shams, bed sets, insertings, flouncings, and other lace articles; napkins and other articles, made wholly or in part of lace, or in imitation of lace; nets or nettings, veils and veilings, etamines, vitrages, neck ruffings, ruchings, tuckings, flutings, and quillings; embroideries, and all trimmings, including braids, edgings, insertings, flouncings, galloons, gorings, and bands; and articles or fabrics embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery, whether with a letter, monogram, or otherwise; tamboured or appliquéed articles or fabrics; hemstitched or tucked flouncings or skirtings and articles made wholly or in part of ruffings, tuckings, or ruchings; composed wholly or in chief value of cotton, and not elsewhere specially provided for, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise	48.00	48.00	619.50	297.36								
	(L) Wearing apparel (of cotton) made wholly or in part of lace, or in imitation of lace, embroidered by hand or machinery with a letter, monogram, or otherwise, or tamboured or appliquéed	48.00	48.00	6.00	2.88								
	(L) Laces, lace window curtains, tidies, pillow shams, bed sets, insertings, flouncings, and other lace articles; napkins, wearing apparel, and other articles, made wholly or in part of lace, or in imitation of lace; nets or nettings, veils, and veilings, etamines, vitrages, neck ruffings, ruchings, tuckings, flutings, and quillings; embroideries and all trimmings, including braids, edgings, insertings, flouncings, galloons, gorings, and bands, and other articles or fabrics embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery, whether with a letter, monogram, or otherwise; tamboured or appliquéed articles, fabrics, or wearing apparel; hemstitched or tucked flouncings or skirtings, and articles made wholly or in part of ruffings, tuckings, or ruchings, composed wholly or in chief value of flax or other vegetable fiber (except cotton), and not elsewhere specially provided for, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise	48.00	48.00	222.50	106.80								
	(L) Handkerchiefs, composed of flax or other vegetable fiber:												
	Embroidered by hand or machinery, with a letter, monogram, or otherwise; tamboured or appliquéed, or made wholly or in part of lace or in imitation of lace	48.00	48.00	5.50	2.64								
	Woven fabrics or articles n. s. p. f., composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, *or in part cotton*, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, weighing 4½ ounces or more per square yard:												
	All on which ordinary duty does not amount to 50 per cent	40.00	40.00	30.00	12.00								

Under reciprocity treaty with Cuba—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorem rates.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
	SCHEDULE J—FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF—continued.												
345	*Plain* woven fabrics of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, including such as is known as shirting cloth, weighing less than 4½ ounces per square yard (and containing more than 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling)	*P.ct.* 28.00	*P.ct.* 28.00	$5.00	$1.40								
	All other manufactures of flax, hemp, ramie, or other vegetable fiber (except cotton), or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, n. s. p. f.:												
	Flax manufactures	36.00	36.00	92.00	33.12								
	Total	46.53	46.53	980.50	456.20								
	SCHEDULE K—WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.												
	Wool, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other like animals, and manufactures of:												
	Unmanufactured—												
365	Class 1: Merino, mestiza, metz, or metis wools, or other wools of Merino blood, immediate or remote, Down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including Bagdad, China lamb's wool, Castel Branco, Adrianople skin wool or butchers' wool, and such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Aires, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, Egypt, Morocco, and elsewhere, and all wools not hereinafter included in classes 2 and 3—												
	Unwashed wool—												
	On the skin	39.52	39.52	33.00	13.04								
	Manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, etc.:												
	All other manufactures wholly or in part of wool—												
	Valued more than 70 cents per pound	61.08	61.08	25.00	15.27								
	Cloths, woolen or worsted—												
	(L) Valued above 70 cents per pound	55.67	55.67	3.00	1.67								
	Wearing apparel—Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel, made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, not specially provided for—												
	Knitted articles	66.00	66.00	1.00	.66								
	Other clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel, made up or manufactured wholly or in part	66.36	66.36	81.00	53.75								
	Total	59.01	59.01	143.00	84.39								
	SCHEDULE L—SILKS, AND SILK GOODS.												
398	Laces, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, edgings, insertings, galloons, chiffons or other flouncings, *ornaments*, nets or nettings and veilings, neck ruffling, ruchings, braids, fringes, trimmings, embroideries, and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, or tamboured or appliquéed	48.00	48.00	107.00	51.36								
	Wearing apparel:												
	Ready-made clothing and other articles of wearing apparel	48.00	48.00	83.00	39.84								
399	All manufactures of silk not specially provided for	40.00	40.00	76.00	30.40								
	Total Schedule L	45.71	45.71	266.00	121.60								
	SCHEDULE M—PULP, PAPERS, AND BOOKS.												
408	(L) Lithographic prints from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material, bound or unbound, not elsewhere specified:												
	On cardboard or other material exceeding $\frac{32}{1000}$ inch in thickness	12.63	12.63	30.00	3.79								
	(L) Lithographic cigar labels, flaps, and bands, lettered or blank, printed from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material:												
	Printed in less than eight colors, but not including metal-leaf printing	17.83	23.35			$51.00	25.00	$9.12	$11.40				
	Printed in whole or in part in metal leaf	46.67	49.00			12.00	5.00	5.60	5.88				
	All other paper, n. s. p. f.	20.00	24.00			12.00	20.00	2.40	2.88				
412	Books, pamphlets, bound or unbound, maps, charts, music in books or sheets, and all printed matter, n. s. p. f.	20.00	20.00	40.25	8.05								
	Blank books	20.00	20.00	9.00	1.80								
	Engravings, bound or unbound, etchings, and photographs	20.00	20.00	338.00	67.60								

