

on lemons, cocoa and substitutes for coffee, coal-tar dyes, gloves and coated papers and lithographic prints.

As was expected, the new tariff bill is made on a maximum and minimum basis, with the provision that the maximum rates are not to go into effect until sixty days after the passage of the bill. The reciprocity provisions are contained in the paragraphs assessing duties on bituminous coal and coke and agricultural implements, in which these articles are given entry free of duty when imported from countries which permit the free importation of these articles from America.

A provision in the bill is designed to meet the conditions resulting from the patent laws of Great Britain which requires that patentees must manufacture their articles within Great Britain. This provision applies the same rules to patents taken out in this country by aliens as applies to Americans in the country of the aliens. Drawback privileges are extended by the bill and the method of valuation on articles upon which the tariff imposes an ad valorem duty is broadened for the purpose of preventing the practice of under valuation.

AN IMPORTANT PROVISION

One important provision of the bill relates to the method of valuation. Mr. Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee, explains that provision in this way:

"The bill adds a new paragraph to section 11 of the customs administrative act which provides for the appraisement of goods imported by consignment and not by sale where there is no market price at the place of origin of the goods. After re-enacting the present provisions to ascertain the value the bill adds this paragraph:

"The actual market value or wholesale price are designed by law of any imported merchandise which is consigned for sale in the United States, or which is not actually sold and freely offered for sale in usual wholesale quantities in the open market of the country of exportation to all purchasers shall not in any case be appraised at less than the wholesale price at which such or similar imported merchandise is actually sold and freely offered for sale in usual wholesale quantities in the United States in the open market to all purchasers, due allowance by deduction being made for estimated duties thereon, cost of transportation, insurance and other necessary expenses from the place of shipment to the place of delivery and a reasonable commission not exceeding ten per centum, if any of the same has been paid."

"It will be seen that this provision is only applied to consigned goods and not to those actually sold for importation."

THERE IS A JOKER IN THE BILL

There is a joker in the republican tariff bill. The Washington correspondent for the Philadelphia North-American, republican, says: The work presents, however, so many doubtful features, that tariff revision has become of secondary importance to the revising of the tariff bill.

It is declared positively that the committee had no intention of imposing the maximum rates upon products from a country that makes tariff concessions to its own colonies. Members of the committee said the bill did not seek to affect the commercial relations between a country and its dependencies. It was not until the language was brought to their attention that they would admit that such a construction could be placed upon it. Then they agreed that possibly a change would be necessary to make the bill clear.

This is the exact provision of the measure in question, with some of the superfluous language left out:

"Whenever, on or after sixty days after the passage of this act, any country, province, dependency or colony discriminates against any article imported from the United States, or any territory belonging thereto, the growth or product in whole or in part of the soil or industry of the United States, or any territory belonging thereto, by levying duties, imports, excises or taxes thereon in excess of those levied upon similar articles imported from any other country, province, dependency or colony, or in any way fails to admit any article imported from the United States or any territory belonging thereto, on terms as favorable as those accorded to any article imported from any other country, province, dependency or colony, there shall be levied the maximum rates."

AS A BANKER SEES IT

Senator Crowley of Colorado has given to the

newspapers a letter written to a Colorado banker by an Oklahoma banker. The letter received by Walter A. Saunders, cashier of the Bank of Commerce of Pueblo, Colorado, was written by Claude R. Rorer, cashier of the Bank of Commerce of Shawnee, Oklahoma. In transmitting the letter to Senator Crowley Mr. Saunders, the Colorado banker, said that he was "sure that the bankers who are now fighting the measure will in time see its advantages were the bill made a law as was the case in Oklahoma."

Mr. Rorer, the Oklahoma banker, wrote: "We have now been working under the Oklahoma guaranty law since February 15, 1908. On that date our deposits were \$220,000; they are now \$340,000. At the time the law went into effect conditions were very unsatisfactory to do business under. We were forced to keep a strong reserve; in fact, we have had an average reserve of forty-five per cent for the last six years up to the time the law went into effect, but the law has given a stability to our deposits so that we now feel safe with thirty-three per cent and this on our deposits gives us an additional loanable amount sufficient in itself to pay the guaranty assessment.

"Also at the time the law went into effect we were all paying six per cent on time certificates of deposit; under the new law we only were allowed to pay four per cent. Last year we paid in interest on deposits over \$8,000; this year it will be less than \$6,000, so there is another saving to the bank of as much as the assessment of one per cent on total deposits.

"Figure the increase in deposits and the amount of loanable funds that it will give and you have another saving to the bank that works out on the profit side of the ledger. There isn't any question as to the benefit it gives to the depositor, so I am giving you the other side.

"They will argue you that the unknown liability is a feature that makes it 'terrible.' Well, we all know from statistics that there are so many fires, so many deaths and so many births each year, so do we know that there are about so many mercantile and bank failures each year.

