

publican votes, were amendments for the repeal of the Canadian reciprocity law and the fixing of a \$2 per ton tariff on print paper and for the establishment of a permanent non-partisan tariff commission.

The second day's victory for the democratic progressive combination came after a debate lacking interest. The passage of the excise bill became certain early in the day and the republican leaders offered little opposition to it. Senator Borah, in a fight to have his income tax bill substituted for the "tax on business," lost by a vote of thirty-three to twenty-three, although he mustered to his support many of the regular republicans and four democrats, Ashurst, Culberson, Hitchcock and Martine.

A Washington dispatch, carried by the Associated Press follows: The senate's unexpected passage of the La Follette wool bill presents a situation upon which Majority Leader Oscar W. Underwood of the house thinks the two branches of congress can agree. Mr. Underwood said he thought there would be little difficulty in reaching a compromise. In this case a bill almost identical with the one President Taft vetoed on August 17, 1911, probably will go to the White House within a few weeks.

The former bill was vetoed on the ground that the tariff board had not reported on its investigation of Schedule "K."

Leaders of both houses say the La Follette bill follows the conclusions of the board quite closely.

When the La Follette wool bill reached the house, Majority Leader Underwood demanded that it be sent to conference and the senate amendment be disagreed to.

Representative Payne of New York, objected to the bill going to conference before it had been referred to the ways and means committee. Accordingly the naming of the conferees was put over until later.

A bill, giving "dry" states the right to intercept shipments of liquor from "wet" territory, was reported favorably by the senate judiciary committee.

Congressman Sulzer of New York announces that he will not abide by the democratic caucus which decided against more battleship appropriations.

Following is an Associated Press dispatch: A republican sugar tariff bill, the first purely republican republican revision measure of the present congress, was adopted in the senate. Deserting their allies of the last few days, the republican progressives, by an ironclad agreement with the regulars succeeded in passing a tariff reduction bill which they believe President Taft will sign if it reaches him. The sugar bill was a compromise between the Lodge plan, indorsed by the regular republicans and the Bristow bill, behind which the progressives lined up. It would cut the present sugar duty of \$1.90 to \$1.60; would abolish the Dutch standard, under which practically no refined sugar can be imported and would abolish the 7 1/2 cent "refiners' differential," an additional duty on refined sugar, which it is claimed has accrued directly to the profit of the sugar refiners.

The republicans placed "big politics" in the third and last day's fight on tariff measures. The regulars came down from the \$1.82 1/2 duty of the Lodge bill, while the progressives moved upward from the \$1.52 1/2 rate in the original Bristow bill.

The compromise, which is only 7 1/2 cents above the lowest figures named

by the progressives, is considered a victory for Senator Bristow, who has been the most active advocate of sugar tariff reduction on the republican side of the senate.

The democratic free sugar bill passed by the house of representatives did not come to a vote in the senate. The Bristow-Lodge amendment was first adopted in the committee of the whole by a vote of thirty-seven to twenty-five, Senators Thornton and Foster of Louisiana, democrats, voting with the republicans.

The senate democrats then offered their substitute for the house bill proposing a one-third reduction in the existing sugar tariff. This was defeated, thirty-six to twenty-four, the republicans, regulars and progressives holding to their agreement. The Bristow-Lodge bill finally passed the senate with all but two democrats voting for it. The final vote was fifty-two to three, the negative votes being cast by Senators Heyburn, republican, and Foster and Thornton, democrats.

It is estimated that the sugar tariff reduction, if it becomes effective, will reduce government customs receipts about \$5,500,000, while its saving in the retail sugar bill of the nation is estimated at \$20,000,000.

Representative Rodenburg, republican, delivered a speech in the house denouncing Governor Wilson and Mr. Bryan and eulogizing Mr. Taft.

A NEW BIRTH OF FREEDOM

Editorial in New York World: The nomination of Woodrow Wilson for president means a new democracy. It means a new epoch in American self-government.

The democratic party at last has broken its shackles. It has emancipated itself. It has rehabilitated itself in power and principle. It has turned its face to the rising sun, to reestablish the faith of the American people in their own institutions.

Woodrow Wilson will be the next president of the United States. But he will be more than that. He will be the first president of the United States in a generation to go into office owing favors to nobody except the American people and under obligations to nothing except the general welfare.

No political boss brought about his nomination. No political machine carried his candidacy to victory. No coterie of Wall street financiers provided the money to finance his campaign. He has no debt to pay to corrupt politics or to corrupt business. He was nominated by the irresistible force of public opinion, and by that alone. He stands before the country a free man.

The American people have set out to regain possession of their government, and Woodrow Wilson was nominated for president because he embodies that issue. The bosses and the plutocrats who tried to prevent his nomination were beaten by the power of the people, and the power that nominated him is the power that will elect him.

With Woodrow Wilson as the democratic candidate for president, it makes no difference what Mr. Roosevelt does. It makes no difference how many third parties he organizes. Progressive democrats and progressive republicans now have a candidate of their own. The contest between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft is now a contest for the control of the republican organization, and nothing more. The menace of a third term no longer hangs over the country. The menace of personal government no longer threatens American institutions. The United States is not to be Mexicanized. It is to be re-Americanized.

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 - 332 Royal Medley (March).....Snow
 - 333 Shower of Roses (Reverie).....Bessie May
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