

UNQUALIFIEDLY APPROVES PAYNE TARIFF BILL

(Continued From Page One.)

porters, on the other hand, who were interested in developing importation, were quite likely to be equally biased on the other side.

"Mr. Payne reported a bill—the Payne bill—which went to the senate and was amended in the senate by increasing the duty on some things, and decreasing it on others. The difference between the house bill and the senate bill was very much less than the newspapers represented.

"It turns out upon examination that the reductions in the senate were about equal to those in the house, though they differed in character. The passage of a new bill, especially where a change in the method of assessing the duties has been followed, presents an opportunity for various modes and calculations of the percentages of increases and decreases that is really most misleading, or really throws no light at all upon the changes made.

Shows Proportion.

"One way of stating what was done is to say what the facts show—that under the Dingley law there were 2,924 items. This included dutiable items only. The Payne law leaves 1,150 of these items unchanged. There are decreases in 654 of the items and increases in 220 of the items. Now, of course, that does not give a full picture, but it does show the proportion of decreases to have been three times those of the increases.

"Attempts have been made to show what the real effect of these changes have been by comparing the imports under the various schedules, and assuming that the changes and their importance were in proportion to the importations. Nothing could be more unjust in a protective tariff which also contains revenue provisions. Some of the tariff is made for the purpose of increasing the revenue by increasing importations which shall pay duty. Other items in the tariff are made to reduce competition, that is, by reducing importations, and therefore the question of the importance of a change in rate cannot in the slightest degree be determined by the amount of imports that take place.

"In order to determine the importance of the changes it is much fairer to take the articles on which the rates of duty have been reduced and those on which the rates have been increased, and then determine from statistics how large a part the articles upon which duties have been reduced play in the consumption of the country and how large a part those upon which the duties have been increased play. Such a table has been prepared by Mr. Payne, than whom there is no one who understands better what the tariff is, and who has given more attention to the details of the schedules.

Instances.

"Now, let us take schedule A—chemicals, oils and paint. The articles upon which the duty has been decreased are consumed in this country to the extent of \$433,000,000. The articles upon

which the duty has been increased are consumed in this country to the extent of \$11,000,000. Take schedule B—earthenware and glassware, the articles on which the duty has been decreased are consumed to the amount of \$128,000,000, and there has been no increase in duty on such articles. Take schedule C—metals and their manufactures, the amount to which such articles entered into the consumption of the country is \$1,248,000,000, whereas the articles of the same schedule on which there has been an increase enter into the consumption of the country to the extent of only \$11,000,000. Take schedule D—lumber. The articles in this schedule upon which there has been a decrease enter into the consumption of the country to the extent of \$566,000,000, whereas the articles under the same schedule on which there has been an increase enter into the consumption to the extent of \$31,000,000.

No Change.

"In tobacco there has been no change. In agricultural products those in which there has been a reduction of rates enter into the consumption of the country to the extent of \$48,000,000; those in which there has been an increase are consumed to the amount of \$4,000,000. Take the schedule on wines and liquors: The articles increased enter into the consumption of the country to the extent of \$462,000,000.

"In cottons there has been a change in the higher priced cottons and an increase. There has been no increase in the lower priced cottons, and of the increases, the higher priced cottons enter into the consumption of the country to the extent of \$41,000,000. Schedule J—flax, hemp and jute—the articles upon which there has been a decrease enter into the consumption of the country to the extent of \$22,000,000, while those upon which there has been an increase enter into the consumption to the extent of \$84,000,000. In schedule K, as to wool, there has been no change. In schedule L, as to silk, the duty has been increased on articles which enter into the consumption of the country to the extent of \$8,000,000 and has been increased on articles that enter into the consumption of the country to the extent of \$100,000,000. On paper and pulp the duty has been decreased on articles that enter into the consumption of the country to the extent of \$67,000,000 and increased on articles that enter into the consumption of the country to the extent of \$18,000,000. In sundries the duty has been decreased on articles that enter into the consumption of the country to the extent of \$1,719,000,000; and an increase on articles that enter into the consumption of the country to the extent of \$101,000,000.

