TARIFF MEASURE MAKES CUT IN MANY SCHEDULES

Fight for Lower Duties on Wood Pulp and Print Paper Is Won.

SLIGHT INCREASE IN RATES ON HOSIERY.

Metal Schedules Are Lower—Duty on Rough Lumber Changed from $2 to $1.25 per Thousand Feet—Sugar and Tobacco Schedules Remain Substantially as Under the Dingley Bill—Little Change in Wool Duties.

Washington.—Tariff rates under the new measure, on the most important articles of consumption, have been decided on as follows:

In the lumber schedule the only increases were those on shingles from 30 cents to 50 cents per 1,000, and on briar wood and laurel wood for the use of pipe makers from the free list to 15 per cent. ad valorem. The rate on sawed lumber was decreased from $2 per 1,000 to $1.25 per 1,000. There was also a diminution on timber from one cent. per cubic foot to one-half cent, and on sawed boards of white wood and kindred woods from $1 per 1,000 to 50 cents per 1,000. The reduction in the differential rates in favor of dressed lumber averaged about one-third of the Dingley rate. Paving posts, railroad ties and telephone poles are reduced from 20 to 10 per cent. ad valorem; clapboards from $1.50 per 1,000 to $1.25; laths from 25 cents to 20 cents per 1,000, while fence posts and kindling wood were taken from the dutiable list and placed on the free list.

The only change in the sugar schedule consisted of a reduction of five-hundredths of a cent in the differential on refined sugar.

In agricultural products broom corn was taken from the free list and made dutiable at three dollars per ton. Hops are increased from 12 to 16 cents per pound. There are also increases on lemons, figs, almonds, pineapples and chicory root. The reductions in the agricultural schedule covered bacon and hams from five to four cents per pound, lard from two to one and one-half cents, fresh meats from two to one and one-half cents, and starch from one and one-half to one cent per pound. Tallow, wool grease, dextrin, peas, sugar beets, cabbages and salt were also lowered.

The wine and liquor schedule was increased throughout to 15 per cent. over the Dingley rates.

The cotton schedule was reconstructed and readjusted to bring the duties up to those collected during the first four years of the operation of the Dingley law and to the rate then collected under that law. Since that time the rates have been lowered, in some cases from 60 to 6 per cent. by court decisions. These new rates are equivalent to an addition, on the whole, of three per cent. ad valorem increase over that collected under the present law for last year.

Cotton Hosiery.

Cotton hosiery, valued at not more than $1 per dozen is increased from 50 to 70 cents per dozen pairs; more than $1 and less than $1.50 per dozen pairs, from 60 cents to 85 cents per dozen pairs; more than $1.50 and not more than $2, from 70 cents to 90 cents per dozen pairs.

The remaining rates on stockings are the same as under the present law.

Hemp is increased from $20 to $22.50 per ton and hackle hemp from $40 to $45 per ton. The cheaper laces remain as in the present law, but there is an increase from 60 to 70 per cent. on some of the higher priced laces. In this schedule single coarse yarns are reduced from seven cents to six cents per pound and gill nettings from 25 to 20 per cent. ad valorem.

There was a general reduction in carpets and mats.

A reduction from 30 cents to 15 cents is made in hydraulic hose. Oil cloth, including linoleum, was reduced about one-third.

There was practically no change in the wool schedule from the rates of the Dingley law, but there was a readjustment between tops and yarns and a small decrease on cloths with a cotton warp.

Mechanically ground wood pulp was exempted from duty and placed on the free list with a provision for a countervailing duty against Canada. The lower grade of printing paper was reduced from $6 to $3.75 per ton and the higher grade from $8 to $3.75. There is an increase on surface coated paper and lithographing prints, including postcards and cigar labels.

Common window glass of the lower sizes, in which the imports are heavy, is given a reduction, and where changes were made in the chemical schedule there was a general decrease, except upon such articles as fancy soaps and perfumes, which were increased.

Probably the most marked reductions throughout any schedule in the bill as a result of the action of the two houses and of the conference committee 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 portion 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., and this reduction includes steel rails.

Other reductions in the metal schedule affect polished sheets, rolled sheets of iron, steel, copper, or nickel, steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs; round iron or steel wire; steel bars or rods, cold rolled, cold drawn, or cold hammered, or polished; anvils, axles; blacksmith's hammers and sledges, track tools, wedges and crowbars; bolts; cast iron pipes; cast hollow ware; chains; lap welded or jointed iron or steel boiler tubes; cut nails and spikes; horseshoe nails; wire nails; spikes, nuts and washers; cut tacks; steel plates engraved; rivets; cross-cut saws, mill-saws, circular saws, pit and drag saws, steel band saws and all other saws; screws; wheels for railway purposes; aluminum; monazite sand and thorite.

