

The Commoner.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

VOL. 9, NO. 31

Lincoln, Nebraska, August 13, 1909

Whole Number 447

Another Increase?

The most astounding provision in the Aldrich bill is the one which provides for a conditional increase of 25 per cent ad valorem on the 31st of March next. If this increase goes into effect there will be a large increase all along the line. Congressman Cullop of Indiana, among others, called attention to this feature. He says:

"On the chemical schedule there is a reduction, but on the important articles of universal consumption in the necessities of life there is a large increase. On the schedule duties there is an increase of 2 per cent over the Dingley rates. In other words, the average specific duties in the Dingley bill were 45 per cent and in the Payne-Aldrich bill the average specific duties are 47 per cent. The bill reported by the conference committee is higher than the Payne bill as originally passed by the house.

"But the specific schedule duties do not constitute the real rates, and this is where the public is being deceived about the real tariff. In section two of the bill is where the consumer is handed a good sized lemon. That section provides that after the 31st day of March, 1910, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all articles when imported from any foreign country into the United States the rates of duty prescribed by the schedules and paragraphs of the dutiable list of section one, and in addition thereto 25 per cent ad valorem; which rates shall constitute the maximum tariff of the United States."

"This means that in addition to the rates fixed in the more than 4,000 specific schedules there shall be added as the tariff 25 per cent of the value of the articles as the real tariff on the same and hence this raises the average tariff rate to 72 per cent, the highest by far ever levied.

"Let us illustrate what is meant by this. For instance, take rough lumber, the cheapest kind. The specific duty fixed in the schedule is \$1.25 per thousand, but to which must be added the 25 per cent ad valorem duty provided by said section two. Suppose such lumber is valued at \$10 per thousand feet, 25 per cent of that value is \$2.50, to which add the \$1.25, and it would make the tariff on rough lumber of that value \$3.75 per thousand feet. On lumber valued at \$20 a thousand the tariff is \$6.25, and on lumber valued at \$30 a thousand it is \$7.50.

"The Dingley rates were \$2 a thousand straight. Thus it will be seen there has been a very large increase in the tariff on lumber instead of a decrease, if the maximum rate prevails, and we believe it will.

"Take coal. The Dingley rates were 67 cents a ton. Under the Payne-Aldrich bill the specific duty is 45 cents a ton to which must be added the ad valorem duty of 25 per cent provided for in said section, to get the real duty. Take coal

of the value of \$1 a ton, the specific duty is 45 cents, and the ad valorem duty is 25 cents, which makes the actual tariff on coal valued at \$1 a ton, 70 cents. On coal values at \$2 a ton the tariff is 95 cents a ton, and so on. Instead of decreases here is a substantial increase.

"It is also published there has been a reduction of the duty on print paper from \$6 a ton to \$3.75, but this is not a fact. Such a reduction is made in the specific duty named in the schedule, but to this you must add the 25 per cent ad valorem. Suppose a ton of print paper is valued at \$40. The specific duty is \$3.75 plus 25 per cent of \$40, which is \$10, making the total duty on a ton of the above stated \$13.75. Thus it will be seen that instead of a decrease it has been more than doubled.

"What is true of these articles taken as illustrations is true of every item in the dutiable list consisting of more than four thousand items. The woolen schedule on specific duties is the same as the Dingley law, to which must be added the 25 per cent ad valorem duty, which makes an enormous raise in the tariff on woolen goods."

If the president had worked as hard to get the tariff down as he did to get the progressive republicans up to the Aldrich schedules, he might have accomplished more.

THE PLAIN TRUTH
To the Editor of the World: Why not tell the truth and shame the devil about the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill? It was written in favor of the outlaw trusts and against the welfare of the people, in brazen defiance of equity, honesty and justice. It can justly be called the public-be-damned tariff bill.
JAMES A. MOOREHEAD.
New York, August 3.

FREE WOOL AND CHEAPER CLOTHING
Free hides has brought us cheaper leather harness and shoes. Now let us have free wool and cheaper clothing. Not one farmer in ten, probably not one in twenty, raises sheep. Why should all farmers and all the rest of the people pay an enormous duty on woolen goods? With free hides the cattle men are no longer fooled by the tariff and they can be counted on to help get free wool and cheaper clothing. Every democratic candidate for congress next year ought to see to it that his platform contains a plank demanding free wool and cheaper clothing.

Promise and Performance

The Promise

The republican tariff plank for 1908 was as follows:

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 and commends the steps already taken to this end in the work assigned to the appropriate committees of congress which are now investigating the operation and effect of existing schedules. In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries.

We favor the establishment of maximum and minimum rates to be administered by the president under limitations fixed in the law, the maximum to be available to meet discriminations by foreign countries against American goods entering their markets and the minimum to represent the normal measure of protection at home; the aim and purpose of the republican policy being not only to preserve, without excessive duties, that 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 earners of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system.

Between the United States and the Philippines we believe in a free interchange of products, with such limitations as to sugar and tobacco as will afford adequate protection to domestic interests.

The Performance

The following report of a distinguished republican senator's speech is by the Associated Press:

Senator Dolliver was the first speaker of the day. Opening his remarks with a defense of his course as a republican in contending for lower customs duties, Mr. Dolliver denied the right of other republican senators to question his position in the senate, a position which he said was dictated by his conscience.

"It has been my fortune," he said, "to enjoy that mutual good will that should meet the efforts of a senator to change the tariff laws of the United States."

The people of his state, he added, had been referred to as "green folk," while the state itself had been declared to be unreliable, given to populism and greenbackism. Iowa, he insisted, had always been true to republican standards, and still was upholding the interests of the protective policy.

"Here," he said, "we have had the spectacle of men compelled to bargain with the authorities which control the senate for the protection of their own people. Majorities are obtained by a system of reciprocity arranged in the citadel of protection."

Presenting a statement prepared by the treasury department, Mr. Dolliver said it showed the rates in the common schedule were increased over the present law all along the line, and some of them had as much as 100 per cent.

"And yet," he added, "the statement has been made here that only minor and insignificant changes had been made in that schedule. The American people are being duped with that kind of humbug and misrepresentation."

THE ROLL OF HONOR

The following named republicans voted against the Aldrich-Payne-Republican tariff bill:
In the Senate: Bristow of Kansas, Clapp and Nelson of Minnesota, Cummins and Dolliver of Iowa, LaFollette of Wisconsin, Beveridge of Indiana.

In the House: Carey, Lenroot and Nelson of Wisconsin, Davis, Lindburgh, Miller, Nye, Steenerson, Stevens and Volstead of Minnesota, Gronna of North Dakota, Haugen, Hubbard, Kendall and Woods of Iowa, Keifer of Ohio, Mann of Illinois, Murdock of Kansas, Poindexter of Washington, Southwick of New York.

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