A Weekly Journal of Democracy

The Colville Examiner

An Exponent for Stevens County

Issue Number 94 | Colville, Stevens County, Washington, Saturday, August 14, 1909 | $1.50 Per Year

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When you have to get your print too close or hold it away to see clearly, you need glasses. Come in and we will fit you up right.

B. G. RICH

Colville Lumber Yard

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Doors, Windows
Window Frames to Order
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When you want people to know what you have to sell or want to buy, you should pick out the easiest method of telling them. You can't meet everybody personally, and a letter to every resident is too expensive.

You know that people read newspapers. They read the advertisements, too, just as you are reading this one.

If we can reach you, you can reach other people. And it is the easiest and cheapest way.

If you have anything to tell the people, come in and let us help you tell it to them.

The Examiner has the largest circulation in Colville. Do you want to take advantage of this fact for any purpose?

Never Outdone

3 X flour has never been outdone in quality. It stands supreme as the highest quality of hard wheat flour on the market; buy and try a sack. You will buy another.

Our soft wheat flours need no introduction. They are Red Cross, Red, White and Blue, Silver Loaf, and Diploma.

Just arrived—a carload of oats, rolled barley, cracked corn, shorts, brand and shorts.

Get our prices before buying elsewhere

Acorn Bros.

Payne Tariff Bill as Passed by Congress

After one of the bitterest and one of the most momentous legislative duels in the history of the national capital the new tariff measure, the Payne bill, has been completed.

The progress of the bill through the legislative mill of both houses was eventful enough to satisfy the most pronounced cravers for parliamentary warfare. The real battle opened when the bill (house report 1438) was received in the senate and referred to the committee on finance, April 10. Aldrich of Rhode Island, the leader of the senate as chairman of the finance committee, subsequently became chairman of the conference committee, which was appointed to adjust the differences arising between senate and house and between both houses of congress and the president.

Taft For Free Hides.

The report of the conference committee which determined what would be the provisions of the Payne bill in its final form was a victory for President Taft. He informed all of the conferees that hides must be placed on the free list, together with petroleum, crude and refined. They thereupon decided to cut the Dingley tariff on hides to 8 per cent. The president heard the news and sent word that he had meant what he had said about free hides. The figures were then lowered to 7 per cent. Now Chairman Sereno E. Payne of the ways and means committee decided to demonstrate that his original bill, providing for free hides should no longer be subjected to the emasculatory operations of the majority of the conferees. He announced that not even a 5 per cent duty on hides would be accepted by either himself or the house. "Without free hides this tariff bill will not pass the house," he was quoted as saying.

The tariff came off hides instanter, and as quickly was oil put on the untaxed schedule, together with gasoline, benzine and naphtha. The leather, rough lumber, print paper, coal and iron and glove schedules ranked next in importance during the closing days of the controversy.

If hides came in free, the important New England boot and shoe manufacturing interests would consent to a reduction of the tariff on their products, otherwise they would continue to fight. The solving of the hides problem left it a simple matter to agree to lower duties on boots and shoes—the Dingley rate being 25 per cent. Saddlery and harness were cut to 40 per cent, as against the Dingley rate of 45 per cent. The president resorted to the unusual method of sending a written message to the conference committee demanding lower rates on lumber and gloves than the Payne bill provided, and he secured them.

Wool and Cotton.

The wool schedule underwent no change of consequence, but the entire cotton schedule was reconstructed and the phraseology greatly changed in the hope of preventing reductions through decisions by the courts such as have characterized the administration of the Dingley law during recent years. In many instances the rates intended to be imposed by the Dingley law were cut by these decisions, the reductions in some instances being from 60 per cent to 8 per cent ad valorem.

Probably the most marked reductions are found in the metal schedule. Beginning with a decrease in the rate of iron ore from 40 to 15 cents per ton, there is a general reduction throughout that part of the bill, pig iron going down from $4 to $2.50 per ton and scrap iron from $4 to $1. The reduction on many of the items in this schedule amounts to about 50 per cent.

Rough lumber goes down from $1.50 to $1.25 per thousand feet, with a corresponding reduction in the differential on dressed lumber.

The president was subjected to severest pressure from both the upward and downward revisionists throughout. The upward revisionists told him that a reduction of duty on hides and leather manufactures would make the next congress Democratic, in which event they argued that Taft would not possibly be renominated for the presidency. The "downwards" told him that Roosevelt would surely be the next Republican candidate for president if the campaign promises for a downward revision were not fulfilled.

The Corporation Tax.

The president had a highly difficult task also in preserving his scheme for a corporation tax intact in the Payne bill. This feature is clearly the most unpopular one in the entire measure, so far as members of the senate and house were concerned. Many of the members argued to the president that the tax as provided for was unconstitutional. Resolutions will be introduced in the various state legislatures condemning the act and recommending its repeal, according to statements made by various congressmen in Washington.