Under reciprocity treaty with Cuba—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
	SCHEDULE M—PULP, PAPERS, AND BOOKS—continued.												
416	Manufactures of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value n. s. p. f.	*P. ct.* 28.00	*P. ct.* 28.00	$14.00	$3.92								
	Total Schedule M	20.20	20.80	431.25	85.16	$75.00	17.76	$17.12	$20.16				
	SCHEDULE N—SUNDRIES.												
418	Hats, bonnets, and hoods and materials for:												
	Hats, bonnets, and hoods composed *wholly or in chief value* of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, rattan, *Cuba bark, or manila hemp*, whether wholly or partly manufactured—												
	Not trimmed	28.00	28.00	2,945.40	824.71								
	Trimmed	40.00	40.00	93.00	37.20								
423	Buttons, or parts of buttons, and button molds or blanks, finished or unfinished:												
	Collar and cuff buttons and studs, *composed wholly of bone, mother-of-pearl, or ivory*	40.00	40.00	5.00	2.00								
427	(L) Toys: Dolls, doll heads, toy marbles of whatever materials composed, and all other toys not composed of rubber, china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen or stone ware, and not specially provided for	28.00	28.00	3.00	.84								
434	(L) Feathers and downs, not specially provided for, including bird skins or parts of, with the feathers on:												
	Crude or not dressed, colored, or manufactured—												
	All other	12.00	16.00			2,668.00	33.33	320.16	426.88				
	Dressed, colored, or manufactured, including dressed and finished birds suitable for millinery ornaments—												
	All other	40.00	48.00			57.00	20.00	22.80	27.36				
	(L) Feathers, artificial or ornamental, fruits, grains, leaves, flowers, and stems, or parts of, of whatever material composed, n. s. p. f.	40.00	48.00			10.00	20.00	4.00	4.80				
436	Fans: All except palm leaf	40.00	40.00	108.00	43.20								
438	Human hair:												
	Manufactures of, n. s. p. f.	28.00	28.00	8.00	2.24								
444	(L) Jewelry, articles commonly known as, and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, n. s. p. f., *used to be worn upon the person or carried in the hand for purpose of adornment or utility, made in part of metal, including chain purses, and bags, of gold or silver wire or imitations thereof, portmonnaies, watch charms and guards*, including precious stones *and corals* set, pearls set or strung, and cameos in frames	48.00	48.00	374.00	179.52								
581	Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled:												
	Other cattle hides	12.00	Free.							$332,637.00	100.00	$39,916.44	Free.
	Leather and manufactures of:												
	All leather n. s. p. f.	16.00	16.00	16.00	2.56								
	Boots and shoes	20.00	12.00							119.50	40.00	23.90	$14.34
	Manufactures of leather, n. s. p. f.	28.00	32.00			96.00	14.29	26.88	30.72				
	Manufactures of—												
	Candles and tapers of wax	20.00	20.00	39.00	7.80								
	Straw and grass, n. s. p. f.	24.00	28.00			32.00	16.67	7.68	8.96				
	(L) Shell and mother-of-pearl	28.00	28.00	43.00	12.04								
	Plaster rock or gypsum, manufactures of.	28.00	28.00	3.00	.84								
	(L) Shells, engraved, cut, ornamented, or otherwise manufactured	28.00	28.00	3.00	.84								
462	(L) Paintings, in oil or water colors, pastels, and pen-and-ink drawings	16.00	12.00							287.50	25.00	46.00	34.50
466	Plates or films, photographic, dry	20.00	20.00	30.00	6.00								
467	(L) Pipes and smokers' articles:												
	Pipes, pipe bowls of other material, and all smokers' articles not specially provided for, including cigarette books, cigarette-book covers, pouches for smoking or chewing tobacco, and cigarette paper in all forms	48.00	48.00	72.00	34.59								
470	(L) Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, and sticks for:												
	Sticks for umbrellas, parasols, or sunshades	32.00	32.00	3.00	.96								
	(L) Sticks for walking canes	32.00	32.00	13.50	4.32								
471b	Fibers, all other dressed	16.00	16.00	1,182.00	189.12								
	Total Schedule N	12.24	0.56	4,940.90	1,348.78	2,863.00	30.72	381.52	498.72	333,044.00	99.88	39,986.34	48.84
	Total Cuba	57.46	57.30	88,802,871.24	52,314,102.96	658,577.01	12.71	105,403.21	120,747.84	2,475,663.33	69.04	228,075.18	70,611.88