"Moreover, it will be found that in schedule M the increase covered only luxuries, perfumeries and like articles; schedule N—wines and liquors, that are certainly luxuries, and remained subject to increase in order to increase the revenues, amounting to \$462,000,000, and in schedule L—silks, which are luxuries certainly, \$108,000,000, making a total of the consumption of those articles upon which there was an increase and which are luxuries of \$570,000,000, leaving a balance of increase on articles which were not luxuries of value in consumption

of only \$273,000,000, as against \$5,000,000, representing the amount on articles entering into the consumption of the country, mostly necessities, upon which there has been a reduction of duties and to which the 654 decreases applied.

"Now, this statement shows as conclusively as possible the fact that there was a substantial downward revision on articles entering into the general consumption of the country, which can be termed necessities, for the proportion is \$5,000,000,000, representing the consumption of articles to which decreases applied, to less than \$300,000,000 of articles of necessity to which the increases applied.

"Now, the promise of the republican platform was not to revise everything downward, and in the speeches which have been taken and interpreted that platform which I made in the campaign I did not promise that everything should go downward. What I promised was that there should be many decreases and that in some few things increases would be found to be necessary; but that on the whole I conceived that the change of conditions would make the revision necessarily downward—and that, I contend, under the showing I have made, has been the result of the Payne bill.

No Free Trade.

"I did not agree, nor did the republican party agree, that we would reduce rates to such a point as to reduce prices by the introduction of foreign competition. That is what the free traders desire. That is what the revenue tariff reformers desire, but that is not what the republican platform promised, and it is not what the republican party wished to bring about. To repeat again what I opened this speech with—the proposition of the republican party was to reduce rates so as to maintain a difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of the production here, insuring a reasonable profit to the manufacturer on all articles produced in this country and the proposition to reduce rates and to prevent their being excessive was to avoid the opportunities for monopolies and the suppression of competition so that excessive rates could be taken advantage of to force prices up.

Cotton.

"Now, it is stated that there was not a reduction in a number of the schedules where they ought to be. It is said that there was no reduction in the cotton schedule. Under this schedule it was contended that there had been a general rise of all the duties on cotton. This was vigorously denied by the treasury department experts. At last the senate in conference consented to a reduction amounting to about 10 per cent on all the lower grades of cotton, and this reduced the lower grades of cotton substantially to the same rates, as before and increased the higher rates to what they ought to be under the Dingley law and what they were intended to be.

"Criticism has also been made of the crockery schedule and the failure to reduce that. I had been informed that the crockery schedule was not in one of my campaign speeches as a schedule probably where there ought to be some increases. It turned out that the difficulty was rather in undervaluation than in the character of the schedule itself, and so it was not changed.

"I have never known a subject that would evoke so much contradictory evidence as tariff rates and the question of cost of production at home and abroad. It takes the subject of paper. A committee was appointed by congress a year before the tariff bill was passed to determine what the difference was between the cost of production in Canada of print paper and the cost of production here, and they reported that they thought a good bill would be one imposing \$2 a ton on paper, rather than \$6, the Dingley rate, provided that Canada could be induced to take off the export duties and remove the other obstacles to the importation of spruce wood out of which wood pulp is made. An examination of the report satisfied Mr. Payne—the republican dissenters—that \$2, unless some change was made in the Canadian restrictions, was much too low, and that \$4 was only a fair measure of the difference between the cost of production here and in Canada.

Hides.

"The tariff on hides was taken off because it was thought that it was not necessary to the man who raised cattle and that the profits of the cattle business were sufficient without imposing a duty, and that the duty imposed was likely to throw the control of the sale of hides into the hands of the meat packers in Chicago.