The corporation tax of 1 per cent on the entire net income over and above $5,000 received by corporations from all sources, exclusive of certain items, must be paid on or before June 30 each year. Persons authorized to make returns or statements to the government and who make returns or statements of a fraudulent nature are subject to a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for one year.

During the closing days of the tariff controversy, before the bill was voted on for final passage, over forty Republicans who had grievances of one sort or another against certain of the provisions of the bill stated that they would vote against it. They had it in their power to defeat the measure and force the president to call another special session in September or October. They had the party leaders plainly worried for a time, but the able peacemakers at the capital, including President Taft himself, succeeded in calming the ruffled waters at last.

HISTORY OF THE BILL.

The new tariff law will be known in history as the Payne bill, taking its name from the chairman of the house committee of ways and means, the Hon. Sereno E. Payne of New York, who also had a part in framing the McKinley and Dingley acts. Actually it should perhaps be called the Payne-Aldrich bill, as the chairman of the senate finance committee has had quite as much to do with dictating its final provisions as Mr. Payne. On this line of reasoning, however, there are those who insist that it should be called the Taft bill, as the hand of the president has been seen in all the moves that have shaped it from the days of the Republican national convention that nominated him and adopted a plank for tariff revision up until the hour of the final fight in conference committee, when the big man in the White House made his historic fight for free raw materials and for carrying out the promises of the party.

It is the first time there has been a change of the tariff laws in twelve years, the Dingley act having gone into effect in 1897. The inception of that law was strikingly like that of the present. In each case it was enacted by an extra session of congress, called as the first act of an incoming administration. More noteworthy still, each of these extra sessions was called to meet on March 15, the first one having been issued by William McKinley of Ohio, the last by William Howard Taft of Ohio.

The Tariff Plank.

The agitation within the Republican party for a revision of the Dingley act has gone on from the days of the "Iowa idea" until at last it culminated in the plank in the last Republican platform beginning:

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

In his campaign on that platform Mr. Taft construed this plank as meaning revision downward, a point that he insisted on in his speeches and finally clinched in his inaugural address when he said that conditions had so changed relative to the Dingley act that they "will permit the reduction of rates in certain schedules and will require the advancement of few, if any." That meant revision downward, which was recognized substantially by the house bill, but was changed to actual revision upward by the senate bill. It was at this point that the president quietly but firmly injected himself into the fight in the conference between the two houses, the house standing behind him and forcing the senate to yield. The Payne bill in its present form is the result.

First Tariff Bill.

The first tariff bill enacted in the United States was that of the First congress. The opening section of that bill stated that, in addition to securing money for the support of the government, the tariff was adopted for "the encouragement and protection of manufactures." From that time political parties of national scope have clashed on the issue of the tariff as to whether or not it should be more than "for revenue only."

The expenses of the war of 1812 necessitated a material increase in the tariff, but an adjustment occurred two years after the close of the war through an act prepared by Henry Clay.

In 1826 the tariff was jumped up a few pegs, and a year later it went higher, from 31 to 41 per cent.

When, in 1832, a bill establishing a protective tariff policy was passed, South Carolina refused to recognize the validity of the increased duties and threatened to secede. President Jackson had to dispatch a warship to South Carolinalan waters.

A horizontal reduction of the tariff took place in 1833. Twelve years later, under Polk's administration, a bill drafted by Robert J. Walker, secretary of the treasury, was adopted, standing mildly for the protective policy. This bill lasted until 1857, when a reduction to 20½ per cent occurred on the average duties. Actually a free trade system, this low tariff proved adequate for all government needs until the outbreak of the civil war, when an increased income was necessitated.

The Morrill Bill.

The Morrill act of 1861 increased duties about one-third, and the tax was extended to include tea, coffee and sugar. Internal revenue was collected, beginning in 1862, and two years later the duties were raised 50 per cent for a period of ninety days.

After a succession of tariff measures to the war's close a cessation of this form of legislative activity occurred. But in 1870 and 1872 reductions were made down the list, some of which were restored in 1874, making the average duty 38½ per cent. A tariff commission was appointed in 1882 which prepared a bill that was put on the statute books, lasting six years. It was at this time that James G. Blaine took a most active part in tariff discussions. It was in the early eighties that William R. Morrison of Illinois, Democratic chairman of ways and means, prepared his well known horizontal reduction of 20 per cent on all taxed products, which was defeated.

During Cleveland's first administration the Mills bill was a powerful issue, and in 1888 the tariff fight resulted in the election of Benjamin Harrison to the presidency. He stood for a high protective tariff. As a result the McKinley bill was enacted, putting the duties over the marks reached during the civil war.

The Wilson Bill.