From Philippine Islands, under act of March 8, 1902.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
	SCHEDULE A—CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS.												
3	Oils:												
	All other essential and distilled oils and combinations of	*Per ct.* 18.75	*Per ct.* Free.							$15,258.00		$2,860.87	Free.
17	Collodion, and articles of which collodion or any compound of pyroxylin is the component material of chief value:												
	In finished or partly finished articles—												
	(L) All other	22.21	Free.							14.00		3.11	Free.
	Total	18.75								15,272.00		2,863.98	
	SCHEDULE B—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE.												
	Bottles, vials, and jars, plain green or colored, molded or pressed—												
	Filled—												
	Other, on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent	30.00	Free.							9.00		2.70	Free.
106	(L) Opera and field glasses, telescopes, microscopes, photographic and projecting lenses and optical instruments, and frames or mountings for same, not specially provided for	33.75	Free.							3.00		1.01	Free.
107	(L) Glass windows, stained or painted, or parts thereof, and all mirrors not exceeding in size 144 square inches, with or without frames or cases	33.75	Free.							3.00		1.01	
	Total	31.47								15.00		4.72	Free.
	SCHEDULE C—METALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF.												
	Cutlery:												
151	Pen or pocket knives, clasp, pruning, and budding knives, or parts of, and erasers, manicure knives, or parts of, wholly or partly manufactured—												
	Valued more than $1.25 and not exceeding $3 per dozen	75.00	Free.							2.00		1.50	Free.
152	(L) Swords, sword blades, and side arms (*bayonets*)	26.25	Free.							26.00		6.85	Free.
153	Table, carving, cooks', kitchen, bread, butter, vegetable, fruit, and cheese knives, forks, and steels, finished or unfinished—												
	Any knives, forks, or steels, imported without handles												
	Other, on which ordinary duty would not amount to 45 per cent	33.75	Free.							9.00		3.04	Free.
155	Firearms:												
	Muskets, muzzle-loading shotguns, rifles, and parts of	18.75	Free.							20.00		3.75	Free.
157	(L) Sheets, plates, wares, or articles of iron, steel, or other metal, enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses	30.00	Free.							9.00		2.70	Free.
	(L) Laces, embroideries, braids, galloons, trimmings, or other articles made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, lame or lahn, bullion, or metal threads	45.00	Free.							4.00		1.80	Free
	Watch movements:												
	Having not more than 7 jewels	40.41	Free.							17.00		6.87	Free.
	Watch cases and parts of watches, including dials	30.00	Free.							36.00		10.80	Free.
195	Articles or wares, n. s. p. f., composed wholly or in part of:												
	Iron and steel, manufactures of	33.75	Free.							1.00		.34	Free.
	Metals and metal compositions, manufactures of	33.75	Free.							225.75		76.23	Free.
	(L) Silver, manufactures of	33.75	Free.							8.00		2.72	Free.
	Total	32.59								357.75		116.60	
	SCHEDULE D—WOOD, AND MANUFACTURES OF.												
197	Lumber:												
	Sawed lumber, not specially provided for—												
	Not planed or finished	1.74	Free.							2,155.00		37.50	Free.
199	Sawed boards, planks, deals, and other forms of sawed cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all other cabinet woods not further manufactured than sawed	11.25	Free.							2,110.00		237.38	Free.
211	Furniture, cabinet or house, wholly or partly finished	26.25	Free.							176.00		46.20	Free.
	Manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the component material of chief value, n. s. p. f.	26.25	Free.							480.25		126.10	Free.
	Total	9.09								4,921.25		447.18	

From Philippine Islands under act of March 8, 1903—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Senate bill.
	SCHEDULE E—SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND MANUFACTURES OF.												
213	Sugar, Dutch standard in color: Not above No. 16, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope—												
	Cane—	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*										
	Not above 75 degrees	36.27	Free.							$66.00		$23.94	Free.
	Not above 81 degrees	27.27	Free.							4,206.00		1,146.92	Free.
	Not above 82 degrees	43.29	Free.							238,101.00		103,080.14	Free.
	Not above 83 degrees	44.88	Free.							190,290.00		80,841.89	Free.
	Not above 85 degrees	48.71	Free.							343.00		167.08	Free.
	Not above 86 degrees	46.39	Free.							135,836.00		63,013.10	Free.
	Not above 87 degrees	61.44	Free.							273,492.00		165,469.40	Free.
	Not above 88 degrees	48.60	Free.							395,280.00		192,086.58	Free.
	Not above 89 degrees	43.65	Free.							215,704.00		94,150.99	Free.
	Total	48.16								1,453,318.00		699,980.04	
	SCHEDULE F—TOBACCO, AND MANUFACTURES OF.												
	Tobacco, and manufactures of:												
217	Unmanufactured—												
	Wrapper and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than 15 per cent of wrapper tobacco, and all leaf tobacco the product of two or more countries and dependencies, when mixed or packed together—												
	Unstemmed	668.98								65.00		434.84	Free.
	Filler tobacco, not specially provided for—												
	Unstemmed	186.53								19.00		35.44	Free.
221	Cigars and cheroots, all kinds	274.27								4,150.00		11,352.74	Free.
	Cigarettes, and paper cigars, including wrappers	246.61								11.80		29.10	Free.
	Total	279.15								4,245.80		11,852.12	
	SCHEDULE G—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.												
236	Rice—												
	Cleaned	59.33	79.00			$6.00	33.33	$3.56	$4.74				
259	Orchids, palms, dracænas, crotons, and azaleas; tulips, hyacinths, narcissi, jonquils, lilies of the valley, and all other bulbs, bulbous roots, or corms, which are cultivated for their flowers	18.75								386.00		70.43	Free.
	Total	19.64				6.00		3.56	4.74	386.00		70.43	
	SCHEDULE H—SPIRITS, WINES, AND OTHER BEVERAGES.												
309	Mineral waters and all imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters n. s. p. f.: In green or colored glass bottles—												
	Containing not more than 1 pint (from Philippine Islands)	22.93	Free.							471.00		108.00	Free.
	Containing more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart	20.16	Free.							279.00		56.25	Free.
304	Still wines, in bottles or jugs: Containing each more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart	40.00	Free.							3.00		1.20	Free.
	Total	21.97								753.00		165.45	
	SCHEDULE I—COTTON MANUFACTURES.												
	Cloth:												
314	Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 150 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling— Bleached—												
	(L) Valued at over 11 cents per square yard	26.25	Free.							8.00		2.10	Free.
322	Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including neckties or neckwear, made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, and not otherwise provided for	37.50	Free.							81.00		30.40	Free.
330	All other manufactures of cotton	33.75	Free.							103.75		53.08	Free.
	Total	44.40								192.75		85.58	
	SCHEDULE J—FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF.												
345	(L) Laces, lace window curtains, tidies, pillow shams, bed sets, insertings, flouncings, and other lace articles; napkins and other articles, made wholly or in part of lace, or in imitation of lace; nets or nettings, veils, and veilings, etamines, vitrages, neck rufflings, ruchings, tuckings, flutings, and quillings; embroideries, and all trimmings, including braids, edgings, insertings, flouncings, galloons, gorings, and bands; and articles or fabrics embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery, whether with a letter, monogram, or otherwise; tamboured												