"In order to balance the reduction on hides, however, there was a great reduction in shoes from 25 to 10 per cent; on sole leather from 20 to 10 per cent; on harness, from 40 to 15 per cent. There also was a reduction in the duty on coal of 33 1-3 per cent. All countervailing duties were removed from oil, naphtha, gasoline and its refined products.

Lumber.

"Lumber was reduced from \$2 to \$1.25. It is said that there might have been more, but there were many business interests in the south, in Maine, along the border and especially in the far northwest which insisted that it would give great advantage to Canadian lumber if the reduction were made more than 75 cents. Mr. Pinchot, the chief forester, said that it would tend to make better lumber in this country if a duty were retained on it. The lumber interests thought \$2 was none too much, but the reduction was made and the compromise effected. Personally I was in favor of free lumber, because I did not think that if the tariff was taken off there would be much suffering among the lumber interests. In the controversy the house and the senate took a middle course, and who can say they were not justified?

Wool.

"With respect to the wool schedule, I agree that it is too high and that it ought to have been reduced, and that it probably represents considerably more than the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here. The

Ladies' Section

If it's new, if it's a novelty in women's ready-to-wear suits and coats, we have it. Ladies, keep this in mind.

The Crescent Store
NORQUIST, TINKEL CO.
MISSOULA — MONT.

Men's Section

If you've never visited our store, do so by all means, and see what the designers have done in smart suits and overcoats.

Warm Bargains for Frosty Fall Weather An Opportunity to Save Money

Ladies' Stylish Coats

ON SPECIAL SALE TODAY

A sale of this kind, commencing at the beginning of the season, with not an old garment in the lot, is nothing short of marvelous, and should be without exception the most phenomenal sale of ladies' and misses' coats in this section.

The materials that these garments are made of are broadcloth, serges, mixtures, diagonals and chevrots. Special sale prices from \$5.00 to \$15.00

Cravenettes

Without doubt you will need one of these garments in a few days. Why not buy it now and be ready for the cold, chilly rains? The coats are well made and we are closing out a small lot for this sale only. Prices from \$6.95 to \$10.98

Misses' Coats at Cost

These garments are made in a neat, up-to-date style, and every garment is well made and durable. The materials consist of diagonal serges, curly bearskin and plain worsteds in different shades. Special prices from \$8.00 up to \$12.50

Men's Suits and Overcoats

It's a big satisfaction to you as well as to us to open a new season with a clothes display such as ours, where nothing but the very freshest, classiest and best of the new styles are shown. As a special treat, examine the remarkable line of nifty, smart suits and overcoats. These suits are made of fine worsteds and chevrots in fancy stripes and plaids. Worth up to \$16.50. Sale price \$12.50

Men's Overcoats

Any man would be proud to have one of these overcoats. They are made of heavy, all-wool materials, plain blue and mixed colors. Sale price \$12.50

Men's Cravenettes

Waterproof coats, black unfinished worsteds and dark striped worsteds; special price \$12.50

Men's Sweater Coats

Made of good, heavy worsted yarns, in assorted grays; worth double the money; for \$1.50 Others not quite so heavy, in gray worsted 95¢

Men's Boots and Shoes

Men's high hip rubber boots, made of strong, durable rubber, worth \$7.50; sale \$5.00
Men's knee rubber boots, worth \$4 \$2.98
Men's heavy laced shoes, just the shoe for this time of year; worth \$7.50; sale \$6.00

Blankets Lower Than the Cost of Production

And our patrons will without a doubt recognize this as an unusual opportunity to purchase blankets at greatly reduced figures. Certainly no one who is in need of blankets can afford to miss this sale. We quote a few of the prices:

- Blankets, size 11-4, worth \$7.00; sale price \$4.79
- Blankets, size 10-4, worth \$7.50; sale price \$4.98
- Blankets, size 11-4, worth \$8.50; sale price \$5.48
- Blankets, size 11-4, worth \$10.75; sale price \$6.89
- Full size comforters \$98¢

Schlossberg's

A SAFE PLACE TO TRADE
Corner Pine and Higgins Avenue
WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS

