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WILLIAM J. BRYAN
Editor and Proprietor
RICHARD L. METCALFE
Associate Editor

CHARLES W. BRYAN
Publisher
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FARMERS' FREE LIST BILL PASSES THE SENATE

The farmers' free list bill passed the senate with the aid of the insurgent republican and democratic vote. Following is the Associated Press report:

Washington, Aug. 1.—The democratic tariff program was moved up closer to President Taft today when the senate, by another remarkable coalition of democrats and republican insurgents, passed a farmers' free list bill, after voting down the original house measure so closely that one more democratic senator would have changed the result and left the entire revision issue squarely before the president tonight.

The "unholy alliance," as the combination of the republican wing and the democratic party has been called, massed in almost unbroken alignment, swept aside a host of amendments, voted down by a tie vote the original house measure according to program for political purposes, and then carried by a surprising concentration of strength a measure differing from the house bill only in comparatively unimportant particulars. Now the bill goes back to the house, and Democratic Leader Underwood of that body tonight confidently asserted that it will be finally agreed to in conference between the two houses and sent to President Taft.

HOUSE MAY LET IT GO

It is not certain that the house will insist upon a conference for many prominent democratic representatives, believing that the bill has not been materially changed, are urging that the house accept the senate bill without controversy and rush the first of the tariff measures up to the president for veto or approval.

"I think the bill will go to President Taft," said Leader Underwood. "I am not sure it will be sent to conference; I certainly see nothing to prevent the two houses from reaching an agreement upon its final form."

Had Senator Bailey of Texas voted with his democratic associates, or had Governor Hoke Smith of Georgia, as the new senator-elect from that state, been on hand and voted with his party, the free list bill would have passed the senate and been in the hands of the president tonight. Only one vote stood in the way of placing the entire issue of democratic-insurgent tariff reform immediately before him.

Mr. Bailey announced last night that he hoped the privilege of casting the deciding vote would fall to him in order to show his opposition. Governor Smith has insisted all along that he would not leave Georgia at this time to assume his seat in the senate.

The house free list bill was beaten on a tie vote of 39 to 39, was then reconsidered, changed

by a compromise amendment offered by Senator Kern of Indiana, former democratic candidate for vice president, and with democratic-insurgent support finally passed as amended by a vote of 48 to 30.

WHAT THE BILL PROVIDES

Originally the bill provided that meat products, flour and cereal products from all countries should be admitted free of tariff duty into the United States. The Kern amendment provides that this free admission shall apply only to meats, flour and cereal products, "coming from any foreign countries with which the United States has a reciprocal trade agreement and which shall admit from the United States free of duty cotton, corn, wheat, oats, horses, cattle and hogs."

It is admitted that this provision applies only to Canada after the reciprocity agreement shall have become effective between the two countries. Senator Bailey, Senator Clapp and other insurgents who voted for the free list bill after the Kern compromise amendment had been adopted, declared tonight that the amendment accomplishes what they tried to effect by amendments to the reciprocity bill. It admits manufactured articles made from farm products free from Canada, an end which the insurgents repeatedly tried to gain in the reciprocity fight.

Several other amendments were adopted after they had first been defeated when offered as amendments to the original bill. One of these, by Mr. Gronna of North Dakota, insurgent republican, extends the free admission of shoes to cover all kinds of footwear, whether leather or not. Another, by the same author, admits free Roman, Canadian and other cements. Another amendment by Shively (dem., Ind.) admits binders to the free list.

If President Taft vetoes the bill and the wool tariff bill, both of which, it is asserted will be sent to him, the democratic managers of the house will make no further effort at tariff legislation this summer, but will continue the preparation of tariff legislation for the next session. Democratic Leader Underwood made this announcement today.

CARRY OUT FIXED PROGRAM

The original house bill first was defeated and then reoffered in modified form by Senator Kern of Indiana. As amended and finally adopted the bill differed but little from the original.

The Kern compromise takes fresh meat products out of the free list bill, except such as come from countries that admit certain American farm products duty free.

The senate earlier had defeated Senator Bailey's amendment taking all meats out of the free list bill. The Kern amendment reported the attempt to reconcile the democratic interests with the insurgent republicans who believed some further concession should be obtained for agricultural products.

According to the program, the senate immediately after voting down the bill, reconsidered the vote without roll call, on motion of Senator La Follette, republican insurgent, and Senator Kern of Indiana, democrat, then offered a compromise, taking meats off the free list when coming from countries that admit American cotton, corn, wheat, oats, horses, cattle and hogs free of duty.

The senate adopted the Kern compromise amendment to the free list bill, 49 to 29.

MEATS TAKEN FROM FREE LIST

The Kern amendment, like the Bailey amendment, that had been previously defeated, took meat products out of the free list bill, but it granted the privilege of free entry of meats to countries that in turn admit free of duty American cotton, corn, wheat, oats, horses, cattle and hogs.