From Philippine Islands, under act of March 8, 1902—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
	SCHEDULE J—FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF—continued.												
	or appliquéed articles or fabrics; hemstitched or tucked flouncings or skirtings, and articles made wholly or in part of rufflings, tuckings, or ruchings; composed wholly or in chief value of cotton, and not elsewhere specially provided for, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise	*Per ct.* 45.00	*Per ct.* Free.							$193.50		$87.08	Free.
	(L) Wearing apparel (of cotton) made wholly or in part of lace, or in imitation of lace, embroidered by hand or machinery with a letter, monogram, or otherwise, or tamboured or appliquéed	45.00	Free.							48.86		21.99	Free.
	(L) Laces, lace window curtains, tidies, pillow shams, bed sets, insertings, flouncings, and other lace articles; napkins, wearing apparel, and other articles, made wholly or in part of lace, or in imitation of lace; nets or nettings, veils and veilings, etamines, vitrages, neck rufflings, ruchings, tuckings, flutings, and quillings; embroideries and all trimmings, including braids, edgings, insertings, flouncings, galloons, gorings, and bands, and other articles or fabrics embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery, whether with a letter, monogram, or otherwise; tamboured or appliquéed articles, fabrics, or wearing apparel; hemstitched or tucked flouncings or skirtings, and articles made wholly or in part of rufflings, tuckings, or ruchings, composed wholly or in chief value of flax or other vegetable fiber (except cotton), and not elsewhere specially provided for, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise	45.00	Free.							970.75		436.85	Free
	(L) Wearing apparel made wholly or in part of lace or in imitation of lace; embroidered, by hand or machinery, with a letter, monogram, or otherwise; or tamboured or appliquéed, composed wholly or in chief value of flax or other vegetable fiber, except cotton	45.00	Free.							4.00		1.82	Free.
347	Burlaps, plain woven fabrics of single jute yarn: All other not specially provided for	33.75	Free.							12.50		4.22	Free.
348	(L) Pile fabrics, of which flax is the component material of chief value, *and manufactures of*	45.00	Free.							3.00		1.35	Free.
351	Handkerchiefs composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, whether in the piece or otherwise, and whether finished or unfinished: Not hemmed, or hemmed only	37.50	Free.							3.00		1.13	Free.
352	Woven fabrics or articles n. s. p. f., composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, *or in part cotton*, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, weighing 4½ ounces or more per square yard: All on which ordinary duty does not amount to 50 per cent	37.50	Free.							34.00		12.77	Free.
	Plain woven fabrics of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, including such as is known as shirting cloth, weighing less than 4½ ounces per square yard (and containing more than 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling)	26.25	Free.							127.00		33.35	Free.
	All other manufactures of flax, hemp, ramie, or other vegetable fiber (except cotton), or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, n. s. p. f.:												
	Flax manufactures	33.75	Free.							235.45		79.47	Free.
	Hemp manufactures	33.75	Free.							115.00		38.82	Free.
	Jute manufactures	33.75	Free.							3.00		1.02	Free.
	Ramie or other vegetable fiber manufactures	33.75	Free.							976.00		329.51	Free.
	Total	38.49								2,726.06		1,049.38	
	SCHEDULE K—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.												
	Wool, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other like animals, and manufactures of:												
372	Wool and hair advanced in any manner, or by any process of manufacture, beyond the washed or scoured condition, not specially provided for— (L) Plushes and other pile fabrics— Webbings (from Philippine Islands)	55.00	Free.							4.00		2.20	Free.
	All other manufactures wholly or in part of wool— Valued more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound	87.00	Free.							1.00		.87	Free.
	Wearing apparel—Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel, made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, not specially provided for— Knitted articles	57.00	Free.							1.00		.57	Free.
	Other clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel, made up or manufactured wholly or in part	54.87	Free.							38.00		20.85	Free.
	Total	55.66								44.00		24.49	