"Certainly fire and life insurance companies do business right along and figure on losses. Just so with banks. It takes a part of your profits, but let me impress upon you now that we are getting money from out of hiding places where it has been since the panic. We have deposits in several of the eastern states, one in Panama, one sailor that makes his remittances every pay day—people that we do not know and never heard tell of until the guaranty law went into effect. We are able to assimilate the business from our national bankers in the very face of the fact that they are offering one per cent and two per cent more on deposits.

"We are getting new business every day and the other fellow isn't. We get the class that is most desirable. The people want some security. All the talk in the papers about encouraging poor banking is folly. When heretofore loose banking was the order of things, now they indict them and let them fix it afterward. Excess loans are not permitted.

"If an officer borrows money from the bank it is larceny. And they are enforcing the law to the letter.

"I think the Oklahoma law can be improved in some respects and will be possibly at the next legislature. I think that they will levy a yearly tax until the total amount shall reach, say a million dollars, and the state will become guarantor and hold the funds to protect the state. At present the state is not 'back of the banks, only as sponsor of the fund,' but I think that they should become absolutely responsible to the depositor and eliminate the unknown liability feature so far as the banks are concerned.

"The national bankers of this state secretly are in favor of it, if they could get it for themselves.

"Where we only had one bank examiner we now have five, and they are working things out to a perfection. Every time a banker pokes his head up and violates the law they crack it to him. I can't see but the new banks organized are being officered by honest, clean looking men, and if they are not the bank commissioner has sole power to remove him at his own option.

"If there are any direct questions that you may want to ask I would be glad to reply to them frankly. Perhaps I haven't written as directly as you might wish, but I would be glad to do so, provided you ask me the questions that you most want to know about."

A BIT OF ELOQUENCE

While the readers of The Commoner are perusing the speeches made on the Lincoln an-

niversary they may be interested in a bit of word painting taken from a speech made by General John C. Black at Lincoln City, Ind., when the monument to Nancy Hanks Lincoln was dedicated. General Black said:

"We come, O woman and mother, here to build our memorial to thee. Thine earthly garments were damp with the dews of the wilderness; thy feet were torn by the thorns of thy pathway; but in thine arms thou didst nourish the babe of thy sacrifices, him the master of his time, the beloved of the centuries to be; the servant of justice and the liberator of the oppressed. And so for thy own sake and thy child's sake we are here to do this fitting honor.

"Here she gave that child, in the simple log cabin, now gone to ruin, his first lesson; here, in his father's presence, she sowed the seed of truth and justice, afterward to mature a mighty harvest. Here she stood and pointed upward, little comprehending, if at all, the future that awaited.

"And this is all her story. But the years passed on—the nation was in the throes of a great war; * * * at its head was the child of this woman. * * * Armies moved at his command and navies obeyed his orders.

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"The great war drew to its triumphal close. Its mightiest actor, too, approached his end * * * He sailed that sea where we all embark. And I sometimes fancy that, on the dark barge of the president's dream, there waited for him, standing amid the dense throng of his dead guards and statesmen who sailed before and who had returned to meet him, this woman, this wilderness queen, this tallest and statelyest of them all, this mother whom today we honor."

MADE TO GET IN ON

In North Dakota both parties pledged in their platform guaranteed deposits. Although Representative Doyle of Foster county made a hard fight for a guaranteed bank deposit measure his bill was defeated by a vote of 51 to 39. A Bismarck, N. D., dispatch to the Fargo Daily News, referring to Mr. Doyle's effort, says:

"In an extended argument he read the platforms of both parties which endorsed the plan. He urged them to be true to their platform pledges. He also read an extended editorial from the Bismarck Tribune, which commended the plan in the most emphatic terms. He urged it on behalf of the depositors of the state. He declared he was not ashamed of his party platform and if the republican members were, that they should disown their party organization. He pointed out that both Hanna and Gronna were for the measure and that the republicans made many of the votes which elected them to the legislature by advocating the plan."

Why do republican leaders treat platform pledges so lightly?

ALDERMAN TO PRESIDENT

The records show that Abraham Lincoln was a member of the village board of Springfield in 1839, serving until 1840, when Springfield adopted a city government. Lincoln was, therefore, an alderman just twenty years before he was elected president. It shows that he did the work that fell to his hand whether in small matters or in great.

A NAME IN THE SAND

Alone I walked the ocean strand;
A pearly shell was in my hand,
I stooped and wrote upon the sand
My name—the year—the day.
As onward from the spot I passed,
One lingering look behind I cast,
A wave came rolling high and fast
And washed my little lines away.

And so, methought, 'twill shortly be
With every mark on earth from me;
A wave of dark oblivion's sea
Will sweep across the place
Where I have trod the sandy shore
Of time and been, to be no more,
Of me—my day—the name I bore,
To leave no track nor trace.

And yet, with Him who counts the sands
And holds the waters in his hands,
I know a lasting record stands
Inscribed against my name,
Of all this mortal part has wrought,
Of all this unthinking soul has thought
And from these fleeting moments caught
For glory or for shame.

—Hannah F. Gould.