Bituminous coal goes down from 67 cents to 45 cents per ton, and there are reductions on gunpowder, matches and cartridges. Agricultural implements are cut from 20 to 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Hides were placed on the free list, while the rate on band and sole leather is reduced from 20 per cent. to five per cent. ad valorem, on dressed leather from 20 per cent. to 10 per cent.; boots and shoes from 25 per cent. to 10 per cent.

Fireworks are increased from 20 per cent. advalorem to 12 cents per pound; wearing apparel made of fur from 35 to 50 per cent, and the higher class jewerly from 60 per cent. to 85 per cent. ad valorem; pencil lead is given specific rates instead of ad valorem rates with a slight increase. For the first time moving picture films are named specifically in a tariff law. The bill gives them a positive rate of 1½ cents per foot.

Petroleum, crude and refined, including kerosene, gasoline, naphtha, benzine and similar petroleum products are made free of duty and are left even without a countervailing duty.

The Dingley rates on women's and children's gloves are allowed to stand. The only change is a reduction on "schmaschen" gloves not over 14 inches in length on which the rate is made $1.25 a dozen pairs instead of $1.75.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

A provision is included in the bill which levies on all articles upon which any foreign country pays a bounty or grant upon its exportation, an additional duty equal to the amount of such bounty.

It is required that all imported articles capable of being marked without impairment of their value shall be stamped with the name of the manufacturer and the country of origin.

A very elaborate provision for the administration of the customs laws was adopted by the conferees. It is practically the same as that adopted by the senate. It is intended to prevent undervaluation of articles on which there is no foreign market by which true values may be ascertained.

Provision is made for the establishment of a customs court of appeals, with headquarters in Washington. It will comprise a presiding judge and four associate judges, at salaries of $10,000 a year. There are to be appointed to conduct government cases before this court a special assistant attorney general at $10,000, a deputy assistant attorney general at $7,500, and four attorneys at $5,000 each.

The internal revenue tax on tobacco is amended, making the rates on chewing and smoking tobacco eight cents a pound. No change was made in the tax on cigars, except those weighing under three pounds per 1,000, which were increased from 54 to 75 cents per 1,000. The rates on cigarettes were increased to $1.25 per 1,000. A prohibition against the use of coupons or special gift pledges is incorporated in the new law.

The provision granting farmers the free sale of leaf tobacco places a restriction on the retail dealer which requires him to record every sale amounting to two pounds or more to one person in one day. A number of other ironclad requirements are included in the redraft of this section adopted by the conference committee, by which it was intended to prevent any frauds upon the internal revenues, and at the same time give as much of a local market as possible to the tobacco grower. The grower had contended for unrestricted sale of amounts up to ten pounds.

Foreign-built yachts are subject to an excise tax of seven dollars per gross ton, which is to be collected annually on the first day of September. In lieu of the excise tax the owner of a foreign built yacht or pleasure boat may pay a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem on his yacht. This will entitle him to American registry. The excise tax provision was adopted because of the fact that some question has been raised about the ability of the government to enforce collection of import duties.

Corporation Tax.

Every corporation, joint stock company or association organized for profit, and every insurance company is required to pay annually an excise tax of one per cent. upon its entire net income over and above $5,000. This feature was put into the bill to raise additional revenues to apply on the treasury deficit. The section was prepared by Attorney General Wickersham, assisted by other able lawyers in the administrative circle, and great care was taken to guard against double taxation. It provides a form of publicity which will enable the government to exercise supervision over corporations. The form of returns which must be made by corporations, and other features of the corporation tax law were made public in detail during its consideration in the senate. It is estimated that from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 a year will be collected under this form of federal taxation.

The secretary of the treasury is authorized to issue Panama canal bonds to the amount of $290,569,000, which sum, together with that already expended, equals the estimated cost of the Panama canal. It is not intended that the bonds shall be issued except as needed to provide money to carry on the work of canal construction. The bonds are to be payable 50 years from the date of issue, and will bear interest at a rate not exceeding three per cent. When the bonds are sold the secretary of the treasury will restore to the working balance the $50,000,000 paid originally for the canal property and the canal zone.

The re-enactment of the provision authorizing the issuance of treasury certificates for money borrowed to meet public expenditures, increases the amount of the authorization from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000. A large number of other provisions that are in force under the existing tariff law are included in the conference bill, with a few changes in phraseology in several cases.

