

## Tariff Bill Passes the Senate

### Vote on the Bill

Following was the roll call on the tariff bill:

Yeas—Ashurst, Bacon, Chamberlain, Chilton, Clarke of Arkansas, Fletcher, Gore, Hitchcock, Hollis, Hughes, James, Johnson, Kern, Lane, Lewis, Martin, Martine, Myers, Newlands, O'Gorman, Overman, Owen, Pittman, Pomerene, Robinson, Saulsbury, Shafroth, Sheppard, Shields, Shively, Simmons, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Georgia, Smith of Maryland, Smith of South Carolina, Stone, Swanson, Thompson, Tillman, Vardaman, Walsh, Williams, democrats; La Follette, republican, and Poindexter, progressive. Total, 44.

Nays—Borah, Bradley, Brady, Brandegee, Bristow, Catron, Clapp, Clark of Wyoming, Colt, Cummins, Dillingham, Fall, Gallinger, Jackson, Jones, Kenyon, Lippitt, Lodge, McCumber, McLean, Nelson, Norris, Oliver, Page, Penrose, Perkins, Root, Sherman, Smoot, Stephenson, Sterling, Sutherland, Warren, Weeks and Works, republicans, and Ransdell and Thornton, democrats. Total, 37.

Paired and not voting—Burton, Crawford, Goff, Dupont, Townsend and Smith of Michigan, republicans; Bankhead, Bryan, Culberson, Lea, Thomas and Reed, democrats. Total, 12.

Absent and not paired—Burleigh and Gronna, republicans. Total, 2.  
Vacancy—Alabama, 1.

The following Associated Press dispatch from Washington, under date of September 9, gives the details of the passage of the tariff bill by the senate: The democratic tariff revision bill passed the senate at 5:43 this afternoon amid a burst of applause that swept down from crowded galleries and found its echo on the crowded floor of the senate. Its passage was attended with surprises in final moments of the voting when Senator La Follette, republican, cast his vote with the democrats and was joined a few minutes later by Senator Poindexter, progressive. The final vote was 44 to 37.

The democrats had counted throughout the long tariff fight upon losing the votes of Senators Ransdell and Thornton, of Louisiana, democrats, who voted against the bill today because it would put sugar on the free list. Until the names of Senators La Follette and Poindexter were actually called, however, no one knew definitely the stand they would take, and their votes were greeted with enthusiastic applause.

### Result Pleases Wilson

President Wilson expressed great gratification over the end of the long struggle in the senate. Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, who had piloted the bill through the finance committee, the democratic caucus and the senate, predicted that its passage would bring immediate stimulus to the business of the country.

The tariff bill has been in the senate exactly four months and two days, having been sent over from the house May 8, last.

As it passed the senate the tariff bill represents an average reduction of more than 4 per cent from the rates of the original bill that passed the house, and nearly 28 per cent from the rates of the existing law. In many important particulars the senate has changed the bill that passed the house, and a conference committee of the two houses later began the adjustment of these differences. Leaders of both houses

predict that the conference will consume less than two weeks' time.

Vice President Marshall appointed Senators Simmons, Stone, Williams and Johnson, democrats, and Senators Penrose, Lodge and La Follette, republicans, as the senate conferees. Senator Stone withdrew from the committee and Senator Shively was appointed in his place. The house conferees will be representatives Underwood, Kitchen and Rainey, democrats, and Payne and Fordney, republicans. Each house will have an equal vote in the conference committee, even though each does not name the same number of conferees.

### Synopsis of Bill

The tariff bill, as it passed the senate, retained the principal house provisions, including free sugar and free raw wool, but revised other rates still further downward. The average ad valorem rate in the bill now is approximately 26 per cent, a decrease of 28 per cent from existing rates and nearly 4 per cent lower than the rates of the house bill.

The senate's additions to the house free list, with 1912 as a basis, will cost the government more than \$44,000,000. But senate leaders think they have provided an actual increase by the following provisions:

A tax of one-tenth of one cent a pound on cotton sold for future delivery.

A tax of one-tenth of one cent a pound on bananas.

Restoring the full internal revenue tax of \$1.10 a gallon on brandies used to fortify wines.

Increasing the surtax rates on large incomes.

That point is disputed by Majority Leader Underwood of the house.

### Senate Amendments

The senate made these other important changes:

Lowered the normal exemption from the 1 per cent income tax from \$4,000 to \$3,000 for single persons, with exemptions for wives and dependent children.

Exempted the incomes of mutual life insurance companies, which revert to the benefit of stockholders.

Increased the graduated surtax on large incomes to a maximum of 6 per cent on those more than \$500,000.

Exempted incomes of municipalities derived from operation of public utilities.

Changed the date from which the tax shall be computed for first year from January 1, to March 1, 1913.

Free listed cattle and other live stock, wheat, hair of the Angora goat, and some other agricultural products; restored oatmeal and rolled oats to the dutiable list, and provided an elaborate inspection of meat imports.

Reduced house rates on woolen manufactures to become effective January 1, 1914.

### Free Sugar in 1916

Provided, in the sugar schedule, for immediate abolishment of the Dutch standard test; postponed operation of proposed reduced rates until March 1, 1914, leaving the provision unchanged for free sugar in May, 1916.