From Philippine Islands, under act of March 8, 1902—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
	SCHEDULE L—SILKS, AND SILK GOODS.												
	Fabrics, woven in the piece:												
	Weighing more than ½ ounce and less than 1½ ounces per square yard—	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*										
	In the gum, or dyed in the thread or yarn	47.00	Free.							$2.00		$0.94	Free.
	Boiled off	112.50	Free.							6.00		6.75	Free.
	Weighing not less than 1½ ounces and not more than 8 ounces per square yard—												
	Dyed in the thread or yarn—												
	Black, except selvedges—												
	Containing more than 45 per cent in weight of silk—												
	Weight not increased beyond original weight of the raw silk	50.00	Free.							18.00		9.00	Free.
396	Handkerchiefs or mufflers composed wholly or in part of silk, whether in the piece or otherwise, finished or unfinished:												
	Not hemmed or hemmed only—												
	On which ordinary duty does not amount to 50 per cent	37.50	Free.							5.00		1.88	Free.
	Hemstitched, or imitation hemstitched, or revered or having drawn threads, or embroidered in any manner, whether with an initial letter, monogram, or otherwise, by hand or machinery, or tamboured, appliquéed, or made or trimmed wholly or in part with lace, or with tucking or insertion—												
	Weighing not less than 1½ ounces and not more than 8 ounces per square yard—												
	On which ordinary duty does not amount to 60 per cent	45.00	Free.							17.00		7.65	Free.
398	Laces, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, edgings, insertings, galloons, chiffons or other flouncings, *ornaments*, nets or nettings and veilings, neck rufflings, ruchings, braids, fringes, trimmings, embroideries, and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, or tamboured or appliquéed	45.00	Free.							1,333.50		600.08	Free.
	Beltings, bindings, *not exceeding 12 inches in width, and if with fast edges*, bone casings, braces, cords, cords and tassels, garters, gorings, suspenders, tubings, and webs and webbings, composed wholly or *in part of silk*, and whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise, if not embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery	37.50	Free.							3.00		1.12	Free.
	Ribbons, *not exceeding 12 inches in width, and if with fast edges*	37.50	Free.							34.00		12.76	Free.
	Wearing apparel:												
	Knit goods, made up wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer	45.00	Free.							14.00		6.30	Free.
	Ready-made clothing and other articles of wearing apparel	45.00	Free.							426.50		191.93	Free.
399	All manufactures of silk not specially provided for	37.50	Free.							1,121.50		420.61	Free.
	Total	42.28								2,980.50		1,259.02	
	SCHEDULE M—PULP, PAPERS, AND BOOKS.												
	All other paper, n. s. p. f.	18.75	Free.							4.00		.75	Free.
412	Books, pamphlets, bound or unbound, maps, charts, music in books or sheets, and all printed matter, n. s. p. f.	18.75	Free.							50.00		9.42	Free.
	Engravings, bound or unbound, etchings, and photographs	18.75	Free.							82.75		15.58	Free.
416	Manufactures of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, n. s. p. f.									5.00		1.31	Free.
	Total	19.03								141.75		27.06	
	SCHEDULE N—SUNDRIES.												
	Fabrics, nets, or nettings, laces, embroideries, galloons, wearing apparel, ornaments, trimmings, *curtains, fringes*, and other articles not specially provided for, composed wholly or in part (*chief value*) of beads or spangles made of glass or paste, gelatin, metal, or other material, but not composed in part of wool	45.00	Free.							8.00		3.60	Free.
418	Hats, bonnets, and hoods, and materials for:												
	Hats, bonnets, and hoods composed *wholly or in chief value* of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, rattan, *Cuba bark, or manila hemp*, whether wholly or partly manufactured—												
	Not trimmed	26.25	Free.							38,757.50		10,099.06	Free.
	Trimmed	37.50	Free.							50.00		18.76	Free.
	Brushes, feather dusters, and hair pencils	30.00	Free.							5.00		1.50	Free.
423	Buttons, or parts of buttons, and button molds or blanks, finished or unfinished:												
	Other, n. s. p. f.	37.50	Free.							5.00		1.88	Free.
427	(L) Toys: Dolls, doll heads, toy marbles of whatever materials composed, and all other toys not composed of rubber, china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen or stone ware, and not specially provided for	26.25	Free.							1.00		.27	Free.
	Cartridges	26.25	Free.							3.00		.79	Free.
435	Furs dressed on the skin, but not made up into articles:												
	Manufactures of, not specially provided for—												
	All other	26.25	Free.							3.00		.79	Free.

From Philippine Islands under act of March 8, 1902—Continued.

Paragraph of Act of 1909.	Classification of present law (Act of 1897). Italics indicate H. R. 1438, as reported by Committee on Finance to the United States Senate.	Equivalent ad valorems.		Duty unchanged.		Duty increased.				Duty decreased.			
		Present law.	Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Revenue under present law.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of increase.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.	Value of imports, 1907.	Per cent of decrease.	Revenue under— Present law.	Revenue under— Conference bill.
	SCHEDULE N—SUNDRIES—continued.	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*										
436	Fans: All except palm leaf	37.50	Free.							$117.50		$44.10	Free.
444	(L) Jewelry, articles commonly known as, and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, n. s. p. f., *used to be worn upon the person or carried in the hand for purpose of adornment or utility, made in part of metal, including chain purses, and bags, of gold or silver wire or imitations thereof, portmonnaies, watch charms and guards,* including precious stones *and corals* set, pearls set or strung, and cameos in frames	45.00	Free.							273.50		123.08	Free.
	Other precious stones	7.50	Free.							360.00		27.00	Free.
	(L) Pearls in their natural state, not strung or set	7.50	Free.							8.00		.60	Free.
	Leather and manufactures of:												
	Boots and shoes	18.75	Free.							21.00		3.94	Free.
	Manufactures of leather, n. s. p. f.	26.25	Free.							16.00		4.21	Free.
455	Bone and horn, n. s. p. f.	22.50	Free.							23.00		5.19	Free.
	Straw and grass, n. s. p. f.	22.50	Free.							147.00		33.10	Free.
	(L) Ivory and vegetable ivory, n. e. s.	26.25	Free.							24.50		6.46	Free.
	(L) Shell and mother-of-pearl	26.25	Free.							11.00		2.89	Free.
	(L) Shells, engraved, cut, ornamented, or otherwise manufactured	26.25	Free.							7.00		1.84	Free.
462	(L) Paintings, in oil or water colors, pastels, and pen-and-ink drawings	15.00	Free.							49.00		7.35	Free.
	Pipes, pipe bowls of other material, and all smokers' articles not specially provided for, including cigarette books, cigarette-book covers, pouches for smoking or chewing tobacco, and cigarette paper in all forms	45.00	Free.							4.00		1.80	Free.
	(L) Sticks for walking canes	30.00	Free.							57.00		17.10	Free.
	Total	26.31	Free.							39,551.00		10,4.5.31	Free.
	Total Philippine Islands	48.23				$6.00		$3.56	$4.74	1,524,904.86		728,351.36	Free.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. In addition to the foregoing tables, I also desire to have printed in the RECORD certain telegrams and a letter of Mr. Frank Chambers. These are offered because of the statements made in the letter of Mr. Singleton to the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], which has been printed in the RECORD.