The drawback provision of the Dingley law is incorporated in the conference bill in lieu of the drawback of the house bill which intended to permit the substitution of domestic material in the manufactured article for export to the same quantity that the imported material, upon which a drawback was obtainable, was used in the manufacture of similar articles for domestic consumption. An additional provision was adopted entitling users of domestic alcohol in the manufacture of perfumery and cosmetics to secure a drawback of internal revenue tax to the amount of alcohol used in an exported article.

Senate Ideas Accepted.

Practically all the administrative features of the bill which were adopted in the senate were accepted by the conferees. They include a new maximum and minimum feature, a corporation tax law instead of the inheritance tax adopted by the house, authorization for a bond issue to raise money to build the Panama canal, as well as numerous other features.

The maximum and minimum provision prescribes duties in accordance with the rates named in the dutiable list until March 31, 1910, when 25 per cent. ad valorem is to be added automatically as the maximum duty. The president is authorized to apply the minimum rates, however, to imports from a country which gives its best rates to the products of the United States and is made the judge as to whether a foreign country accords to the United States treatment which is reciprocal and equivalent. When he finds that this condition exists he is to issue a proclamation putting in effect the minimum rates and until the time of the proclamation the maximum rates will apply.

The president is empowered to employ such persons as may be required to secure information to assist the president in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him and information which will be useful to the officers of the government in the administration of the customs laws. The reciprocity treaty with Cuba is not affected by the maximum and minimum provision.

The president is empowered also to abrogate those reciprocity treaties which can be terminated by diplomatic action. It is made his duty to give 10 days' notice after the bill becomes a law of his intention to bring those treaties to an end. All other treaties which contain no stipulation in regard to their termination by diplomatic action shall be abrogated by a notice of six months from the president to those countries, the notice dating from April 30, 1909, on which date Secretary Knox notified foreign governments that the United States would soon ask them to enter into new tariff relations.

The "Hyde of Land."

According to an ancient law in England, "a hyde of land" included what could reasonably be cultivated with one plow. This applied for scores of years, but at the dissolution of the religious orders in the reign of Henry VIII. the "hyde," or cultivated land of the abbots of Westminster, all reverted to the possession of the crown. That marked the gradual decline of that means of measuring land, and before many years the term fell into disuse, never to be revived.

Field for Patent Medicines.

Brazil is offering an alluring field to the American makers of patent medicines, as against the standard proprietary medicines there exists no prejudice on the part of Brazilian doctors or their patients.

British Women Inventors.

About 600 patents are granted each year to British women upon inventions, ranging from articles distinctly feminine in nature to motors, railroad cars, flying machines and wireless telegraphy.

Turkey Building Good Roads.

The 20,000,000 people of the Turkish empire are still practically without motor cars. The government is now about to spend several million dollars on good roads and between Damascus and Bagdad a motor car service is likely to be established soon.

Little Tobacco Used in Italy.

The per capita consumption of tobacco is lower in Italy than in any other European country, being a trifle over a pound.

VETERANS MARCH IN GREAT REVIEW

PARADE OF THE GRAND ARMY IN SALT LAKE CITY

CLIMAX OF ENCAMPMENT

Old Soldiers Are Greeted with Cheers and Tears—Gathering in the Utah Capital Well Managed.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 11.—Forty-four departments of the Grand Army of the Republic, escorted by the Fifteenth United States Infantry and the National Guard of Utah and followed by the Naval Veterans, the Ex-Union Prisoners of War, the Army Nurses in carriages, the Sons of Veterans and the women's organizations

Commander-in-Chief Nevius.

allied to the Grand Army, marched to-day in the parade that was the culminating feature of the forty-third national encampment. Many military bands and fife and drum corps made the music to which the old warriors kept step. The procession formed at Eagle Gate, which is one of Salt Lake City's many picturesque features.

At the word of command the parade marched west on Main street and turned south down that thoroughfare, proceeding seven blocks between solid walls of cheering men, women and children. As the grizzled veterans passed the enthusiasm was tremendous and many a spectator wept unashamed as he realized that this was undoubtedly the last grand review for scores of the feeble heroes who trudged along with eyes on the flag for which they had given some of the best years of their lives.

When Seventh South street was reached the paraders themselves broke out in mighty cheering, for there they turned in front of the most beautiful feature of the day, the "Living Flag." On an immense stand were 2,600 children dressed in the national colors and so arranged that they made a perfect representation of a waving American flag.