New Autumn Models in Women's Tailored Suits and Dresses

Women's tailored suits, made in striped worsted, long semi-fitted coats, lined with excellent satin, plainly tailored, panel plaited skirt; in navy, taupe, brown and black, worth \$32.50; our very special value at \$20.00

Women's Tailored Suits

Women's tailored suits, made in popular homespun, broadcloths, imported worsteds; the coats are from 42 to 52 inches long, lined with guaranteed satin. These are the same as you would pay \$40 to \$45 for elsewhere; our price, \$30.00

Suits for Large Women

A SPECIALTY

We have always made a particular feature of such garments, and, encouraged by their success, we this year show bigger lines and a greater array of models. Styles closely follow those of the regular models, and yet are so cut as to gracefully adapt themselves to large figures; in all the new materials and colors. Prices are \$20, \$25 and \$30

New Cloth and Silk Dresses

Made of fine prunella cloth, also some very fine Messaline and taffeta silks, all made in princess styles, with killed flounce on skirts, in tan, raspberry, lavender, green, dark red and black; all sizes and styles; we have no two alike in these new dresses. \$25, \$30 and \$35

New Fall Coats

Broadcloth coats in black and colors, plaited skirts, semi-fitted, also tight-fitted coats trimmed with the new jet buttons. \$18, \$20 and \$25

Handsome Evening Gowns

Made of cream broadcloth, trimmed with silk cord and black jet buttons, with cape to match gown; cape trimmed with handsome jet braid and buttons. \$85

difficulty about the wool schedule is that there were two contending factions early in the history of republican tariffs—wool growers and the woolen manufacturers—and the woolen manufacturers, who finally, many years ago, they settled on a basis by which wool in the grease should have 11 cents a pound, and by which allowance should be made in the shrinkage in the differential upon wool manufactures. The percentage of duty was heavy—quite beyond the difference of the cost of production, which was not then regarded as a necessary or proper limitation on protective duties.

"There has been increase by the natural increase in the price of wool the world over as an agricultural product, but this was not due to the tariff, because the tariff was not changed. The increase would, therefore, have taken place whether the tariff was changed or not. The cost of woolen cloths, behind the tariff wall, through the effect of competition, has been greatly less than the duty, if added to the price, would have made it.

Best Bill.

"On the whole, however, I am bound to say that I think the Payne tariff bill is the best tariff bill that the republican party ever passed; that in it the party has conceded the necessity for following the changed conditions and changed tariff rates accordingly. This is a substantial achievement in the direction of lower tariffs and downward revision, and it ought to be accepted as such.

Not the Tariff.

"The high cost of living, of which 50 per cent is consumed on food, 25 per cent on clothing and 25 per cent in rent and fuel, has not been produced by the tariff, because the tariff has remained the same while the increases have gone on. I am not saying that the tariff does not increase prices in clothing and in building and in other items that enter into the necessities of life, but I wish to emphasize that the recent increase in the cost of living has not been due to the tariff. We have a much higher standard of living than they have abroad. Higher wages have been made possible by the encouragement of diversified industries, built up and fostered by the tariff.

"Now, the revision downward that I have favored will not, I hope, destroy the industries of the country. Certainly it is not intended to. If the country desires free trade and a revenue tariff and wishes the manufacturers all over the country to go out of business and to have cheaper prices at the expense of the sacrifice of our manufacturing interests, then it ought to say so, and ought to put the democratic party in power if it thinks that party can be trusted to carry out any affirmative policy in favor of a revenue tariff. Certainly, in the senate discussions there was no great manifestation on the part of our democratic friends toward reducing

the rates on necessities. They voted to maintain the tariff rates on everything that came from their particular section.

"If we are to have free trade, certainly it cannot be had through maintaining republican majorities in congress and a republican administration. Mr. Tawney was a downward revisionist like myself. All I have to say in respect to Mr. Tawney's action is in respect to my own in signing the bill, that I believed the interests of the country, the interests of the party, required me to sacrifice the accomplishment of certain things in tariff revision which I had hoped for in order to maintain party solidarity, which I believe to be much more important than the reduction of rates in one or two schedules.