[Telegrams.]

Senator ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE,
United States Senate:

Standard serges selling last year at 75 cents, 95 cents, $1.15, advanced since tariff passed Senate to 97 cents, $1.32, and $1.50; respecting all other medium grade worsteds in proportion · operation of Dingley bill from outset has doubled price of all worsted cloths used for ready-made clothing.

CLOTHIERS' ASSOCIATION.

NEW YORK, *August 5, 1909.*

Hon. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE,
Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.:

Standard 18-ounce clays sold in 1897 at 95 cents per yard. Price to-day $1.80 per yard; 31/92 serge, a number that has a larger distribution than any other serge made and is a basis for the entire market on staple goods, was sold by the American Woolen Company in the first year of its existence at 85 cents. The present price is $1.50; the price last year was $1.15; the highest previous price was $1.35.

CLOTHIERS' ASSOCIATION.

In addition to these telegrams I received the following message over the telephone, which was taken down:

NEW YORK CITY, *August 5, 1909.*

Hon. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Standard 18-ounce clays sold in 1897 at 95 cents a yard; last year, when panic prices prevailed, they sold at $1.45 per yard, and are selling to-day for the spring season of 1910 at $1.80. No. 31/92 blue serge, which has the largest distribution in the general market of any cloth from which clothing is made, and which is used as a basis for the entire market on staple goods, was sold by the American Woolen Company in the first year of its existence, which was shortly after the Dingley bill became a law, at 85 cents a yard. Last year, which was the panic year, it sold at $1.15 a yard, and is selling now for the spring season of 1910 at $1.50 per yard. In both these instances of cloth for popular-priced clothing the price to-day is much higher than ever before in the history of the trade. The previous highest recorded price for No. 31/92 blue serge was $1.35 per yard. This was at the height of the great boom when the price of that popular cloth was arbitrarily advanced. The prices quoted in the letter from the Singleton Mills are for isolated lines which do not enter into the general trade and can not by any means or by anybody familiar with the business be rated as a standard or be used as a basis upon which to quote the prices of cloths made into clothing for the masses of the people.

WILLIAM GOLDMAN,
(Member of special committee of National Association of Clothiers appointed to protest to the President and the Congress against discriminations in the tariff.)

The argument made in the letter of Mr. Singleton, printed in the RECORD at the request of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], is practically the same as one made by Mr. Theodore Justice, of Philadelphia, who offered himself as an exhibit before the Ways and Means Committee of the House attired in a $12 suit. This argument was fully replied to by Mr. Frank R. Chambers, of the committee of the National Association of Clothiers. I shall not take the time to read Mr. Chamber's reply in full, and I ask that it be inserted in the RECORD without reading:

NEW YORK, *July 23, 1909.*

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL BULLETIN.

SIR: The reply of Mr. Theodore Justice, of Philadelphia, to the protest of the National Association of Clothing Manufacturers, published in your issue of July 22, needs to be noticed from the standpoint of the clothiers, for its statements are not wholly consistent with the name its author bears.

Its first paragraph contains the misstatement that the National Association of Clothing Manufacturers protests against the "increase" of wool duties proposed in the amended tariff bill. The protest was not against an increase, for no increase is proposed; but our contention was for an equalization of the wool duties by an ad valorem duty of 45 per cent on wools of classes 1 and 2, known as clothing wools, which would actually result in an advance of duty on light shrinking wools, some of which now pay as low as 23 per cent cleaned. It would also result in a large reduction of duties on the lowest grade of greasy wools, against which a duty of 11 cents per pound for wool, grease, and dirt represents as much in some cases as 600 per cent or 700 per cent on clean wool.

It is true, as Mr. Justice says, that "a noisy and belligerent minority is endeavoring to alarm the uninformed public," although we disagree with him that there is no cause for alarm. The clothiers were late in awakening to their interest in tariff revision and their responsibility to the uninformed public; but they propose to continue their agitation until the noisy and belligerent minority becomes an insistent majority, with voting power enough to compel the lawmakers to stop taxing the poor man's wool 700 per cent and the rich man's wool less than 45 per cent.

The fact that there has been a world-wide advance in the price of wool creates the greater necessity for access to foreign wools of low grade in competition with the cheapest of American-grown wools, that the price of cloth and clothing might be kept down to a reasonable level; hence it is a fallacy that the tariff has nothing whatever to do with the increased cost of clothing. If the tariff has nothing to do with it, why have foreign manufacturers advanced their prices but 5 per cent to 10 per cent as against 17 per cent to 35 per cent advance by American cloth makers?

Mr. Justice avers that the average advance in the price of cloth of which a $10 suit could have been made eight months ago would not increase the cost of the suit but $1, with a reasonable profit to wholesaler and retailer. He mentions a 16-ounce cloth, thereby inadvertently recalling that the poor man's suit once made from cloth weighing 20 to 22 ounces a yard has been skinned of 25 per cent of its weight in the attempt to conceal its real increase of cost.

I may as well explain here how advance in cost of cloth affects the advance in cost of garments.

On the tariff committee of the National Clothiers' Association were manufacturers of all grades of clothing; and a comparison of their

actual experience showed that dollar cloth produced four grades of suits, classified and retailed generally as follows: "Cheap" at $10, "medium" at $12.50, "good" at $15, "fine" at $18 to $20, the difference being in the way the garments were trimmed and tailored. A step up in cost of cloth involves a grade higher trimming and tailoring, keeping cost at a figure to enable the retailer to sell at the standard prices at which men's clothing is usually retailed. Hence cloth costing $1.25 per yard would produce "cheap" suits to retail for $12.50, "medium" at $15, "good" at $18, and "fine" at $22 to $25.