Slightly increased rates on finer cotton goods, reclassifying the whole cotton schedule, and changing the silk schedule from an ad valorem to a specific basis.

Provided for an administrative force to handle income tax collections without regard to requirements of the civil service.

Struck out a countervailing duty on wood pulp.

Greatly reduced the rates of the metal schedule.

Struck out many reform provisions

in the administrative section; rejected the anti-dumping clause; the 5 per cent tariff reduction on imports in American vessels, and the requirement for inspection of books of foreign manufacturers in under-valuation cases.

Added a provision giving the president authority to retaliate against nations which discriminate against American goods, by proclaiming increased rates on certain goods; adopted a provision excluding goods manufactured chiefly by child labor, and provided for the creation of a commission to revise the customs laws.

Important additions to the free list included:

Antimony ore, limestone rock, asphalt, asphaltum and bitumen.

Fabrics of jute yarns, wool blankets valued at less than 40 cents a pound.

Textbooks.

Sugar machinery.

Cast-iron pipe.

Surgical catgut.

Cement.

Flax and hemp.

Furs and fur skins.

Gunpowder.

Pig iron, spiegeleisen, ferro-manganese, wrought iron, iron slabs and blooms.

Photographic moving picture films.

Steel ingots, blooms and slabs.

Cattle and other live stock.

Wheat.

Sawed cedar.

Angora goat and alpaca wool.

Paper twine for binding wool.

## THE WORK OF THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET

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with the result that the representatives of the machinists and officials determined upon articles of agreement mutually satisfactory. The articles provided for a nine-hour workday, regulation of apprentices, minimum wage scale, with an increase of one cent an hour and improved sanitary and safety conditions in the shops.

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The department of state has been engaged during the last month with matters connected with the Mexican situation. The president's message covers the question to date.

The peace plan is making progress, twenty-nine nations having accepted the principle. As these nations represent fully four-fifths of the population of the world, the administration has reason to be gratified at the remarkable progress the plan has made in so short a time. Guatemala and Panama have notified the state department of their acceptance of the details as well as the principle and treaties have been drawn, modeled after the Salvador treaty. These will be signed within a few days.

[The reports of the other cabinet departments were not completed in time for this issue.—Ed.]

### EXPLAINED

Mixed metaphors and hashed proverbs are frequently encountered, but a sentence from David Lamar's testimony before the senate committee contains more of them, we think, than were ever before embraced in the same number of words:

"It was a Wall street operation. Everything goes. Once you put your shoulder to the plough, honor goes out of the window."

Here we have a reference to putting the hand to the plough, the shoulder to the wheel, honor and shame that from no condition rise, and love that flies out of the window. No wonder that Mr. Lamar was once a great favorite in our highly cultivated financial circles!—New York World.

## THE COMMONER

The Commoner, Bryan's publication, is now published monthly and the first issue under the new plan was out last week.

There is a decided improvement in the paper. Its matter has more tone, more dignity and far more permanence than when it came whirling once a week from the press. Haste will always mar and weaken that upon which it works and it will be pleasing to all Bryan's admirers to see him turn off the current in the press room and "come out" once a month instead of once a week.

The initial number of the monthly Commoner leaves no room to doubt the plan or scope of its work. The articles show care and thought in preparation; they are, in fact, studies in or on some peculiar phase of government and its relation to the individual. The leading articles are signed by W. J. Bryan, a fact which shows that the personality of the editor is not to be lost in a maze of matter originating from other sources.

There is both room and a growing need for such a publication as the one which Mr. Bryan is now giving us. There was never a time since the trying days of reconstruction in which the need of a publication of this character was as insistently pressing as it is today. Political thought has been largely left to whim and fancy and the vagaries or caprices met on every hand are, by themselves, a plea for some strong character to gather up the tangled skeins and knit them into a practical working system capable of being understood and handled by the man in the furrow as well as by the man in the forum.

The first issue of the monthly Commoner goes far towards inspiring the hope that we are to have a series of treatises on government, treatises carefully worked out and presented upon the plane of a high-minded champion of equality in both the making and the application of the laws.—Journal-Tribune, Williamsburg, Ia.

## THE MONTHLY COMMONER

Secretary Bryan's Commoner, which has been a welcome weekly visitor in the home and in the editorial sanctum of the editor of the National Monthly for the past thirteen years, is now to come to us monthly instead of weekly, the change being announced by Secretary Bryan a few weeks since. The form of the publication will not be altered, but it will be doubled in size and the price will remain the same.

The Commoner is now in its thirteenth year, having been started shortly following Mr. Bryan's defeat for the presidency in 1900.

Under the new arrangement Mr. Bryan will be able to act as the editor of his paper as well as attend to his official duties. His brother, Charles W. Bryan, will continue as publisher. An editorial announcement in a recent number of The Commoner said:

"In editorials written by Mr. Bryan himself, The Commoner will meet the attacks of those who are opposed to democratic reforms and the clever misrepresentation made by the organs of special interests. It will give timely discussion of the great questions of the day."

In its monthly form our old friend The Commoner will be just as welcome as it was in its weekly form, and while its visits will not be as frequent as of yore, its reception will be of equal warmth and cordiality and we hope to appreciate it all the more in its new form.—National Monthly.