The senate began its final struggle on the free list bill with the defeat of amendments offered by Senator Gronna of North Dakota to put cement, lime, coal and coke on the free list and to exempt boots and shoes from its provisions.

Senator Gronna secured a roll call on the amendment for free coal and coke, but was beaten, 52 to 32. Party lines split on the free coal proposition.

Those voting on the Gronna amendment were: Democrats—Bailey, Bryan, Fletcher, Gore, Owen, Hitchcock, Johnson (Me.), Martine, O'Gorman, Pomerene, Watson.

Republicans—Borah, Bristow, Brown, Clapp, Nelson, Crawford, Gamble, Cummins, Kenyon, Dixon, Gronna, McCumber and La Follette.

Senator Bailey's amendment to exempt beef and beef products from the free list received the support of thirteen republicans, but was opposed by the democrats, except Bailey. It was beaten

on a roll call, 63 to 14, those voting for it being Bailey, Borah, Clapp, Crawford, Cummins, Dixon, Gamble, Heyburn, Jones, Kenyon, La Follette, Townsend.

BAILEY BALKS ON ORIGINAL BILL

The adoption of the compromise measure came after a narrow failure of democratic efforts to pass the bill in its original form, but for the fact that Senator Bailey of Texas refused to support the bill in the shape it had passed the house the measure would have been passed by the senate as by the house, but it was defeated by a tie vote, 39 to 39.

The democrats and insurgents were ready for the defeat of the measure. While several of them had voted for it, it was apparently understood that if it was defeated it would be resurrected, amended by a compromise agreement and again brought to a vote.

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, republican insurgent, who voted against the passage of the bill, made the motion for reconsideration and to have the bill restored to life.

The vote on the Kern compromise amendment was as follows:

For the amendment, republicans—Borah, Bourne, Bristow, Brown, Clapp, Nelson, Crawford, Gamble, Cummins, Kenyon, Dixon, Gronna, McCumber, Jones, La Follette, Townsend, Works.

Democrats—Bacon, Bailey, Bankhead, Johnson (Ala.), Bryan, Fletcher, Chamberlain, Chilton, Watson, Clarke (Ark.), Davis, Foster, Thornton, Hitchcock, Johnson (Me.), Kern, Shively, Martin (Va.), Swanson, Martine (N. J.), Meyers, Newlands, O'Gorman, Overman, Owen, Paynter, Pomerene, Reed, Stone, Smith (Md.), Taylor.

Against the amendment, republicans—Bradley, Brandegee, McLean, Burnham, Briggs, Burton, Clark (Wyo.), Crane, Lodge, Cullom, Lorimer, Curtis, Guggenheim, Heyburn, Lippitt, Wetmore, Nixon, Oliver, Page, Perkins, Poindexter, Richardson, Root, Smith (Mich.), Smoot, Stephenson and Warren.

Democrats—Gore, Smith (S. C.)

Absent or paired with absentees—Culberson, Dillingham, Dupont, Frye, Gallinger, Lea, Penrose, Percy, Rayner, Sutherland, Tillman, Williams.

MORE AMENDMENTS POUR IN

With the Kern amendment adopted several attempts were made to add other amendments to the compromise bill thus created. All failed. A free lemon amendment by Senator Bailey, offered earlier in the day, was again brought up, but not adopted.

The senate finally passed the free list bill with the Kern amendment by a vote of 48 to 30, the vote being similar to that by which the Kern amendment was adopted, except that Senators Bourne, Gamble, Jones and Townsend voted against the bill and Senators Gore, Poindexter and Smith (S. C.) for it.

The defeat of the original bill came after a fight in which many of the democratic leaders believed they would be successful. All amendments to the bill were defeated by large majorities, but the vote to pass the bill in its original form was a tie, which defeated the bill. It was necessary then to carry out the compromise agreement with the insurgent republicans to secure its reinstatement and final passage.

Senators Brown, Gronna, McCumber, Nelson, Poindexter and Works were the republicans who helped the democrats secure a tie vote on the original bill.

Senator Gore forced a roll call on an amendment to put rice on the free list, 45 to 30. The Gore amendment to put type and typesetting machinery on the free list was beaten.

Senator Jeff Davis moved to put Boston baked beans and cod fish on the free list, and both were defeated amid gales of laughter.

The bill, despite its importance and the general interest it has awakened along with other tariff revision legislation, has had but slight reference to its merits as a bill on the floor but its provisions have frequently figured incidentally with the other tariff bills.

On April 12, Democratic Leader Underwood introduced it in the house. The ways and means committee several days later received the bill favorably and the house, on May 8, passed it by a vote of 236 to 109. Then the finance committee of the senate took it, gave hearings on it for five days, and on June 22, Chairman Penrose of that committee reported the bill adversely to the senate. The next day Senator Bailey of Texas offered the bill as an amendment to the reciprocity bill and this was rejected on July 13. On July 14, the bill was fixed for a final vote today, and it became the unfinished