The Temple and Tabernacle.

The little ones had been drilled for many weeks, and while the old soldiers passed they sang patriotic airs.

Reviewed by Notables.

Countermarching, the parade now moved north on Main street back to South Temple street. Here, just to the left of the Brigham Young pioneer monument and close to Temple square, the reviewing stand has been erected. It was occupied by Commander-in-Chief Henry M. Nevius, Gov. William Spry of Utah, the chief executive of other states and a large number of other officials and distinguished guests. The parading bodies all passed in review, saluting those in the stand, and at once disbanded. All the bands as they arrived here were massed close to the stand and as the culmination of the parade, 4,000 school children marched by, the united bands playing and the children singing "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

The great review was excellently managed in every way. All along the line of march were scattered ambulances, trained nurses and numerous other attendants to care for any of the veterans who might be overcome by fatigue and for spectators who suffered in the crush on the sidewalks. Fortunately, their services were seldom needed.

Fine Pyrotechnic Display.

After a good rest, the city's guests all turned out again this evening and witnessed the magnificent display of fireworks on the top of Ensign peak. This peak lies immediately north of the city and is the highest point of the Wasatch mountains, rising 1,300 feet higher than Temple square. The pyrotechnic display is a mighty feature of the encampment week.

Salt Lake City has thrown open her arms to the old soldiers, and never has the Grand Army been more enthusiastically received or more generously entertained than at this encampment. Many thousands of the veterans and their families and members of all the organizations allied to the Grand Army have participated in the exercises and entertainments, and are unanimous in their praise of the treatment they have received.

Well Managed Encampment.

The old soldiers have been very carefully looked after by the local committee on public comfort and private accommodations, and at the 24 information bureaus at the various railway stations and convenient places about the city. During the entire time of the encampment these committees have had the services of 300 high school cadets, whose duties have been to render every possible assistance to the visitors.

Henry M. Nevius, the commander-in-chief, arrived here Saturday with his staff and inspected the arrangements. On Sunday the city's guests began arriving by the thousand, and on Monday they came in so fast that the committee had to work like sailors to get them all housed in such a manner as to avoid congestion in any part of the city.

Big "Greetings" Meeting.

Monday evening came the first public event on the program—a great camp-fire in the assembly hall in the Temple grounds. All that night and throughout Tuesday the stream of arrivals continued, but by Tuesday evening practically all the visitors had been received and distributed. That night the greatest function of the encampment took place. This was the "Greetings" meeting in the Mormon Tabernacle. The immense building easily seats 10,000 persons, and it was filled to its capacity.

Col. Frank M. Starrett, the executive director of the encampment, called the vast assemblage to order and introduced William H. King of Salt Lake City, who acted as temporary chairman. He made a brief address and was followed by Gov. William Spry of Utah, Mayor John S. Bradford of Salt Lake City, and L. H. Smythe, commander of the department of Utah, all of whom told in eloquent words how proud they were to welcome to the state and city the Grand Army and their friends.

Mr. King then introduced Commander-in-Chief Nevius, who was received with wild cheering and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. As soon as the tumult had subsided, Commander Nevius delivered a graceful response to the welcoming speeches and took the chair.

Then came the turn of the allied organizations and greetings to the veterans were uttered by President Genevieve Hagar Longfield Lane of the Ladies of the G. A. R., President Mary E. Gilman of the Woman's Relief Corps, President Clara E. Hoover of the Daughters of Veterans, Commander-in-Chief Edgar Allen of the Sons of Veterans, and President Rebecca Smith of the Army Nurses. The speechmaking was varied by the playing of patriotic airs by a band.

The exercises were brought to a close by the presentation of a handsome testimonial to Charles G. Burton, past commander-in-chief of the Grand Army.

The last three days of the encampment are, as usual, given up mainly to business sessions of the various organizations and election of officers.

Couldn't Blame the Boy.

"Young man," said the stern parent, "when I was your age I had to work for a living."

"Well, sir," answered the frivolously inclined youth, "I'm not to blame for that. I have always disapproved of my grandfather's attitude in the matter."

A Sunday Sermon.

One must accept life as it is. It gives us great happiness if we are wise enough to see it, and it balances the scales by sending great sorrows, too.

But that is life.

If you would make the world brighter try to forget your hearts, dry your eyes and turn to help those who need the pressure of a friendly hand, the encouragement of a smiling look.

Sorrows and troubles of all kinds should teach one a great lesson—the lesson of universal kindness.—New York Times.