

did not believe in it, except when it affected New England interests.

"But," he said, "when you take the tax off hides for the benefit of New England the people will take a tax out of your hide in all those western states."

Peals of laughter swept over the chamber at this remark, in which Mr. Aldrich could not refrain from joining.

Senator Aldrich declared the bill was the most important and comprehensive act ever adopted by the American congress. He challenged Mr. Bailey's statement that the rates were higher than the present law.

"I also challenge any senator to point out a single monopoly which is protected by this bill," he continued. "Monopoly can not live under the protection policy."

Any attempt of the opponents of this measure to show that it increased duties above the protective line or made them excessive, was founded on a mistake, he declared.

"So long as we have a government by parties in the United States," he said, referring to a criticism that the president had been consulted in the preparation of the bill, "the president of the United States, who is the head of the party, is interested, as are all of us, in carrying out the policies of his party."

Saying he had aided in the passing of five tariff bills, Mr. Aldrich declared he had become used to democratic predictions of disaster. "I have no fear of the consequences, none whatever," he said. "The people of the United States are committed to this protective system and they may be counted on to sustain it."

Mr. Aldrich spoke until 2 o'clock when, in accordance with the unanimous agreement, the vote was taken on the adoption of the conference report. The bill was immediately conveyed to the house by a senate clerk, and delivered to the enrolling clerk.

As soon as the vote on the conference report on the tariff bill was announced Mr. Aldrich called up his concurrent resolution reducing the duties on leather goods.

Mr. Culberson at once offered his amendment placing cotton bagging on the free list, and spoke in an impassioned manner in support of the measure as in the interest of fair treatment to the south.

Mr. Aldrich proceeded to declare that the tariff bill could not be amended by the passage of a concurrent resolution. For that reason he said he would move to lay the amendment on the table. Both Mr. Culberson and Mr. McLaurin opposed the view that the bill could not be amended by a concurrent resolution.

By 43 to 26 Mr. Culberson's amendment was rejected. Senators Bristow, Clap and LaFollette, "insurgent" republicans, voted with the democrats against laying on the table.

By 43 to 23 an amendment by Mr. Stone of Missouri, to place boots and shoes on the free list, was rejected.

The Aldrich resolution reducing leather duties then was agreed to unanimously.

The conference report on the tariff bill was adopted by the senate August 5 and was immediately approved by President Taft. Here is the chronology of the tariff bill:

March 4, 1909—President Taft called an extraordinary session of congress to revise the tariff.

March 15—Congress convened.

March 18—Chairman Payne, of the house ways and means committee, introduced a provisional bill.

April 10—House passed bill and transmitted it to the senate.

April 12—Senate began consideration of the measure.

July 8—Senate passed bill with 841 amendments.

July 9—Tariff question shifted from both houses of congress and sent to conference committee.

July 29—Conferees reached an agreement and it was signed and reported to the house.

July 31—House adopted conference report and passed the bill.

August 5—Senate adopted conference report and passed the bill.

August 5—President Taft signed tariff bill.

August 6 1909—New tariff law becomes effective.

Immediately after the president had signed the bill congress adjourned and the special session called for the purpose of revising the tariff was at an end.

The conference report on the bill was agreed to by the senate by a vote of 43 to 31 when the vote was taken at 2 p. m., and soon afterwards the concurrent resolution making certain

changes in the leather schedule was adopted by both houses.

The following is taken from the Associated Press:

The leather resolution went immediately to the house and its consideration was begun at once.

Chairman Payne said that every one conceded the importance of the change in rates, and urged the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Fitzgerald of New York, charged that the change in the boot and shoe schedule was not made because of any solicitude for the people, who were compelled to purchase shoes, but in order to obtain the vote necessary to pass the bill.

Claiming that there remained another "joker" in the tariff bill Mr. Stanley of Kentucky, pleaded for an amendment making it prohibitory for the tobacco trust to use coupons in connection with the sale of its products.

At 4:18 Speaker Cannon announced that he had signed the amended tariff bill. The republicans again broke into applause as the clerk took the bill and proceeded with it to the senate. The bill was signed by the vice president immediately on its receipt by that body. There was no demonstration in the senate.

The bill was then forwarded to the president, who was awaiting in an adjoining room, and after very brief inspection was signed by him.

In signing the bill the president, the vice president and the speaker all used a fountain pen which is the property of Representative Payne, author of the bill.

How the Senate Voted

At 2:10 p. m. today the senate adopted the conference report on the tariff bill, which effects the final passage of that bill through congress. The vote was 47 ayes, 31 nays. The bill received all the republican votes except those of Bristow, Clapp, Cummins, Dolliver, LaFollette, Beveridge and Nelson. The senate then took up the concurrent resolution, reducing the rate in the leather schedule.

The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Aldrich, Borah, Bourne, Bradley, Brandegee, Brown, Bulkeley, Burkett, Burnham, Burrows, Burton, Carter, Clark of Wyoming, Crane, Crawford, Cullom, Curtis, Depew, Dick, Dixon, Dupont, Elkins, Flint, Frye, Gamble, Guggenheim, Hale, Heyburn, Johnson, Jones, Kean, Lodge, Lorimer, McCumber, Oliver, Page, Penrose, Perkins, Piles, Root, Scott, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, Stephenson, Sutherland, Warner, Wetmore—47.