But the revulsion which followed resulted in the re-election of Cleveland in 1892, with a Democratic congress. Then resulted the Wilson bill, providing for wholesale reductions, particularly as regarding iron and steel manufactures. It should be noted that the Dingley bill in 1897 retained practically the iron and steel duties laid down in the Wilson measure.

Though William McKinley was elected on the financial issue in 1896, his first act after being sworn in as president was the calling of an extra session of congress to repeal the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill. The result of that session was the Dingley law, named for its author, Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Maine, which put the schedules practically back on the McKinley basis.

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

LUXURIES.

	Dingley law.	Payne law.
Cosmetics	50 p c	60 p c to 60c per lb and 50 p c
Chinaware	60 p c	55 p c to 60 p c
Stained glass	45 p c	60 p c
Gold leaf, 500 leaves	$1.75	$1.75
Laces, embroideries, etc., of tinsel	60 p c	15c and 60 p c
Candy, val. at 15c. or less	4c and 15 p c	4c and 15 p c
Candy, over 15c. per lb	15 to 50 p c	50 p c
Snuff, lb	55 p c	55 p c
Cigars and cigarettes, lb	$4.50	$4.50 and 25 p c
Orchids	25 p c	25 p c
Flowering bulbs—tulips, hyacinths, etc	25 p c	$1 to $10 per m
Preserves	35 p c	1c and 35 p c
Jellies	35 p c	35 p c
Olives, gal	25c	15c to 25c
Oranges and lemons, lb	1c	½c to 1c
Almonds, lb	4c	4c to 6c
Brandy, gal	$2.25	$2.60
Bay rum, gal	$1.50	$1.75
Champagne and all sparkling wines, qts., per doz.	$8.00	$9.60
In pint bottles, per doz	$4.00	$4.08
Still wines, gal	40c	45c
Ale, beer, etc., in bottles, gal	40c	45c
Laces	60 p c	60 p c
Silk manufactures	50 p c	50 to 60 p c
Fancy paper boxes	45 p c	45 p c
Playing cards, per pk	10c	10c and 20 p c
Trimmed hats	50 p c	35 p c
Dolls	35 p c	35 p c
Firecrackers, lb	8c	8c
Feathers (dressed)	50 p c	60 p c
Furs (dressed)	20 p c	20 p c
Human hair	10 p c	20 p c
Fans	50 p c	50 p c
Jewelry	50 p c	60 p c
Musical instruments	45 p c	45 p c
Paintings	20 p c	15 p c
Statuary	20 p c	15 p c
Cut glass	60 p c	60 p c

NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

Castile soap, lb	1¼c	1¼c
Common crockery	25 p c	25 p c
Glass jars, per lb	1c	1c
Common window glass, per lb., from	1¾c to 4¾c	1¼c to 4¼c
Scissors and shears, doz	15c and 15 p c	15c and 15 p c to 75c and 25 p c
Table cutlery, each	16c	14c
Cut nails, lb	6-10c	4-10c
Wire nails, lb	½c to 1c	4-10c to ¾c
Needles, sewing and knitting, per thousand	$1 and 25 p c	$1 and 25 p c
Crochet needles	25 p c	25 p c
Wood.		
Rough lumber, per 1,000 ft.	$1.50	$1.25
Sawed boards of white wood, planks, etc., per 1,000 ft. board measure	$1.00	50c
Other sawed wood, per 1,000 ft. board measure	$2.00	15 p c
Clapboards, per thousand	$1.50	$1.25
Fenceposts	10 p c	Free
Shingles, per thousand	30c	35c
Chair cane or reeds	10 p c	10 p c
House or cabinet furniture of wood	35 p c	35 p c
Sugar.		
Sugar not above No. 16 Dutch standard, per lb	95-100c	95-100c
Sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard, per lb	1 95-100c	1 90-100c
Molasses testing from 40 to 56 deg., per gal	3c	3c
Molasses above 56 deg	6c	6c
Maple sirup and maple sugar, per lb	4c	4c
Agricultural Products.		
Cattle less than 1 yr. old, per head	$2.00	$2.00
Other cattle, val. under $14, per head	$3.75	$3.75
Over $14, per head	27½ p c	27½ p c
Swine, per head	$1.50	$1.50
Horses and mules val. at $150 or less, per head	$30.00	$30.00
Over that value	25 p c	25 p c
Sheep, per head	$1.50	$1.50
Breadstuffs.		
Barley, per bu	30c	30c
Corn, per bu	15c	15c
Oats, per bu	15c	15c

Continued on Page 8

O. N. BELL — L. M. McFARLAND

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Who can sell your land?

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We have just listed three 10-acre tracts, adjoining, level, on the water main, all in cultivation, sowed to clover and timothy, one mile east of Main street, Colville. This is a bargain. Come and see about it.

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First-class dining room in connection, under supervision of Mrs. Dingle

First Class Turnouts. Horses Bought, Sold, Exchanged

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