This substantiates the statement made by the clothiers that a 25 per cent advance in their raw material—cloth—results in the same per cent of advance in the garment.

Of course, $10 suits will still be supplied to the man who can pay no more, but those suits must inevitably be of poorer quality than need be but for an excessive tariff on cheap wool and worsted mill by-products.

As for the "unreasonable profits" demanded by retailers, Mr. Justice is unfortunate in referring to a suit worn by General Grosvenor for the making and trimming of which a tailor had been paid three times the price at which the same goods were sold ready-made. Only a small percentage of the American people wear tailor-made garments, and while the clothing trade generally is prosperous, its profits are not excessive, while it supplies garments of all grades, the best of which are quite equal to good custom work. In another paragraph Mr. Justice admits that "competition has reduced the margin of profit on ready-made clothing to very reasonable and moderate limits."

It would indeed be difficult for anyone to understand why the National Association of Clothiers should "wish to destroy the woolen manufacturing industry of the United States," which Mr. Justice seems to think would be the result of a tariff reduction, even though the clothiers propose a 45 per cent ad valorem duty on clothing wools and 65 per cent on manufactured woolens and clothing. What other industry in the country is enjoying a greater protection? The fact that the sheep ranchmen have a prohibitive tariff of 600 per cent or 700 per cent on their low-grade wools, the yarn spinners and cloth weavers 100 per cent protection on their product, is the scandal of the Dingley bill; and it is against its continuance that we protest.

And this brings us to labor. It is truly wonderful how the heart of the standpat protectionist yearns over the poor herder of sheep. With a monopoly of cheap wool his ranchman employer might well afford to advance his pay 30 per cent, as Mr. Justice asserts has been done as one of the beneficent results of the Dingley tariff. But what about the millions of laborers, clerks, and professional men who have not been so fortunate?

No one begrudges the increased wage earnings of the wool-mill operatives or of those who make clothing. It is surely needed with the price of clothing and provisions steadily rising. The millions of intelligent American citizens not engaged in the woolen industry understand, or should understand, that wages are not wholly regulated by the tariff, as is often asserted. If it were true, why do we clothing manufacturers pay our cloth cutters $20 to $26 per week, when the wage of a European cloth cutter is but $6 and the tariff on clothing 100 per cent? The old game of trying to frighten labor has its limit.

Mr. Justice enumerates the reasons why the wool schedule of the Dingley tariff act was not altered by the Senate committee.

First. That it had earned $300,000,000 in revenue since its enactment.

Senator ALDRICH made the objection to Senator LA FOLLETTE'S proposal of a 45 per cent ad valorem duty on wool that as a revenue duty it was too high—in other words, that it would produce more revenue than the Dingley rate.

Second. Mr. Justice credits the Dingley bill with expanding the flocks of sheep and lambs 46 per cent since 1897.

Most of the lambs must have been eaten before they grew much wool, for the wool statistics prepared by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers show the total domestic production of wool to have increased only 11 per cent less between 1897 and 1907, while that of the latter year was 5 per cent less than 1902.

Third. It is a pleasure to agree with Mr. Justice on one point, namely, that the manufacture of woolens in this country is equal to the clothing of its entire population, for in the year ending June, 1908, less than $5,000,000 of woolen cloths were imported. We ought to be making a great many more woolen goods, and I am not alone in the belief that with free wool we would soon be exporting manufactured cloth; but we do not ask for free wool.

Fourth. That "the Dingley tariff has increased the wages of all classes employed in the manufacturing of wool 31 per cent, and shows that nearly the whole of the protective benefit goes to labor," is an assertion one may be permitted to doubt, in view of the large profits of the sheep ranchers and the worsted-yarn spinners.

Fifth. We must also dispute the statement that the Dingley tariff has not increased the cost of clothing to the consumer; that "fashionably cut, well-tailored, durable, all-wool suits can be bought in the United States at a price that is as low as when wool was free of duty and as low as the cost to-day of a similar suit in any part of the world." Doubtless Mr. Justice may have found upon some clothier's bargain counter, at $10, such a suit as he wore into the Ways and Means Committee room to substantiate a similar statement there; but it is true beyond dispute that when wool was free of duty the clothing trade supplied to its customers in a regular way for $5 as good a suit as they must now get $10 for. And in all the higher grades of suits far better value was given. The clothiers probably know as much about this fact as anybody, since they made the clothes then and make them now.

And in conclusion let me assure our friends, the standpatters, that should the outcome of the present tariff measure leave the wool schedule of the Dingley bill practically unchanged they will have to reckon with the people who wear clothing, and when next there comes to be a revision of the tariff the clothiers will not leave the wool schedule to be dictated by the sheep ranchmen and worsted yarn spinners.

FRANK R. CHAMBERS,
Member Special Committee National Association of Clothiers.

VOTES ON AMENDMENTS TO TARIFF ACT.

Mr. BACON asked and obtained leave to insert in the RECORD a preface to the statement presented by him a few days ago containing the yea-and-nay votes on amendments proposed in the Senate to the tariff act.

DISTRICT WORKHOUSE AND REFORMATORY.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, the first and only bill on the calendar is under Rule VIII. It is the bill (S. 2916) to amend the provision in the District of Columbia appropriation act, approved March 3, 1909, for the purchase of sites for a workhouse and reformatory for the District of Columbia. The provisions of the bill were incorporated in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. I move the indefinite postponement of the bill.

The motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. M. C. Latta, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on this day approved and signed the joint resolution (S. J. R. 16) authorizing the printing of reports upon preliminary examinations and surveys, etc.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. ALDRICH and Mr. DANIEL, the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States, appeared, and

Mr. ALDRICH said:

Mr. President, the committee appointed to wait upon the President and inform him that the two Houses of Congress had completed their labors and were ready to adjourn unless he had some further communications to make, beg leave to report that the President said he has no further communication to make.