Nays—Bacon, Bailey, Bankhead, Beveridge, Bristow, Chamberlain, Clapp, Clay, Culberson, Cummins, Daniel, Dolliver, Fletcher, Foster, Frazier, Gore, Hughes, LaFollette, McLaurin, Martin, Nelson, Newlands, Overman, Paynter, Rayner, Shively, Simmons, Smith of Maryland, Smith of South Carolina, Stone, Taliaferro—31.

Senator McEney of Louisiana, democrat, who was absent, was paired for the bill. He was the only democrat favoring the measure.

The pairs on the bill were as follows, those for it being first mentioned: Briggs with Johnson, Dillingham with Tillman, Gallinger with Taylor, Nixon with Owen, Richardson with Clark of Arkansas, Warren with Money, McEney with Davis.

President Taft arrived at the capitol at 4:45 p. m., and entered the room set aside for the occupation of the president on the concluding day of a session of congress. His appearance there, the first since his incumbency as president, caused members of congress to desert the two chambers and form in line to be received by him.

There was a constant procession of handshaking statesmen through the president's room from the time of his arrival until his departure at 5:50 o'clock.

Just as the hands of the gold clock in the president's room reached six minutes past 5 the Payne tariff bill, as the measure will be known, was laid before the president. He picked up a pen supplied by Chairman Payne of the house ways and means committee, and which had been used by both the vice president and the speaker in signing the bill, and attached his signature. After writing "William H. Taft," the president added: "Signed five minutes after 5 o'clock, August 5, 1909—W. H. T."

Bending over the president as he affixed his signature were Secretary Knox, Secretary MacVeagh, Attorney General Wickersham, Postmaster General Hitchcock, Secretary Nagel and Secretary Wilson.

Standing about the table were Senator Aldrich, Representative Payne and many other members of the senate and house. Mr. Payne stood

with hand extended, waiting to receive the pen with which the bill was signed. He took it with a picture of boyish glee overspreading his face.

Another pen was handed to the president and he wrote the word "Approved" and handed the pen to Representative Langley of Kentucky.

A number of interesting incidents occurred in the president's room pending the signing of the tariff bill. As the senators, one after another, filed into the room the president had something of a personal nature to say to each, and good nature appeared to be overflowing. Senator Taliaferro of Florida in rather a plaintive tone, said: "Mr. President, surely you are not going to sign that bill with that pineapple paragraph in it." He referred to the fact that he had gotten the duty increased on pineapples in the senate, but the advance was eliminated in the conference.

"What will you have me do? Shall I strike out pineapples altogether or just write in a rate to suit you?" said Mr. Taft, laughingly.

A short time afterwards Senator Fletcher of Florida was telling the president good-bye. The Floridian was dismissed with a "good-bye, old pineapples, take care of yourself."

The president tried with his good nature to mollify Senator Warren's disappointment with the abolition of the duty on hides. As he greeted Senator Heyburn, who said on the floor of the senate today that no rate in the bill was too high to suit him, with a "how are you, old high tariff?"

Senators and members of the house were twitted by the president on their predilections or characteristics. In these jibes some of the cabinet members took part.

When the committees of the senate and house, appointed for the purpose of informing the president that the extraordinary session of congress was ready to adjourn, called at the president's room, the tariff bill had not been signed. Senator Aldrich, who acted as spokesman, made this brief and formal announcement: "Well, I have not signed the bill yet," said the president, "do you think I ought to adjourn congress before I sign it?"

The announcement had been made by Mr. Aldrich on the theory that nothing stood in the way of adjournment. There having been a great deal of talk about the possibility of a veto everybody in the room caught the significance of the president's jocular query.

"I certainly do not," hastily replied Senator Aldrich, and he joined in the general laughter.

The delay in laying the tariff bill before the president was due to Representative Payne's desire to personally convey the document to the president. Mr. Payne did not arrive at the president's room with the bill until after 5 o'clock.

Previous to that time the president signed a number of measures of comparatively small importance and immediately attaching his name to the general tariff bill he signed the Philippine tariff measure.

The president picked up a mother of pearl pen, which had been sent him from the Philippine island: to be used in signing this measure. The president knew at once that the measure being placed before him was the Philippine tariff bill. A broad smile of satisfaction overspread his face and he wrote his name with a flourish, which was not in evidence when he signed the general tariff bill.

When the president arrived at the capitol the sun was shining brightly, but soon after he entered his room, just off the senate chamber, the skies darkened, heavy black clouds rolled up and the electric lights had to be turned on. Peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning came from the sky.

When members commented upon the brewing storm, the president remarked that they ought to be used to such manifestations, as the conditions outside were comparable to the storm which had continued between opposing factions throughout the tariff session. Apparently the president did not take the storm as an ill omen.

Farewells were said and representatives from nearly every state had extended their invitations for the president to visit them during the summer, when some one announced that the hour of adjournment was near at hand.

"I must be going, for we are off to Beverly tomorrow," said the president.

He left the capitol at 5:50 o'clock to return to the White House in a driving storm. However, the coverings had been put on his big touring car and the president escaped a drenching.

The signing of the general tariff bill had been preceded by a busy day both in the house and the senate.

Meeting at 10 o'clock, the senate devoted four