"But there are additional reasons why the bill ought not to have been beaten. It contained provisions of the utmost importance in the interest of this country in dealing with foreign countries and in supplying a deficit which, under the Dingley bill, seemed inevitable.

"Second, we have imposed an excise tax upon corporations measured by 1 per cent upon the net income of all corporations, except fraternal and charitable concerns, after exempting \$5,000. This, it is thought, will raise an income of \$30,000,000, will supply the deficit which otherwise might arise and will bring under federal supervision, more or less, all the corporations.

"Third, we have finally done justice to the Philippines. We have introduced free trade between the Philippines and the United States. These features of the bill were most important and the question whether they were to be sacrificed because the bill did not in respect to wool and woolsens in some few matters meet our expectations. I think such would have been an unwise sacrifice of the business interests of the country. Such legislation is needed to clinch the Roosevelt policies by which corporations and those in control of them shall be invited to a lawful path and be prevented from returning to those abuses which a recurrence of prosperity is too apt to bring about.

"Another provision that I regard as of the utmost importance is that appropriating \$75,000 for the president to employ persons to assist him in the execution of the maximum and minimum tariff clause and in the administration of the tariff law.

"Now, I think it is utterly useless to talk of another revision during the present session. I hold it would certainly take the rest of this administration to accumulate the data upon which a new and proper revision might be had. By that time the whole republican party can express itself again in respect to the matter and bring to bear upon congress that sort of public opinion which shall result in solid party action. I am glad to see that a number of those who thought it their duty to vote against the bill in

the past are still republicans and intend to carry on their battle in favor of lower duties and a lower revision within the lines of the party. This is their right and, in their view of things, their duty."

POLITICS; POLITICIANS

A. G. Spaulding, the millionaire sporting goods manufacturer, is mentioned as a possible candidate to succeed United States Senator Flint of California.

It is reported that Governor Burke of North Dakota may become a candidate for a third term, if the democratic party of his state desires that he run again.

Congressman Nicholas Longworth and former Secretary of the Interior James Garfield are mentioned as possible candidates for United States Senator to succeed Charles Dick of Ohio. With the primary election but nine months off, candidates of both parties are lining up in North Dakota in anticipation of what promises to be a free-for-all contest for the governorship.

Colonel W. P. Hepburn, for many years representative in congress of the Eighth Iowa district, and author of the famous Hepburn railroad rate bill, has announced his permanent retirement from politics.

The republicans have commenced a great speaking campaign in Virginia. Such speakers as Secretary Nagel, former Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, and several leading members of congress are to be heard before the close of the campaign, early in November.

The United Societies for Local Self-Government are working actively at the extension of their movement, in preparation for the elections in November, 1910, when they will make another legislative campaign in Illinois. Branches are being organized throughout the state.

In the Virginia election this fall, the governorship, along with other official places, is at stake and the question is what strength the republicans will be able to disclose, after a most aggressive campaign, with the democrats more or less divided, and with the national administration lending its aid to the republican candidates.

"Standard" BEER

"Four Per Cent. Alcohol Preservative THAT IS ALL!"

GARDEN CITY BREWING CO.'S

OWN BREWING
Phone 125

Chamber of Commerce

Hammond Block
Near the bridge. Phone 67

Permanent exhibits of western Montana products wanted. All interests are invited to bring products to chamber headquarters for display purposes; due credit will be given all exhibitors.

Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays at 8 p. m. All those interested in the promotion and welfare of western Montana are invited.

QUALITY—PURITY

O'Connell's Purity Bakery

Successors to Edwards' Bakery
Cor. Pine and Woody. Phone 354 Bk.

Livery, Hack and Transfer

MELANEY & ADAMS
Corner Clay and Second Streets.
Barn new and clean. Rigs up-to-date. Prompt service. Telephone 655.