

of the Dingley law. Since the enactment of the Dingley law, and until 1904, he said, the control of trusts had been extended to 8,664 plants with a capital of more than \$20,000,000,000.

Senator Nelson also discussed the tariff bill, and quoted numerous comparisons between the existing law and the pending measure, with the intention of showing that in the cotton schedule the rates had been raised from 20 to 50 per cent above the Dingley law, by the substitution of specific ad valorem duties.

Senator Gore again quoted dividends and surplus earnings of New England cotton and woolen manufacturing companies to sustain his contention that these corporations made large profits, and Senator Frye in reply declared that, taking into consideration both successful and unsuccessful cotton and woolen mills, a profit of not more than six per cent had been realized by New England manufacturers upon their investments in these industries. Senator Elkins spoke at length advocating a duty on coal and petroleum. The cotton schedule was constructively under consideration all day, but no feature of it was passed on.

An Associated Press dispatch of one day's proceedings in the senate follows:

Astonishing the senate by the citation of a long list of cotton and woolen manufacturing companies and giving their earnings, capital stock, surplus, etc., Senator Gore today undertook the task of showing that corporations engaged in the cotton and woolen industries were making very large earnings.

The speech was one that no other senator would have attempted without constant reference to notes, but the blind statesman found no difficulty in giving offhand the greatest varieties of details without the ability to assist his memory in any way. The senate had promptly begun the day's business by resuming consideration of the cotton schedule of the tariff bill and Mr. Gore was the first speaker.

Referring to the cotton and woolen manufacturers and in a rasping and sinister tone, the Oklahoma senator said he did not blame them for their large earnings. "I know they are intelligent citizens," he said, "judging from their business success and from their selection of United States senators."

He referred to the statement made by Senator Lodge that some of these large earnings resulted from sales of real estate fortunately acquired many years ago and said that the stock of the Troy Cotton & Woolen company of Massachusetts had been advertised as earning 67 per cent in 1907 without reference to profits from real estate sales. He suspected, he said, "that the good natured philanthropic manufacturers did not divide their earnings 'on the square' with their laborers."

Senator Nelson followed. "The business interests of the country need not be alarmed, as their appeal to us for prompt action on the tariff indicates, because there will be no downward revision," he declared, after saying the understanding in his state was that the tariff would be lowered. "The only thing they have to wait for," he continued, "is to see how far they can mark up their goods. At least there will be no downward revision that they themselves do not consent to."

Sustaining the contention of Senator Dolliver in opposition to the specific duties in the cotton schedule reported by the committee on finance, Mr. Nelson gave extended examples of specific increases and their equivalent ad valorem rates to show that they had been placed higher than in the Dingley law.

"I have demonstrated," said Mr. Nelson, concluding his analysis of the cotton schedule, "that this bill increases all of these duties from 20 to more than 50 per cent over the rates of the present Dingley law."

Senator Beveridge, raising the question of the absence of a quorum when the Minnesota senator began to explain the cumulative duties, which he declared were provided in the cotton schedule, Mr. Nelson interposed to say: "Oh, these high protectionists do not care to hear me. Never mind. It would do no good if they were all mustered in here; they would all retire."

Senators were in an angry mood June 3. An Associated Press report says:

The day was begun with a speech by Senator Stone of Missouri, in which he asserted that the German officials had taken exception to remarks recently made by Senator Aldrich, relative to the wage statement supplied by the German government at the request of the American secretary of state. Mr. Aldrich has characterized as "impertinent" the effort which he claimed had been made in that statement to influence

American tariff legislation, and Mr. Stone undertook to show that the epithet had been applied to the German government.

Mr. Aldrich resented this implication, but he repeatedly said that the German manufacturers had undertaken to influence the course of the tariff bill, and he charged that in so doing they had been guilty of impertinence.

During the course of his remarks, Mr. Aldrich intimated that Mr. Stone was acting as a representative of Germany, and this remark aroused the anger of the Missourian. Declaring his right to speak his mind as an American senator, he said the use of the expression was "a gross impertinence."

The colloquy consumed almost three hours of time. Ultimately Mr. Aldrich paid a high compliment to the German people, and their emperor, and the incident closed for the day, with the statement by Mr. Stone that while Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Depew, who also had been involved in the controversy, had not made a straightforward retraction, as he had believed they should, they had so "sugarcoated" the dose as to relieve it of its bitter taste.

Following the Aldrich-Stone episode, Senator LaFollette resumed his speech in opposition to the cotton schedule, which proved to be a general criticism of the methods of the finance committee. He asserted that the German wage report, had, contrary to a statement by Mr. Aldrich, reached the committee before the tariff bill was reported to the senate, and he charged the committee with general neglect in withholding information from the senate. He opposed the new cotton duties as excessive, and made an argument in favor of a general scaling down.

Near the close of the afternoon session, Mr. LaFollette became quite exhausted, and an effort was made to obtain permission for him to suspend and resume again tomorrow.

Senator Aldrich took advantage of the incident to make an effort to obtain an agreement to vote on the cotton schedule at a fixed hour tomorrow. In this he was unsuccessful, and after ten or fifteen minutes recuperation the Wisconsin senator proceeded.

At 5:30 the senate recessed until 8 o'clock. Tart rejoinders between the senators from Rhode Island and Wisconsin were frequent.