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 concurrent resolution authorizing the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the 5th day of August, 1909, at 6 o'clock p. m., in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution of the Senate authorizing the Joint Committee on Printing to prepare, compile, and index all the acts heretofore passed by Congress imposing duties on imports, etc.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution of the Senate authorizing the printing for the use of Congress of 50,000 copies of the tariff law of 1909 in pamphlet form, etc.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. HALE. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the resolution of the House of Representatives.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives, which was read:

House concurrent resolution 22.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the 5th day of August, 1909, at 6 o'clock post meridian.

Mr. HALE. I move that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HALE, subsequently, from the Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the foregoing resolution, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

COMMISSION ON SURETY COMPANIES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT announced that under the authority conferred by the urgent deficiency appropriation act he had appointed Mr. GALLINGER, Mr. CURTIS, and Mr. FOSTER members on the part of the Senate of the joint commission on surety companies.

COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES.

Mr. BEVERIDGE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 76), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Senate resolution 76.

Resolved, That the Committee on Territories be, and are hereby, authorized to pay expenses incurred in matters pending before said committee, the expenses to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. KEAN subsequently said: I am directed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. BEVERIDGE], to report it without amendment.

I will say to the Senate that the Committee on Territories have incurred some expense, to the extent of three hundred and odd dollars, in having papers copied and so on, for which it would like to be reimbursed, and there is no authority whatever to do it. I hope the resolution will be agreed to.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

RECESS.

Mr. HALE (at 5 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.). I move that the Senate take a recess until a quarter before 6.

The motion was agreed to, and at the expiration of the recess (at 5 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate reassembled.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, there is one postmaster matter that was not disposed of, and I ask that for the purpose of the confirmation we may have a brief executive session. I therefore 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.

THANKS TO THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, I offer the resolution which I send to the desk, and I ask that it be considered immediately.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KEAN in the chair). The Senator from Texas offers a resolution and asks for its present consideration. The resolution will be read by the Secretary.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 78), as follows:

Senate resolution 78.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered to Hon. JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate, for the dignified, impartial, and courteous manner in which he has presided over its deliberations during the present session.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent and unanimously agreed to.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The hour of 6 o'clock having arrived, the Vice-President said:

Senators, I desire you to accept my grateful thanks for the action which you have just taken. The courtesy shown, the good will manifested for, and the kindness extended to me by the Senators, regardless of party, have made my services here not a task, but a constant pleasure.

I congratulate you, Senators, upon the completion of your arduous labors. I beg to express to each of you the wish that you may find it possible soon to leave Washington; that you may journey in safety and in comfort to your homes; that you may there find all of your loved ones in the enjoyment of health and happiness, and that the vacation period may bring you the rest and the pleasure which your work, well done, deserves.

In accordance with the action already taken by the Senate, I now declare the extraordinary session of the Senate of the Sixty-first Congress adjourned without day.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate August 5, 1909.

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

A. Platt Andrew, of Massachusetts, to be Director of the Mint, in place of Frank A. Leach, resigned.

POSTMASTERS.

ARKANSAS.

T. J. Camp to be postmaster at Beebe, Ark., in place of William Sheridan, resigned.

C. B. Fakes to be postmaster at McCrory, Ark. Office became presidential January 1, 1909.

MISSOURI.

F. M. Wolfe to be postmaster at Marceline, Mo., in place of James D. Bush, deceased.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Levi W. Patmore to be postmaster at Drayton, N. Dak., in place of Levi W. Patmore. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1909.

OHIO.

Reno H. Critchfield to be postmaster at Shreve, Ohio, in place of Peter Housel. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1909.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Virgil T. Price to be postmaster at Rapid City, S. Dak., in place of James B. Barber, resigned.

TEXAS.

Charlie Smith to be postmaster at Cumby, Tex. Office became presidential October 1, 1908.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate August 5, 1909.

MINISTER TO SALVADOR.

William Heimke to be minister to Salvador.

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

A. Platt Andrew to be Director of the Mint.

THIRD SECRETARY OF EMBASSY.

Franklin Mott Gunther to be third secretary of the embassy at Paris, France.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

John W. Kitchens, at Heflin, Ala.

ARKANSAS.

T. J. Camp, at Beebe, Ark.
C. B. Fakes, at McCrory, Ark.

MISSOURI.

F. M. Wolfe, at Marceline, Mo.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Levi W. Patmore, at Drayton, N. Dak.

OHIO.

Reno H. Critchfield, at Shreve, Ohio.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Virgil T. Price, at Rapid City, S. Dak.
J. R. Johnston, at Edgemont, S. Dak.

TEXAS.

Charlie Smith, at Cumby, Tex.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *August 5, 1909.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D.

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

PRINTING AND BINDING FOR APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 109.

Resolved, That authority is granted to do all printing and binding for the Committee on Appropriations deemed necessary in connection with the subjects considered or to be considered by said committee during the Sixty-first Congress.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Crockett, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate 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. 11570) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1909, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bill of the following title:

H. R. 11797. An act to attach Ben Hill County to the Albany division of the southern district of Georgia.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. WILSON of Illinois, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 11572. An act to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of various bridges across and over certain navigable waters, and for other purposes.

H. R. 11570. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1909, and for other purposes.

LEAVE TO SIT DURING SESSIONS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution:

House resolution 108.

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations, or such subcommittees as they may designate, shall have leave to sit during the sessions of the House during the Sixty-first Congress and during the recesses of that Congress.