An explanation by Mr. Aldrich that comparisons of Mr. LaFollette were incorrect because of the changed application of the law through court or other decisions brought forth a denial by Mr. LaFollette.

"I say to the senator from Rhode Island," he said, "as you have said to many senators here, 'you are mistaken.'"

Later Mr. LaFollette refused to yield to Mr. Aldrich for an interruption, adding: "You are going to be accorded the same kind of treatment that I have received from you."

Concerning the night session of June 3, the Associated Press says:

The atmosphere of the senate chamber was surcharged with electricity tonight when the tariff bill was taken up at 8 o'clock in the first night session since congress was convened. Fifty-four senators were present. Every republican senator who is in the city, except LaFollette, was in his seat, and his absence was made the subject of criticism that involved the sincerity of his attitude on the tariff bill, and finally descended to serious attacks upon him by conservative republicans in charge of the bill, and spirited defense from insurgents and democrats. Finally the tense situation was smoothed over, but another outbreak is threatened and is almost sure to occur when the Wisconsin senator again gets the floor.

Growing out of a recess taken in the senate yesterday in order to give Mr. LaFollette opportunity to recover from the ill effect of the exertion in his speech and his failure to be on hand tonight to resume his remarks, some senators sought to show that he had received unusual consideration.

Mr. Beveridge, in defending Mr. LaFollette, asserted that no senator would question that Mr. LaFollette was ill and needed the rest.

Mr. Penrose declared that he would be able to prove that Mr. LaFollette was well enough to be abroad in the streets, "consulting with the representatives of yellow journals and uplift magazines."

Prompt defense of the Wisconsin senator came from Senators Borah and Dolliver, republicans, and Money, democrat.

Mr. Beveridge suggested that the senate should adjourn for a reasonable time to give Mr. LaFollette an opportunity to recover and resume his speech.

Mr. Aldrich opposed the suggestion, saying that while the senators sympathize with Mr.

LaFollette, there was no reason why Mr. Beveridge should not make his own speech if he desired.

Mr. Beveridge immediately interrupted Mr. Aldrich and refused to yield further to him, saying: "I decline to yield because it is not a question of sympathy, and in the second place, I have no speech to make."

Ill-feeling was apparent on every side. Mr. Dolliver suggested that Mr. Aldrich might take the opportunity to make certain statements which he said had been promised to the senate for four weeks.

Mr. Aldrich replied he would select his own time to make any speech that he desired.

Declaring that Mr. LaFollette had been offensive and insulting to him when he had asked permission to interrupt the senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, said that an unusual courtesy had been shown Mr. LaFollette yesterday, when the senate took a recess in the middle of the day to give Mr. LaFollette time to recuperate his strength.

"It has been a part of the customary tactics of the senator from Wisconsin," said Mr. Penrose, "to plead illness in the middle of the speech and under the plea to absent himself from the chamber, while in fact it is generally known that he was consulting with the representatives of yellow journals and the editors of uplift magazines."

Jumping into the breach Mr. Borah criticised the propriety of making charges against a senator in his absence. Mr. Dolliver followed with a declaration that he had sat near Mr. LaFollette when he was speaking yesterday, and that it did not require the services of a physician to prove that he was suffering severely from the strain of his efforts and the heat.

Mr. Money, defending the Wisconsin senator, declared that he could hear him breathing heavily, and that he had been told by Senator Hale that this was audible across the chamber.

To end the discussion Mr. Aldrich suggested that the senate pass over the cotton schedule temporarily and proceed to the consideration of the flax and hemp schedule. This met with general approval, but was followed by further discussion on the question of courtesies extended to senators taken ill while in possession of the floor, in which Senators Beveridge, Dolliver, Money, Lodge and Gallinger took part.

Mr. Beveridge became irritated when Mr. Scott of West Virginia, suggested that he should obtain permission from the senator holding the floor before addressing the senate. He said that senators were equally intelligent and one did not need to be instructed in the methods of procedure by another. Mr. Scott said something about "bore," to which Mr. Beveridge replied that he did not propose to have the senator from West Virginia instruct him.

Practical Tariff Talks

One of the heaviest burdens carried in the tariff bill is that of sugar, and the persons who carry it are the consumers. Sugar is a universal article of diet in this country. The poor man uses as much of it as does the rich man, and, there being more poor men than there are rich men, it is easy to figure out which class is most affected by the tariff on it. As some one has put it, it taxes poverty in proportion to its needs and the more tax poverty pays the more wealth gains in unjust exemption. It is easy of demonstration that the only real beneficiary of the tariff is the sugar trust. The growers are deluded into the belief that if it were not for the tariff the trust would pay them less for their cane and beets. Yet it would be difficult for anyone to conceive why the trust, which dominates the market and fixes all prices, would pay more under any circumstances than it was compelled to do.

No balder, bolder bit of brigandage than the sugar schedule reveals can be found in the whole tariff bill. The American people consume annually a per capita of eighty-one pounds of sugar. Every pound of this passes through the hands of the sugar trust and the other refineries that accept its price dictation and, never warring with it, may well be assumed as a part of it. The tariff on refined sugar of standard quality is \$1.90 a hundred pounds, which is just a little less than it costs to manufacture a hundred pounds of cane sugar. This is deliberately placed that high in order to shut out refined sugar. That it is effective is shown by the fact that in 1907 but 219 tons were im-